City of Carpinteria
City Council Meeting
Monday, April 12, 2021

Virtual Meeting

4:00 Closed Session - 5:30 p.m. Regular Meeting

THE CITY OF CARPINTERIA HAS DETERMINED THIS MEETING TO BE AN ESSENTIAL PUBLIC MEETING THAT WILL BE CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE ORDERS N-29-20 AND N-33-20 AND SANTA BARBARA COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER ORDERS

In response to the spread of the COVID-19 virus, Governor Newsom has temporarily suspended the requirement for local agencies to provide a physical location from which members of the public can observe and offer public comment, and has ordered all Californians to stay home except as needed to maintain continuity of operations of certain critical infrastructure.

In compliance with these orders, and to minimize the potential spread of the COVID-19 virus, the City of Carpinteria is limiting public access to the City Council Chambers for this meeting. With this in mind, you are strongly encouraged to participate in the alternative methods explained below.

Virtual Viewing of Public Meetings
This meeting is available to view live on the City of Carpinteria's website at https://carpinteria.ca.us/city-hall/agendas-meetings, on Zoom Webinar by CLICKING HERE! Alternatively, you can join in by following one of these methods: (1) log on to www.zoom.us, download the application, select "Join Meeting", and enter Webinar ID 889 0390 2262; OR (2) call +1 (669) 900-9128 and enter Webinar ID 889 0390 2262 or on Government Access Television Channel 21 (broadcast live and rebroadcast on Wednesday after the meeting at 8:00 p.m. and on Saturday at 5:00 p.m.).

Public Comments
If you wish to make a general public comment or to make a comment on a specific agenda item, the following methods are available:

- Distribution to Board Members. If you wish to submit a hard copy of written comments to be distributed to board members (as either general public comment or on a specific agenda item), please submit your comment via email to PublicComment@ci.carpinteria.ca.us by **12:00 P.M. on the day of the meeting.** Please note that these comments will not be read into the record during the meeting unless you include this request with your comments.

- Read Into the Record During Meeting. If you would like your comment read into the record during the meeting (as either general public comment or on a specific agenda item), please include this request with your comments and provide your comments (of no more than 250 words) in one of the following ways:
    - Via email to PublicComment@ci.carpinteria.ca.us by **12:00 P.M. on the day of the meeting.** In your email, please specify (1) the meeting date and agenda item (number and title) on which you are providing a comment and (2) that you would like your comment read into the record during the meeting.
    - Via the **eComment** link on the City's agenda website (https://carpinteria.ca.us/city-hall/agendas-meetings) by **12:00 P.M. on the day of the meeting.** Please note that this link does not become active until an agenda is posted. If you would like your comment read into the record during the meeting, please specify this in your comment.

  Every effort will be made to read your comment into the record, but some comments may not be read due to time limitations. Please also note that if you submit a written comment and do not specify that you would like this comment read into the record during the meeting, consistent with the City's practice when it receives written public comments on agenda items, your comment will be forwarded to board members for their consideration.

- Public Comment by Phone. If you wish to make a verbal public comment as a specific item is being heard (as either *general* public comment or on a specific agenda item), please send an email to PublicComment@ci.carpinteria.ca.us by **12:00 P.M. on the day of the meeting** and include the following information in your email: (1) the meeting date and agenda item (number and title) on which you wish to speak, (2) your full name, (3) your call back number and area code. During public comment on the agenda item specified in your email, City staff will make every effort to contact you via your provided telephone number so that you can provide public comment electronically. Please note the City has the discretion to limit the speaker's time for any meeting or agenda matter. Typically, the practice has been 3 minutes per speaker on each item.

- Real-Time Public Comment Through Zoom Webinar. Members of the public attending the public meeting through the City's Zoom Webinar platform (through the link provided by the City) have the option of providing real-time public comments on agenda matters. To make public comments through this platform please use the "raise your hand" feature to notify staff that you would like to make a public comment during designated public comment times. Once it is your turn to provide a public comment, staff will unmute your microphone and you will be given a designated amount of time to provide your comment (typically, the practice has been up to 3 minutes per speaker on each item). At the end of your comment, staff will once again mute your microphone.

The situation with COVID-19 is constantly evolving and the City will provide updates to any changes to this policy as soon as possible. The public is referred to the City's website at **www.carpinteria.ca.us** for the latest COVID-19 policies and information. The City of Carpinteria thanks you in advance for taking all precautions to prevent spreading the COVID-19 virus.

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

PUBLIC COMMENT ON CLOSED SESSION MATTER

CLOSED SESSION

1. CONFERENCE WITH REAL PROPERTY NEGOTIATORS HELD PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.8

   Property: Ground Lease for *the proposed SURFLINER INN Project located on* the eastern most 30,000 +/- sq. ft. of 499 Linden Avenue, Carpinteria CA 93013 (APN: 004-105-011)
   Agency negotiator: Dave Durflinger, City Manager; Matt Roberts, Parks, Recreation and Public Facilities Director; Mack Carlson, Legal Counsel; Jena Acos, Legal Counsel; and Kevin Engstrom, Keyser Marston Associates, Inc.
   Negotiating parties: 499 Linden Managers, LLC
   Under negotiation: Price and Terms of Payment

2. PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION
   Government Code Section 54957(b)(1); Title: City Manager Dave Durflinger

TEMPORARY ADJOURNMENT TO CLOSED SESSION

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

CLOSED SESSION REPORT

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

INTRODUCTIONS, PROCLAMATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

3. Ms. Kirsten Ayars of Ayars & Associates, representing Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG), Caltrans, and the City of Carpinteria, providing an update on the Highway 101: Carpinteria to Santa Barbara project.

4. Ms. Melisa Villafuerte, Future Leaders of America (FLA) Carpinteria Youth Organizer, and youth leaders providing a presentation on advocacy work on banning smoking in multi-unit housing and making the city's existing moratorium of flavored tobacco permanent.

PUBLIC INFORMATION REPORTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

This may include updates on law enforcement activity within the City from a Sheriff's Office representative.

CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

The City Manager will report to the City Council regarding various City and/or community events and/or matters of interest. There will be no City Council discussion except to ask questions or refer matters to staff; and no action will be taken unless listed on a subsequent agenda.

PRESENTATIONS BY CITIZENS / PUBLIC COMMENT

This is a time for public comments on matters not otherwise on the agenda but within the subject matter jurisdiction of the City Council. The Public Comment period is limited to 15 minutes and divided among those persons desiring to speak. No person shall speak longer than three minutes; however, the Mayor may establish shorter periods based on the time available and/or the number of persons waiting to speak. Persons wishing to speak on a specific item will be recognized at the time the agenda item is considered.
Please be aware that items on the consent calendar are considered to be routine and are normally enacted by one unanimous vote of the Council. If you wish to speak on a consent calendar item, or on a matter scheduled for consideration in a closed session at the end of the agenda, please do so during the Presentations by Citizens/Public Comment portion of the meeting.

The City and the City Council are not responsible for the content of statements made during the public comment period, or the factual accuracy of any such statements.

AGENDA MODIFICATIONS: The City Council may modify the regular agenda by tabling items, adding urgency items to the agenda, or changing the order in which items are considered. Changes to the Consent Calendar are considered at the time the Consent Calendar is considered.

CONSENT CALENDAR:

5. Approve the minutes of the regular City Council meeting of March 22, 2021 and special joint meeting of the City Council, Planning Commission and Architectural Review Board of March 29, 2021.

6. Receive and file the Expenditures for the period beginning March 13, 2021 and ending April 2, 2021.

7. Adopt Resolution No. 6039 to replace Resolution No. 6017 authorizing submittal of an application to secure a Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) grant for legal assistance in the preparation and adoption of planning documents, and preparation of required environmental documentation to implement the Accessory Dwelling Unit Program and accelerate housing production in support of the sixth cycle of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). The proposed replacement resolution conforms to the State of California Housing and Community Development resolution format.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER:

8. 2021 Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) presentation by Carpinteria - Summerland Fire Protection District representatives.

   Recommendation: Receive and file.

   Presenters: Robert Rappaport, Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District Fire Marshall and Jensen Hughes, Fire Protection District Consultant

   a. Fire District Staff Report
   b. Public Comment
   c. Non-action Item

9. Adoption of Resolution No. 6040, condemning hate crimes, hateful rhetoric and hateful acts against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, and authorizing sending letters of support under the Mayor's signature concerning federal and state legislation consistent with Resolution No. 6040.

   Recommendation: Adopt Resolution No. 6040, as read by title only and authorize sending letter under the Mayor's signature that support federal and state legislation consistent with Resolution No. 6040.

   Staff Presenter: Dave Durflinger, City Manager

   a. Staff Report
   b. Public Comment
   c. City Council Determination

PUBLIC HEARING: None

OTHER BUSINESS:

10. A report on the current state of homelessness in Santa Barbara County and adoption of Resolution No. 6038, approving the Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness.

    Recommendation: 1. Receive a report on homelessness in Santa Barbara County, including a report on the Phase II Community Action Plan to address Homelessness, which identifies key strategies and priority areas to address homelessness and ensures compliance with the State of California requirements demonstrating a regional planning process; and 2. Adopt Resolution No. 6038, approving the Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness.

    Staff Presenter: Dave Durflinger, City Manager

    a. Staff Report
    b. Public Comment
    c. City Council Determination

11. Authorization for the City Manager to submit a letter request on behalf of the City for membership in the Black Gold Cooperative Library System.

    Recommendation: Authorize the City Manager to submit a letter request on behalf of the City for membership in the Black Gold Cooperative Library System.

    Staff Presenter: Dave Durflinger, City Manager

    a. Staff Report
    b. Public Comment
    c. City Council Determination

12. Initiation of Memorandum of Understanding negotiations with the County of Santa Barbara and the Housing Authority of Santa Barbara County regarding City interests associated with a Housing Authority of Santa Barbara County project located at 1101-1103 Bailard Avenue, Assessor's Parcel Number APN 001-080-045 and 001-080-046.

    Recommendation: Authorize the City Manager to initiate Memorandum of Understanding negotiations with the County of Santa Barbara and the Housing Authority of Santa Barbara County regarding issues associated with a Housing Authority of Santa Barbara County project located at 1101-1103 Bailard Avenue.

    Staff Presenter: Steve Goggia, Community Development Director

    a. Staff Report

b. Public Comment
c. City Council Determination

13. 2020 Annual Integrated Pest Management Report

Recommendation: Accept the report to be made available for public review and kept on file with the City Clerk.

Staff Presenter: Matt Roberts, Parks, Recreation & Facilities Director

a. Staff Report
b. Public Comment
c. City Council Determination

14. Authorization to enter into a Landscape Maintenance Services Contract.

Recommendation: Authorize the City Manager to execute a Landscape Maintenance Services Contract with Show Scapes, Inc.

Staff Presenter: Matt Roberts, Parks, Recreation & Facilities Director

a. Staff Report
b. Public Comment
c. City Council Determination

15. Authorization to issue a Notice Inviting Bids for Project No. 15120-2021 Pavement Rehabilitation Project.

Recommendation: Authorize the Public Works Director to advertise the Notice Inviting Bids for Project No. 15120-2021 Pavement Rehabilitation Project.

Staff Presenter: John Ilasin, Public Works Director

a. Staff Report
b. Public Comment
c. City Council Determination

16. Resolution No. 6037, adopting the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account Fiscal Year 2021-22 Project List.

Recommendation: Adopt Resolution No. 6037, approving the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account Fiscal Year 2021-22 Project List.

Staff Presenter: John Ilasin, Public Works Director

a. Staff Report
b. Public Comment
c. City Council Determination

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE: The City Council will discuss local, state and/or federal legislation under consideration and decide whether to direct staff to place a matter(s) on a future City Council agenda for consideration.

COMMITTEE REPORTS, INQUIRIES AND OTHER MATTERS PRESENTED BY COUNCILMEMBERS

Informational reports from Councilmember representatives on the committees, commissions and organizations listed below. This is also an opportunity for Councilmembers to request information from staff or seek support from fellow Councilmembers for future agenda items.

1. Representatives to Regional Agencies and Committees

    a. Beach Erosion Authority for Clean Oceans and Nourishment (BEACON) (Clark/Alt. Carty)
    b. California Joint Powers Insurance Authority (CJPIA) (Clark/Alt. Carty)
    c. Channel Counties Division, League of California Cities (Nomura/Alt. Lee)
    d. Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG)(Clark/Alt. Nomura)
    e. Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (APCD)(Clark/Alt. Nomura)
    f. Santa Barbara Joint Affordable Housing Task Group (Carty & Alarcon)
    g. Santa Barbara County Elected Leaders Forum to Address Homelessness (Clark/Alt. Alarcon)
    h. Home for Good of Santa Barbara County (Clark/Alt. Alarcon)
    i. South Coast Youth Safety Partnership (Lee & Alarcon)
    J. Central Coast Community Energy (3CE) (Nomura/Alt. Goleta)

2. Joint and Standing Committees

    a. City Council/Economic Vitality Committee (Carty & Lee)
    b. City Council/Public Safety Committee (Clark & Nomura)
    c. City Council/School Board Committee (Lee & Alarcon)
    d. City Council/Utilities Committee (Lee & Nomura)
    e. City Council/First District Supervisor Committee (Lee & Carty)
    f. City Council Finance/Budget Committee (Carty & Clark)
    g. Transportation Committee (Lee & Clark)
    h. Development Review Committee (Joint Committee membership from City Council, Planning Commission and Architectural Review Board) (CC: Clark

& Nomura/Alt. Carty) (PC: Benefield and Callender) (ARB: Reginato and Stein)

i. General Plan and Coastal Plan Update Committee (Joint Committee membership from City Council and Planning Commission) (Clark & Lee) (PC: Allen/Callender)
j. Public Facility Site Acquisition/Development Committee (Carty & Nomura)

3. Ad Hoc Committees

a. Library Committee (Lee & Alarcon/Alt. Carty)
b. District Elections Committee (Alarcon & Clark)
c. COVID-19 Communications Committee (Clark & Nomura)
d. COVID-19 Recovery Committee (Carty & Lee)
e. Racial Equity and Social Justice Program Planning Committee (Nomura & Alarcon)

4. City Representatives on other Committees

a. Community Media Access Center (Gary Dobbins)
b. Santa Barbara Mosquito and Vector Management District (Vacant)
c. Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District (Chuck McQuary)
d. County Library Advisory Committee (Gaby Edwards)

ATTENDANCE OF COUNCILMEMBERS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS

ADJOURNMENT

The next regular (virtual) meeting of the City Council will be held April 26, 2021 at 5:30 p.m.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Clerk's Office at 755-4403 or the California Relay Service at (866) 735-2929. Notification two business days prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements for accessibility to this meeting.

Materials related to an agenda item submitted to the City Council after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public review at the City Clerk's Office.

This agenda was posted on Wednesday April 7, 2021, in the City Clerk's Office, on the City Hall Public Notices Window, and on the Internet.



PROJECT UPDATE

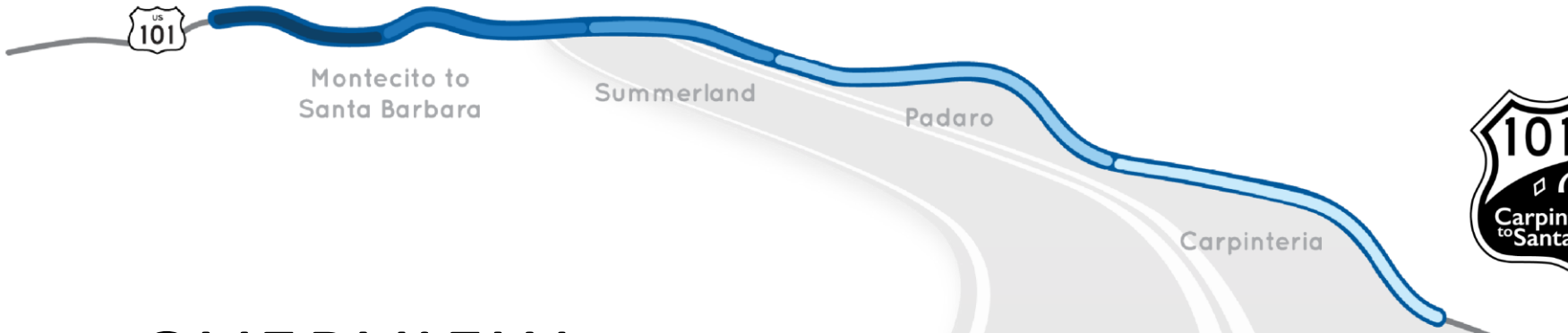
Spring 2021

101 Carpinteria to Santa Barbara

805.845.5112 • www.SBROADS.com

SBCAG santa barbara county association of governments

Caltrans



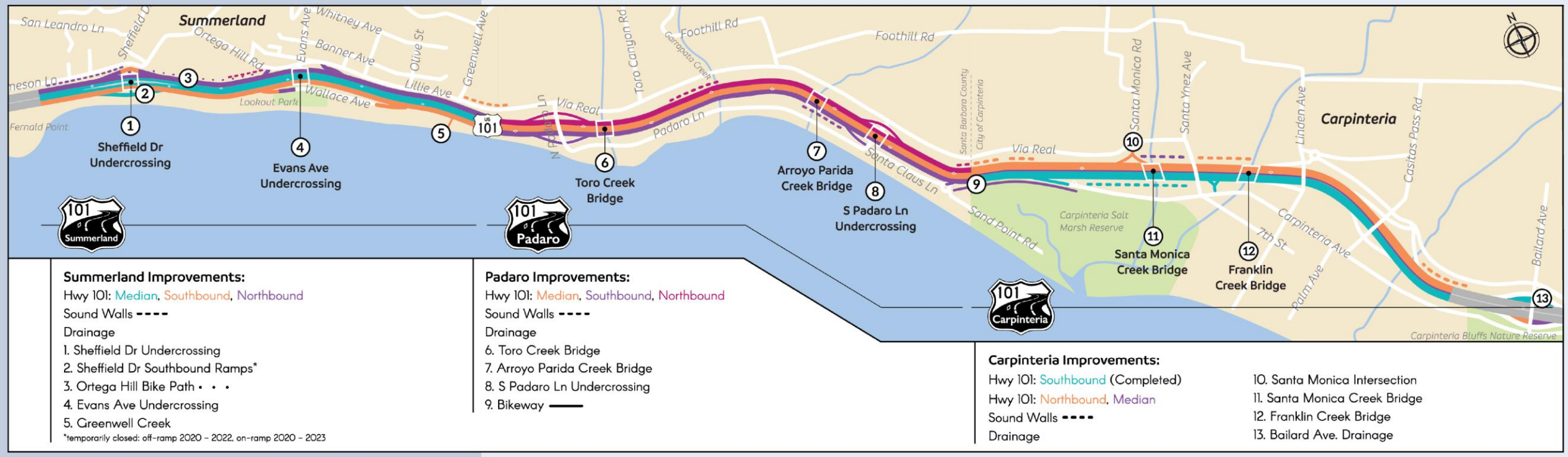
OVERVIEW

Highway 101: Carpinteria to Santa Barbara

- significant part of the overall “lane & train” solution
- addresses traffic congestion
- adds new peak-period, carpool lanes
- improves freeway operations & safety

3 segments in construction: Carpinteria to Summerland

ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS



Summerland Improvements:
Hwy 101: Median, Southbound, Northbound
Sound Walls ----
Drainage
1. Sheffield Dr Undercrossing
2. Sheffield Dr Southbound Ramps*
3. Ortega Hill Bike Path • • •
4. Evans Ave Undercrossing
5. Greenwell Creek

*temporarily closed: off-ramp 2020 – 2022, on-ramp 2020 – 2023

Padaro Improvements:
Hwy 101: Median, Southbound, Northbound
Sound Walls ----
Drainage
6. Toro Creek Bridge
7. Arroyo Parida Creek Bridge
8. S Padaro Ln Undercrossing
9. Bikeway ——

Carpinteria Improvements:
Hwy 101: Southbound (Completed)
Hwy 101: Northbound, Median
Sound Walls ----
Drainage
10. Santa Monica Intersection
11. Santa Monica Creek Bridge
12. Franklin Creek Bridge
13. Bailard Ave. Drainage

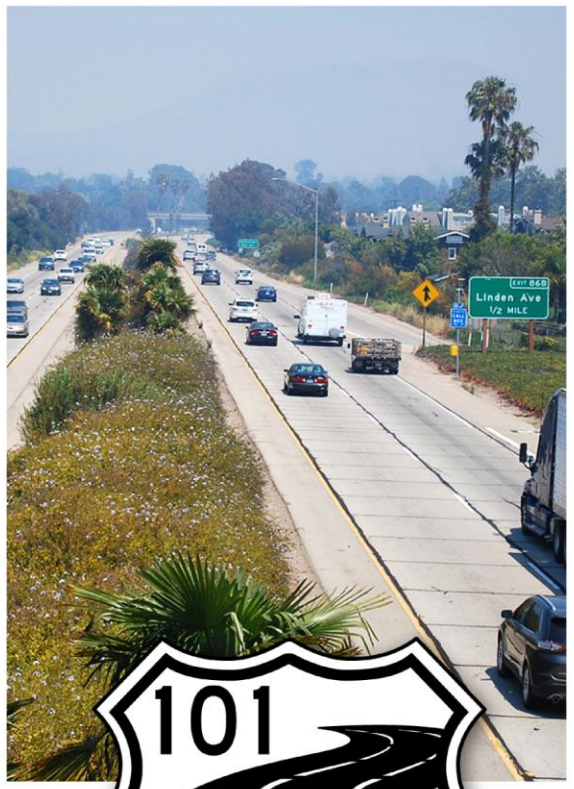
2020 2021 2022 2023



101 Carpinteria

Caltrans

SBCAG
santa barbara county association of governments



PROJECT OVERVIEW

- New peak-period, carpool lanes
- New bridges
  - Franklin and Santa Monica Creeks
- Freeway on- and off-ramps
  - Santa Monica Road
  - Carpinteria Avenue ✓
  - Reynolds Avenue ✓
- 6 new sound walls
- Intersection improvements
  - Santa Monica & Via Real
  - Reynolds & Carpinteria Avenues ✓
  - Bailard & Hwy 101







101 Carpinteria

PROJECT PROGRESS

Franklin and Santa Monica Creek Bridges

2/17/21



3/2/21



3/9/21



PROJECT PROGRESS

Southbound Highway 101 Lanes & Ramps







101 Carpinteria

PROJECT PROGRESS

Sound Walls

ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS



2020

1. Santa Monica Creek Bridge
2. Franklin Creek Bridge
3. Southbound Hwy 101 Lanes
4. Bailard Ave. Storm Water Treatment
5. Sound Wall - - - - -

Northbound & Southbound Shoulder Work

Drainage

2021

1. Santa Monica Creek Bridge
2. Franklin Creek Bridge
4. Bailard Ave. Grading
6. Northbound Hwy 101 Lanes
7. Santa Monica Intersection
8. Sound Walls - - - - -

Landscaping

Drainage

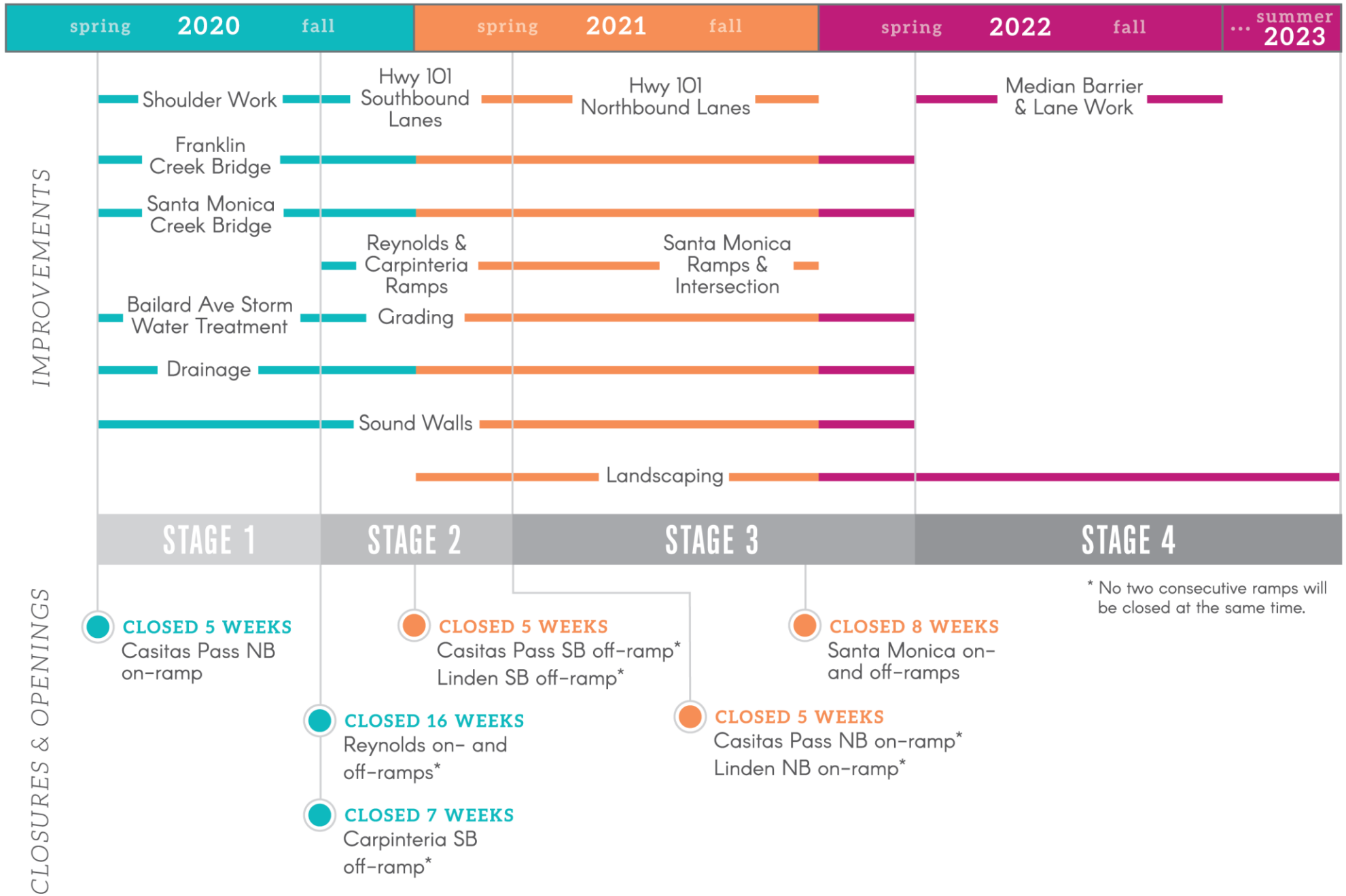
2022/2023

1. Santa Monica Creek Bridge
2. Franklin Creek Bridge
4. Bailard Ave. Grading
9. Hwy 101 Median
10. Sound Wall - - - - -

Landscaping

Drainage

PROJECT TIMELINE

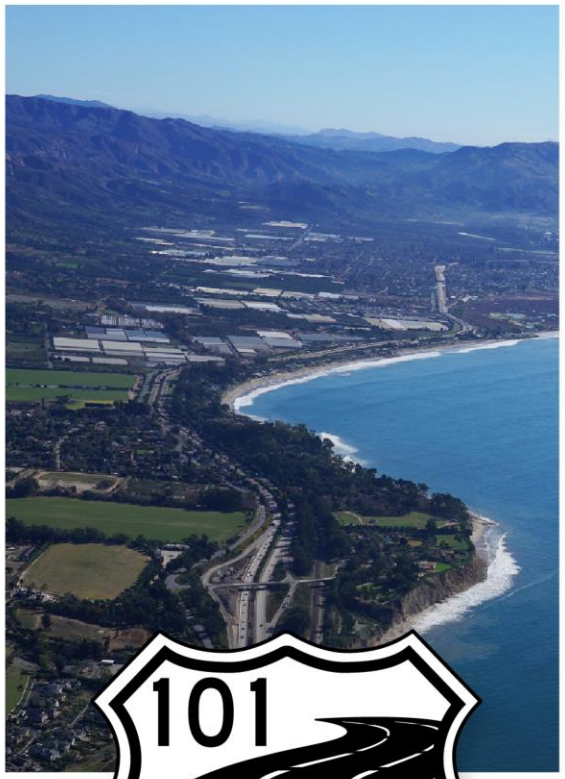




101 Padaro

SBCAG santa barbara county association of governments

Caltrans

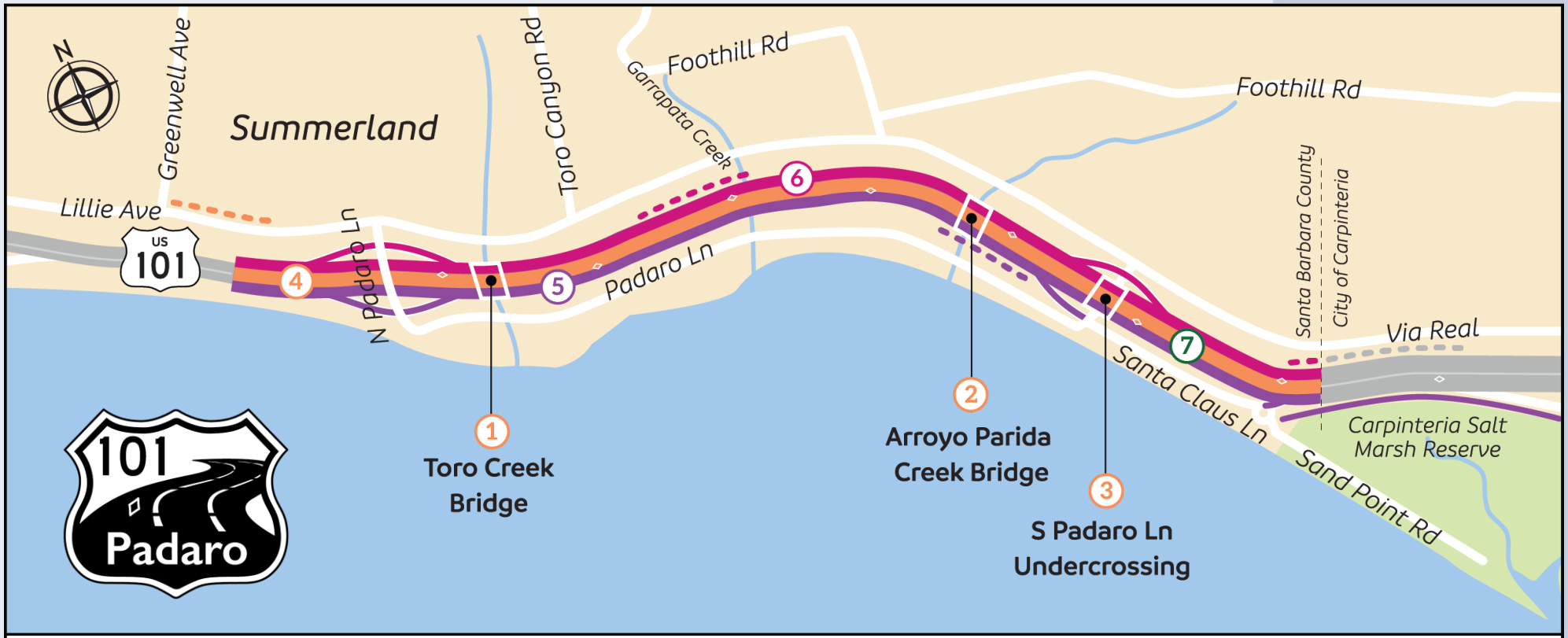


OVERVIEW

Highway 101: Padaro

- New peak-period carpool lanes
- Toro and Arroyo Parida Creek bridges
- South Padaro Lane Undercrossing
  - new bridge and on- and off-ramps
- North Padaro Lane Interchange
  - on- and off-ramp upgrades
- 3 new sound walls

ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS



2021

1. Toro Creek Bridge
2. Arroyo Parida Creek Bridge
3. S Padaro Ln Undercrossing
4. Median

Sound Walls

Drainage

2022

1. Toro Creek Bridge
2. Arroyo Parida Creek Bridge
3. S Padaro Ln Undercrossing
5. Southbound Highway 101

Bikeway

Sound Walls

Drainage

2023

1. Toro Creek Bridge
2. Arroyo Parida Creek Bridge
3. S Padaro Ln Undercrossing
6. Northbound Highway 101

Sound Walls

Drainage

Landscaping

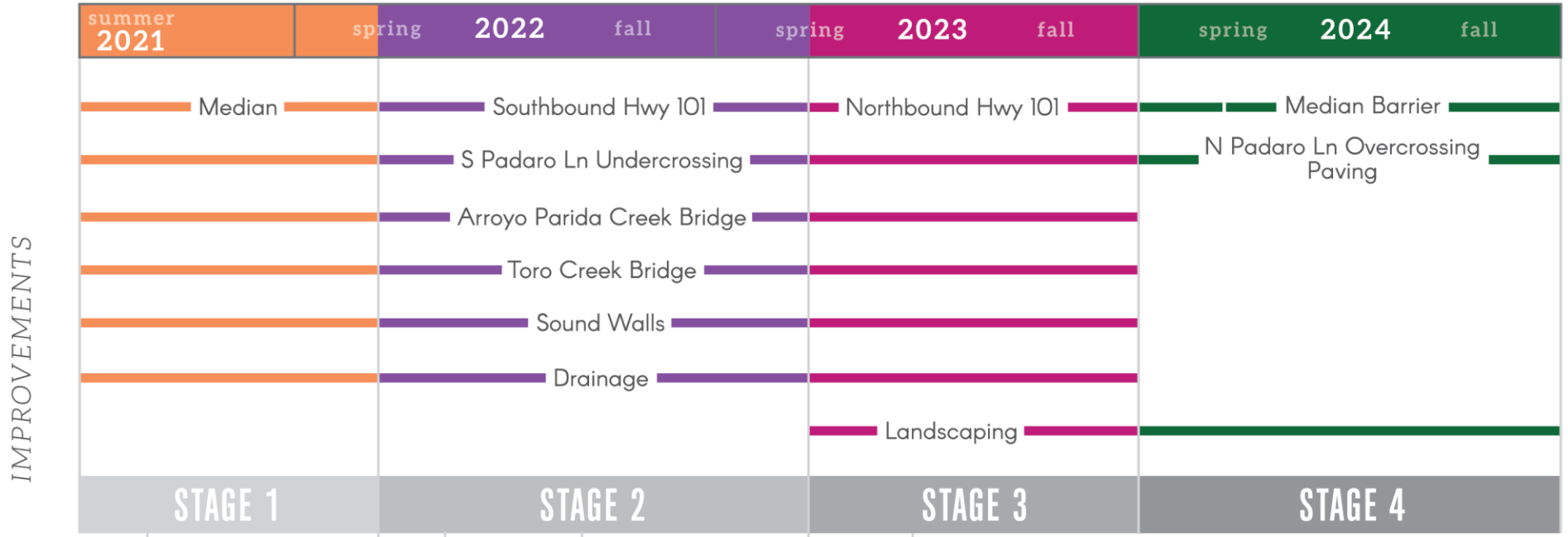
2024

3. S Padaro Ln Undercrossing
7. Median Barrier

Landscaping

N Padaro Ln Overcrossing Paving

PROJECT TIMELINE



CLOSURES

- **CLOSED 10 DAYS** — Santa Claus Lane Southbound On-Ramp
- **CLOSED 3 MONTHS** — North Padaro Southbound Off-Ramp
- **CLOSED 3 MONTHS** — Santa Claus Lane Southbound On-Ramp
- **CLOSED 3 MONTHS** — North Padaro Northbound On-Ramp
- **CLOSED 5 MONTHS** — South Padaro Northbound On-Ramp
- **CLOSED 3 MONTHS** — North Padaro Southbound On-Ramp
- **CLOSED 7 MONTHS** — South Padaro Southbound Off-Ramp
- **CLOSED 3 MONTHS** — North Padaro Northbound Off-Ramp
- **CLOSED 5 MONTHS** — South Padaro Northbound On-Ramp

101 Padaro





KEY FEATURES

- New S. Padaro Interchange
  - Clear-span bridge & updated on- and off-ramps
  - Pedestrian, bike lane, lighting, parking improvements

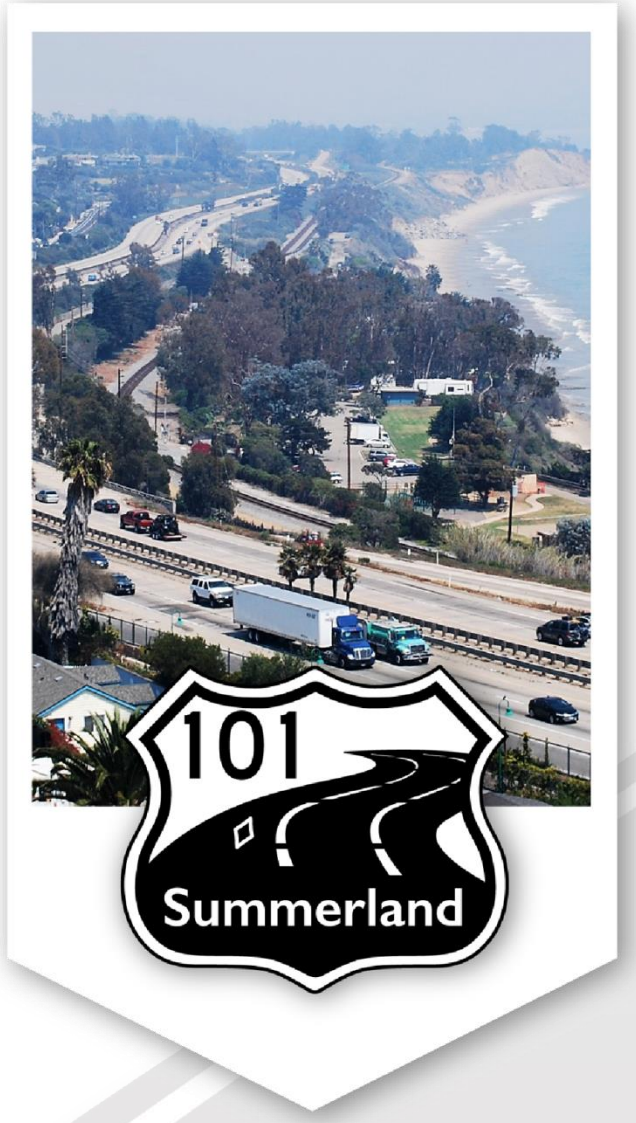
- Blue Star Memorial Highway
  - Median details, signs
  - 108 new oak trees



101 Summerland

SBCAG
santa barbara county association of governments

Caltrans



PROJECT OVERVIEW

- New peak-period, carpool lanes
- New bridges
  - Sheffield Drive (2)
  - Evans Avenue (median)
- Freeway on- and off-ramps
  - Sheffield Drive (right side)
  - Evans Avenue, Ortega Hill Road, Wallace Avenue
- 2 new sound walls
- Undercrossing improvements
  - Evans Avenue: lighting, sidewalks, bike lanes, design elements, landscaping







PROJECT PROGRESS

Sheffield Drive Bridges & Retaining Walls







PROJECT PROGRESS

Evans Avenue Bridge

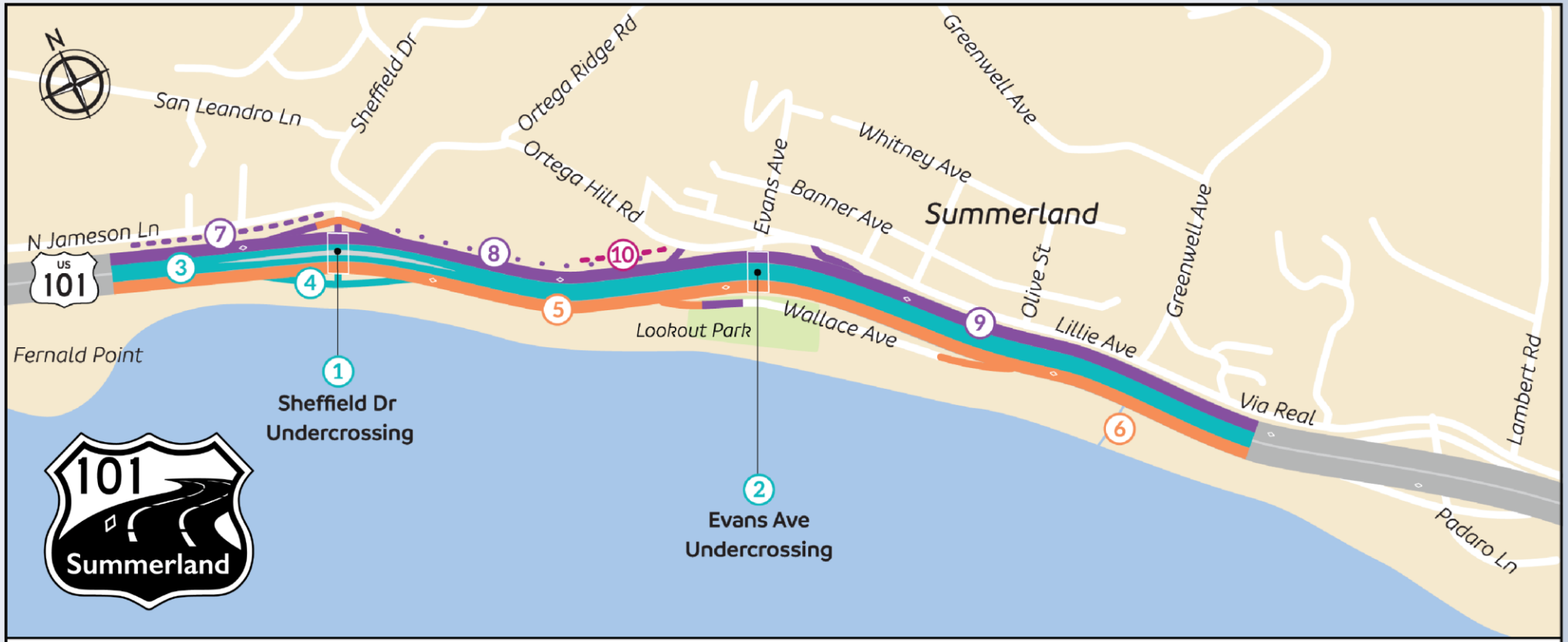
2/17/21



PROJECT PROGRESS

Highway 101 Median

ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS



fall 2020

1. Sheffield Dr Undercrossing
2. Evans Ave Undercrossing
3. Northbound & Southbound Hwy 101 & Median
4. Sheffield Dr Southbound Ramps*

Drainage

*temporarily closed: off-ramp 2020 - 2022
on-ramp 2020 - 2023

2021

1. Sheffield Dr Undercrossing
2. Evans Ave Undercrossing
5. Southbound Hwy 101
6. Greenwell Creek

Drainage

2022

1. Sheffield Dr Undercrossing
2. Evans Ave Undercrossing
7. Sound Wall - - - - -
8. Ortega Hill Bike Path • • • •
9. Northbound Hwy 101

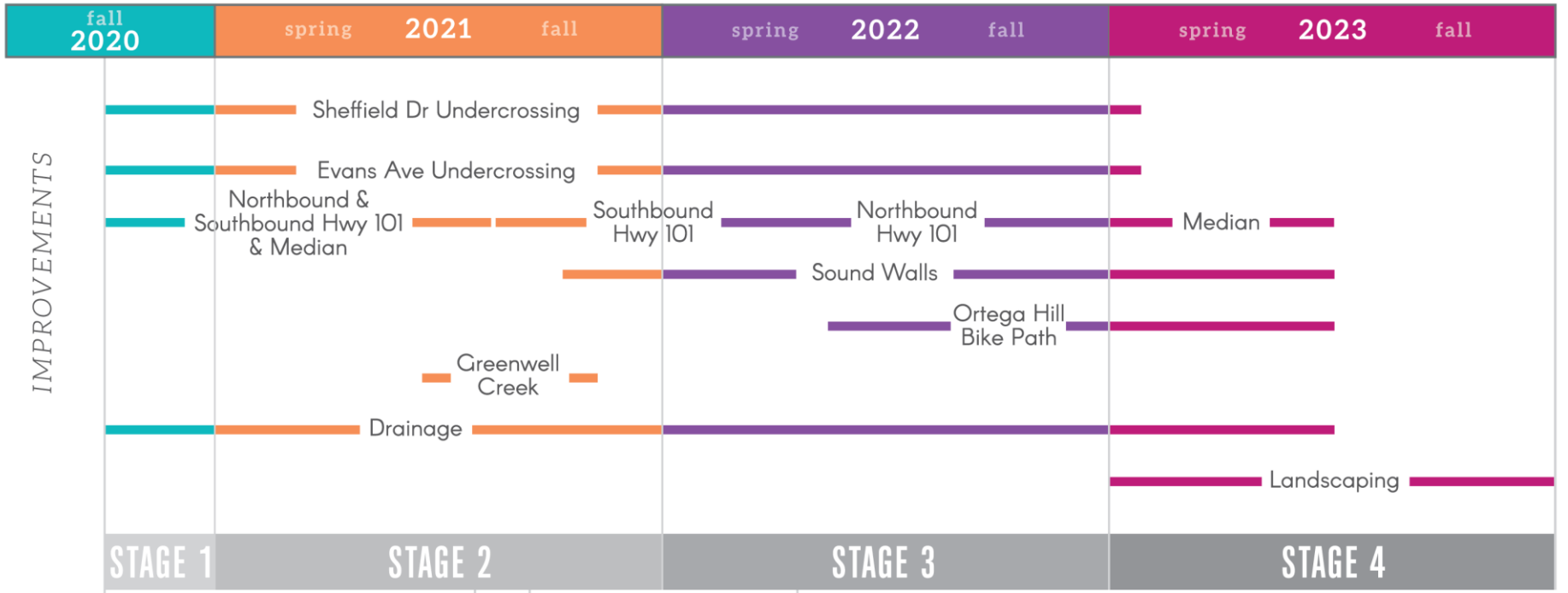
Drainage
Landscaping

2023

1. Sheffield Dr Undercrossing
2. Evans Ave Undercrossing
9. Northbound Hwy 101
10. Sound Wall - - - - -

Median
Drainage
Landscaping

PROJECT TIMELINE



CLOSURES

CLOSED 16 MONTHS
Sheffield Dr Southbound Off-Ramp

CLOSED 3 YEARS (2020-2023)
Sheffield Dr Southbound On-Ramp

CLOSED 3 MONTHS
Wallace Ave Southbound On-Ramp

INTERMITTENT CLOSURES
Evans Ave Undercrossing

CLOSED 8 MONTHS
Ortega Hill Rd Northbound On-Ramp

CLOSED 3 MONTHS
Evans Ave Northbound Off-Ramp

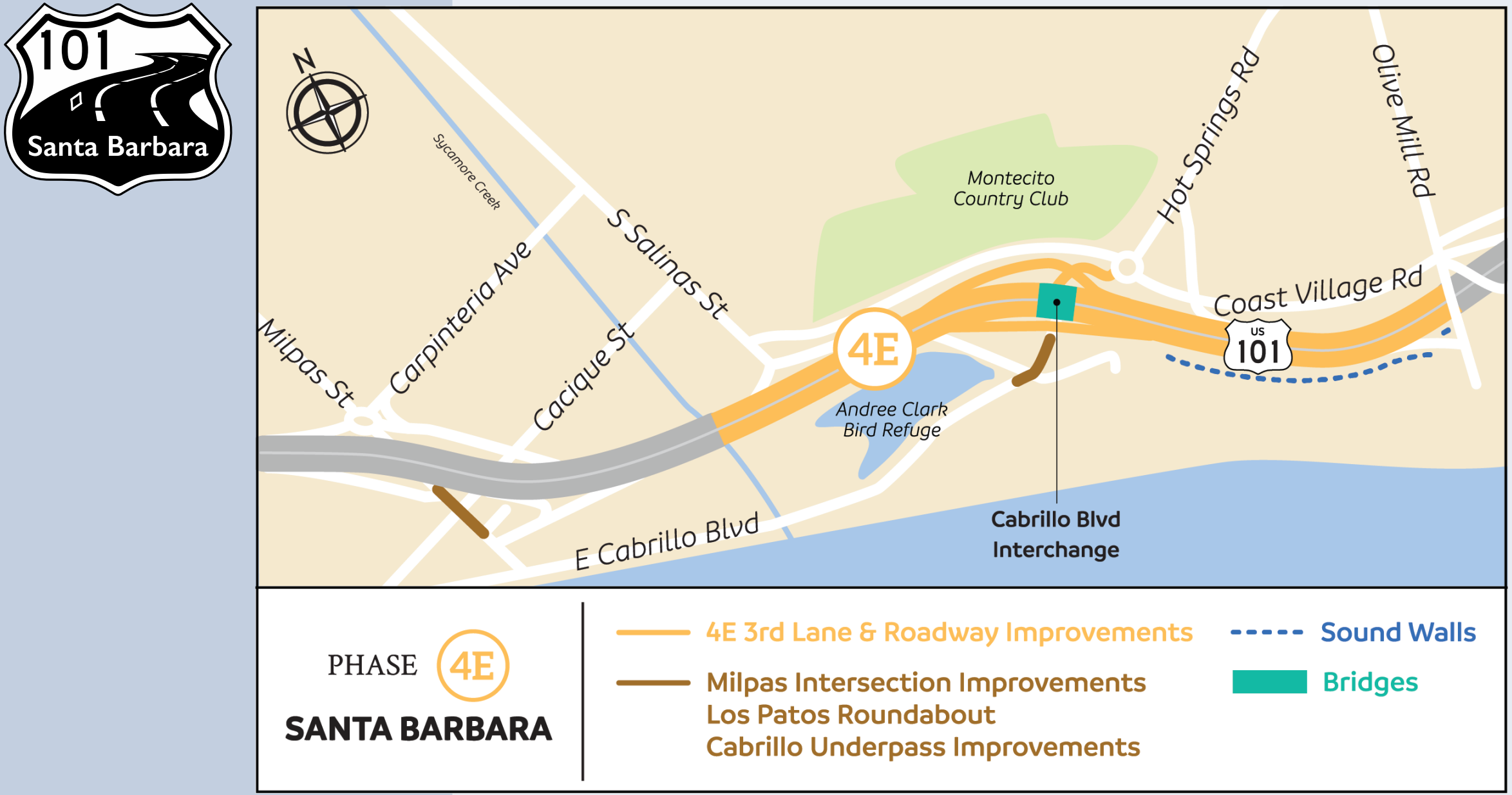
CLOSED 6 MONTHS
Evans Ave Southbound Off-Ramp

CLOSED 4 MONTHS
Sheffield Dr Northbound Off-Ramp

CLOSED 4 MONTHS
Sheffield Dr Northbound On-Ramp

101 Summerland


Hot Springs Rd
N
Olive Mill Rd
San Ysidro Rd
Hixon Rd
Tiburon Bay Ln
N Jameson Ln
4D
Coast Village Rd
US 101
Fernald Point
Oak Creek Bridge
Romero Creek Bridge
San Ysidro Creek Bridge
PHASE 4D
MONTECITO
4D 3rd Lane & Roadway Improvements
Sound Walls
Olive Mill Roundabout
Bridges
San Ysidro Roundabout & Improvements


101
Santa Barbara
N
Sycamore Creek
Montecito
Country Club
Hot Springs Rd
Olive Mill Rd
S Salinas St
Carpinteria Ave
Milpas St
Cacique St
4E
Coast Village Rd
US
101
Andree Clark
Bird Refuge
E Cabrillo Blvd
Cabrillo Blvd
Interchange
PHASE
4E
SANTA BARBARA
4E 3rd Lane & Roadway Improvements
Sound Walls
Milpas Intersection Improvements
Los Patos Roundabout
Cabrillo Underpass Improvements
Bridges

LANE & TRAIN SOLUTION

CURRENT CONSTRUCTION

SANTA BARBARA 101 TO MUSSEL SHOALS

COMMUTE OPTIONS

CONTACT US

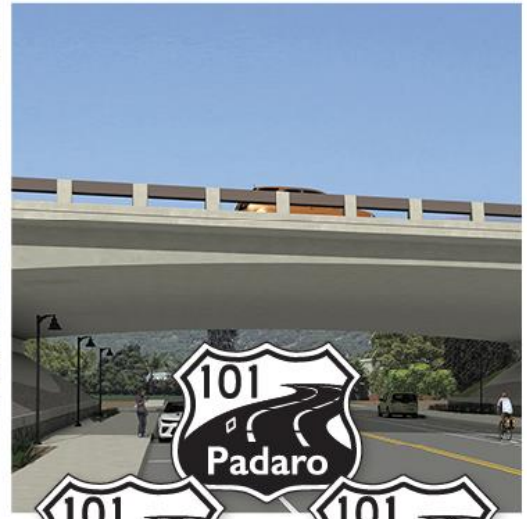
HIGHWAY 101



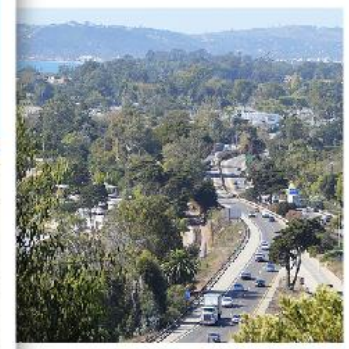
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SBCAG

LANE & TRAIN SOLUTION



CURRENT CONSTRUCTION



FUTURE PROJECTS

EMAIL UPDATES



CONSTRUCTION UPDATE
Timeframe: February 21 - March 6, 2021 *2-week update*

Closures *(weather and COVID-19 precautions permitting)*
Please remember to Slow for the Cone Zone and use care throughout the construction zone. The* ***speed limit is reduced to 55 mph* *for safety throughout the construction areas.**

- Northbound Highway 101
  - Monday night, Mar. 1, 8:00 pm – 5:00 am, 1 lane: N. Padaro Ln to Sheffield Dr, on- and off-ramps at Evans Ave, Ortega Hill Rd, Sheffield Dr
  - Monday - Wednesday days, Feb. 22 - 24, 9:00 am - 3:00 pm, on-ramp at Linden Ave
- Southbound Highway 101
  - Monday night, Mar. 1, 8:00 pm – 7:30 am, 1 lane: Sheffield Dr to N. Padaro Ln, on- and off-ramps at Evans & Wallace Aves
  - **On-ramp at Sheffield Dr, closed for the duration of the project, anticipated reopening 2023**, drivers can use the southbound on-ramps at Wallace Ave and N Padaro Ln
  - **Off-ramp at Sheffield Dr, closed for up to 16 months, anticipated reopening end of 2021,** drivers can use the southbound off-ramp at San Ysidro Rd
  - **Off-ramp at Carpinteria Ave, closed up to 7 weeks, beginning Feb. 8, anticipated reopening March 29,** drivers can use the off-ramp at Reynolds Ave
  - **Off-ramp at Linden Ave, closed up to 5 weeks, beginning Feb. 15, anticipated reopening March 22**, drivers can use the off-ramps at Reynolds Ave and Casitas Pass Rd
- Evans Ave Undercrossing
  - Flaggers will direct traffic with alternating lane closures as



Project Information:

www.SBROADS.com

SBCAG
santa barbara county association of governments

805-845-5112

Caltrans

Envisioning Smoke-Free Communities

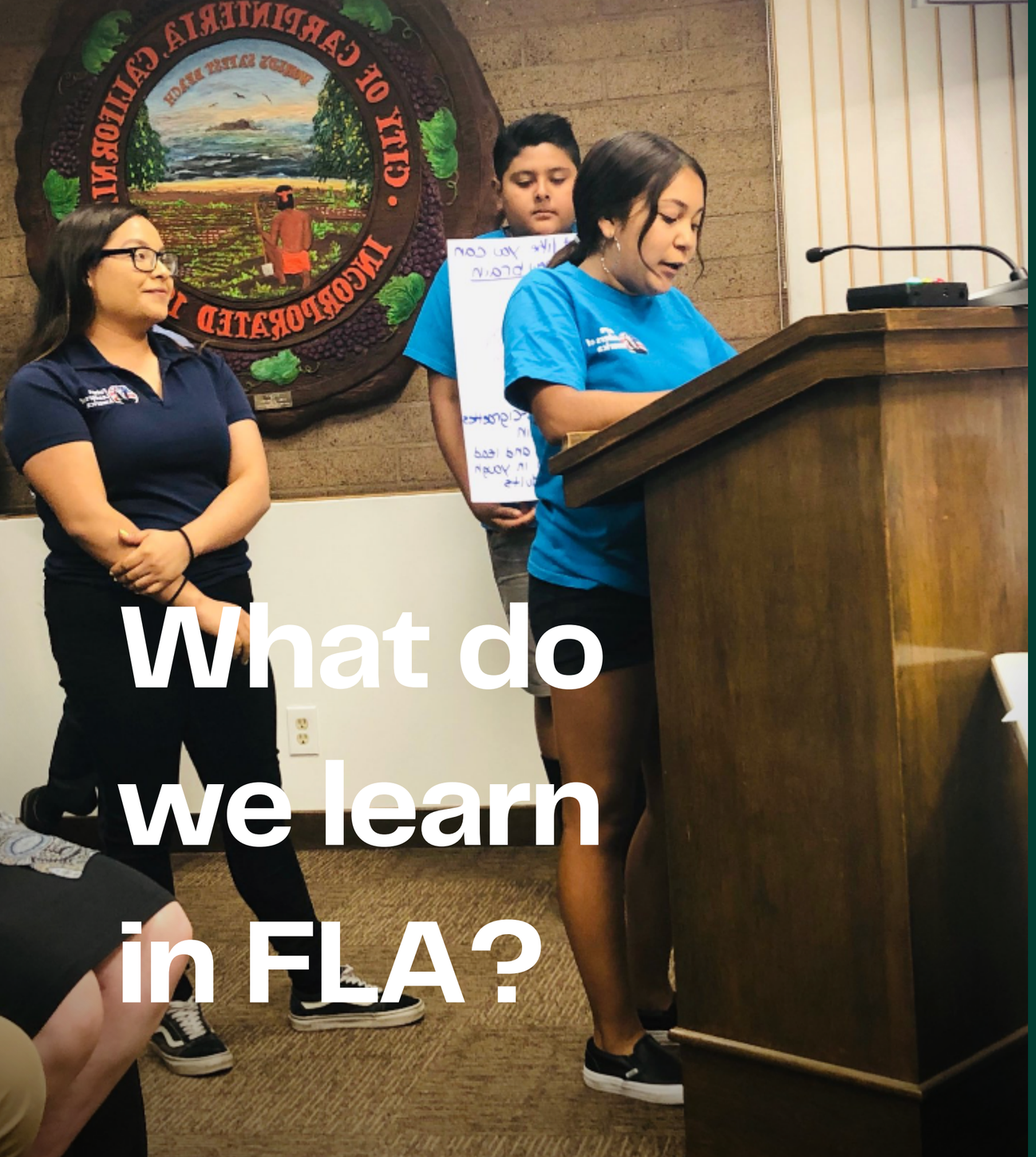
Presented by FLA Youth Leaders





FUTURE LEADERS OF AMERICA

FLA is a youth leadership development program that helps youth develop roles of leadership in their community through advocacy projects. FLA provides the tools for youth to achieve their personal, academic, and advocacy goals.



What do we learn in FLA?

01 Public Speaking Skills

02 Positive Self-Esteem

03 Goal Setting

04 Importance of Education

05 Team Work

06 Importance of Developing Networks



F.L.A.M.A.

(Future Leaders of America Master Achievers)

FLAMA for FLA members is a safe space where we work together to create positive change in our communities.

We get support from the staff and each other to reach our goals. We focus on developing our public speaking, and leadership skills in order to advocate for ourselves and our communities.

Events we participate in with FLA

University Seminars

Immerse youth in college ready culture.



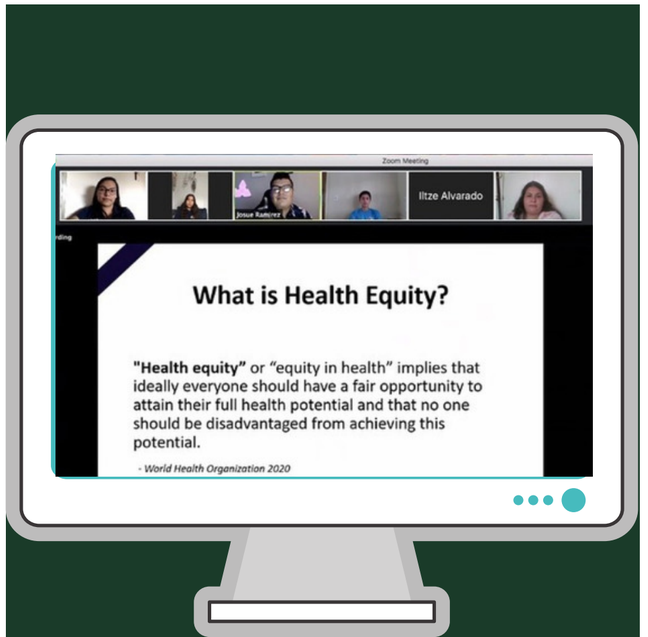
Phone Banking

Encourage eligible voters to exercise their voting right during elections.



Health Equity Forums

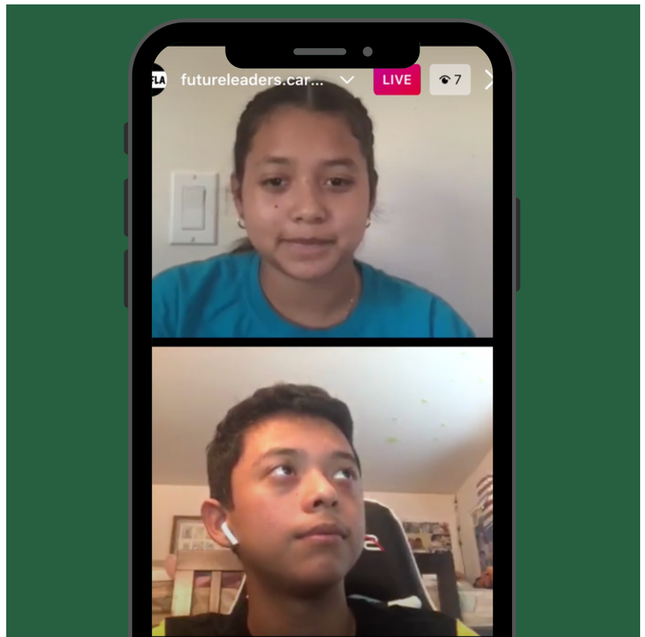
Create awareness on health disparities and work as a community to address them.



Events we participate in with FLA (Continued)

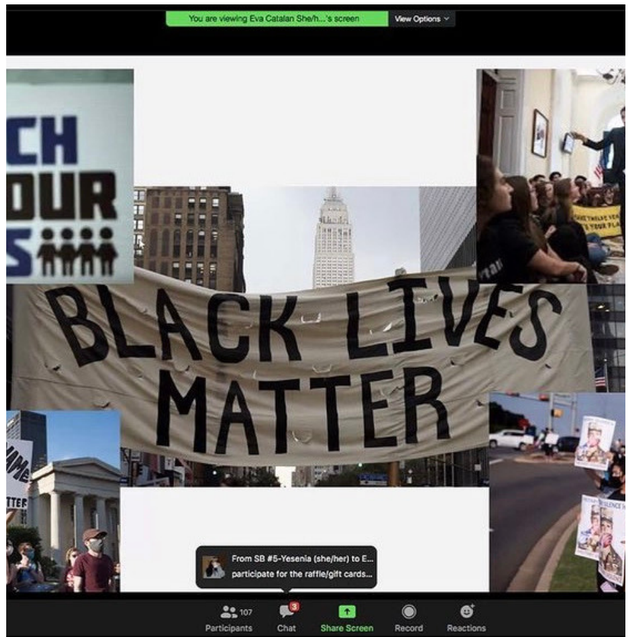
Educational Instagram/Facebook Lives

Educational Youth-led IG/FB lives for tobacco and vaping prevention amongst youth.



Advocacy Workshops

Empower youth to use their leadership skills to lead movements for change.



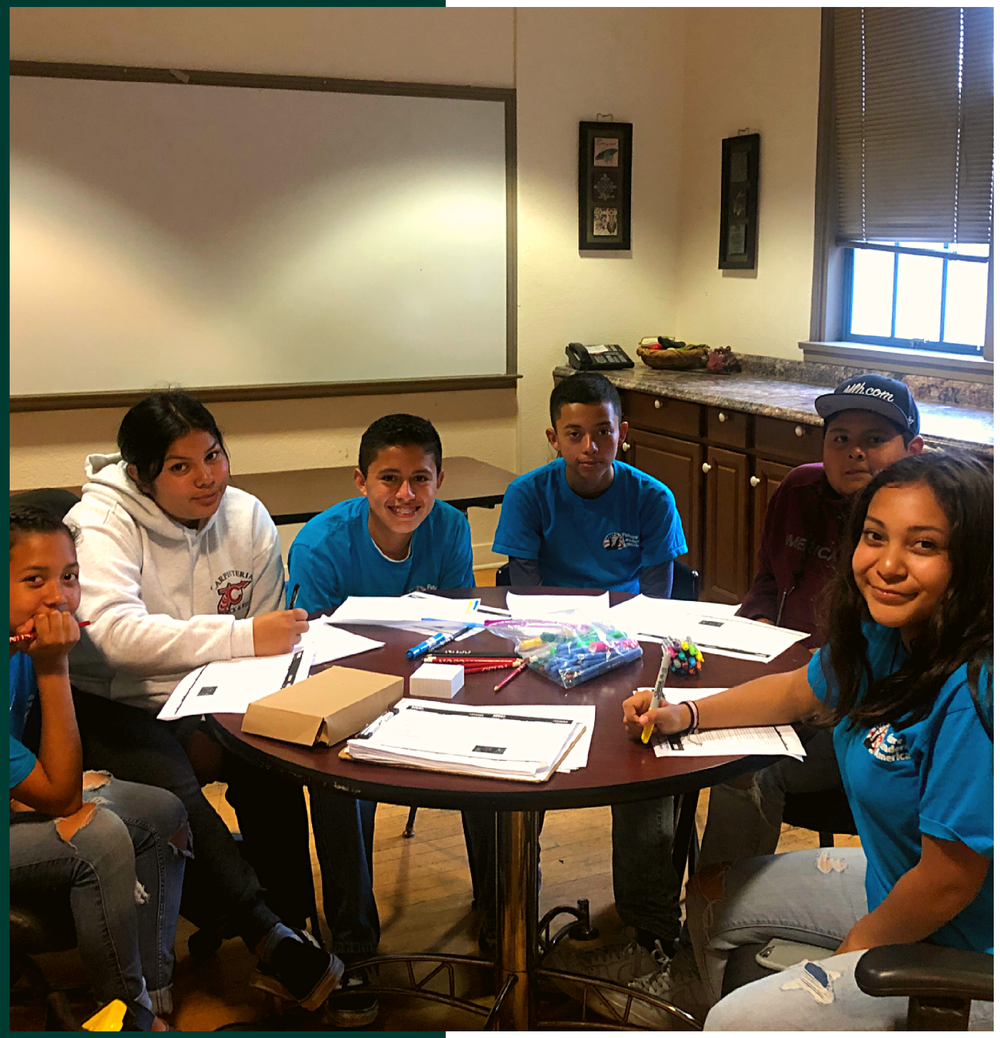
Avocado Festival Fundraiser

Volunteer at the annual Avocado Festival in Carpinteria



EMPOWER TO LEAD.

#TEAMFUTURE LEADERS



Advocacy in Carpinteria

- Educate community members and city elected officials on the effects of vaping on youth and Black and Indigenous People of Color.
- In 2019, we advocated for a ban on flavored tobacco products and vape pens.
- We advocate for what we believe is best for our community.

What We Hope to Achieve

- We hope to create healthy and prosperous communities
- Ultimately, we hope to help future generations by preventing health problems that stem from tobacco/vaping.



Actions

- Hosted a Youth-Led Health Equity forum
- Distributed educational flyers regarding second/third hand smoke at the Carpinteria food drive
- Encouraged City Council to pass ban on flavored tobacco Oct 2019 during public comment.
- Educational Instagram and Facebook lives related to tobacco/vaping effects

Goals for 2021

- Encourage City of Carpinteria to make the flavored tobacco and vaping devices ban permanent and move forward with making all multi-unit housing smoke-free in Carpinteria.



THE ISSUE:

SECOND HAND AND THIRD HAND SMOKE IN MULTI-UNIT HOUSING

- SHS: the smoke from the burning end of a cigarette and the smoke breathed out by smokers.

- THS: The smoke residue, that remains in carpets, sofas, walls, clothes, hair, skin and on other surfaces long after smoking has ceased.





Smoke-Free Common Areas
Many indoor common areas, like hallways and laundry rooms, are already required by state law to be smoke-free. Local governments and landlords can also make outdoor common areas, like gardens and pool areas, smoke-free.



Smoke-Free Units
Local governments and landlords can make some or all individual units smoke-free, including patios and balconies.



Smoke-Free Buffer Zones
Local governments and landlords can prohibit smoking within a specific distance from all entrances, doorways, or operable windows of a building. Landlords who want to create designated smoking areas for their tenants who smoke should take care to locate them outside of the buffer zone.

WHY SMOKE-FREE MULTI-UNIT HOUSING?

- **In 2019, almost 7 million U.S. middle and high school students (about 25%) reported breathing secondhand smoke in their homes, and just over 6 million (about 23%) reported breathing secondhand smoke in vehicles.**

- **About 80 million (1 in 4) people in the US live in multiunit housing, such as apartments, including about 7 million living in government–subsidized housing.**



Tobacco Disproportionately affects Latinx

41.9%

of California's multi-unit housing residents are Latinx, many of which are exposed daily to drifting secondhand smoke.

DID YOU KNOW?



Second hand smoke can travel into an apartment from other apartments and common areas through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical ventilation system and plumbing

Opening **windows and using fans does not completely remove** secondhand smoke



Heating, air conditioning and ventilation systems cannot eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke. In fact these systems can distribute secondhand smoke throughout a building

#HEALTHYANDPROSPEROUS COMMMUNITIES

#smoke-free

Harmful Effects of Secondhand Smoke

- Secondhand smoke causes the premature death of 41,000 adults and more than 400 infants each year
- Second hand smoke contains more than 7,000 chemical compounds and about 70 are cancer causing
- **As of February 2019, at least 63 jurisdictions in CA passed strong multi-unit housing laws banning smoking.**

Smoke-free multi-unit housing ordinances in CA

BERKELEY HOUSING AUTHORITY

Berkeley Housing Authority

Smoking Law Affects All Berkeley Multi-Unit Housing

Berkeley Smoke-Free Multi-Unit Housing

The Berkeley City Council adopted Ordinance No. 7,321-N.S. regulating second hand smoke in ALL multi-unit residences and common areas. As of May 1, 2014, smoking will be prohibited in 100% of multi-unit housing with two or more units (i.e. apartments, co-ops, condominiums, common interest developments, etc.). This also includes common areas such as private decks, balconies, and porches of units. For more information, please go to the following link:

https://www.cityofberkeley.info/Health_Human_Services/Public_Health/Smoke_Free_MUH.aspx

or for more information, please contact:
Tobacco Prevention Program
(510) 981-5330
quitnow@cityofberkeley.info

Smoking Ban in Multi-Unit Housing

On October 27, 2014, the City Council of the City of Culver City adopted Ordinance No. 2014-006, amending Chapter 9.11 of the Culver City Municipal Code (CCMC), Smoking Regulations, to add a new Subchapter 9.11.200, *et seq.*, to prohibit smoking in multi-unit housing.

Ordinance

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, nonsmokers who live in multi-unit dwellings can be exposed to neighbors' secondhand smoke through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical lines, plumbing and ventilation systems.

The City Council's intent in adopting the Ordinance is to control exposure to secondhand smoke by prohibiting smoking in all areas of multi-unit housing including, but not limited to, common areas and individual units, patios and balconies. Qualified designated smoking areas established on multi-unit housing property are excluded from the smoking ban (pursuant to the criteria set forth in CCMC § 9.11.215.B).

Click here to view a copy of Ordinance No. 2014-006 (PDF, 567KB).

Smoke-Free Policy for Multi-Unit Housing

Effective Date



May 5, 2017

City of Manhattan Beach

Moorpark Municipal Code

Title 8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Chapter 8.32 PROHIBITIONS ON SMOKING

8.32.030 Prohibition of smoking in multi-unit apartment buildings.

Smoking in multi-unit residences shall be governed by the following rules:

A. Beginning February 1, 2018, the following regulations apply:

1. Smoking is prohibited in all common areas, except in a designated outdoor smoking area as described in Section 8.32.050(G).

2. Smoking is prohibited in all units governed by a new lease.

3. A landlord shall not permit the presence of ash trays, ash cans, or other receptacles designed for, or primarily used for, the disposal of smoking waste within any common area, except in a designated outdoor smoking area as described in Section 8.32.050(G).

4. Every new lease shall include a provision substantially consistent with the following: "Moorpark Municipal Code Section 8.32.030 prohibits smoking in all common areas in a multi-unit residence, and in all units governed by a lease that was entered into, renewed, or amended after February 1, 2018. It is a material breach of this lease for the tenant, or any other person subject to the control of the tenant or resident by invitation or permission of the tenant, to engage in smoking on the property, including in the unit and common areas (as those terms are defined in Moorpark Municipal Code Section 8.32.010), or to violate any law regulating smoking while anywhere on the property.

B. On or before February 1, 2018, the following regulations apply:

1. The landlord shall post, or shall cause to be posted, clear and unambiguous "No Smoking" signs in sufficient numbers and locations in the multi-unit residence to make it obvious to a reasonable person that smoking is prohibited in all common areas. The signs shall have letters of no less than one inch in height or contain the international "No Smoking" symbol (consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle crossed by a red bar). Such signs shall be maintained by the landlord. The absence of signs shall not be a defense to a violation of any provision of this chapter.

2. The landlord shall provide written notice to all tenants whose units are governed by an existing lease stating that: (a) smoking is prohibited in all common areas of the multi-unit residence beginning February 1, 2018, except in a designated outdoor smoking area; (b) any unit that is governed by a lease that was entered into on or after February 1, 2018 is designated as a non-smoking unit; and (c) any unit that is governed by a lease that was entered into before February 1, 2018 will be designated as a non-smoking unit when the lease is renewed or extended, or February 1, 2019, whichever

#TEAMFUTURE LEADERS

#smoke-free

We choose to be smoke free...

CVN LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Safer at home? The dangers of secondhand smoke

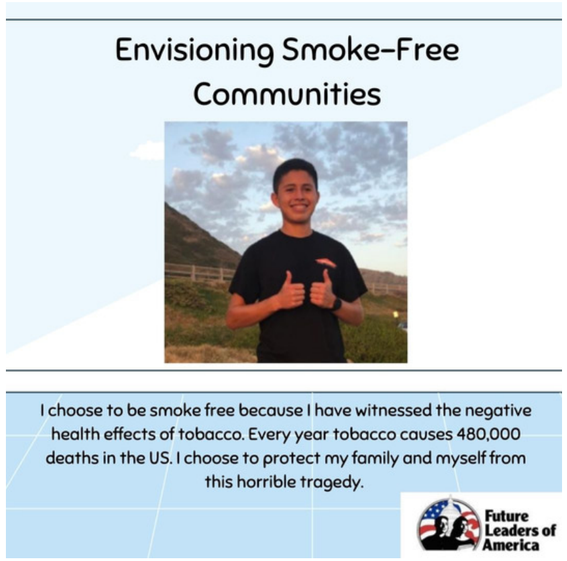
By Eduardo Vences, Carpinteria High School, Future Leaders of America Youth Leader Mar 17, 2021 0

During the pandemic, officials have encouraged families to stay at home because that's where they are safer. However, during my time indoors, I have noticed another danger just next door: smoking. Although families might not smoke themselves, that doesn't mean they have a choice in what they inhale. Our neighbors smoke, and because apartments are extremely close, our health suffers the consequences.

I am writing this piece to express my concern about second and third-hand smoke in our city, especially in multi-unit housing. The CDC previously reported that secondhand smoke kills 41,000 non-smokers a year. This disproportionately impacts the local Latinx community, given that 41.9% of California's multi-unit housing residents are Latinx. Carpinteria has taken some measures to protect its residents by implementing smoke-free regulations in public spaces and around the city. Unfortunately, where the city is lacking is where it's needed the most – our homes, including apartments and condos.

Many of our families and community members reside in these multi-unit complexes. I personally know family members that lived in multi-unit housing where they were constantly exposed to smoke coming from the vents that were connected to their neighbors' apartment. Fortunately, they were able to move to a permanent home, but during the four years that they lived there the entire family was exposed to this smoke. What about the other families who aren't as fortunate as them to be able to move out?

According to the American Lung Association, Carpinteria has a mediocre overall tobacco control grade when it comes to smoke-free housing. We encourage the Carpinteria City Council to protect our families in multi-unit housing by enacting a universal smoke-free ordinance. There's no reason why a family should be safer at a restaurant than in the comfort of their own home.





#TEAMFUTURE LEADERS

#smoke-free

Join us in our efforts!

Recommendations:

1. Make the flavored tobacco and vaping devices moratorium permanent
2. Enact a city wide policy to ensure smoke-free multi-unit housing for everyone
    a. Protect resident's health by including tobacco, e-cigarettes, and marijuana in smoke-free multi-unit housing policies.



Thank You

Looking forward to working together!



GOING SMOKEFREE MATTERS

MULTIUNIT HOUSING



There is no safe amount of secondhand smoke exposure. The **home is the main place** many children and adults breathe in secondhand smoke.[1,2]





- About **80 million (1 in 4) people in the US live in multiunit housing**, such as apartments, including about **7 million living in government-subsidized housing.**[3,4]

What is government-subsidized housing?
When the government helps people pay their rent. Public housing is one type of subsidized housing.

- Each year, an estimated **28 million** multiunit housing residents are **exposed to secondhand smoke in their home or apartment** that came from somewhere else in their building like a nearby apartment.[3,5]
- **Every person** living in multiunit housing **deserves to breathe smokefree air.**

Smokefree



Approximately **1 in 3** multiunit housing residents are covered by **smokefree building policies.**[5]



About **8 in 10** multiunit housing residents have chosen to make their own homes smokefree.[5]



A **majority** of multiunit housing residents want smoke-free building policies.[5]

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/tobacco

Print Only CS260251-F

Did You Know?

Secondhand smoke can travel into an apartment from other apartments and common areas through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical lines, ventilation systems and plumbing.[1]

Opening **windows and using fans does not completely remove** secondhand smoke.[1]

Heating, air conditioning and ventilation systems cannot eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke. In fact, these systems can distribute secondhand smoke throughout a building.[1]



What is secondhand smoke?

It is the combination of smoke from the burning end of a cigarette and the smoke breathed out by a smoker.

When a person smokes near you, you can be exposed to secondhand smoke.



The Surgeon General concluded:



There is no safe level of secondhand smoke exposure.[1]



Cleaning the air and ventilating buildings cannot get rid of secondhand smoke.[1]



Secondhand smoke causes disease and early death in children and in adults who do not smoke.[1]

In the United States:



Approximately **58 million** (1 in 4) nonsmokers are exposed to secondhand smoke.[6]



About **2 in 5** children (including 7 in 10 black children) are exposed to secondhand smoke.[2]



The **home is the main place** where **children** are exposed to secondhand smoke.[1,2]



Secondhand smoke **exposure among babies and children can cause[1,7]:**

- **Sudden Infant Death Syndrome** (SIDS)
- **Lung problems**
- **Ear infections**
- **Asthma attacks**



Secondhand smoke **exposure among adults can cause[1,7]:**

- **Heart disease**
- **Stroke**
- **Lung Cancer**

Print Only

Smokefree rules or policies:

- **Improve** Air Quality
- **Improve** Health
- **Reduce** Secondhand Smoke Exposure
- **Receive** Public Support
- **Reduce** Smoking in Youth, Young Adults, and Adults

Smokefree policies in multiunit housing can improve health and save money.

If **all public housing in the United States was made smokefree, it would save $153 million each year, including**



$43 million in costs from cleaning apartments where people have smoked



and **$16 million in costs from fires** caused by smoking.[8]

Savings would be even greater if all multiunit housing across the country went **smokefree.**

To learn more about your state's smokefree policies, go to: www.cdc.gov/statesystem

To learn more about the health consequences of smoking and secondhand smoke exposure go to: www.cdc.gov/tobacco

REFERENCES

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2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Vital signs: disparities in nonsmokers' exposure to secondhand smoke — United States, 1999–2012. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2015;64 (04):103-108.
3. King BA, Babb SD, Tynan MA, Gerzoff RB. National and state estimates of secondhand smoke infiltration among U.S. multiunit housing residents. Nicotine Tob Res. 2013;15 (7):1316-1321.
4. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public Housing Agency Profiles available at: http://www.huduser.org/DATASETS/pdrdatas.html.
5. Andrea S. Licht, Brian A. King, Mark J. Travers, Cheryl Rivard, and Andrew J. Hyland. Attitudes, Experiences, and Acceptance of Smoke-Free Policies Among US Multiunit Housing Residents. American Journal of Public Health: October 2012, Vol. 102, No. 10, pp. 1868-1871. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2012.300717.
6. Centers for Disease Control. Vital signs: nonsmokers' exposure to secondhand smoke-United States, 1999–2008. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2010;59 (35):1141-1146.
7. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014.
8. King BA, Peck RM, Babb SD. National and state cost savings associated with prohibiting smoking in subsidized and public housing in the United States. Prev Chronic Dis. 2014; 11:40222.
9. Farrelly, M. Loomis, B, et. al. Are tobacco control policies effective in reducing young adult smoking? Journal of Adolescent Health 54 (2014) 481-486

Print Only

Smoke-Free Multi-Unit Housing

Approaches to Protect Tenants from Secondhand Smoke

Disclosure

State law requires landlords to indicate in new leases where smoking is prohibited on the property. Local governments can require landlords to provide all tenants with this information directly (landlords can also provide this voluntarily).



Smoke-Free Common Areas

Many indoor common areas, like hallways and laundry rooms, are already required by state law to be smoke-free. Local governments and landlords can also make outdoor common areas, like gardens and pool areas, smoke-free.

Smoke-Free Units

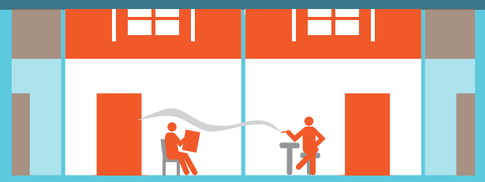
Local governments and landlords can make some or all individual units smoke-free, including patios and balconies.

Smoke-Free Buffer Zones

Local governments and landlords can prohibit smoking within a specific distance from all entrances, doorways, or operable windows of a building. Landlords who want to create designated smoking areas for their tenants who smoke should take care to locate them outside of the buffer zone.

Above: Essential elements of smoke-free housing (can be adopted by landlords or local government)

Below: Additional approaches that could be adopted by local government



Nuisance and Trespass

Local governments can declare involuntary exposure to secondhand smoke a nuisance, and designate unwanted tobacco smoke on residential property a trespass. This may give tenants greater legal recourse against drifting smoke.



Last Resort Move Out Options

Local governments can also pass a law allowing tenants to break their lease early and without penalty in cases where they're exposed to secondhand smoke from another tenant, and where the landlord fails to take adequate steps to remedy the problem. Local governments can make a landlord's failure to remedy a drifting secondhand smoke problem grounds for a claim of constructive eviction, which might allow tenants to escape their lease without penalty.



Implied Warranty of Habitability / Implied Convenant of Quiet Enjoyment

Local governments can make drifting secondhand smoke a potential violation of a landlord's responsibility to maintain property in habitable condition and to protect tenants' right to enjoy their unit.

CA4Health

www.CA4Health.org

To learn more, refer to our brochure on the topic at www.changelabsolutions.org

Made possible by CA4Health, a project of the Public Health Institute, with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. ChangeLab Solutions is a nonprofit organization that provides legal information on matters relating to public health. The legal information in this document does not constitute legal advice or legal representation. For legal advice, readers should consult a lawyer in their state. © 2013 ChangeLab Solutions

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Law & policy innovation for the common good.

City of Carpinteria
City Council Regular Meeting Minutes
Monday, March 22, 2021

Virtual Meeting

City Clerk Fidela Garcia noted for the record that this meeting would be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the Governor's Executive Orders N-29-20 and Santa Barbara County Health Officer's Order as it relates to temporarily suspending a physical location from which members of the public can observe and orders to stay at home in response to the spread of the COVID-19 virus, and additionally noted the protocols by which the public would be participating and stated that members of the Council, staff and any presenters would be participating by video conference.

CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Nomura called the meeting to order at 5:34 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Councilmembers present:

Councilmember Natalia Alarcon
Councilmember Gregg A. Carty
Councilmember Roy Lee
Vice Mayor Al Clark
Mayor Wade T. Nomura

Staff present:

Dave Durflinger, City Manager
Jena Acos, on behalf of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP acting as City Attorney of the City of Carpinteria
Mack Carlson, on behalf of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP acting as City Attorney of the City of Carpinteria
Fidela Garcia, City Clerk
Mimi Audelo, Program Manager
Matt Robert, Parks, Recreation & Facilities Director
John Ilasin, Public Works Director
Erin Maker, Environmental Program Manager
Brian Barrett, Assistant to the Public Works Director

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

All present were led in the salute to the flag by Mayor Nomura.

INTRODUCTIONS, PROCLAMATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

1. Presentation of a Proclamation Designating April as Carpinteria Beautiful Month to Bryan Mootz, President of Carpinteria Beautiful.

Motion by Councilmember Lee, seconded by Councilmember Alarcon, to approve the Proclamation Designating April as Carpinteria Beautiful Month.

Roll call on motion:

AYES: Councilmember Lee, Vice Mayor Clark, Councilmember Carty, Councilmember Alarcon, Mayor Nomura
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: None

The motion carried unanimously.

2. Presentation of a Proclamation Designating April as Donate Life California Month.

Speaker: W. Scott Burns representing Donate Life.

Motion by Councilmember Lee, seconded by Vice Mayor Clark, to approve the Proclamation Designating April as Donate Life California Month.

Roll call on motion:

AYES: Councilmember Alarcon, Councilmember Carty, Councilmember Lee, Vice Mayor Clark, Mayor Nomura
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: None

The motion carried unanimously.

PUBLIC INFORMATION REPORTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sheriff's Lt. Arnoldi provided a crime report update.

CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

Program Manager Mimi Audelo provided a COVID-19 update. Trending numbers for March 22 were shared and a vaccine event clinic on Saturday for those that live and work in Carpinteria and meet the set criteria was also mentioned.

City Manager Durflinger spoke about the American Rescue Act 2021.

PRESENTATIONS BY CITIZENS / PUBLIC COMMENT

Emails read: Cynthia Burt and Mary Docter.

Speakers: Lorraine McIntire and Bryan Mootz, spoke to Item 1, above.

AGENDA MODIFICATIONS: None.

CONSENT CALENDAR:

Motion by Councilmember Lee, seconded by Councilmember Alarcon, to approve the Consent Calendar Items 3 through 7, with correction to minutes of March 8 to show Councilmember Natalia Alarcon present instead of Councilmember Fred Shaw from the roll call.

Roll call on motion:

AYES:	Councilmember Alarcon, Councilmember Carty, Councilmember Lee, Vice Mayor Clark, Mayor Nomura
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None

The motion carried unanimously.

3. Approve the minutes of the regular City Council meetings of December 14, 2020, January 11, 2021; January 25, 2021; February 8, 2021; February 22, 2021; and March 8, 2021.

4. Receive and file the Monthly Report of Contracts Executed by City Manager.

5. Receive and file the Monthly City Treasurer's Report on Compliance with Statement of Safekeeping and Investment of Public Funds.

6. Receive and file the Expenditures for the period beginning February 27, 2021 and ending March 12, 2021.

7. Adopt Resolution No. 6036 approving applications for Per Capita Grant funds to the California Department of Parks and Recreation Office of Grants and Local Services. *(Requires a roll call vote)*

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER:

8. Adoption of Resolution No. 6032, Directing the Preparation of a Street Lighting District No. 1 Report as a part of Consideration of Continuing the District for Fiscal Year 2021-22.

   Recommendation: Adopt the attached Resolution No. 6032, as read by title only, directing the City Manager to prepare an assessment report for the consideration of continuing Street Lighting District No. 1 for the Fiscal Year 2021-22.

Presenter: Brian Barrett, Assistant to the Public Works Director

No public comment heard.

Motion by Councilmember Alarcon, seconded by Councilmember Carty to adopt Resolution No. 6032, as read by title only, directing the City Manager to prepare an assessment report for the consideration of continuing Street Lighting District No. 1 for the Fiscal Year 2021-22.

Roll call on motion:

AYES: Councilmember Alarcon, Councilmember Carty, Councilmember Lee, Vice Mayor Clark, Mayor Nomura
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: None

The motion carried unanimously.

9. Adoption of Resolution No. 6033, Directing the Preparation of a Lighting, Landscaping and Right of Way Improvement District No. 3 Report as a Part of Actions Necessary to Continue Lighting, Landscaping and Right of Way Improvement District No. 3 for Fiscal Year 2021-22

   Recommendation: Adopt the attached Resolution No. 6033, as read by title only, ordering the preparation of a report describing the financial status of the District and recommending assessments for Fiscal Year 2021-22 for Carpinteria Lighting, Landscaping and Right of Way Improvement District No. 3.

Presenter: Brian Barrett, Assistant to the Public Works Director

No public comment heard.

Motion by Councilmember Alarcon, seconded by Vice Mayor Clark to adopt Resolution No. 6033, as read by title only, directing the City Manager to prepare, or have prepared, a report describing the financial status of the District and recommending assessments for Fiscal Year 2021-22 for Carpinteria Lighting, Landscaping and Right of Way Improvement District No. 3.

Roll call on motion:

AYES: Councilmember Alarcon, Councilmember Carty, Councilmember Lee, Vice Mayor Clark, Mayor Nomura
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: None

The motion carried unanimously.

10. Adoption of Resolution No. 6034, Directing that the Required Report Be Prepared as a Part of the Process to Continue Parking and Business Improvement Area Assessment District No. 4 for Fiscal Year 2021-22.

    Recommendation: Adopt the attached Resolution No. 6034, ordering a report by the Downtown "T" Business Advisory Board for the purpose of continuing assessments for the Carpinteria Parking and Business Improvement Area Assessment District No. 4 for Fiscal Year 2021-22.

Presenter: Brian Barrett, Assistant to the Public Works Director

No public comment heard.

Motion by Councilmember Lee , seconded by Vice Mayor Clark to adopt Resolution No. 6034, as read by title only, ordering a report by the Downtown "T" Business Advisory Board for the purpose of continuing assessments for the Carpinteria Parking and Business Improvement Area Assessment District No. 4 for Fiscal Year 2021-22.

Roll call on motion:

AYES: Councilmember Alarcon, Councilmember Carty, Councilmember Lee, Vice Mayor Clark, Mayor Nomura
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: None

The motion carried unanimously.

11. Adoption of Resolution No. 6035, Directing the Initiation of Procedures to Continue Winter Protection Berm Assessment District No. 5 for Fiscal Year 2021-22.

    Recommendation: Adopt the attached Resolution No. 6035, as read by title only, ordering the preparation of a report describing the Winter Protection Berm Program and associated assessment and continue the Winter Protection Berm Assessment District No. 5 for Fiscal Year 2021-22.

Presenter: Brian Barrett, Assistant to the Public Works Director

No public comment heard.

Motion by Vice Mayor Clark, seconded by Councilmember Alarcon to adopt Resolution No. 6035, as read by title only, ordering the preparation of a report describing the Winter Protection Berm Program and associated assessment and continue the Winter Protection Berm Assessment District No. 5 for Fiscal Year 2021-22.

Roll call on motion:

AYES:	Councilmember Alarcon, Councilmember Carty, Councilmember Lee, Vice Mayor Clark, Mayor Nomura
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None

The motion carried unanimously.

PUBLIC HEARING: None

OTHER BUSINESS:

12. Proposed timeline and points of negotiation for Disposition and Development Agreement (“DDA”) for Surfliner Inn Project.

    Recommendation: This is an informational item and no motion is required. After hearing the proposed timeline and points of negotiation, if determined necessary and appropriate, provide direction to Staff to schedule an open session item to discuss elements of the proposed Surfliner Inn Project subject to negotiation.

Presenter: Matt Roberts, Parks, Recreation & Facilities Director

Emails read: Heather Slade, Lori Greenburg, Alan and Carol Koch, Teresa Simber, Richard Finkley, Michael P. Sipiora, Gary Campopiano, Richard Batchelder, Blake Salter, Valerie Bentz, Al Carter, Betty Songer, Louise Hansen, Mary Doiron, Eileen Marcussen,

Stephen Marcussen, Alison Hansen, Martha & Charles Restivo, Brad Smith, Barbara Smith, Amrita M. Salm, Connie Salzgerber Batchelder, Leslie Gascoigne, Kim Redman, Drew Merryman, Christina Dugre, Kathleen Lord, Ann Mullholland Wozniak, Rafael Hernandez, John & Linda Sheaffer, Steve Lubarsky Deborah & Michael, Deborah M., Peter & Elizabeth Mann, Doug Grant, Robin Karlsson, Kirk Connally, Jessica Edwards, Laurie Merryman, Devra Brewer, Pam McLendon, Catherine Overman, Sally Graham, D. Austin, Jayne Burton, Cherry Stockton, Carl Burton, Frank Dambach, Jack, Judy Leslie, Ken Wozniak, Teres Simber, Jefferey L. Robinson M.D., Marla Daily, Barry Gordon, Brittney Falletta, Jessi Kopach, Torrie Miller and Family, Jessica and Kevin Clark, Sue Skendarian, and Janet Leman.

Speakers: Matt Organista, Whitt Hollis, Lorrain McIntire, Terrence Ford & Eileen Marcussen.

Emails distributed: Victoria and Dean Bennett, Rob Deholltz, John Jackson, Tom, Deborah M., Maria and Kevin Kruizenga, Susan Mailheau, Blake Salter, Elizabeth Butcher, F. Paul Dunham, Susan Pollard, Jim Rieder, Connie J. Thompson, and Scott Wenz, President of Cars are Basic

Received staff presentation on the proposed timeline and points of negotiation.

13. Presentation on the New Beginnings Safe Parking Program and report on options for responding to issues raised concerning overnight parking and restroom services for people experiencing homelessness.

    Recommendation: Receive report and direct staff as determined appropriate.

Presenter: Mimi Audelo, Program Manager and Kristine J. Schwarz, Executive Director of New Beginnings Counseling Center (PowerPoint presented).

Speakers: Mike Pollard and Phoenix Hocking.

Correspondence/Email distributed: anonymous letter dated March 22, 2021; Russell Ruiz.

No public comment heard.

Motion by Vice Mayor Clark, seconded by Councilmember Carty to direct staff to work with New Beginnings to find a suitable location(s) in the City of Carpinteria for the program and return to Council with the proposed site, and to identify locations suitable for the placement of portable 24-hour restrooms.

Roll call on motion:

AYES: Councilmember Alarcon, Councilmember Carty, Councilmember Lee, Vice Mayor Clark, Mayor Nomura
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: None

The motion carried unanimously.

14. Authorization to issue a Notice Inviting Bids for Project No. 15130 – 2021 Pavement Maintenance Project.

Recommendation: 1. Authorize the Public Works Director to advertise the Notice Inviting Bids for Project No. 15130 – 2021 Pavement Maintenance Project; and 2. Approve a budget appropriation of $685,000 from the Measure X Fund to Capital Improvement Projects Fund Expense Account No. 301-403-5780 (NC-21-001) and the associated transfer of $685,000 from the Measure X Fund to the Capital Improvement Projects Fund.

Presenter: John Ilasin, Public Works Director

No public comment heard.

Motion by Councilmember Lee, seconded by Councilmember Carty to: 1. Authorize the Public Works Director to advertise the Notice Inviting Bids for Project No. 15130 – 2021 Pavement Maintenance Project; and 2. approve a budget appropriation of $685,000 from the Measure X Fund to Capital Improvement Projects Fund Expense Account No. 301-403-5780 (NC-21-001) and the associated transfer of $685,000 from the Measure X Fund to the Capital Improvement Projects Fund.

Roll call on motion:

AYES: Councilmember Alarcon, Councilmember Carty, Councilmember Lee, Vice Mayor Clark, Mayor Nomura
NOES None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: None

The motion carried unanimously.

15. Authorization for the City Manager to execute an Agreement with LIN Consulting, Inc. for the preparation of construction plans and specifications for Project No. 15121 – Carpinteria Avenue and Palm Avenue Intersection Improvements Project, and approving the related budget appropriation.

Recommendation: 1. Authorize the City Manager to execute an Agreement with LIN Consulting, Inc. to provide consulting design services for Project No. 15121 – Carpinteria Avenue and Palm Avenue Intersection Improvements Project in an amount not-to-exceed $69,436.1.0; and 2. Approve a budget appropriation of $25,000 from the Traffic Control Facilities Development Impact Fee in the Capital Improvement Projects Fund to Capital Improvement Projects Fund Expense Account No. 301-403-5780*. (Requires a roll call vote)*

Presenter: John Ilasin, Public Works Director

No public comment heard.

Motion by Councilmember Lee, seconded by Councilmember Alarcon to: 1. Authorize the City Manager to execute an Agreement with LIN Consulting, Inc. to provide consulting design services for Project No. 15121 – Carpinteria Avenue and Palm Avenue Intersection Improvements Project in an amount not-to-exceed $69,436.1.0; and 2. Approve a budget appropriation of $25,000 from the Traffic Control Facilities Development Impact Fee in the Capital Improvement Projects Fund to Capital Improvement Projects Fund Expense Account No. 301-403-5780*.*
Roll call on motion:

AYES:	Councilmember Alarcon, Councilmember Carty, Councilmember Lee, Vice Mayor Clark, Mayor Nomura
NOES:	None
ABSTAIN:	None
ABSENT:	None

The motion carried unanimously.

16. Authorization for the City Manager to execute an Agreement with Pacific Civil Solutions, Inc. for Pedestrian Bridge Inspection Services.

    Recommendation: 1. Authorize the City Manager to execute an Agreement with Pacific Civil Solutions, Inc. for Pedestrian Bridge Inspection Services in an amount not-to-exceed $88,694.24; and 2. Approve a budget appropriation of $70,000 from the Measure A Fund Available Fund Balance to Measure A Fund Expense Account No. 215-411-5228. *(Requires a roll call vote)*

Presenter: John Ilasin, Public Works Director

No public comment heard.

Motion by Councilmember Alarcon, seconded by Vice Mayor Clark to: 1. Authorize the City Manager to execute an Agreement with Pacific Civil Solutions, Inc. for Pedestrian Bridge Inspection Services in an amount not-to-exceed $88,694.24; and 2. Approve a

budget appropriation of $70,000 from the Measure A Fund Available Fund Balance to Measure A Fund Expense Account No. 215-411-5228.

Roll call on motion:

AYES: Councilmember Alarcon, Councilmember Carty, Councilmember Lee, Vice Mayor Clark, Mayor Nomura
NOES: None
ABSTAIN: None
ABSENT: None

The motion carried unanimously.

PUBLIC COMMENT ON CLOSED SESSION MATTER: None.

CLOSED SESSION

17. Conference with real property negotiators held pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.8

Property: Ground Lease for the proposed Surfliner Inn Project located on the eastern most 30,000 +/- sq. ft. of 499 Linden Avenue, Carpinteria CA 93013 (APN: 004-105-011)
Agency negotiator: Dave Durflinger, City Manager; Matt Roberts, Parks, Recreation and Public Facilities Director; Mack Carlson, Legal Counsel; Jena Acos, Legal Counsel; and Kevin Engstrom, Keyser Marston Associates, Inc.
Negotiating parties: 499 Linden Managers, LLC
Under negotiation: Price and Terms of Payment

TEMPORARY ADJOURNMENT TO CLOSED SESSION

CLOSED SESSION REPORT

Jena Acos, on behalf of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP, acting as City Attorney of the City of Carpinteria, announced that the City Council met in Closed Session for the above-mentioned item, and noted there was no reportable action.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE:

City Manager Durflinger sated the letter previously approved by City Council on SB9 was submitted to the legislative portal for the state of California.

COMMITTEE REPORTS, INQUIRIES AND OTHER MATTERS PRESENTED BY COUNCILMEMBERS

Vice Mayor Clark requested that an anti-Asian resolution be agendzied at a future meeting. City Manager Durflinger indicated he had been approached by Councilmember Lee and had spoken to Mayor Nomura on the subject. He said two matters were in mind, one is to bring back a resolution and the second to take a position on a number of legislations that are pending at the Federal level. Mayor Nomura indicated support and requested a matter to come back at next meeting.

Councilmember Lee reported out on a recent Utilities Committee meeting.

Vice Mayor Clark reported out on a recent SBCAG meeting. He reviewed the Final Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) numbers and said he feels that the number is high and more lower income affordable housing is needed. He suggested appealing the high housing numbers and requested support to agendize a matter. Mayor Nomura stated his support. City Manager Durflinger said April 26 would provide enough time for staff to prepare an item and also to file an appeal.

City Councilmembers spoke of supporting looking into creating a homeless task force or committee.

ATTENDANCE OF COUNCILMEMBERS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS

All Councilmembers are expected to be in attendance at the next City Council Meeting.

ADJOURNMENT

Mayor Nomura adjourned the meeting at 11:00 p.m.

_____
Wade T. Nomura, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Fidela Garcia, City Clerk

City of Carpinteria
Special Joint City Council, Planning Commission and Architectural Review Board Meeting Minutes
March 29, 2021 at 5:30 p.m.

Virtual Meeting

Acting City Clerk Brian C. Barrett noted for the record that this meeting would be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the Governor's Executive Orders N-29-20 and N-33-20 and Santa Barbara County Health Officer's Order as it relates to temporarily suspending a physical location from which members of the public can observe and orders to stay at home in response to the spread of the COVID-19 virus, and additionally noted the protocols by which the public would be participating and stated that members of the Council, staff and any presenters would be participating by video conference.

CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Nomura called the meeting to order at 5:36 p.m.

ROLL CALL

City Councilmembers present:
- Councilmember Gregg A. Carty
- Councilmember Natalia Alarcon
- Councilmember Roy Lee
- Vice Mayor Al Clark
- Mayor Wade T. Nomura

Planning Commissioners present:
- Commissioner John Callender
- Commissioner Glenn LaFevers
- Commissioner John Moyer
- Vice Chair Jane L. Benefield
- Chair David Allen

Architectural Review Boardmembers present:
- Boardmember Richard Johnson
- Boardmember Amy Blakemore
- Boardmember Jim Reginato
- Vice Chair Jason Rodriguez
- Chair Brad Stein

Staff members present:
- Brian C. Barrett, Acting City Clerk / Assistant to the Public Works Director
- Syndi Souter, Associate Planner
- Steve Goggia, Community Development Director

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

All present were led in the salute to the flag by Mayor Nomura.

CITY COUNCIL BUSINESS

The City Council, Planning Commission and Architectural Review Board will meet to discuss the following subject matter:

Conceptual review of a proposed lodging development with 26 Airstream trailer units, a 2,200-square foot clubhouse, a 550-square foot maintenance building, 28 space parking lot, and associated landscape/hardscape improvements on a 2.48-acre parcel located at the easternmost end of Carpinteria Avenue at 6555 Carpinteria Avenue (APNs 001-210-013, -016, and -023), proposed by John King/King Ventures/Rincon Bluffs Group, LLC and AutoCamp.

Recommendation: Receive public comment, and provide individual comments on the lodging development proposal.

Presenters: Syndi Souter, Associate Planner and Steve Goggia, Community Development Director. For Applicant: Laurel Fisher Perez representing Suzanne Elledge Planning & Permitting Services, Inc. and Bernie Corea representing AutoCamp.

PUBLIC COMMENT WILL BE HEARD CONCERNING ONLY THE AGENDIZED ITEM FOR THIS SPECIAL JOINT MEETING

Emails read into the record: Tracy Tull-Nemetz, Jim Taylor, Amrita Salm, Sharyne Merritt, Joyce Donaldson representing the Santa Barbara South Coast Chamber of Commerce, Doug White, Valerie Bentz.

Speakers via Zoom: Mike Wondolowski, Ted Rhodes, Fred Shaw, Arturo Tello, Terrence Ford.

Speakers via phone: Giti White.

Mayor Nomura opened up comment from the Architectural Review Boardmembers.

Boardmember Reginato recommended that the property owner transfer the site to The Land Trust for Santa Barbara County or other similar entity and make it a part of the Bluffs. He noted that the trailers' exterior reflective metal should be eliminated, the public trail should proceed along the southern edge of the bluffs like other existing bluff trails and connect to Rincon Park. He observed that there was not enough parking, the sycamore trees were not right for the site and that the landscaping needs to screen the trailers.

Boardmember Johnson commented that the project concept is self-contained, creates a transient environment, the landscaping is adequate and the parking is usable and will augment the property use. He recommended that the public path follow the southern portion of the project, more landscaping be added between the units, the units should be placed at different angles, the storage under each unit should be designed, overall site drainage should be analyzed, add landscaping along the right-of-way on both sides of Carpinteria Avenue, and update the parking lot to accommodate traveler trailers to move around. He expressed concern on how well the units would hold up during strong winds.

Boardmember Blakemore mentioned the conflicting views between having metallic trailers on the bluffs and the landscape screening to block the view of the trailers. She remarked that the proposed planting is suitable for the site, the parking lot needs to be re-configured so as not to be a dead-end, the developer should be conscious of pathway lighting and the glow from interior trailer lights, and trash facilities should be incorporated.

Vice Chair Rodriguez appreciated the following aspects of the project: the minimal footprint of the project, the potential increase to local business usage, the upscale glamping destination which doesn't require trailers to come and go, the project would add more vegetation to the natural habitat than currently exists, the Airstream trailers make the park stand out from a typical trailer/RV camping park, the extensive landscaping plan would eventually camouflage the trailers' reflective metallic exterior and reflect the colors of the surrounding landscape, the proposed area will benefit from the project's infrastructure improvements, and the use of permeable ground coverings. He identified the alternative to this project would be the City purchasing the property from the owner. He explained that the proposed setbacks, changes in elevations with the terrain and landscaping would not drastically alter the views from the Bluffs. He recommended adding more landscaping to create a buffer between the parking lot and the units, add more landscaping between each unit, condition the developer to keep the Airstream trailers and not replace them over time with more economical vehicles, and analyze the site hydrology.

Chair Stein felt the project was moving in the right direction, is a better adaptation for the area, though he recommended the property owner donate the land. He expressed concern with the maintenance of the trailers and the limited parking at the site and suggested a shuttle bus system. He recommended the following: the hardscape should consist of natural materials instead of concrete, the public pathway should stay along the bluff top, the developer should follow Implementation Policy Nos. 74 and 83, the number of trailers be reduced to create more space between each unit, mute the trailers' metallic exterior by painting to blend in and adapt to the surroundings, not place sycamore trees on the site, and continue to work on the landscaping plan.

Mayor Nomura opened up comment from the Planning Commissioners.

Commissioner LaFevers commented that the project would fit within the designation for the site and described the project as a low impact development concept that was worth considering. He added that the trail options are manageable with the available space on the site and the geological, erosion, bluff retreat, and fault line issues are all workable. He noted that the developer needs to consider the environmentally sensitive habitat areas on the site and mentioned that there may be an opportunity to leverage some restoration on the adjacent preserve as a part of this project. He recommended consideration of screening options to tone down the visual impact of the project.

Commissioner Moyer preferred the public trail traverse the southern border, appreciated the low-impact development, and encouraged the project to move forward. He added that the trailers' exteriors can be painted to tone down reflectivity and that the landscape will grow and shield the property.

Commissioner Callender noted the following positive aspects of the project: the project is on a smaller scale and has less impact, the project concept is consistent with the vision of the Carpinteria community, and the economic vitality added by this project. He described the following project concerns: the inconsistency with City policy, the visual impacts, the environmental and sensitive habitat impacts, and the high level of public concern during the review process. He encouraged the developer work with the Santa Barbara Soaring Association.

Vice Chair Benefield remarked that the project doesn't meet the needs of the citizens of Carpinteria and would only cause traffic, noise, glare, and disruption of a pristine area. She agreed with the letter from Mike Wondolowski of the Carpinteria Valley Association which laid out the land use and environmental impacts of this project.

Chair Allen commented that the proposed landscaping to screen the units would not blend well into the natural landscape. He suggested the following: the units along the western boundary, some seating areas as well as the club house go over the edge of the Rincon Bluffs Preserve and need to be moved further east away from the edge so they would not be seen from the Rincon Bluffs Preserve, the use of local native plants, the eastern half of the project should have story poles to see how the units would be seen from a distance away, the coastal trail should be placed along the western and southern boundaries, there should be fewer units, and a lesser need for parking.

Mayor Nomura opened up comment from the City Councilmembers.

Councilmember Alarcon felt the project was unique and suggested the developer consider the impacts of the view and the environmental sensitive habitat, reduce the number of trailers on the site, and look at the screening options again.

Councilmember Lee believed the project was a well-thought out concept and suggested the property owner give the community a chance to purchase the land. He encouraged the developer focus on community outreach.

Councilmember Carty commented that the project looks too much like a trailer park and that parking is an issue. He recommended the trailers be painted, have fewer trailers on site to create more space between them, and the parking lot should be screened to reduce reflectivity.

Vice Mayor Clark noted inconsistencies with the General Plan and commented that the project is under-parked. He recommended the following: the site should be used for something else, the developer needs to follow the General Plan in developing this project, coastal sage scrub should be kept and restored on the site, use a combination of setbacks and vegetation palette available from the site, the landscaping plan should respect the natural character and bluff-type setting, maintain public access opportunities such as implementing Implementation Measure No. 16 regarding vista point and coastal trail, provide public open space and common space to the public, and the project needs to respect the site.

Mayor Nomura related that parking and its location is an issue and the units are too close to the edge. He recommended the following: there should be no intrusive light reflection from the trailers and the trailers need to blend in, the outdoor living/dining areas need to have a temporary shading structure (umbrella/awning) that can be removed when windy, the interior lights of the units need to be screened with interior louvers or shade structures, provide street improvements on both sides of Carpinteria Avenue and screen planting on the banks, use lower-height evergreen trees instead of sycamores to reduce the effect on the viewshed, use as much natural hardscape materials to blend into the surroundings (perhaps decomposed granite), and reduce the number of units. He further added that it was essential to have a landscape buffer zone around the west and north sides to reduce visibility and reflectivity.

ADJOURNMENT

Mayor Nomura adjourned the meeting at 8:51 p.m.

_____
Wade T. Nomura, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Fidela Garcia, City Clerk

City of Carpinteria

COUNCIL AGENDA STAFF REPORT
April 12, 2021

ITEM FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Expenditures for the period beginning March 13, 2021 and ending April 2, 2021.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Action Item ___; Non-Action Item _X_

That the City Council accept this report concerning the current list of warrants pursuant to Carpinteria Municipal Code 2.08.150(F).

DISCUSSION

As part of each regular City Council agenda, a list of all checks (attached) dispersed since the last reporting period is presented to the City Council pursuant to C.M.C. 2.08.150(F). The report is provided for City Council and public information and serves as Staff's verification that the expenditures have been reviewed and are within budgeted appropriations.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The warrant register included as an attachment is designed to communicate fiscal activity since the prior reporting period. No action is requested as part of this report.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Warrant Register for the period beginning March 13, 2021 and ending April 2, 2021.

Staff contact: Ashley Chaparro, Sr. Financial Analyst
(805) 880-3406, AshleyC@ci.carpinteria.ca.us

Signature

Staff contact: Licette Maldonado, Admin Services Dir.
(805) 755-4448, LicetteM@ci.carpinteria.ca.us

Signature

Reviewed by: Dave Durflinger, City Manager
(805) 755-4400, DaveD@ci.carpinteria.ca.us

Signature

Warrant Register

City of Carpinteria

Date Range: 03/13/2021 - 04/02/2021

Payable #	Vendor Name / Payable Type	Post Date	Payment Date / Payable Description	Payment Type	Payment Amount	Number
Bank Code: AP Bank-AP Bank						
INV0002181	ASHLEY CHAPARRO Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	596
INV0002184	BRIAN BARRETT Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	597
INV0002185	DAN CHEPLEY Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	598
INV0002186	DAVID DURFLINGER Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	599
INV0002188	DAVID HERNANDEZ Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	600
INV0002192	ERIN MAKER Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	601
INV0002187	FIDELA GARCIA Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	602
INV0002194	HENRY MENENDEZ Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	603
INV0002197	JAYNE DIAZ Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MEDICAL REIMBURSEMENT	EFT	579.56	604
INV0002191	JOHN ILASIN Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	605
INV0002198	LARRY DRIGGERS Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MEDICAL REIMBURSEMENT	EFT	579.56	606
INV0002189	LAURA HERNANDEZ Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	607
INV0002193	LICETTE MALDONADO Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	608
INV0002196	MARY ANN COLSON Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MEDICAL REIMBURSEMENT	EFT	579.56	609
INV0002195	MATTHEW ROBERTS Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	610
INV0002183	MIRIAM AUDELO Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	611
INV0002200	NICHOLAS BOBROFF Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	612
INV0002199	PATRICIA LEMERE Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MEDICAL REIMBURSEMENT	EFT	579.56	613
INV0002202	RITA BRIGHT Invoice	04/01/2021	04/01/2021 MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE	EFT	65.00	614
	ROBERT HOWARD		04/01/2021	EFT	65.00	615

Payable #	Vendor Name / Payable Type	Post Date	Payment Date / Payable Description	Payment Type	Payment Amount	Number
INV0002190	Invoice	04/01/2021	MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE			
	RON ALONZO		04/01/2021	EFT	65.00	616
INV0002182	Invoice	04/01/2021	MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE			
	STEVEN GOGGIA		04/01/2021	EFT	65.00	617
INV0002201	Invoice	04/01/2021	MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE			
	TIFFANY SMITH		04/01/2021	EFT	65.00	618
INV0002203	Invoice	04/01/2021	MONTHLY CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE			
	DALE REDFIELD		03/18/2021	Regular	1,771.00	99074
02/16/2021	Invoice	03/18/2021	LIBRARY CONSULTANT SERVICES-02/04/21 TO 02/15/21			
03/01/2021	Invoice	03/18/2021	LIBRARY CONSULTANT SERVICES-02/17/21 TO 02/26/21			
03/16/2021	Invoice	03/18/2021	LIBRARY CONSULTANT SERVICES-03/01/21 TO 03/15/21			
	MISSION UNIFORM SERVICE		03/18/2021	Regular	90.73	99075
514076428	Invoice	03/18/2021	MAINTENANCE CREW NEW RENTAL UNIFORMS-01/25/21			
	ALL LANGUAGES INTERPRETING & TRANSLATI		03/18/2021	Regular	1,800.00	99076
27269	Invoice	03/18/2021	2 SPANISH INTERPRETERS FOR COUNCIL MEETING 2/8/21			
27276	Invoice	03/18/2021	INTERPRETERS FOR COUNCIL MEETING 02/22/21			
	AT&T MOBILITY		03/18/2021	Regular	136.20	99077
287303896883X03	Invoice	03/18/2021	CITY HALL MONTHLY PHONE BILL-FIRST NET FEBRUARY 21			
	BANNER BANK		03/18/2021	Regular	1,268.29	99078
5TH RETAINAGE PA	Invoice	03/18/2021	5TH RETAINAGE FOR PARKING LOT 2 & CACTUS LN IMPROV			
5TH RETAINAGE PA	Invoice	03/18/2021	5TH RETAINAGE FOR 2020 PAVEMENT REHAB			
	CARPINTERIA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT		03/18/2021	Regular	10,628.43	99079
CARP CITY 02/28/2	Invoice	03/18/2021	FEB21 WATER SERVICES 01/28/21-02/28/21			
FEB21 1554876	Invoice	03/18/2021	WATER SERVICE AT TEMPORARY METER			
	COASTAL VIEW NEWS		03/18/2021	Regular	230.00	99080
56738	Invoice	03/18/2021	NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ADVERTISING-02/18/21			
	COX BUSINESS		03/18/2021	Regular	135.94	99081
MAR21 001 3011 0	Invoice	03/18/2021	MAR21-VETS HALL INTERNET SERVICE			
	DATA TICKET INC		03/18/2021	Regular	200.00	99082
121437	Invoice	03/18/2021	JANUARY 2021-ONLINE ACCESS TO CITATION PROCESSING			
	EVERYWHERE RIGHT NOW		03/18/2021	Regular	976.00	99083
2775	Invoice	03/18/2021	FEB21 WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT FOR CITY WEBSITE			
	FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OMAHA		03/18/2021	Regular	6,590.48	99084
FEB21 0503	Invoice	03/18/2021	CREDIT CARD PAYMENT-MR			
FEB21 1949	Invoice	03/18/2021	CREDIT CARD PAYMENT-SG			
FEB21 3696	Invoice	03/18/2021	CREDIT CARD PAYMENT-LM			
FEB21 3727	Invoice	03/18/2021	CREDIT CARD PAYMENT-MA			
FEB21 6160	Invoice	03/18/2021	CREDIT CARD PAYMENT-JI			
FEB21 7578	Invoice	03/18/2021	CREDIT CARD PAYMENT-LH			
	FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS		03/18/2021	Regular	144.50	99085
MAR21 805-684-7(	Invoice	03/18/2021	PHONE SERVICES FOR BOATHOUSE			
	GRACENOTE		03/18/2021	Regular	69.23	99086
9747061330	Invoice	03/18/2021	MAR21 LISTING DISTRIBUTIONS SERVICES-GATV			
	GRAINGER		03/18/2021	Regular	461.72	99087
9812571538	Invoice	03/18/2021	HUNTER GREEN PAINT			
9815616074	Invoice	03/18/2021	LIGHT BULBS			
9816968532	Invoice	03/18/2021	LED LIGHT BULBS			
	HOME DEPOT CREDIT SERVICES		03/18/2021	Regular	966.62	99088

Payable #	Vendor Name / Payable Type	Post Date	Payment Date / Payable Description	Payment Type	Payment Amount	Number
532510	Invoice	03/18/2021	TOOLS FOR NEW PW TRUCK			
5534179	Invoice	03/18/2021	TOOLS FOR NEW PW TRUCK, LATCH & STACK FOR BANNERS			
	HOUSE SANITARY SUPPLY		03/18/2021	Regular	277.46	99089
247468	Invoice	03/18/2021	BATH TISSUE FOR PUBLIC RESTRM & ALCOHOL HAND WIPES			
	JUAN O'S MOBILE REPAIR		03/18/2021	Regular	4,405.00	99090
1354	Invoice	03/18/2021	REPAIRS TO PW & PARKS EQUIPMENT			
	MCCORMIX CORP		03/18/2021	Regular	87.93	99091
978168	Invoice	03/18/2021	FUEL FOR CITY VEHICLES			
	MISSION UNIFORM SERVICE		03/18/2021	Regular	755.17	99092
514106765	Invoice	03/18/2021	GLOVES & PAPER TOWELS FOR CODE COMPLIANCE, PW, PRK			
514246622	Invoice	03/18/2021	MAT & TOWEL REPLACEMENT AT CITY HALL-02/22/21			
	OAKRIDGE GEOSCIENCE INC		03/18/2021	Regular	3,588.75	99093
056.006-02	Invoice	03/18/2021	GEOTECHNICAL 3RD PARTY REVIEW FOR FAITH LUTHERAN			
056.007-02	Invoice	03/18/2021	FEB21 GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES FOR CRAVENS LAVE PAVE			
	REAL GREEN LANDSCAPE		03/18/2021	Regular	6,786.29	99094
2704	Invoice	03/18/2021	WEDDING & CUTTING PLANTS AT MEMORIAL PARK			
2705	Invoice	03/18/2021	FIX LEAK DUE TO GOPHER DAMAGE AT FRANKLIN CREEK PK			
2706	Invoice	03/18/2021	CUTTING BACK PLANTS & WEEDING AT TOMOL PARK			
2707	Invoice	03/18/2021	MAINTENANCE & IRRIGATION SYSTEM CHECK			
2708	Invoice	03/18/2021	WATERED 2 OAK TREES AT THE BLUFFS			
2709	Invoice	03/18/2021	REPLACEMENT ELECTRICAL TELEPHONE WIRE & WATER PIPES			
2710	Invoice	03/18/2021	REPLACEMENT DAMAGE SPRINKLERS AT LIBRARY			
2712	Invoice	03/18/2021	TURNED ON WATER FOR SYCAMORE & OAK TREES AT BLUFFS			
2713	Invoice	03/18/2021	CALL OUT FOR LEAK AT CARP CREEK PARK			
2714	Invoice	03/18/2021	CLEAN OUT DRAIN BOXES AT TRAILS			
2738	Invoice	03/18/2021	WEEDING TRAILS & CHECK DRIP SYSTEM, REPLACE HOSE			
	SANTA BARBARA COUNTY EHS / CUPA		03/18/2021	Regular	1,365.00	99095
IN0058973	Invoice	03/18/2021	2021 BUSINESS PLAN LEVEL 1 FOR COMMUNITY POOL			
IN0058974	Invoice	03/18/2021	2021 ANNUAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PERMIT PW YARD			
	SITEONE LANDSCAPE SUPPLY (ALL AROUND)		03/18/2021	Regular	1,306.64	99096
106186991-001	Invoice	03/18/2021	3 LB SPOOL GATORLINE MAGNUM FOR LANDSCAPING USE			
106240736-001	Invoice	03/18/2021	POTTING SOIL FOR COMMUNITY GARDEN			
106245751-001	Invoice	03/18/2021	1 INCH DIAPHRAGM FOR TREE WELLS			
106320552-001	Invoice	03/18/2021	IRRIGATION CONNECTOR, WATER SPRINKLER VALVE			
106397484-001	Invoice	03/18/2021	ROUND UP WEED KILLER, HANDHELD SPRAYER, BACKPACK			
106441997-001	Invoice	03/18/2021	RAKE HEAD, WOOD HANDLE, PRUNER			
106475029-001	Invoice	03/18/2021	PVC PIPES & MATERIALS FOR ROW IRRIGATION			
106504542-001	Invoice	03/18/2021	PVC ADAPTER SOCKET, CAP SOCKET FOR BANNERS			
106526928-001	Invoice	03/18/2021	CONCRETE BASIN, 24' GRATE, GLOVES			
	SMART & FINAL *		03/18/2021	Regular	4.35	99097
6603100018102	Invoice	03/18/2021	RAID ANT SPRAY FOR POOL			
	SO CA EDISON		03/18/2021	Regular	7,987.12	99098
FEB21 2-01-201-64	Invoice	03/18/2021	ELECTRICITY-MULTIPLE LOCATIONS			
FEB21 2-42-988-32	Invoice	03/18/2021	ELECTRICITY-4683 9TH ST			
	STAPLES ADVANTAGE		03/18/2021	Regular	560.27	99099
3467892842	Invoice	03/18/2021	BATH TISSUE, TRASH LINERS, EYEGLASS CLEANER,DUSTER			
3469386808	Invoice	03/18/2021	DUST SPRAY, PAYROLL FOLDERS, FILE FOLDERS			
3469810775	Invoice	03/18/2021	CITY COUNCIL BINDERS			
3469810776	Invoice	03/18/2021	3 GALLON SIZE TRASH BAGS FOR PUBLIC WORKS SHOP			
3469861771	Invoice	03/18/2021	DVD-R DISCS, 8.5X11 COPY PAPER			
	THE FLAG FACTORY		03/18/2021	Regular	10,190.96	99100
29338	Invoice	03/18/2021	"SHOW YOUR LOVE-SHOP EAT SPEND CARPINTERIA" BANNER			

Payable #	Vendor Name / Payable Type	Post Date	Payment Date / Payable Description	Payment Type	Payment Amount	Number
29340	Invoice	03/18/2021	"SHOW YOUR LOVE-SHOP EAT SPEND CARPINTERIA" BANNER			
	THE STORAGE PLACE		03/18/2021	Regular	370.00	99101
51156	Invoice	03/18/2021	UNIT 0905 RENT 03/23/21-04/22/21			
	TORO ENTERPRISES, INC.		03/18/2021	Regular	24,097.64	99102
INV0002148	Invoice	03/18/2021	NOV20 PROJECT SERVICES FOR 2020 PAVE & P.L. #2			
	TRAFFIC TECHNOLOGIES LLC		03/18/2021	Regular	156.52	99103
36813	Invoice	03/18/2021	"SANDBAGS" SIGNS FOR CITY USE			
	TRI-CO REPROGRAPHICS		03/18/2021	Regular	238.43	99104
135130	Invoice	03/18/2021	COLOR SCANNING, DE & REBIND, PDF EXTRACT-02/03/21			
135132	Invoice	03/18/2021	COLOR SCANNING, DE & REBIND, PDF EXTRACT-02/03/21			
135133	Invoice	03/18/2021	COLOR SCANNING, DE & REBIND, PDF EXTRACT-02/03/21			
135135	Invoice	03/18/2021	COLOR SCANNING, DE & REBIND, PDF EXTRACT-02/03/21			
135136	Invoice	03/18/2021	COLOR SCANNING, DE & REBIND, PDF EXTRACT-02/03/21			
135271	Invoice	03/18/2021	COLOR SCANNING, DE & REBIND, PDF EXTRACT-02/05/21			
135272	Invoice	03/18/2021	COLOR & SMALL FORMAT SCANNING,PDF EXTRACT-02/05/21			
135571	Invoice	03/18/2021	SCANNING, DE & REBIND, PDF EXTRACT-02/11/21			
135794	Invoice	03/18/2021	COLOR SCANNING, FILE RENAME, PDF EXTRACT-02/16/21			
136029	Invoice	03/18/2021	COLOR SCANNING, DE & REBIND, PDF EXTRACT-02/19/21			
	TYLER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.		03/18/2021	Regular	3,390.00	99105
025-325044	Invoice	03/18/2021	2020 1099 & W-2 PRINTING & FILING			
	VILLAGE POOL SUPPLY		03/18/2021	Regular	105.00	99106
39139	Invoice	03/18/2021	CHLORINE FOR FOUNTAIN & PH DOWN FOR POOL			
39323	Invoice	03/18/2021	CHLORINE & CHLORINE TABS FOR POOL & FOUNTAIN			
3960	Invoice	03/18/2021	SEAL & GASKET FOR POOL			
	ELITE GENERAL ENGINEERING		03/25/2021	Regular	3,967.60	99107
21109	Invoice	03/25/2021	SET UP FOR TRAFFIC & PEDESTRIAN SAFETY OFF 9TH ST			
	GRANICUS		03/25/2021	Regular	2,996.66	99108
137072	Invoice	03/25/2021	SOFTWARE FOR POLITICAL PRACTICE COMMISSION			
	IWORQ SYSTEMS		03/25/2021	Regular	10,550.00	99109
194626	Invoice	03/25/2021	SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT			
	MCCORMIX CORP		03/25/2021	Regular	184.04	99110
978725	Invoice	03/25/2021	FUEL FOR CITY VEHICLES			
	PACIFIC SWEEP		03/25/2021	Regular	4,761.55	99111
13521	Invoice	03/25/2021	FEBRUARY 2021 CONTRACTED STREET SWEEPING			
	PROFESSIONAL WASH CENTER		03/25/2021	Regular	29.69	99112
9175	Invoice	03/25/2021	CLEANING OF PBIAA BANNERS			
	STAPLES ADVANTAGE		03/25/2021	Regular	284.10	99113
3470093473	Invoice	03/25/2021	PAPER TOWEL, TRASH LINERS, PKGING TAPE			
3470488060	Invoice	03/25/2021	ALL PURPOSE CLEANER			
	WEST COAST ARBORISTS, INC.		03/25/2021	Regular	3,276.00	99114
168551	Invoice	03/25/2021	TREE MAINTENANCE 1/1/21-1/15/21			
	AFLAC		03/25/2021	Regular	648.05	99115
856008	Invoice	03/30/2021	MARCH 2021 EMPLOYEE PREMIUMS			
	BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK		03/25/2021	Regular	86,336.00	99116
837138	Invoice	03/25/2021	PROFESSIONAL LEGAL SERVICES THROUGH 02/28/2021			
837140	Invoice	03/25/2021	PROFESSIONAL LEGAL SERVICES THROUGH 02/28/2021			
837141	Invoice	03/25/2021	PROFESSIONAL LEGAL SERVICES THROUGH 02/28/2021			
837142	Invoice	03/25/2021	PROFESSIONAL LEGAL SERVICES THROUGH 02/28/2021			

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	GUARDIAN		03/25/2021	Regular	7,269.43	99117
MAR21 PREMIUMS	Invoice	03/30/2021	MAR21 PREMIUMS			
	QUADIENT FINANCE USA INC		03/25/2021	Regular	500.00	99118
7900 0110 3770 54	Invoice	03/25/2021	POSTAGE FOR CITY HALL-03/07/21			
	RED WING SHOE STORE		03/25/2021	Regular	346.89	99119
70678	Invoice	03/25/2021	BOOTS & EQUIPMENT FOR M.G			
	SO CA EDISON		03/25/2021	Regular	42.58	99120
FEB21 2-25-126-20	Invoice	03/25/2021	ELECTRICITY-6145 CARPINTERIA AVE			
FEB21 2-27-939-99	Invoice	03/25/2021	ELECTRICITY-5781 CARPINTERIA AVE			
	TRANSAMERICA EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		03/25/2021	Regular	698.15	99121
2504138437	Invoice	03/30/2021	MARCH 2021 EMPLOYEE PREMIUMS			
	WARMINGTON RESIDENTIAL		03/25/2021	Regular	175,838.00	99122
INV0002180	Invoice	03/25/2021	COST SHARE FOR PAVEMENT REHAB AT CRAVENS LANE			
	WEX BANK (CHEVRON)		03/25/2021	Regular	1,099.80	99123
70785170	Invoice	03/25/2021	MAR21 FUEL FOR CITY VEHICLES			
	MISSION UNIFORM SERVICE		03/25/2021	Regular	181.46	99124
514331394	Invoice	03/25/2021	MAINTENANCE CREW NEW RENTAL UNIFORMS-03/08/21			
514374184	Invoice	03/25/2021	MAINTENANCE CREW NEW RENTAL UNIFORMS-03/15/21			
	AG ENT INC		03/25/2021	Regular	1,100.00	99125
20981	Invoice	03/25/2021	TEST FEBCO AT STERLING PARK 02/10/21			
20982	Invoice	03/25/2021	TEST FEBCO AT SALT MARSH PARK 2/10/21			
20983	Invoice	03/25/2021	TEST FEBCO AT HOLLY & SANDYLAND 02/10/21			
20984	Invoice	03/25/2021	TEST FEBCO AT VIOLA PARK 2/10/21			
20986	Invoice	03/25/2021	TEST FEBCO AT LINDEN@SANDYLAND BEACH 2/10/21			
20987	Invoice	03/25/2021	TEST FEBCO AT CARP LIBRARY 2/10/21			
20988	Invoice	03/25/2021	TEST FEBCO AT MONTE VISTA PARK 02/10/21			
20989	Invoice	03/25/2021	TEST FEBCO AT 5103 CARP AVE			
20990	Invoice	03/25/2021	TEST FEBCO AT VETS HALL			
21013	Invoice	03/25/2021	TEST WILKINS AT 5775 CARPINTERIA AVE			
	ALL LANGUAGES INTERPRETING & TRANSLATI		03/25/2021	Regular	1,100.00	99126
27282	Invoice	03/25/2021	2 SPANISH INTERPRETERS FOR COUNCIL MEETING 2/22/21			
	A-OK POWER EQUIPMENT		03/25/2021	Regular	521.02	99127
576426	Invoice	03/25/2021	PREMIX AND HEDGE TRIMMER			
576427	Invoice	03/25/2021	BATTERY BLOWER REPAIR			
	COASTAL VIEW NEWS		03/25/2021	Regular	567.00	99128
56754	Invoice	03/25/2021	ORDINANCE NO. 745 ADVERTISING - 2/25/21			
56755	Invoice	03/25/2021	ORDINANCE NO. 742 ADVERTISING - 2/25/21			
	MEARS DESIGN GROUP		03/25/2021	Regular	1,600.00	99129
2018	Invoice	03/25/2021	FEB21 CONSTRUCT DOCUMENT FOR SKATE PARK			
	MOFFATT & NICHOL		03/25/2021	Regular	7,394.69	99130
00758466	Invoice	03/25/2021	JAN21 PROJECT MANAGEMENT FOR DUNE & SHORELINE			
	REAL GREEN LANDSCAPE		03/25/2021	Regular	680.00	99131
2726	Invoice	03/25/2021	FEB21 MONTHLY MAINTENANCE-AMTRAK DEPOT			
	THE FLAG FACTORY		03/25/2021	Regular	856.70	99132
29351	Invoice	03/25/2021	"CITY OF CARPINTERIA" & US FLAGS			
	WATAUGA CONSULTING, INC		03/25/2021	Regular	6,696.00	99133
1212U	Invoice	03/25/2021	CONSULTING SERVICES FOR CDD PROJECTS			
	ADELE GOGGIA		03/25/2021	Regular	1,200.00	99134

Payable #	Vendor Name / Payable Type	Post Date	Payment Date / Payable Description	Payment Type	Payment Amount	Number
INV0002163	Invoice	03/25/2021	Pay Period #6			
	SEIU LOCAL 620		03/25/2021	Regular	226.18	99135
INV0002171	Invoice	03/25/2021	Employee Union Dues Contribution			
	UNITED WAY OF SANTA BARBARA COUNTY		03/25/2021	Regular	24.00	99136
INV0002172	Invoice	03/25/2021	Employee United Way Contribution			
	VANTAGEPOINT TRANSFER AGENTS - 457		03/25/2021	Regular	3,337.89	99137
INV0002164	Invoice	03/25/2021	ICMA Employee Contributions			
INV0002165	Invoice	03/25/2021	ICMA Employee Contributions			
	BASIC		03/25/2021	Regular	266.00	99138
10-580549	Invoice	03/25/2021	JAN21 MONTHLY FSA ADMIN FEE			
10-582788	Invoice	03/25/2021	FEB21 MONTHLY FSA ADMIN FEE			
10-586697	Invoice	03/25/2021	MAR21 MONTHLY FSA ADMIN FEE			
	EVERSHADE EXTERIOR CLEANING SOLUTIONS		03/25/2021	Regular	450.00	99139
9459	Invoice	03/25/2021	FEB21 CLEANING OF TRASH CANS AT CARP AVE & LINDEN			
	MNS ENGINEERS INC		03/25/2021	Regular	2,125.00	99140
77259	Invoice	03/25/2021	JAN21 INSPECTION SERVICES FOR GREEN HERON PROJECT			
77335	Invoice	03/25/2021	JAN21 PLAN/MAP CHECKING FOR 5139 8TH STREET			
77336	Invoice	03/25/2021	JAN21 PLAN/MAP CHECKING FOR 1849 VALLECITO			
	SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, SHERIFF'S DEPT		03/25/2021	Regular	340,878.67	99141
1152	Invoice	03/25/2021	FEB21 CONTRACTED LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES			
	SANTA BARBARA PEST CONTROL		03/25/2021	Regular	120.00	99142
129100	Invoice	03/25/2021	FEB21 PEST CONTROL AT CITY HALL			
129101	Invoice	03/25/2021	FEB21 PEST CONTROL AT VETS HALL			
	THOMSON REUTERS		03/25/2021	Regular	168.08	99143
843925448	Invoice	03/25/2021	FEB21 WEST INFORMATION CHARGES			
	WESTERN EXTERMINATOR COMPANY		03/25/2021	Regular	60.00	99144
7515804	Invoice	03/25/2021	FEBRUARY 2021 PEST CONTROL AT VETS HALL			
	BIG GREEN CLEANING COMPANY		04/01/2021	Regular	2,058.00	99145
574634	Invoice	04/01/2021	MAR21 CONTRACTED CLEANING SERVICE- 5103 CARP AVE.			
574635	Invoice	04/01/2021	MAR21 CONTRACTED CLEANING SERVICE-CITY & VETS HALL			
	COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT SUSTAI		04/01/2021	Regular	250.00	99146
COLLAB05	Invoice	04/01/2021	FY 20-21 MEMBERSHIP DUES			
	EASY LIFT TRANSPORTATION		04/01/2021	Regular	1,000.00	99147
7078	Invoice	04/01/2021	MARCH21 CLAIM PER CONTRACT			
	ENCOMPASS CONSULTANT GROUP, INC		04/01/2021	Regular	1,177.50	99148
02716	Invoice	04/01/2021	FEB21 ENGINEERING SERV. FOR 2021 CARP PAVE REHAB			
	IMPULSE ADVANCE COMMUNICATIONS		04/01/2021	Regular	1,643.35	99149
59398	Invoice	04/01/2021	APRIL 2021 PHONE SERVICE			
	MISSION UNIFORM SERVICE		04/01/2021	Regular	38.60	99150
514288422	Invoice	04/01/2021	MAT & TOWEL REPLACEMENT AT CITY HALL 3/01/21			
	POLICORE INC.		04/01/2021	Regular	3,570.00	99151
402218	Invoice	04/01/2021	IT SERVICES FOR FEBRUARY 2021			
	SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, TREAS/TAX COLLE		04/01/2021	Regular	15,917.04	99152
2020-2020100017	Invoice	04/01/2021	001-080-038 MONTE VISTA PARK-CARP SANITARY DIST			
2020-2020100040	Invoice	04/01/2021	001-170-018 CITY HALL-CARP SANITARY DIST			
2020-2020100043	Invoice	04/01/2021	001-180-072 VIOLA FIELDS-CARP SANITARY DIST			
2020-2020100156	Invoice	04/01/2021	004-105-011 LINDEN AVE PARKING LOT			
2020-2020100166	Invoice	04/01/2021	004-005-005 EL CARRO PARK-CARP SANITARY DIST			

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2020-2020100232	Invoice	04/01/2021	003-261-008 CARP AVE PARKING LOT-CARP SAN DIST			
2020-2020100236	Invoice	04/01/2021	004-047-001 SEASIDE BUILDING-CARP SANITARY DIST			
2020-2020100236	Invoice	04/01/2021	004-047-017 LIBRARY & CLINIC-CARP SANITARY DIST			
2020-2020100239	Invoice	04/01/2021	004-047-040 COMMUNITY POOL-CARP SANITARY DIST			
2020-2020100299	Invoice	04/01/2021	003-470-013 ASH AVENUE-CARP SANITARY DIST			
2020-2020100466	Invoice	04/01/2021	004-105-016 COMMUNITY GARDEN-CARP SANITARY DIST			
	STAPLES ADVANTAGE		04/01/2021	Regular	83.21	99153
3471450926	Invoice	04/01/2021	COPY PAPER AND RUBBERBANDS			
	SUN COAST RENTALS		04/01/2021	Regular	287.00	99154
49640	Invoice	04/01/2021	BACKHOE RENTAL 3/02/21			
	UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT OF SOUTHER		04/01/2021	Regular	188.20	99155
220210156	Invoice	04/01/2021	NEW TICKET CHARGES & MONTHLY DATABASE MAINTENANCE			
	WOOD ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE S		04/01/2021	Regular	2,525.52	99156
S58582275	Invoice	04/01/2021	DUNE & SHORELINE PROJECT SERVICES THROUGH 1/29/21			
	ZWORLD GIS		04/01/2021	Regular	2,500.00	99157
2021-0292	Invoice	04/01/2021	MAPPING/GIS SERVICES			
	AG ENT INC		04/01/2021	Regular	130.00	99158
20985	Invoice	04/01/2021	TEST FEBCO AT PUBLIC RESTROOMS 02/10/2021			
21004	Invoice	04/01/2021	TEST FEBCO AT FOSTERS LANDSCAPE METER 2/3/2021			
	CANON FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC		04/01/2021	Regular	1,257.52	99159
26401535	Invoice	04/01/2021	MAR21 CHARGES FOR CANON 5760 & CANON B&W 6275			
	CLEAN HARBORS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES		04/01/2021	Regular	3,438.45	99160
1003631182	Invoice	04/01/2021	BATTERY PACKING & UW SHIPMENT			
	HOLLIDAY ROCK CO, INC		04/01/2021	Regular	455.62	99161
1265750	Invoice	04/01/2021	CONCRETE FOR SIDEWALK REPAIR			
	LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION INC		04/01/2021	Regular	825.00	99162
901001	Invoice	04/01/2021	SUSTAINABLE COALITION DUES FEB21-FEB22			
	MSC INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CO. INC		04/01/2021	Regular	422.81	99163
64593553	Invoice	04/01/2021	55-60GAL CAN LINER			
64593943	Invoice	04/01/2021	BATTERY PACKS FOR STREET MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT			
	REAL GREEN LANDSCAPE		04/01/2021	Regular	2,852.74	99164
2742	Invoice	04/01/2021	MAINTENANCE AND IRRIGATION SYSTEM CHECK			
	SANTA BARBARA COUNTY WATER AGENCY		04/01/2021	Regular	518.68	99165
572	Invoice	04/01/2021	CONTRACTED SERVICES FOR IRWM PROGRAM			
	STAPLES ADVANTAGE		04/01/2021	Regular	164.23	99166
3470488061	Invoice	04/01/2021	FACE MASKS AND SIMPLE GREEN CLEANER			
3471594384	Invoice	04/01/2021	COFFEE SUPPLIES			
3471594386	Invoice	04/01/2021	COFFEE SUPPLIES, SPONGES AND BANDAGES			
	MISSION UNIFORM SERVICE		04/01/2021	Regular	181.46	99167
514246621	Invoice	04/01/2021	MAINTENANCE CREW NEW RENTAL UNIFORMS-02/22/21			
514288421	Invoice	04/01/2021	MAINTENANCE CREW NEW RENTAL UNIFORMS-03/01/21			
	BANNER BANK		04/01/2021	Regular	499.18	99168
6TH RETAINAGE PA	Invoice	04/01/2021	6TH RETAINAGE FOR PARKING LOT 2 & CACTUS LN IMPROV			
	BAY ALARM		04/01/2021	Regular	186.75	99169
544852210315M	Invoice	04/01/2021	SECURITY ALARM MONITORING 4/01/21 - 7/01/21			
	BIG GREEN CLEANING COMPANY		04/01/2021	Regular	583.00	99170
563668	Invoice	04/01/2021	OCT20 CONTRACTED CLEANING SERVICE AT 5103 CARP AVE			
564510	Invoice	04/01/2021	HOMELESS CLEANUP NEAR SEASIDE BUILDING-9/1/20			

Payable #	Vendor Name / Payable Type	Post Date	Payment Date / Payable Description	Payment Type	Payment Amount	Number
565290	Invoice	04/01/2021	NOV20 CONTRACTED CLEANING AT 5103 CARP AVE			
	CARPINTERIA VALLEY LUMBER CO		04/01/2021	Regular	1,004.86	99171
438908	Invoice	04/01/2021	PAINT & SUPPLIES, LIQUID NAILS,FOR CITY HALL SIGN			
439225	Invoice	04/01/2021	PAINT SUPPLIES TO PAINT FRANK CRK PRK SWING SET			
439226	Invoice	04/01/2021	PRESSURE TREATED WOOD			
439523	Invoice	04/01/2021	EPOXY			
439649	Invoice	04/01/2021	TOOLS FOR PARKS TRUCK, GLOVES			
439744	Invoice	04/01/2021	10PC TIN KIT FOR EL CARRO PARTITION REPLACEMENT			
439755	Invoice	04/01/2021	BLACK OXIDE, BRASS NIPPLES, TITANIUM SHOCKWAVE			
439779	Invoice	04/01/2021	SCREWDRIVER SET, MULTIBIT SET			
439890	Invoice	04/01/2021	CONCRETE MIX FOR SIDEWALK REPAIR			
439965	Invoice	04/01/2021	PUBLIC WORKS SHOP SHELF			
440170	Invoice	04/01/2021	EPOXY FOR WALK SIGNS			
440464	Invoice	04/01/2021	HUNTER GREEN PAINT			
440500	Invoice	04/01/2021	WONDER PRO PAINT, SHELF, MISC. HARDWARE			
440657	Invoice	04/01/2021	PUBLIC WORKS SHOP SUPPLIES			
440729	Credit Memo	04/01/2021	CREDIT FOR RETURN FOR HUNTER GREEN PAINT			
440849	Invoice	04/01/2021	GARDENING SEEDS			
440972	Invoice	04/01/2021	TEFLON TAPE			
440976	Invoice	04/01/2021	PVC PIPE CUTTER			
441021	Invoice	04/01/2021	HANGING CITY COUNCIL MEMBER PICTURES IN CITY HALL			
441046	Invoice	04/01/2021	WOOD FOR ABOP SIGN			
441150	Invoice	04/01/2021	MISC. HARDWARE FOR FOUNTAIN REPAIR			
441162	Invoice	04/01/2021	EPOX-E, THREADLOCKER, LIQUID NAILS			
441251	Invoice	04/01/2021	MISC HARDWARE			
441261	Invoice	04/01/2021	MISC HARDWARE, BAGS			
441349	Invoice	04/01/2021	GOOF OFF AEROSOL			
768695	Invoice	04/01/2021	EXTENSION CORD FOR CITY HALL			
	Void		04/01/2021	VOIDED CHECK	0	99172
	COAST AUTO PARTS, INC.		04/01/2021	Regular	243.73	99173
733791	Invoice	04/01/2021	EXTENSION BARS FOR SHOP			
733800	Invoice	04/01/2021	GREASE & BATTERY CHARGER FOR PORTABLE GEN AT C.H.			
734145	Invoice	04/01/2021	SYNTHETIC MOTOR OIL			
734163	Invoice	04/01/2021	TRAILER JACK, CLIP			
	EVERSHADE EXTERIOR CLEANING SOLUTIONS		04/01/2021	Regular	450.00	99174
9480	Invoice	04/01/2021	MAR21 CLEANING OF TRASH CANS AT CARP AVE & LINDEN			
	HAMMOCK, ARNOLD, SMITH & CO		04/01/2021	Regular	1,750.00	99175
03/15/2021	Invoice	04/01/2021	DEPOSIT REQUEST FOR SURFLINER-499 LINDEN AVENUE			
	PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT-COUNTY OF SAN		04/01/2021	Regular	1,931.00	99176
21BAR-00000-0006	Invoice	04/01/2021	BAR HEARING NOTICING TO OWNERS/RESIDENTS			
	REAL GREEN LANDSCAPE		04/01/2021	Regular	150.50	99177
2737	Invoice	04/01/2021	REPLACE VALVE & REPAIR LEAK AT VIOLA FIELDS			
	SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CLERK-RECORDER-/		04/01/2021	Regular	10,152.45	99178
GEN110320-21	Invoice	04/01/2021	MATERIALS AND SERVICES RENDERED BY SB CTY ELECTION			
	SO CA EDISON		04/01/2021	Regular	377.39	99179
MAR21 2-14-791-5	Invoice	04/01/2021	ELECTRICITY - 101 ASH AVE			
MAR21 2-17-070-7	Invoice	04/01/2021	ELECTRICITY - 1 CARPINTERIA TC1			
MAR21 2-19-146-8	Invoice	04/01/2021	ELECTRICITY-4950 9TH ST BT HM			
MAR21 2-22-684-6	Invoice	04/01/2021	ELECTRICITY - 100 LINDEN			
MAR21 2-30-652-4	Invoice	04/01/2021	ELECTRICITY-5103 CARPINTERIA AVE			
MAR21 2-42-793-7	Invoice	04/01/2021	ELECTRICITY - 1115 LINDEN B PED			
MAR21 2-43-027-7	Invoice	04/01/2021	ELECTRICITY - 901 CACTUS LN EV EV			
MAR21 2-43-100-4	Invoice	04/01/2021	ELECTRICITY - 901 CACTUS LN LGHT			
	TORO ENTERPRISES, INC.		04/01/2021	Regular	9,484.37	99180

Payable #	Vendor Name / Payable Type	Post Date	Payment Date / Payable Description	Payment Type	Payment Amount	Number
INV0002206	Invoice	04/01/2021	JAN21 PROJECT SERVICES FOR PARKING LOT 2 & CACTUS			
	WILLIAMS SCOTSMAN INC.		04/01/2021	Regular	451.95	99181
8590610	Invoice	04/01/2021	MAR21 LEASE FOR PARK & FAC MOBILE OFFICE			
	VOYA FINANCIAL		03/25/2021	Bank Draft	896.29	DFT0001520
PR06 03/25/21	Invoice	03/25/2021	PR05 03/25/21 RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS			
	EDD-SDI		03/25/2021	Bank Draft	1,427.70	DFT0001521
PR06 03/25/21	Invoice	03/25/2021	PR06 03/25/21 SDI TAXES			
	EDD-SIT		03/25/2021	Bank Draft	4,554.28	DFT0001522
PR06 03/25/21	Invoice	03/25/2021	PR06 03/25/21 SIT TAXES			
	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE		03/25/2021	Bank Draft	15,114.38	DFT0001523
PR06 03/25/21	Invoice	03/25/2021	PR06 03/25/21 FEDERAL TAX PAYMENT			
	CalPERS		03/25/2021	Bank Draft	13,603.60	DFT0001524
03/06/21-03/19/2:	Invoice	03/25/2021	CLASSIC RETIREMENT 03/06/21-03/19/21 PR06			
	CalPERS		03/25/2021	Bank Draft	5,133.04	DFT0001525
03/06/21-03/19/2:	Invoice	03/25/2021	PEPRA RETIREMENT 03/06/21-03/19/21 PR06			
	EDD-SIT		03/24/2021	Bank Draft	709.27	DFT0001526
L0668209120	Invoice	03/24/2021	Q1 2021 FEES- STATE INCOME TAX			

City of Carpinteria

COUNCIL AGENDA STAFF REPORT
April 12, 2021

ITEM FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Adoption of Resolution No. 6039, a replacement resolution to secure a Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) grant for legal assistance in the preparation and adoption of planning documents, and preparation of required environmental documentation to implement the Accessory Dwelling Unit Program and accelerate housing production in support of the sixth cycle of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). The proposed replacement resolution conforms to the State of California Housing and Community Development resolution format.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Action Item _X_; Non-Action Item ___

That the City Council adopt Resolution No. 6039, replacing Resolution No. 6017, to secure a Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) grant.

Sample Motion: I move to adopt Resolution No. 6039, replacing Resolution No. 6017, and authorizing submittal to secure a Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) grant.

The motion requires a roll call vote.

BACKGROUND

On January 25, 2021, the City Council unanimously adopted Resolution No. 6017, authorizing the submittal of an application to secure a State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) grant. On January 31, 2021, the City submitted the non-competitive grant request to HCD's LEAP Grant Program, which is part of the broader program formerly known as the Local Government Planning Support Grants Program, established as part of the State of California's 2019-20 Budget Act and administered by HCD. The over-arching goals of the Program are to accelerate housing production and facilitate compliance to implement the sixth cycle of RHNA.

On March 3, 2021, HCD staff notified the City that its adopted resolution must conform exactly with HCD's format and be resigned by the appropriate City parties. HCD staff also noted that the grant application is currently under their review.

DISCUSSION

To comply with HCD's requirements, the City's adopted and original grant application resolution, Resolution No. 6017(Attachment A), should be replaced by Resolution No. 6039 (Attachment B) and submitted to HCD as part of their ongoing application review. The proposed substitute Resolution No. 6039, modifies Resolution No. 6017 in order to conform with the required HCD format but is otherwise unchanged.

The grant application proposes that the funding would be used for legal and technical assistance in the preparation and adoption of the City's Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Zoning Code update, a measure that would accelerate housing production in support of producing housing units consistent with the RHNA. The funding would supplement City's recently awarded REAP grant, to ensure that the City would have sufficient funds to comply with the complex legal requirements of both state housing laws and the Coastal Act.

All tasks and spending under the grant must be completed by December 31, 2023.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The grant value is based on population estimates posted on the State of California Department of Finance internet website as of January 1, 2019. For the City, the State assigned grant value is $65,000.

Legal and technical consultant assistance will be required for the identified work and the grant funding will help to offset those City expenses. The LEAP grant does not require a local match of funds from the City.

LEGAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

No legal issues have been identified at this time.

OPTIONS

1. Adopt Resolution No. 6039 to replace Resolution No. 6017, authorizing submittal of a replacement resolution, to secure a Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) grant. (Staff Recommendation)

2. The Council could direct staff to not submit a replacement resolution, which would render the City's LEAP grant application to HCD, as incomplete and non-approvable.

PRINCIPAL PARTIES EXPECTED AT MEETING

None

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Originally adopted Resolution No. 6017
Attachment B: Revised Resolution No. 6039

Prepared by: Rita Bright, Principal Planner, Community Development Department
ritab@ci.carpinteria.ca.us

Signature

Staff contact: Steve Goggia, Community Development Director
(805) 755-4414, steveg@ci.carpinteria.ca.us

Signature

Reviewed by: Dave Durflinger, City Manager
(805) 755-4400, daved@ci.carpinteria.ca.us

Signature

Attachment A

Originally adopted Resolution No. 6017

RESOLUTION NO. 6017

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF CARPINTERIA CITY COUNCIL AUTHORIZING SUBMITTAL OF AN APPLICATION TO SECURE A LOCAL EARLY ACTION PLANNING (LEAP) GRANT

RECITALS:

WHEREAS, Governor Gavin Newsom signed Assembly Bill 101 in September 2019, which established the Local Government Planning Support Grants Program, which allocates $125 million in housing planning funds to regions, counties, and cities throughout the state; and

WHEREAS, the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has been assigned as the state agency overseeing this program; and

WHEREAS, the City of Carpinteria is eligible to submit a non-competitive application to request funds through the Local Early Action Planning (LEAP) Grants Program; and

WHEREAS, grant funds are based upon a jurisdiction's population estimates as listed on the Department of Finance's internet website, as of January 1, 2019; and

WHEREAS, the state's grant allocation for the City of Carpinteria is based upon a maximum grant of $65,000 for very small jurisdictions, defined as cities with a population of 20,000 or fewer people; and

WHEREAS, the City intends to request a LEAP grant, to be used for legal and technical assistance in the preparation and adoption of the City's Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Zoning Code update; and

WHEREAS, the City intends to implement the ADU Program to promote housing production in support of the sixth cycle of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment; and

WHEREAS, the City intends to fulfill its grant funded scope of work, subject to the terms and conditions of eligibility, guidelines, Notices of Funding Availability, and program requirements.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED as follows:

SECTION 1. The above recitals are true and correct.

SECTION 2. The City Council hereby authorizes and directs submittal of the LEAP grant application package with the grant application included as Exhibit 1 the amount of $65,000 to fund the project more particularly described in the grant application package.

SECTION 3. The City Council hereby authorizes the Community Development Director to execute, in the name of the City of Carpinteria, all necessary applications, contracts and agreements and amendments thereto to implement and carry out the grant application package attached hereto and any project approved through approval of the grant application.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED on January 25, 2021 by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBERS: ALARCON, CARTY, LEE, CLARK, NOMURA

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER(S): NONE

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER(S): NONE

ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBER(S): NONE

Mayor, City of Carpinteria

ATTEST:

City Clerk, City of Carpinteria

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Carpinteria held on January 25, 2021.

City Clerk, City of Carpinteria

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Peter Brown, on behalf of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP acting as City Attorney of the City of Carpinteria

N:\Grants\LEAP HCD\LEAP Grant Resolution.docx

Resolution No. 6017

Exhibit 1

Draft LEAP Grant Application

LEAP Grant Application
January 25, 2021

Local Early Action Planning Grant Application



State of California
Governor Gavin Newsom

Alexis Podesta, Secretary
Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency

Doug McCauley, Acting Director
Department of Housing and Community Development

Zachary Olmsted, Deputy Director
Department of Housing and Community Development
Housing Policy Development

2020 West El Camino, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95833

Website: https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-funding/active-funding/leap.shtml
Email: EarlyActionPlanning@hcd.ca.gov

January 27, 2020

LEAP Application Packaging Instructions

The applicant is applying to the Department of Housing and Community Development (Department) for a grant authorized underneath the Local Early Action Planning Grants (LEAP) provisions pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 50515 through 50515.05. LEAP provides funding to jurisdictions for the preparation and adoption of planning documents, process improvements that accelerate housing production and facilitate compliance in implementing the sixth cycle of the regional housing need assessment. If you have questions regarding this application or LEAP, email earlyactionplanning@hcd.ca.gov.

If approved for funding, the LEAP application is incorporated as part of your Standard Agreement with the Department. In order to be considered for funding, all sections of this application, including attachments and exhibits if required, must be complete and accurate.

All applicants must submit a complete, signed, original application package and digital copy on CD or USB flash drive to the Department and postmarked by the specified due date in the NOFA. Applicants will demonstrate consistency with LEAP requirements by utilizing the following forms and manner prescribed in this application.

- Pages 3 through 14 constitute the full application (save paper, print only what is needed)
- Attachment 1: Project Timeline and Budget: Including high-level tasks, sub-tasks, begin and end dates, budgeted amounts, deliverables, and adoption and implementation dates.
- Attachment 2: Nexus to Accelerating Housing Production
- Attachment 3: State and Other Planning Priorities
- Attachment 4: Required Resolution Template
- Government Agency Taxpayer ID Form (available as a download from the LEAP webpage located at https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-funding/active-funding/leap.shtml
- If the applicant is partnering with another local government or other entity, include a copy of the legally binding agreement; and
- Supporting documentation (e.g., letters of support, scope of work, project timelines, etc.)

Pursuant to Section XII of the LEAP 2020 Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA), the application package must be postmarked on or before July 1, 2020, and received by the Department at the following address:

Department of Housing and Community Development
Division of Housing Policy Development
2020 West El Camino Ave, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95833

A. Applicant Information and Certification

Applicant (Jurisdiction)		City of Carpinteria	
Applicant's Agency Type		Community Development	
Applicant's Mailing Address		5775 Carpinteria Avenue	
City		Carpinteria	
State	California	Zip Code	93013
County		Santa Barbara	
Website		https://carpinteriaca.gov	
Authorized Representative Name		Steve Goggia	
Authorized Representative Title		Community Development Director	
Phone	805.755.4414	Fax	805.684.5304
Email	steveg@ci.carpinteria.ca.us		
Contact Person Name		Rita Bright	
Contact Person Title		Principal Planner	
Phone	805.708.1140	Fax	(as above)
Email	ritab@ci.carpinteria.ca.us		
Proposed Grant Amount	$ 65000		

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 50515.03 through (d) of the Guidelines, all applicants must meet the following two requirements to be eligible for an award:

1. ***Does the application demonstrate a nexus to accelerating housing production as shown in Attachment 2?***	Yes	■	No	☐
2. ***Does the application demonstrate that the applicant is consistent with State Planning or Other Priorities shown in Attachment 3?***	Yes	■	No	☐
Is a fully executed resolution included with the application package?	Yes	☐	No	■
Does the address on the Government Agency Taxpayer ID Form exactly match the address listed above?	Yes	■	No	☐
Is the applicant partnering with another eligible local government entity? *If Yes, provide a fully executed copy of the legally binding agreement.*	Yes	☐	No	■

As the official designated by the governing body, I hereby certify that if approved by HCD for funding through the Local Early Action Planning Program (LEAP), the City of Carpinteria assumes the responsibilities specified in the Notice of Funding Availability and certifies that the information, statements and other contents contained in this application are true and correct.

Signature:_____ Name: Steve Goggia

Date: Jan 25, 2021 Title: Community Development Director

B. Proposed Activities Checklist

Check all activities the locality is undertaking. Activities must match the project description.

1	■	Rezoning and encouraging development by updating planning documents and zoning ordinances, such as general plans, community plans, specific plans, implementation of sustainable communities' strategies, and local coastal programs
2	■	Completing environmental clearance to eliminate the need for project-specific review
3	☐	Establishing housing incentive zones or other area based housing incentives beyond State Density Bonus Law such as a workforce housing opportunity zone pursuant to Article 10.10 (commencing with Section 65620) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code or a housing sustainability district pursuant to Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 66200) of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code
4	☐	Performing infrastructure planning, including for sewers, water systems, transit, roads, or other public facilities necessary to support new housing and new residents
5	☐	Planning documents to promote development of publicly owned land such as partnering with other local entities to identify and prepare excess or surplus property for residential development
6	■	Revamping local planning processes to speed up housing production
7	■	Developing or improving an accessory dwelling unit ordinance in compliance with Section 65852.2 of the Government Code
8	■	Planning documents for a smaller geography (less than jurisdiction-wide) with a significant impact on housing production including an overlay district, project level specific plan, or development standards modifications proposed for significant areas of a locality, such as corridors, downtown or priority growth areas
9	☐	Rezoning to meet requirements pursuant to Government Code Section 65583(c)(1) and other rezoning efforts to comply with housing element requirements, including Government Code Section 65583.2(c) (AB 1397, Statutes of 2018)
10	■	Upzoning or other implementation measures to intensify land use patterns in strategic locations such as close proximity to transit, jobs or other amenities
11	☐	Rezoning for multifamily housing in high resource areas (according to Tax Credit Allocation Committee/Housing Community Development Opportunity Area Maps); Establishing Pre-approved architectural and site plans
12	■	Preparing and adopting housing elements of the general plan that include an implementation component to facilitate compliance with the sixth cycle RHNA
13	■	Adopting planning documents to coordinate with suballocations under Regional Early Action Planning Grants (REAP) that accommodate the development of housing and infrastructure and accelerate housing production in a way that aligns with state planning priorities, housing, transportation equity and climate goals, including hazard mitigation or climate adaptation
14	☐	Zoning for by-right supportive housing, pursuant to Government Code section 65651 (Chapter 753, Statutes of 2018)
15	☐	Zoning incentives for housing for persons with special needs, including persons with developmental disabilities
16	☐	Planning documents related to carrying out a local or regional housing trust fund
17	☐	Environmental hazard assessments; data collection on permit tracking; feasibility studies, site analysis, or other background studies that are ancillary (e.g., less than 15% of the total grant amount) and part of a proposed activity with a nexus to accelerating housing production
18	■	Other planning documents or process improvements that demonstrate an increase in housing related planning activities and facilitate accelerating housing production
19	☐	Establishing Prohousing Policies

C. Project Description

Provide a description of the project and each activity using the method outlined below, and ensure the narrative speaks to ***Attachment 1: Project Timeline and Budget.***

a. *Summary of the Project and its impact on accelerating production*
b. *Description of the tasks and major sub-tasks*
c. *Summary of the plans for adoption or implementation*

Please be succinct and use Appendix A or B if more room is needed.

a. Summary of the Project and its impact on accelerating production of housing:

The City of Carpinteria has embarked upon a comprehensive update to its Coastal Land Use Plan and General Plan, including many implementation programs related to address increasing housing demand while identifying necessary availability of services and facilities. The City is also preparating supporting data for the upcoming Housing Element update. The City is located entirely within the coastal zone as certified by the California Coastal Commission, and subject to the California Coastal Act (CCA).

As part of this effort the City is updating its Accessory Dwelling Unit and Density Bonus programs, preparing to rezone identified sites to permit higher densities for residential use, and implementing a Downtown Overlay District program. The City intends to increase housing stock to comply with State RHNA allocations and Quantified Objectives, downshift or otherwise facilitate permit issuance, and accelerate permit timelines in compliance with the most recent updates to state housing laws.

Our grant request is for preparation of our ADU - JADU ordinance and focuses on the need to ensure that our program is compliant with both state housing laws and the (CCA). We are currently preparing the draft ordinance, partially funded by our REAP grant, but see a need for supplemental funding for our contracted legal counsel, to ensure that our proposed streamlined permit process, which will remove discretionary requirements and replace them with objective standards, maintains compliance with the Coastal Act. We will also undertake necessary CEQA review.

b. Task and Major Sub-tasks:

Major Tasks and Sub-Tasks:

1. Preparation of an administrative draft ADU - JADU Ordinance; Counsel review
1a. Public Outreach: Involving key stakeholders (e.g., special districts, regional agencies, property owners, renters, etc.)

2. Preparation of a Public Draft ADU - JADU Ordinance; Counsel review
2a. Public Outreach: Public review and workshops, City committees

3. Preparation of a Final Draft ADU - JADU Ordinance and CEQA review; Counsel review
3a. Adoption hearings: Planning Commission as Recommending Body; City Council Adoption

c. Summary for the plans for adoption or implementation:

The ADU program will be taken to the City Council for adoption and necessary coordination with both HCD and CCC will occur as part of this process. Project staff and the City's contracted counsel will provide training to permitting staff. Public information, flyers, brochures will also be provided.

D. Legislative Information

District	#	Legislator Name
Federal Congressional District		Rep. Salud Carbajal
State Assembly District		Assemblymember Steve Bennett
State Senate District		State Senator Monique Limon

Applicants can find their respective State Senate representatives at https://www.senate.ca.gov/, and their respective State Assembly representatives at https://www.assembly.ca.gov/.

Attachment 1: Project Timeline and Budget: (If more room is needed, duplicate Attachment 1 or add attachment labeled Attachment 1A)

Task	Est. Cost	Begin	End	Deliverable	Notes
1	$ 15,000	3/1/21	6/1/21	Admin Draft ADU/JADU Ord	
1a	$ 5,000	3/1/21	6/1/21	Counsel pre-meeting coordination	
2	$ 25,000	6/1/21	3/1/22	Public Draft ADU/JADU Ord	Task may be completed in advance of end date.
2a	$ 5,000	6/1/21	3/1/22	Counsel participation at workshop	Task may be completed in advance of end date.
3	$ 10,000	3/1/22	12/1/22	Final Adopted ADU/JADU Ord	Task may be completed in advance of end date.
3a	$ 5,000	3/1/22	12/1/22	Counsel participation at hearings	Task may be completed in advance of end date.

Total Projected Cost $ 65000

Include high-level tasks, major sub-tasks (Drafting, Outreach, Public Hearings and Adoption), budget amounts, begin and end dates and deliverables. If other funding is used, please note the source and amount in the Notes section.

Attachment 2: Application Nexus to Accelerating Housing Production

Applicants shall demonstrate how the application includes a nexus to accelerating housing production by providing data regarding current baseline conditions and projected outcomes such as a reduction in timing, lower development costs, increased approval certainty, increases in number of entitlements, more feasibility, or increases in capacity. An expected outcome should be provided for each proposed deliverable. If necessary, use Appendix B to explain the activity and its nexus to accelerating housing production.

Select at least one	*Baseline	**Projected	***Difference	Notes
Timing (e.g., reduced number of processing days)	120 days	60 days	Reduced by 60 days	Consistent with State Law
Development cost (e.g., land, fees, financing, construction costs per unit)	$1,700 depo	$1,200 fee	$500 or greater	Downshift from discretionary to administrative fee type Reduced conditions
Approval certainty and reduction in discretionary review (e.g., prior versus proposed standard and level of discretion)	Discretionar	Director	Increased certa	Objective development standards allowing administrative-level CDP review and approval
Entitlement streamlining (e.g., number of approvals)	1	1	no change	
Feasibility of development	Discretion	tainty, fewer cc	creased feasibil	
Infrastructure capacity (e.g., number of units)	aiable servic	ater demand (T	ıcrease in servi	ervice districts to ensur
Impact on housing supply and affordability (e.g., number of units)	1 ADU unit	2 ADU units / Res lot ADU uitsntits	Increased # of new units	Expected affordability given JADU units permitted with ADU

**** Baseline – Current conditions in the jurisdiction (e.g. 6-month development application review, or existing number of units in a planning area)***

*****Projected – Expected conditions in the jurisdiction because of the planning grant actions (e.g. 2-month development application review)***

****Difference – **Potential** change resulting from the planning **grant actions (e.g., 4-month acceleration in permitting**, creating a more expedient development process)*

Attachment 3: State and Other Planning Priorities Certification (Page 1 of 3)

Applicants must demonstrate that the locality is consistent with State Planning or Other Planning Priorities by selecting from the list below activities that are proposed as part of this application or were completed within the last five years. Briefly summarize the activity and insert a date of completion.

State Planning Priorities

Date of Completion	Brief Description of the Action Taken
Promote Infill and Equity	
Rehabilitating, maintaining, and improving existing infrastructure that supports infill development and appropriate reuse and redevelopment of previously developed, underutilized land that is presently served by transit, streets, water, sewer, and other essential services, particularly in underserved areas.	ADU and JADU Ordinance will be located in areas of infill given the built nature of the City's eligible zones, which have available capacity of services and infrastructure.
Seek or utilize funding or support strategies to facilitate opportunities for infill development.	
Ongoing	Obtained 2 housing grants (REAP and SB 2) and 2 coastal commisison grants (Rounds 4 and 6) for a Coastal Plan and General Plan update, including a Land Use Element update to target infill, higher density residential and mixed use development, and ensure adequacy of required services.
Other (describe how this meets subarea objective)	
11/17/2020	Formation of an Ad Hoc Racial Equity and Social Justice Planning Committee and selection of consultants to develop the City's Racial Equity and Social Justice Program. The program will evaluate the adequacy of existing, and need for additional essential services and infrastructure in underserved areas.
Promote Resource Protection	
Protecting, preserving, and enhancing the state's most valuable natural resources, including working landscapes such as farm, range, and forest lands; natural lands such as wetlands, watersheds, wildlife habitats, and other wildlands; recreation lands such as parks, trails, greenbelts, and other open space; and landscapes with locally unique features and areas identified by the state as deserving special protection.	
12/31/19	The Coastal Plan and General Plan update includes a Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan that identified vulnerable sectors and methods to protect resources.The study included recommendations to preserve natural resources, environmentally sensitive habitats, and recreational resources.
Actively seek a variety of funding opportunities to promote resource protection in underserved communities.	
12/31/19	Completion of a Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan, partially funded by the CCC and Caltrans, to identify vulnerabilities to disadvantaged communities associated with Climate Change, The study recommended methods to protect and preserve recreational and local resources enjoyed by the City's underserved communities.
Other (describe how this meets subarea objective)	
Encourage Efficient Development Patterns	
Ensuring that any infrastructure associated with development, other than infill development, supports new development that does the following: *(1) Uses land efficiently.*	
12/31/19	(Please see the Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan descriptions above. Public facility and service were evaluated as part of this study.)

Attachment 3: State and Other Planning Priorities Certification (Page 2 of 3)

(2) Is built adjacent to existing developed areas to the extent consistent with environmental protection.

12/31/19 (Please see the Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan descriptions above.)

(3) Is located in an area appropriately planned for growth.

12/31/19 (Please see the Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan descriptions above.)

(4) Is served by adequate transportation and other essential utilities and services.

12/31/19 (Please see the Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Adaption Plan descriptions above.)

(5) Minimizes ongoing costs to taxpayers.

Other (describe how this meets subarea objective)

Other Planning Priorities

Affordability and Housing Choices

Incentives and other mechanisms beyond State Density Bonus Law to encourage housing with affordability terms.

Efforts beyond state law to promote accessory dwelling units or other strategies to intensify single-family neighborhoods with more housing choices and affordability.

Upzoning or other zoning modifications to promote a variety of housing choices and densities.

Utilizing surplus lands to promote affordable housing choices.

Efforts to address infrastructure deficiencies in disadvantaged communities pursuant to Government Code Section 65302.10.

12/31/19 (Please see the Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan descriptions above.)

Other (describe how this meets subarea objective)

Attachment 3: State and Other Planning Priorities Certification (Page 3 of 3)

Conservation of Existing Affordable Housing Stock

Policies, programs or ordinances to conserve stock such as an at-risk preservation ordinance, mobilehome park overlay zone, condominium conversion ordinance and acquisition and rehabilitation of market rate housing programs.

Policies, programs and ordinances to protect and support tenants such as rent stabilization, anti-displacement strategies, first right of refusal policies, resources to assist tenant organization and education and "just cause" eviction policies.

Other (describe how this meets subarea objective)

Climate Adaptation

Building standards, zoning and site planning requirements that address flood and fire safety, climate adaptation and hazard mitigation.

Long-term planning that addresses wildfire, land use for disadvantaged communities, and flood and local hazard mitigation.

12/31/19 (Please see Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan description above.) The study evaluated coastal hazard related vulnerabilities to disadvantaged communities.

Community engagement that provides information and consultation through a variety of methods such as meetings, workshops, and surveys and that focuses on vulnerable populations (e.g., seniors, people with disabilities, homeless, etc.).

12/31/19 (Please see Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Plan description above.) The study included extensive public engagement population within disadvantaged communities.

Other (describe how this meets subarea objective)

11/17/20 Formation of an Ad Hoc Racial Equity and Social Justice Planning Committee and selection of consultants to develop a City Racial Equity and Social Justice Program. The program would evaluate potential disparities in life among the City's disadvantaged population and identify public actions to address such outcomes.

Certification: I certify under penalty of perjury that all information contained in this LEAP State Planning and Other Planning Priorities certification form (Attachment 2) is true and correct.

Certifying Officials Name: Steve Goggia

Certifying Official's Title: Community Development Director

Certifying Official's Signature: _____ Date: 1/25/21

Attachment 4: Required Resolution Template

RESOLUTION NO. **[insert resolution number]**

A RESOLUTION OF THE **[INSERT EITHER "CITY COUNCIL" OR "COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS"]** OF **[INSERT THE NAME OF THE CITY OR COUNTY]** AUTHORIZING APPLICATION FOR, AND RECEIPT OF, LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLANNING SUPPORT GRANT PROGRAM FUNDS

WHEREAS, pursuant to Health and Safety Code 50515 et. Seq, the Department of Housing and Community Development (Department) is authorized to issue a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) as part of the Local Government Planning Support Grants Program (hereinafter referred to by the Department as the Local Early Action Planning Grants program or LEAP); and

WHEREAS, the **[insert either "City Council" or "County Board of Supervisors"]** of **[insert the name of the City or County]** desires to submit a LEAP grant application package ("Application"), on the forms provided by the Department, for approval of grant funding for projects that assist in the preparation and adoption of planning documents and process improvements that accelerate housing production and facilitate compliance to implement the sixth cycle of the regional housing need assessment; and

WHEREAS, the Department has issued a NOFA and Application on January 27, 2020 in the amount of $119,040,000 for assistance to all California Jurisdictions;

Now, therefore, the **[insert either "City Council" or "County Board of Supervisors"]** of **[insert the name of the city or county]** ("Applicant") resolves as follows:

SECTION 1. The **[insert the authorized designee's TITLE ONLY]** is hereby authorized and directed to apply for and submit to the Department the Application package;

SECTION 2. In connection with the LEAP grant, if the Application is approved by the Department, the **[insert the authorized designee's TITLE ONLY]** of the **[insert the name of the City or County]** is authorized to submit the Application, enter into, execute, and deliver on behalf of the Applicant, a State of California Agreement (Standard Agreement) for the amount of **[$ enter the dollar amount of the Applicant's request]**, and any and all other documents required or deemed necessary or appropriate to evidence and secure the LEAP grant, the Applicant's obligations related thereto, and all amendments thereto; and

SECTION 3. The Applicant shall be subject to the terms and conditions as specified in the NOFA, and the Standard Agreement provided by the Department after approval. The Application and any and all accompanying documents are incorporated in full as part of the Standard Agreement. Any and all activities funded, information provided, and timelines represented in the Application will be enforceable through the fully executed Standard Agreement. Pursuant to the NOFA and in conjunction with the terms of the Standard Agreement, the Applicant hereby agrees to use the funds for eligible uses and allowable expenditures in the manner presented and specifically identified in the approved Application.

ADOPTED ON **[insert the date of adoption]**, by the **[insert either "City Council" or "County Board of Supervisors"]** of **[insert the name of the City or County]** by the following vote count:

AYES: NOES: ABSENT: ABSTAIN:

_____ATTEST: APPROVED AS TO FORM:
[Signature of Attesting Officer]

_____APPROVED
[Signature of approval]

Appendix A

Appendix B

State of California
Financial Information System for California (FI$Cal)

GOVERNMENT AGENCY TAXPAYER ID FORM

2000 Evergreen Street, Suite 215
Sacramento, CA 95815
www.fiscal.ca.gov
1-855-347-2250

The principal purpose of the information provided is to establish the unique identification of the government entity.

Instructions: You may submit one form for the principal government agency and all subsidiaries sharing the same TIN. Subsidiaries with a different TIN must submit a separate form. Fields bordered in red are required. Hover over fields to view help information. Please print the form to sign prior to submittal. You may email the form to: vendors@fiscal.ca.gov, or fax it to (916) 576-5200, or mail it to the address above.

Principal Government Agency Name	City of Carpinteria
Remit-To Address (Street or PO Box)	5775 Carpinteria Avenue
City	Carpinteria
State	CA
Zip Code+4	93013

Government Type: ■ City ☐ County ☐ Special District ☐ Federal ☐ Other (Specify)

Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN): 95-2414438

List other subsidiary Departments, Divisions or Units under your principal agency's jurisdiction who share the same FEIN and receives payment from the State of California.

Dept/Division/Unit Name	Complete Address

Contact Person	Licette Maldonado	Title	Admin Services Director
Phone number	805-755-4448	E-mail address	Licettem@ci.carpinteria.ca.us
Signature		Date	1/14/21

Attachment B

Revised Resolution No. 6039

RESOLUTION NO. 6039

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF CARPINTERIA AUTHORIZING APPLICATION FOR, AND RECEIPT OF, LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLANNING SUPPORT GRANT PROGRAM FUNDS

WHEREAS, pursuant to Health and Safety Code 50515 et. Seq, the Department of Housing and Community Development (Department) is authorized to issue a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) as part of the Local Government Planning Support Grants Program (hereinafter referred to by the Department as the Local Early Action Planning Grants program or LEAP); and

WHEREAS, the City Council of Carpinteria desires to submit a LEAP grant application package ("Application"), on the forms provided by the Department, for approval of grant funding for projects that assist in the preparation and adoption of planning documents and process improvements that accelerate housing production and facilitate compliance to implement the sixth cycle of the regional housing need assessment; and

WHEREAS, the Department has issued a NOFA and Application on January 27, 2020 in the amount of $119,040,000 for assistance to all California Jurisdictions;

Now, therefore, the City Council of Carpinteria ("Applicant") resolves as follows:

SECTION 1. The COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR is hereby authorized and directed to apply for and submit to the Department the Application package;

SECTION 2. In connection with the LEAP grant, if the Application is approved by the Department, the COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR of the City of Carpinteria is authorized to submit the Application, enter into, execute, and deliver on behalf of the Applicant, a State of California Agreement (Standard Agreement) for the amount of $65,000, and any and all other documents required or deemed necessary or appropriate to evidence and secure the LEAP grant, the Applicant's obligations related thereto, and all amendments thereto; and

SECTION 3. The Applicant shall be subject to the terms and conditions as specified in the NOFA, and the Standard Agreement provided by the Department after approval. The Application and any and all accompanying documents are incorporated in full as part of the Standard Agreement. Any and all activities funded, information provided, and timelines represented in the Application will be enforceable through the fully executed Standard Agreement. Pursuant to the NOFA and in conjunction with the terms of the Standard Agreement, the Applicant hereby agrees to use the funds for eligible uses and allowable expenditures in the manner presented and specifically identified in the approved Application.

ADOPTED ON April 12, 2021, by the City Council of Carpinteria by the following vote count:

AYES: Five NOES: None ABSENT: None ABSTAIN: None

_____ATTEST: APPROVED AS TO FORM:
[Signature of Attesting Officer]

_____APPROVED
[Signature of approval]

STAFF REPORT

To: City of Carpinteria Mayor and Council Members
From: Greg Fish, Fire Chief
By: Robert Rappaport, Fire Marshal
Date: April 12, 2021
Topic: **Presentation of the 2021 Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)**

Summary

The Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District ("District") is presenting our 2021 Community Wildfire Protection Plan ("CWPP"). This CWPP provides a science and engineering-based assessment of the wildfire threat in the wildland urban interface (WUI) of Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District in Santa Barbara County, California. This CWPP was developed through a collaborative process involving the Fire District, surrounding fire agencies, county officials, state and federal land management agencies, and community members. It meets the CWPP requirements set forth in the federal Healthy Forests Restoration Act which include: 1. Identifying and prioritizing areas for fuel reduction activities. 2. Stakeholder collaboration. 3. Addressing structural ignitability. This plan updates and replaces our 2013 CWPP.

Discussion

Wildfire poses one of the greatest risks to human life, property, environment, and local economies along this portion of the Central Coast. Both Carpinteria and Summerland are identified as Communities at Risk by CALFIRE, with approximately 84% of the total land area in the District designated as having a moderate to very high fire hazard severity rating. Santa Barbara County has a long history of large wildfires, with many of these fires burning into the local communities along the Highway 101 corridor of southern Santa Barbara County. While frequent large fires have consumed much of the heavy fuels adjacent to Carpinteria and Summerland, rapid post-fire vegetation recovery and lengthening fire seasons associated with climatic change sets the stage for future wildfires to impact the local communities.

A science and engineering-based hazard, risk and vulnerability assessment was performed using high resolution topography, fuels, weather and 'values at risk' data. The assessment was focused on identifying areas of concern throughout the District and prioritizing areas where wildfire threat and hazard potentials create the greatest risk to the community. Hazard mitigation efforts and other action items were specifically tailored to address the unique issues in the areas of greatest concern.

The Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District, in collaboration with local, state and federal partners, will work to reduce wildland fire hazards and associated risks through the use of strategies that include:

- Pre-fire planning
- Public education and outreach to promote and implement fire adapted community practices

- Vegetation management and fuel reduction at the community level, including the enforcement of defensible space standards on private lands
- Reducing structure ignitability by promoting and enforcing building codes, ordinances, and statutes

The CWPP provides a framework that can be used to identify, prioritize, implement, and monitor hazard and risk reduction activities throughout the District. It is intended to be a living document that will be updated periodically by the CSFPD in collaboration with public and private stakeholders in the District and adjacent fire agencies.

This document is also intended to support the California Fire Plan and CAL FIRE's Unit Strategic Fire Plan. While this CWPP covers the entire District, this plan supports and encourages focused wildfire protection actions at the city, community, and neighborhood scales.

Conclusion
Fire District Staff respectfully recommends that the City Council receive and file the 2021 Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

Attachment
CWPP



CARPINTERIA-SUMMERLAND FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

February 2021

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Executive Summary

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) provides a science and engineering-based assessment of the wildfire threat in the wildland urban interface (WUI) of the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District in Santa Barbara County, California. This CWPP was developed through a collaborative process involving the Fire District, surrounding fire agencies, county officials, county, state, and federal land management agencies, and community members. It meets the CWPP requirements set forth in the federal Healthy Forests Restoration Act which include:

- Identifying and prioritizing areas for fuel reduction activities
- Stakeholder collaboration
- Addressing structural ignitability

Wildfire poses one of the greatest risks to human life, property, environment, and local economies along this portion of the Central Coast, with the District providing fire services to approximately 17,747 residents and 4,500 structures. Both Carpinteria and Summerland are identified as Communities at Risk by CALFIRE, with approximately 84% of the total land area in the District designated as having a moderate to very high fire hazard severity rating. Santa Barbara County has a long history of large wildfires, with many of these fires burning into the local communities along the Highway 101 corridor of southern Santa Barbara County. While frequent large fires have consumed much of the heavy fuels adjacent to Carpinteria and Summerland, rapid post-fire vegetation recovery and lengthening fire seasons associated with climatic change sets the stage for future wildfires to impact the local communities.







A science and engineering-based hazard, risk and vulnerability assessment was performed using high resolution topography, fuels, weather and values at risk data. The assessment was focused on identifying areas of concern throughout the District and prioritizing areas where wildfire threat and hazard potentials create the greatest risk to the community. Hazard mitigation efforts and other action items were specifically tailored to address the unique issues in the areas of greatest concern (see Sections 5.0 and 6.0).

The Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District, in collaboration with Local, State and Federal partners, will work to reduce wildland fire hazards and associated risks through the use of strategies that include (see Section 6.0):

+ Pre-fire planning.
+ Public education and outreach to promote and implement fire adapted community practices.
+ Vegetation management and fuel reduction at the community level, including the enforcement of defensible space standards on private lands.
+ Reducing structure ignitability by promoting and enforcing building codes, ordinances, and statutes.

This document provides a framework that can be used to identify, prioritize, implement, and monitor hazard and risk reduction activities throughout the District. It is intended to be a living document that will be updated periodically by the CSFPD in collaboration with public and private stakeholders in the District and adjacent fire agencies.

This document is also intended to support the California Fire Plan and CAL FIRE's Unit Strategic Fire Plan. While this CWPP covers the entire District, this plan supports and encourages focused wildfire protection actions at the city, community, and neighborhood scales.

Revision Record Summary

Version	*Date*	*Description of Updates*
0	2013	Original CWPP prepared by CSFPD
1	2021	Quantitative hazard, risk, and vulnerability assessment

Signatures

The 2021 Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District (CSFPD) Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was developed in accordance with the Healthy Forests Restoration Act. The plan was developed collaboratively among CSFPD stakeholders including federal, state, local, and private landowners, residents, community groups and neighboring fire agencies. The plan includes a prioritized list of hazardous fuel reduction strategies, addresses measures that community members can take to reduce structural ignitability, as well as provides recommendations on additional studies, policy changes, educational programs and other initiatives that can be undertaken to provide a more holistic wildfire mitigation strategy in all stages of wildfire disaster risk management (i.e. prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recover). The undersigned have reviewed the CWPP update and accept this document as the final draft representing 2021.

Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District Chief Date

City of Carpinteria Date

Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors Date

Santa Barbara County Fire Department Date

Los Padres National Forest (USFS) Date

Montecito Fire Protection District Date

Ventura County Fire Protection District Date

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List of Acronyms

AHJ	Authority Having Jurisdiction
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CSFPD	Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zone
GIS	Geographic Information System
HFRA	Healthy Forest Restoration Act
HIZ	Home Ignition Zone
LANDFIRE	Landscape Fire and Resource Management Planning Project
LP	Los Padres National Forest
LRA	Local Responsibility Area
MTT	Minimum Travel Time
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
RAWS	Remote Automated Weather Station
SRA	State Responsibility Area
WFDSS	Wildland Fire Decision Support System
WIMS	Weather Information Management Systems
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

1.0 Introduction

The Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District (CSFPD) and the surrounding area have an extensive history of large wildfires that have caused substantial impacts to human health and life safety, the built environment, local economies, the natural environment and cultural/historical resources. Impacts from wildfire have also included numerous other short and long-term costs to social capital, human psychology, vulnerable groups and recovery capacities. While government agencies can play an important role in developing and implementing a range of wildfire hazard and risk mitigation activities, programs, and policies, wildfires are not fully preventable. Thus, it is critical that the "whole" community works collectively to build individual and societal capacities to prevent, prepare, respond, and recover from major wildfire incidents. As wildfires are an inevitable part of life in coastal Santa Barbara County, it is not a question of if a wildfire will burn, but when it will burn and how prepared and resilient the whole community is to minimize potential impacts.

Fundamental to any CWPP is the engagement and collective action of all community Stakeholders in protecting the things that are of value, addressing the specific challenges of the local context and developing comprehensive risk management strategies that work for the whole community

The 2021 CSFPD Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is the result of a community-wide planning effort to quantify and evaluate the wildfire threat to the District and to develop mitigation strategies that enhance protection of human life safety and the range of community values from wildfire. The updated plan meets the requirements of the 2003 Healthy Forests Restoration Act and positions the District well to obtain state and federal grants for any additional studies and/or implementation activities identified in the action plan. This plan supersedes the original 2013 CWPP by incorporating the latest wildfire science and engineering tools, as well as industry best practices, to holistically mitigate the risks of wildfires in the District.

1.1 PURPOSE OF PLAN

The primary purpose of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is to minimize the wildfire threat to human life and wellbeing, and reduce the wildfire risk to community values/assets such as residential structures, critical infrastructure, businesses, the natural environment and historic/cultural resources within the CSFPD.

The CWPP provides guidance for future actions of the CSFPD, local residents, businesses, homeowner associations, local community groups and other interested parties in their individual and collective efforts to reduce the potential wildfire threat and associated risks to the communities in the District. Successful implementation and long-term sustainability are subject to available funding, the collective action and will of all community Stakeholders, other CSFPD priorities, collaboration between Stakeholder groups on private and public lands, and environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.2 GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The Goals and Objectives of the CWPP were developed in collaboration with the (CSFPD) and residents through a combination of working group meetings, open forum workshops and an on-line survey. The goals represent broad-based visions for the CWPP and provide general long-term guidelines to drive the desired end-states for the community. The objectives define strategies or implementation steps to attain the identified goals. They are both specific and measurable and will have defined completion dates as determined by the CSFPD. The goals and objectives for the CSFPD CWPP are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Goals & Objectives of the CSFPD 2021 CWPP

Goals	Objectives
Minimize the wildfire threat to life safety	• Assess wildfire hazards and risks within the Planning Area, and utilize these results to set priorities to reduce threat to life safety • Review the existing public alert protocols and evacuation procedures for wildfires and make recommendations for enhancement as necessary • Develop guidelines that address vulnerable populations in consideration of special needs for preparedness, response, pre-planning evacuation and recovery • Evaluate the effectiveness of the existing vegetation treatment plans, development standards and fire codes • Develop fuel treatment methods and strategies for property owners and agencies that provide guidance for adequate defensible space for structures and transportation routes in all types of wildland fuels • Develop a GIS product of existing and proposed vegetation treatments • Improve collective action in reducing wildfire risk through enhancements to community engagement, participation, and education programs
Reduce the wildfire threat to values/assets at risk	• Identify values/assets at risk from wildfire in the Planning Area. • Utilize the wildfire hazard and risk assessments to develop prioritized mitigation strategies to reduce the threat to values/assets. • Identify and promote citizen-based actions, as well as additional CSFPD efforts to support and enhance structure hardening and the development of effective defensible space.
Develop a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) that sets priorities to mitigate risks and hazards identified	• Create a CWPP that meets the requirements of the 2003 Healthy Forest Restoration Act and FEMA's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan • Facilitate collaboration between stakeholders, land managers, residents, and the Fire District to address potential wildfire hazards and risks • Identify opportunities to further build community and regional partnerships for the Planning Area • Engage communities and agency leaders using the Core Group members and interested community leaders • Develop a public education strategy to inform the public of the CWPP findings and mitigations • Identify initiatives to support and engage Hispanic communities and other vulnerable groups

Goals	Objectives
Enhance the resiliency of the CWPP to future climate change impacts	• Determine potential impacts of climate change on the local fire environment and how these impacts may influence wildfire hazard and risk in the mid-21st century • Assess future potential climate scenarios for the south-central coastal zone. • Provide recommendations to assist the Fire District in mitigating potential increase in wildfire hazard and risk for the future.
Improve accountability, public trust and efficiency in implementing action items identified in the CWPP	• Establish a plan to monitor and evaluate the City's progress in implementing action items and achieving the goals identified in the CWPP. • Create a method to monitor, track, and document completed action items identified in the CWPP. • Identify responsible individuals for carrying out action items and establish accountability for actions through annual reporting to the Fire District Board of Directors and the Carpinteria City Council.

To help manage the implementation of the action items and achieve the goals identified in the CWPP, a monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed in Chapter 7.0 and Chapter 8.0 of this document.

1.3 DEVELOPMENT TEAM

This section identifies the agencies, parties or other organizations who were either involved and/or provided input into the development of this CWPP. The entities, roles, and responsibilities are indicated in Table 1.

CWPP Development Entities	Roles/Responsibilities
Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District	+ Manage CWPP development and consultants + Grant funding for CWPP + Coordinated Core Working Group and public outreach + Provide guidance and support for CWPP + Distribute media releases about CWPP + Conduct direct outreach + Coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions
Core Working Group • Carpinteria-Summerland Fire District • Santa Barbara County Fire • Los Padres National Forest (USFS) • Carpinteria City • Montecito Fire Protection District	+ Provide general guidance, expertise, and support for CWPP

CWPP Development Entities	Roles/Responsibilities
General Public and Other Interested Parties	+ Attend public outreach workshops + Provide responses to online survey + Provide input on CWPP values, values to protect, areas of concerns, community projects and ongoing grass-roots initiatives
CWPP Consultant: Jensen Hughes	+ Develop CWPP + Facilitate public workshops + Administer online public survey + Provide content for CWPP CSFPD communications

1.4 POLICY & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following codes, standards, policies, and regulations at the federal, state, county, and local levels were adopted in the development of this CWPP. A more detailed summary of these policy and regulatory documents is provided in Appendix B.

Federal

+ Disaster Mitigation Act (2000–present)
+ National Fire Plan (NFP) 2000
+ National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (2009)
+ NFPA Standards (NFPA 1, NFPA 1141 to 1144)
+ National Incident Management System (NIMS)

County

+ Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation, 2017
+ Santa Barbara Unit Strategic Fire Plan, 2020
+ CA Fire Code Chapter 49
+ Santa Barbara Operational Area Mutual "All Risk" Mutual Aid Plan
+ Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan
+ Santa Barbara County Code – Chapter 35 – County Land Use & Development Code - 2020
+ Article II - Coastal Zoning Ordinance
+ Article IX - Deciduous Oak Tree Protection and Regeneration Ordinance
+ Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District

State

+ California Strategic Fire Plan 2018
+ CAL FIRE Strategic Fire Plan 2019
+ California State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2013
+ Public Resource Code: 4125-4137, 4201-4204, 4291, 4292-93, 4296, 4296.5, 4421-4446, 4741
+ California Code of Regulations - 1299.1, 1256
+ California Code of Regulations, Title 24
+ 2019 California Fire Code
+ 2019 California Building Code Chapter 7A
+ 2019 California Residential Code Chapter 3
+ Government Code 51175-51189; 65302.5:
+ California Health and Safety Code: DIVISION 12.
+ California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
+ California Civil Code 1103.C.3
+ California Emergency Services Act - Chapter 7, Section 8550-8551 (CESA)
+ California Regional Water Quality Board
+ California Air Resources Board
+ Senate Bills: 160, 167, 190, 465, 560, 670 901, 979, 1260
+ Assembly Bills: 836, 1054, 1877, 1956, 2911

Local

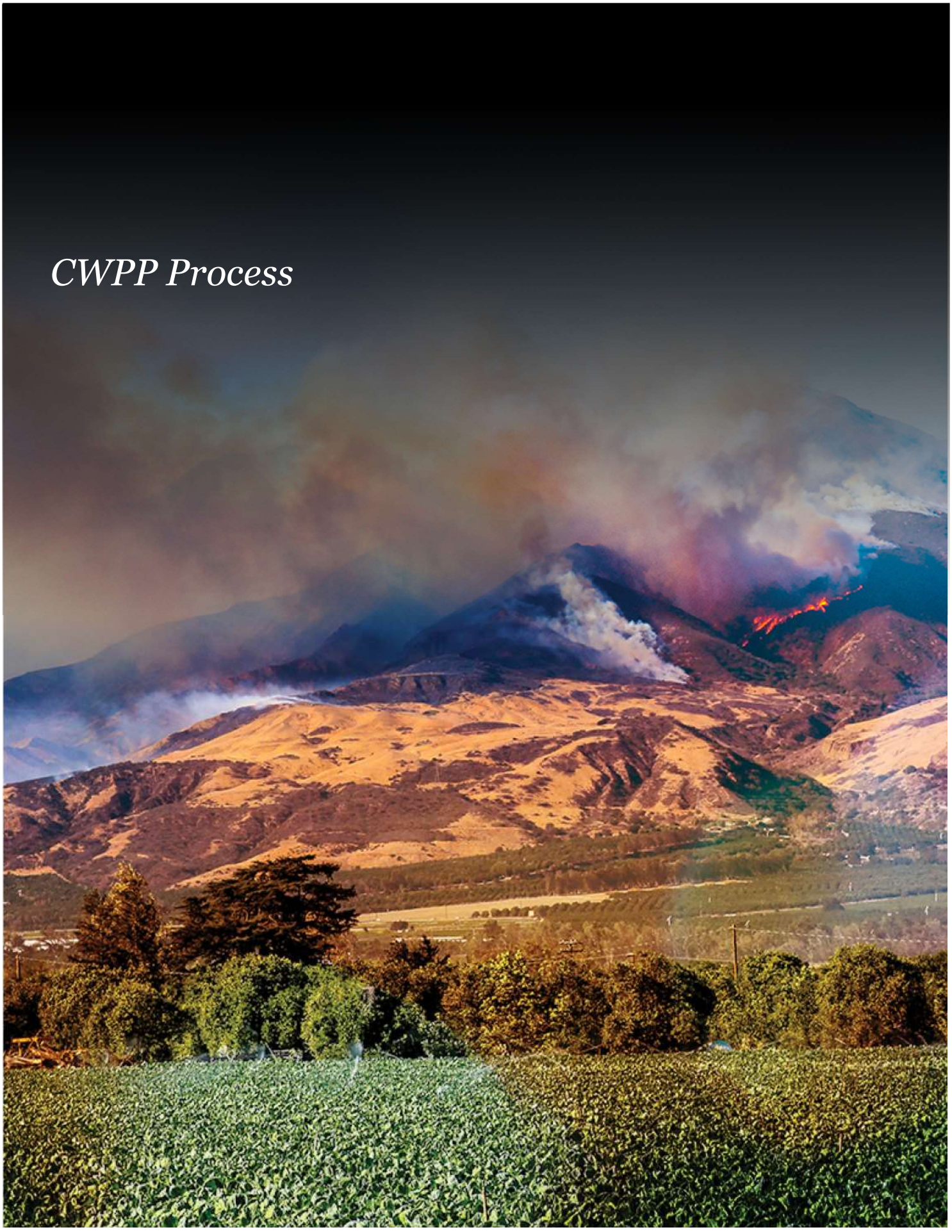
- City of Carpinteria Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2017
- City of Carpinteria Emergency Operations Plan – 2014
- City of Carpinteria General Plan Annual Progress Report – 2019
- CSFPD access standard #1 (rev 07/18)
- Summerland Community Plan – 2017
- Toro Canyon Community Plan – 2004
- Ordinance No. 2020-01 - CSFPD
- Carpinteria California – Code of Ordinances: Title 8 – Health and Safety; Chapter 8.24 – Fire Prevention
- Vegetation Management Plan- Development Standard #6 (rev 7/2018)
- Southern California Edison 2020-2022 Wildfire Mitigation Plan
- Fire Hazard Reduction Burning

1.5 FUNDING FOR CWPP DEVELOPMENT

Funding for the preparation of this CWPP update was made available from a CAL FIRE Community Fire Prevention Grants (Fiscal Year 2018–2019). The grant period started on June 6, 2019 and extends through March 15, 2021. Grant management and reporting is being conducted by CSFPD.

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CWPP Process



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2.0 CWPP Process

2.1 COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

The development of a CWPP is a collaborative process by which community stakeholders assess the wildfire threat, define the wildland urban interface (WUI) boundaries, identify community values at risk from wildfire, and then develop solutions to mitigate the wildfire threat and associated risks. The language in the 2003 HFRA provides maximum flexibility for communities to determine the substance and detail of their CWPP action plan and the procedures they use to develop them. The CWPP planning process provides communities the autonomy to develop locally relevant plans that influence where and how federal agencies implement fuel treatment activities on federal land and the distribution of federal funds for projects on non-federal lands.

The CWPP planning process brings together broad and diverse local interests to holistically identify common concerns and values related to public safety, sustainability of environmental and natural resources and long-term resiliency and sustainability of the whole community. The process should provide a positive, solution-oriented environment in which to address the challenges of living in a community at risk to wildfire. Because not all community members will attend workshops or meetings, it is important to provide multiple opportunities in which the whole community can provide input, voice issues and concerns, and participate in the process of developing a CWPP.

As part of the 2003 HFRA, there are three minimum requirements for a CWPP, including:

+ Collaboration – A CWPP must be collaboratively developed. Local and state officials must meaningfully involve federal agencies that manage land in the vicinity of the community, as well as other interested parties (particularly non-governmental stakeholders) that can work collectively to implement and manage wildfire risk mitigation measures and can help build a “culture of resiliency” at an individual and community-level.

+ Prioritized Fuel Reduction – A CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments on both federal and non-federal land, and recommend the types and methods of treatment that, if completed, would reduce risk to the community.

+ Treatment of Structural Ignitability – A CWPP must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

These three requirements, however, do not preclude the community from developing broader wildfire disaster risk management and capacity building efforts (e.g. evacuation/shelter-in-place planning, community emergency communications, early warning detection systems, post-fire recovery services, etc.)

2.1.1 Convene Community Stakeholders / Interested Parties

A priority for the CSFPD was to engage stakeholders and get broad community participation and engagement in the development of the CWPP. The initial step was to organize workshops to introduce the CWPP planning process, encourage participation, and solicit input from a broad range of community stakeholders. Two workshops were held at the beginning of the CWPP planning process – one in Carpinteria and one in Summerland. Stakeholders were invited to the workshops via phone calls, direct emails, and postings on the district’s website, social media accounts and calendar.

The first workshop took place at the 5315 Foothill Rd (Girl's Inc) in Carpinteria on the evening of January 14, 2020 and the second workshop took place at 100 Innovation Way (QAD) in Summerland on the evening of January 15, 2020. Stakeholders who took part in identifying issues and concerns at this workshop included residents, insurance companies, farmers, homeowner association representatives, CSFPD’s staff, CWPP Core Group, Santa Barbara County Fire Department, Montecito Fire Protection District, Los Padres Forest Watch,

United States Forest Service, and Jensen Hughes. The visual presentation displayed the results of the initial hazard and risk assessments, identified areas of specific concern to the community, gathered input from community members, confirmed CWPP goals and objectives, and provided a forum for reviewing and suggesting changes to the existing WUI map. The goals of CWPP identified at the workshop were:

1) To minimize the risk to life safety from wildfire threat
2) Reduce the risk to values/assets (e.g., critical infrastructure, private property, cultural/historical resources) from wildfire threat
3) Develop an updated CWPP that sets priorities to mitigate identified hazards and risks
4) Identify measures to harden structures
5) Determine potential impacts of climate change on the local fire environment and how these impacts may influence wildfire hazard and risk in the mid-21st century, and
6) Establish a monitoring and evacuation plan to track implementation of action items identified in the CWPP update.

Following the formal presentation, an informal phase of the workshop provided stakeholders with the opportunity to talk with CSFPD on specific topics of interest or concern.

Upon completion of the CWPP development, a presentation was given to the City Council and Board of Directors to review the overall process and recommended action plan for the District in the next 5-10 years. Due to the ongoing COVID pandemic and restrictions on public gatherings, the final presentation to the City Council/Board of Directors was hosted via Zoom to allow the public and other Stakeholders the opportunity to observe and participate in the final presentation.

A summary of all workshop and meeting notes and stakeholder comments are available in Appendix C.

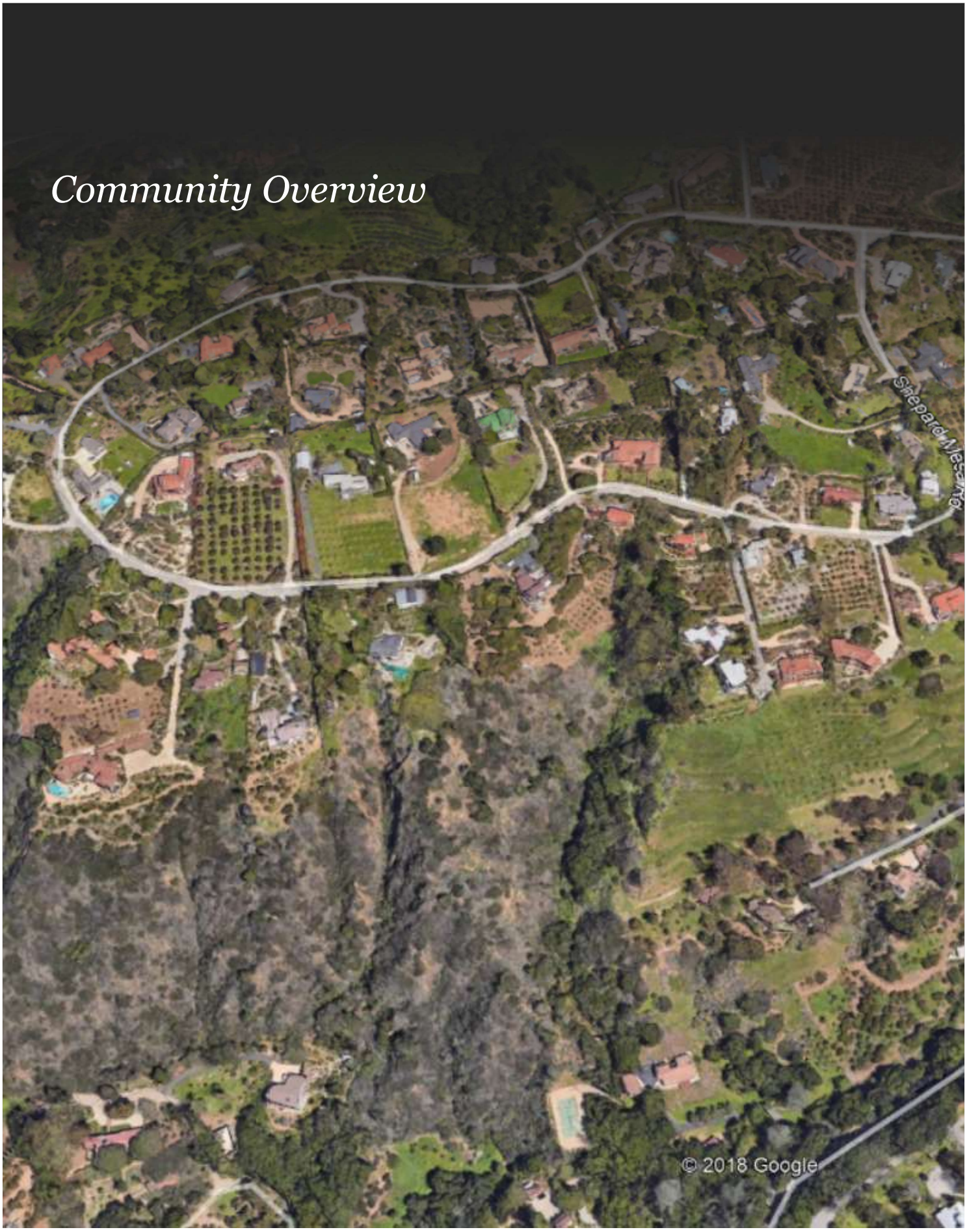
2.1.2 Convene The Core Group

The Core Group refers to a body of representatives from the local jurisdiction and supporting agencies who have the responsibility to monitor the planning process, review the progress and approve the documents produced as the plan is developed. Once this “Core Group” has been satisfied that a complete document captures the issues identified by the public and stakeholders, this group will forward the Plan to the approving officials. The Core Group included representatives from:

+ Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District
+ Santa Barbara County Fire
+ Los Padres National Forest (USFS)
+ Carpinteria City
+ Montecito Fire Protection District

The Fire District was responsible for the membership of the Core Group, all public outreach, stakeholder coordination and the consolidation of the public comments.

Community Overview



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3.0 Community Overview

The CSFPD, comprised of the City of Carpinteria, the community of Summerland and unincorporated lands within Santa Barbara County, is located between the coastal Santa Ynez Mountain Range and the Pacific Ocean, 10 miles south of Santa Barbara, and approximately 90 miles northwest of Los Angeles. See Figure 1. Highway 101, a major north-south state transportation artery runs through the Fire District along the Coastal Plain. The CSFPD's jurisdictional area incorporates approximately 40 square miles and includes an urban coastal city, an unincorporated beach community, vibrant light industrial and agricultural businesses, and an increasing complex WUI. The CSFPD's population as of 2010 is estimated at 20,000 with the City of Carpinteria having about 17,747 inhabitants. The City of Carpinteria and the unincorporated areas of the district offer a wide variety of opportunities for businesses, recreational visitors and people wishing to establish permanent residency in the area.

The CSFPD provides a full range of fire protection services to the community. These services include emergency medical response, structural firefighting, water rescue and wildfire response. The District also offers wildland fire mitigation strategies, including home inspections, fire prevention, community brush chipping, training, and public education. Carpinteria and Summerland are identified by the California State Forester as "Communities at Risk" from wildfire and are located within or adjacent to lands designated by CAL FIRE as High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

Geographically, the Santa Ynez Mountain Range dominates the area. The mountain range is arranged in an east-west traverse parallel to the coast. Beyond the coastal plain the landscape rises on more than a gradual gradient into the Santa Ynez range foothills. Rocky terrain and narrow canyons dominate this landscape north of the more developed coastal plain, with a predominant vegetative cover consisting of agricultural lands, native and non-native grasslands, oak woodlands and chaparral. Above the lower slopes of the Santa Ynez Range are the federal lands of the Los Padres National Forest with its steep slopes and narrow canyons providing the backdrop for residents.

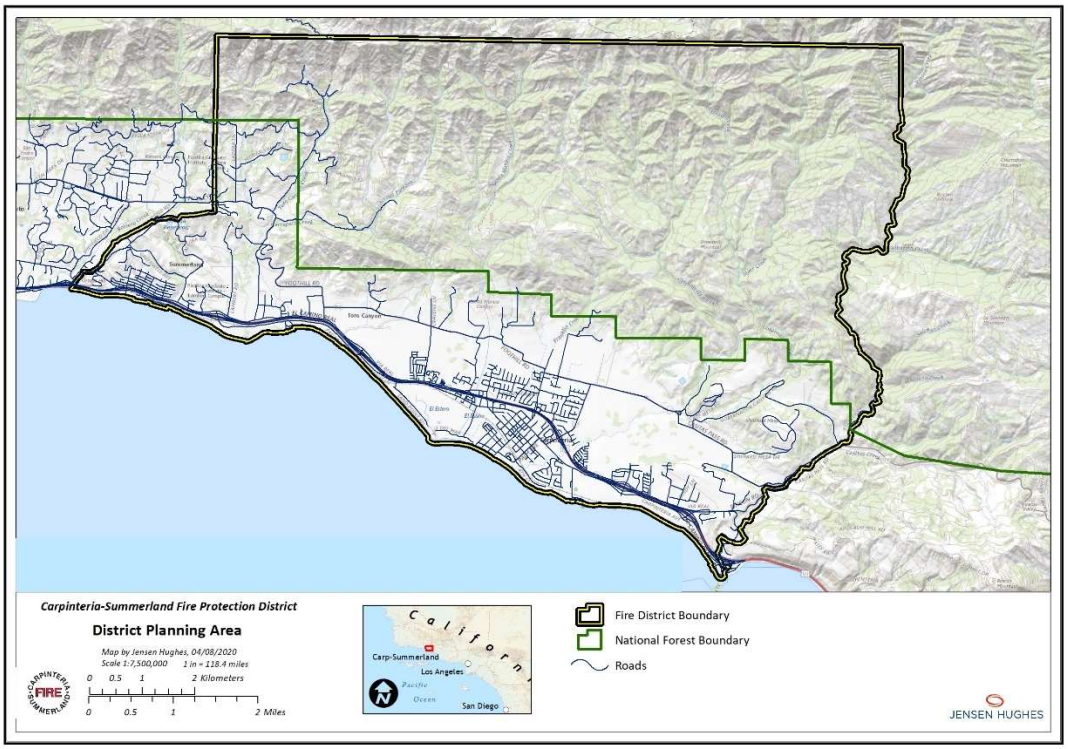


Figure 1. Carpinteria-Summerland Fire District Boundary Map

3.1 FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES

California State Law (i.e. California Public Resources Code, Sections 4201 through 4204 and Government Code 51175 through 51189) mandates that CAL FIRE identify areas of significant fire hazard throughout the State based on a number of parameters, such as vegetative fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. These designated areas of significant fire hazard are categorized into three relative degrees of severity: Moderate, High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ). The FHSZs are based on wildfire hazards over a 30- to 50-year period, but do not consider how recent wildfire activity or fuel modification actions have influenced potential fire severity.

While FHSZs do not predict when or where a wildfire will occur, they do identify areas where wildfire hazards could be more severe and therefore of greater concern. These zones are used to identify properties where any new construction would be subject to California Building Code Chapter 7A wildland urban interface safety requirements for various building and site components (e.g. fire resistant materials, vents, decks, windows, defensible space). They must be included in real estate disclosures and are used by local governments to support wildfire risk analysis and hazard mitigation planning. (California State Geoportal, https://gis.data.ca.gov/)

In the District, three (3) categories of FHSZs exist, of which the Very High Fire Hazard Zone (VHFSZ) appears to dominate, in both State Responsibility Areas (SRA) and Local Responsibility Areas (LRA). VHFSZ areas account for approximately 77% of hazard rated lands (See Figure 2). Locations closer to developed urban lands show lower levels of fire severity as the terrain flattens and the continuity of wildland fuels decreases.

Note: The current distribution of FHSZs in the District is based on the adopted 2007/2008 CAL FIRE maps, which only classify FHSZs in LRA and SRA lands. As federal fire agencies do not use the same classification system as CAL FIRE for Federal Responsibility Areas (FRA) lands such as in the Los Padres National Forest, they have not been categorized. CAL FIRE is currently remapping FHSZs for SRA lands and Very High FHSZs in LRA lands and should be ready for adoption in 2020-2021.

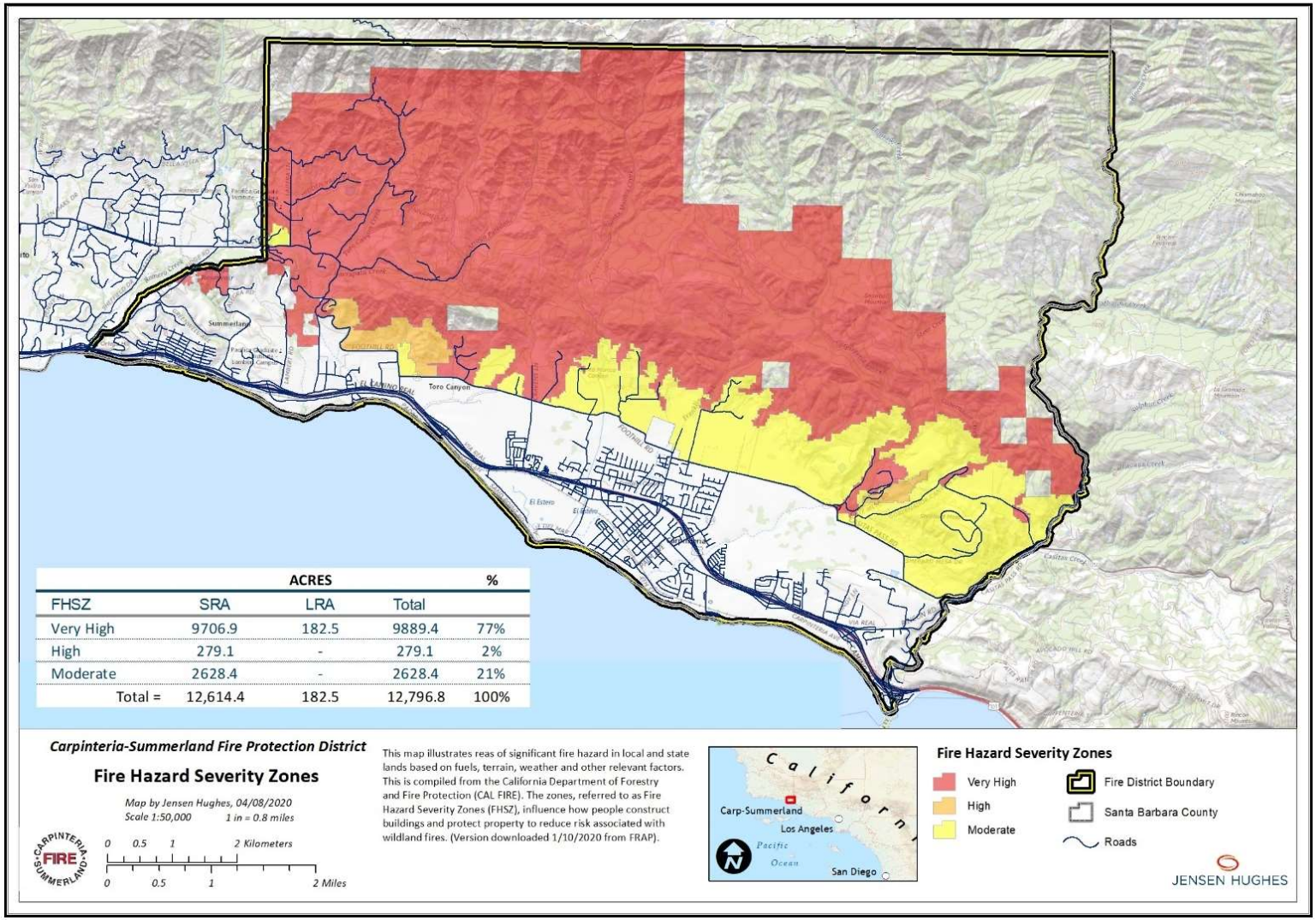


Figure 2. Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

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3.2 COMMUNITIES AT RISK

To help protect people and property from potential catastrophic wildfire, the 2000 National Fire Plan (NFP) identified communities in the wildland-urban-interface (WUI) within the vicinity of Federal lands that were at high risk of damage and/or loss from wildfire. These high-risk communities were identified in the Federal Register in 2001 (National Archives and Records Administration Federal Register, 2001). This list was extended by the states in 2003. In California, CAL FIRE has the responsibility of managing this list, and uses three main factors to determine which additional communities are at risk: 1) high fuel hazard, 2) probability of a fire, and 3) proximity of intermingled wildland fuels with urban environments. In addition, Santa Barbara County has further identified local communities-at-risk (CAR).

> The wildland-urban interface (WUI) - The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. [NWCG, 2018]

In the District, the following communities are considered “at-risk” whether due to Federal, State or Local designations (See Figure 3):

- Carpinteria
- Summerland
- Gobernador Canyon
- Toro Canyon
- Shepard Mesa

The NFP specifically directs funding for projects designed to reduce wildfire risks to communities and restore ecological health on Federal lands. Carpinteria is designated as a CAR in the Federal Register. Note: The 2013 Carpinteria-Summerland CWPP defined the WUI for the communities. This WUI designation is carried forward in this plan update (See Figure 3).

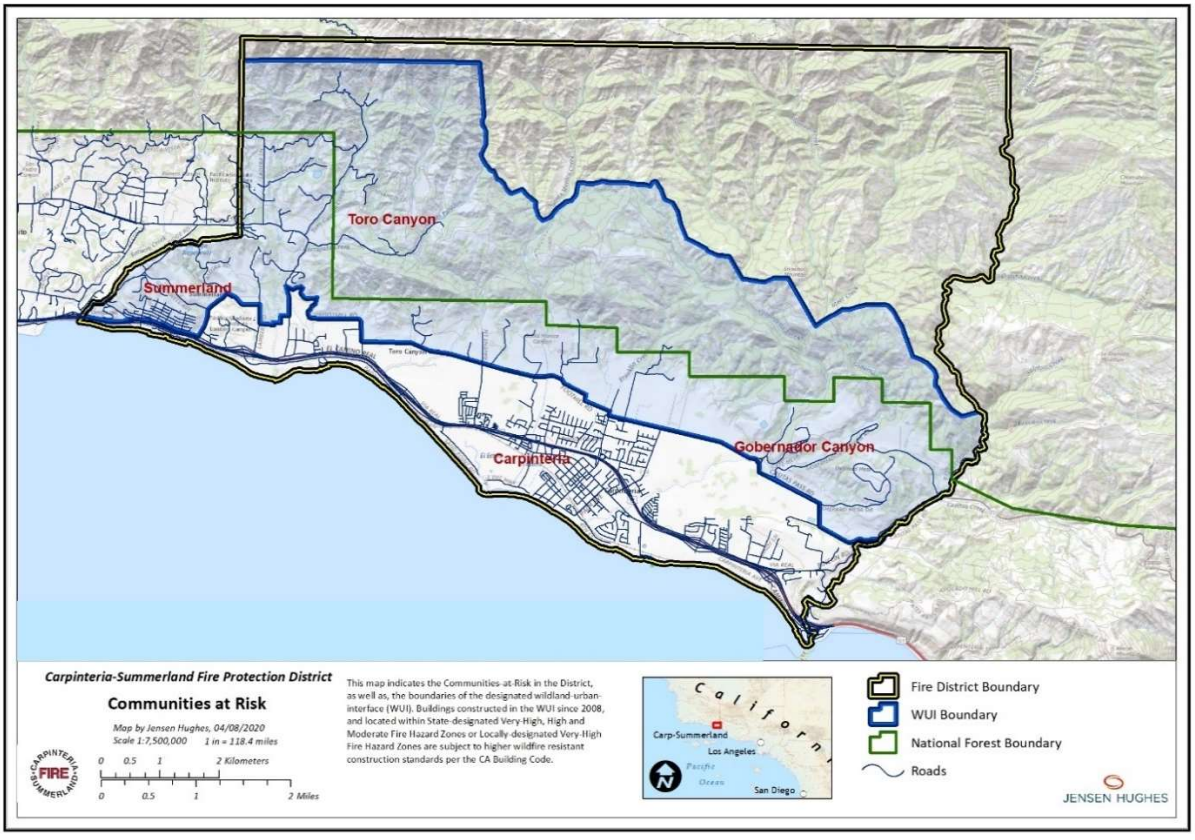


Figure 3. Communities at Risk and Designated WUI in the Planning Area

3.3 VALUES AT RISK

Community values at risk to wildfires are oftentimes defined in terms of life safety, buildings, and critical infrastructure. However, values can also include human health, natural resources, sensitive species, cultural and historical resources, viewscapes and other intangibles (e.g. social capital, community culture). Unique to Carpinteria and Summerland are agricultural resources that represent a significant value to the local economy.

Although not all values can be protected directly through wildfire mitigation measures, actions can be taken to indirectly protect those values by developing strategies that reduce the wildfire threat overall. The challenge for Carpinteria-Summerland is to balance the level of hazard mitigation work required to protect one set of values without compromising others. In public meetings and in a community survey, District stakeholders emphasized the importance of the following values:

- Human Life and Health
- Critical Facilities
- Private Residential Property
- Environment and Natural Resources
- Cultural and Historical Resources
- Local Economy (i.e. Agriculture)

3.3.1 Human Life and Health

The District's highest priority is human life-safety. Historically, large wildfires on the south coast of Santa Barbara County have resulted in an unfortunate number of casualties and injuries to both firefighters and residents, with the recent Thomas Fire having some of the most devastating impacts to public safety in both Carpinteria and Summerland.

The Planning Area presents numerous life safety challenges including:

- Limited public emergency evacuation notification and management
- Lack of identified need and/or locations to shelter-in-place
- Poor egress and access for citizens, firefighters, and law enforcement
- Limited and/or deficient defensible space in certain neighborhoods
- High percentage of existing building stock with deficient structural hardening

Life safety considers both the life and physical well-being of all people in a community.

As described in the current Standards of Coverage Report, the District's semi-rural character, topography and past development practices impedes access and egress for emergency services and efficient evacuation of residents, visitors and businesses. These impediments include narrow winding roads, steep roads, vegetation encroachment into roadways, gates, bridges, addresses not clearly visible from the road systems, and other speed limiting factors such as bulb-outs, speed bumps, unlit roads and intersections, unlit street signage, and limited turnaround capabilities. Fast moving wildfires, such as the 2009 Jesusita and 2008 Tea fires in neighboring communities underscore the need for residents to be prepared to evacuate with clear plans on how they can rapidly access Highway 101, the safest primary east-west evacuation route.

Based on U.S. Census Bureau data, the highest concentrations of individuals are located more centrally in the City of Carpinteria, followed by Toro Canyon and Shepard Mesa areas, which border open wildland space or are intermixed at the wildland-urban-interface. See Figure 4, Population Density Map.

Toro Canyon Road, Toro Canyon Park Road, Torito Road, Shepard's Mesa Road, Cate Mesa Road, and Cravens Lane have limited options for egress with many residences having only a single primary egress route. Additionally, a series of dead-end roads extend north from Highway 192 between Cate Mesa Road and La Mirada Drive. Many of these roads are un-named and single lane. These single lane roads create a potential conflict between incoming emergency equipment and evacuating residents. Many of the structures located along these roads are sited within areas of agricultural development intermixed with wildland fuels and have limited defensible space. These conditions, along with higher concentrations of residents in these areas, can result in roadways that quickly become congested from evacuation traffic and incoming emergency response personnel.

Vulnerable or functional-needs populations have special needs and may have limited capacities to prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from a major wildfire incident. These individuals are also less likely to get involved in wildfire mitigation activities (Ojerio, 2008). As a proxy for the whole District, key demographic and other population statistics for Carpinteria from the 2018 United States Census (U.S. Census Bureau, http://data.census.gov, 10 October 2020) were assessed to identify potential vulnerable populations. This data was as follows:

- Population of 17,747
- Population density of approximately 5,172 people per square mile
- Racial makeup: 77.6% White, 0.3% African American, 1.0% Native American, 2.3% Asian, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 14.9% from other races, and 3.8% from two or more races.
- An estimated 32.5% of the population speaks Spanish at home.
- Approximately 10.5% of population have some form of disability (i.e. hearing difficulty at 4.4%, vision difficulty at 1.1%, cognitive difficulty at 3.8%, ambulatory difficulty at 5%, self-care difficulty at 1.7% and independent living difficulty at 4.2%).
- Vulnerable age groups: 4.6% of population under 5 years; 21.5% of population 65 years and older
- Poverty: 7.1% of the population live below the poverty line

Vulnerable or functional-needs populations include those who are physically and/or mentally disabled (e.g. blind, cognitive disorders, limited mobility), limited or non-English speaking, culturally isolated, medically or chemically dependent, homeless, deaf and hard-of-hearing, frail or elderly, and children

The statistics for Carpinteria suggest that a segment of the population disabilities may have a range of vulnerabilities in preparing, responding to and/or recovering from a wildfire incident in the District. Age, along with physical and mental restrictions can potentially reduce these individual's capacities to efficiently self-evacuate in a disaster. Limited access to financial resources may also hinder the ability for lower-income populations to invest in emergency preparedness, mitigation measures, as well as recover from losses. Language barriers can present major barriers to effectively communicating the need for emergency notifications, evacuation instructions, and/or support services. In addition, visitors to Carpinteria-Summerland can be particularly vulnerable to wildfire incidents, as they are less likely to be familiar with the risks of wildfires, local response management practices, emergency resources, public communication channels and other support

services. Planning for vulnerable or functional-needs populations is critical to providing a holistic wildfire mitigation preparedness plan that works for the “whole” community.

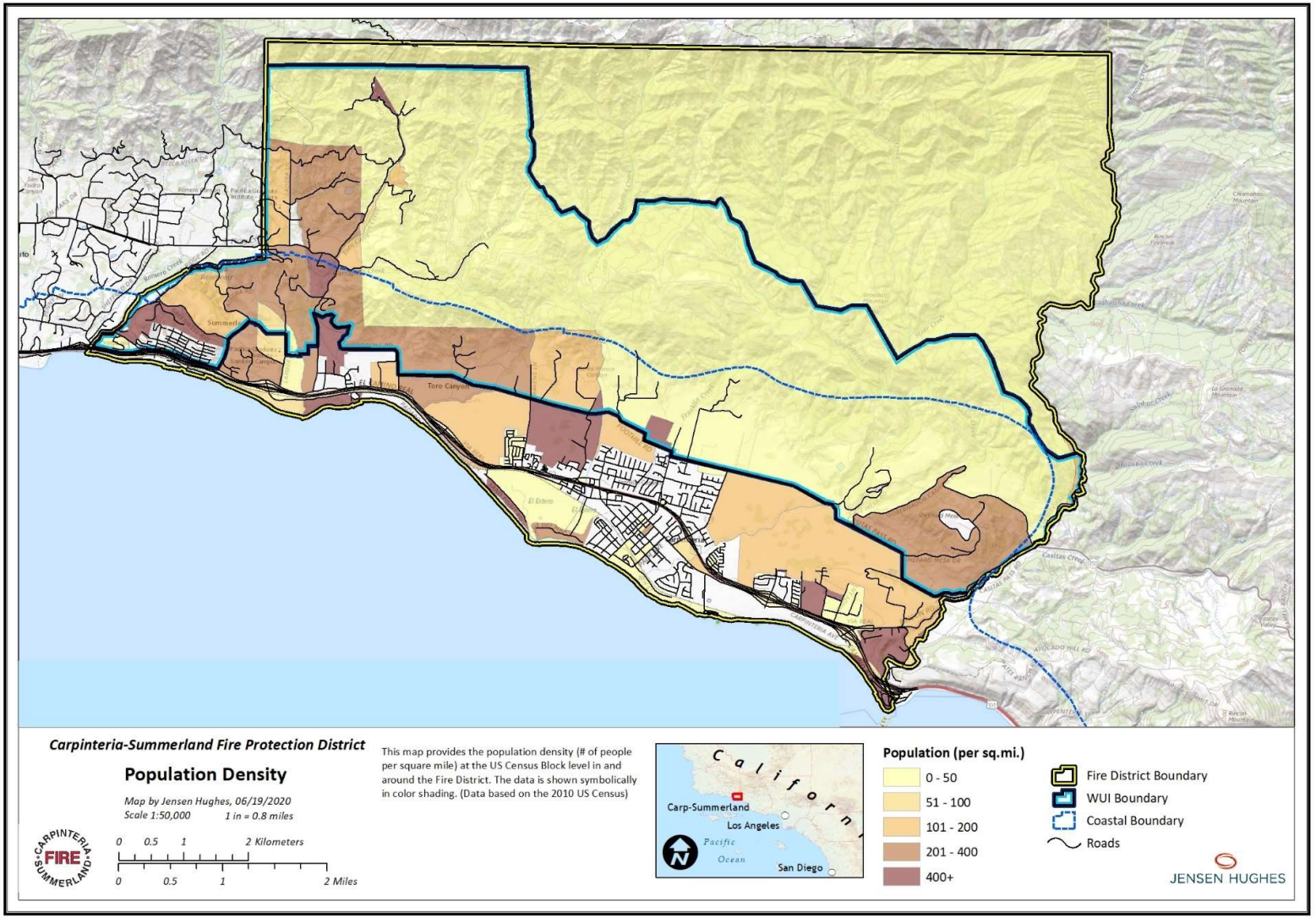


Figure 4. Population Density Map

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3.3.2 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Wildfires can cause significant damage to critical infrastructure leading to a potential long-term disruption of public services.

Electrical transmission substations, transmission lines, water district pumping facilities, wastewater treatment, oil and natural gas pipelines and cellular communication facilities comprise just part of the overall critical infrastructure. These major infrastructure improvements are priority locations for hazard reduction and wildfire hardening projects. Wildfire mitigation actions to protect critical infrastructure is often the responsibility of the entity operating these facilities.

The following is a brief description of critical infrastructure identified as part of the CWPP planning process. Figure 5 depicts critical infrastructure in the area within and adjacent to the District.

- Electrical services – Southern California Edison (SCE) is the service provider for the Planning Area and maintains two substations, one located in Carpinteria near the intersection of Linden and Highway 192; the other, located on the east side of Summerland, north of Via Real. Three major transmission corridors of approximately 24 miles pass through the Fire District. SCE has recently completed reconstruction of the existing 66 kV sub-transmission facilities primarily within existing utility rights-of-way (ROW) between the Santa Clara Substation in Ventura County and the Carpinteria Substation located in the City of Carpinteria (https://www.sce.com/about-us/reliability/upgrading-transmission/santa-barbara, accessed, July, 2020).
- Water delivery – Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD) and Montecito Water District (MWD) are the primary water purveyors for the Planning Area. The CVWD maintains four reservoir's or outflow points within wildland urban interface areas of the community and controls five well locations primarily located outside of the WUI, south of Highway 192 (CVWD, 2018).
- The MWD provides service to Summerland and Toro Canyon. District facilities that intersect with the Planning Area include three pump stations and three reservoirs (MWD, 2018). These facilities are in the WUI and have wildland vegetation within close proximity. Two water treatment plants are also located within the Planning Area.
- Wastewater treatment – Both the Carpinteria and Summerland Sanitary Districts provide for treatment of wastewater within the Planning Area. Most of the facilities for these two agencies lie south of Highway 192 and are at limited risk of damage during a wildfire.
- Pipelines – Two natural gas distribution pipelines pass through the Fire District. One pipeline roughly follows Highway 192, while the second follows Highway 101 through the communities of Carpinteria and Summerland. Both pipelines are subsurface and are not considered at risk from wildfire.
- Cellular service – Cellular communication has become the primary method used by first responders to alert and inform the public concerning wildfire threats. Numerous cellular towers exist within the WUI portions of the Planning Area. Through partnership with the controlling entities, these communication sites need to be evaluated for wildfire risk mitigation actions (e.g. vegetation maintenance, emergency power supplies) to enhance their resiliency and functional operations during wildfires.

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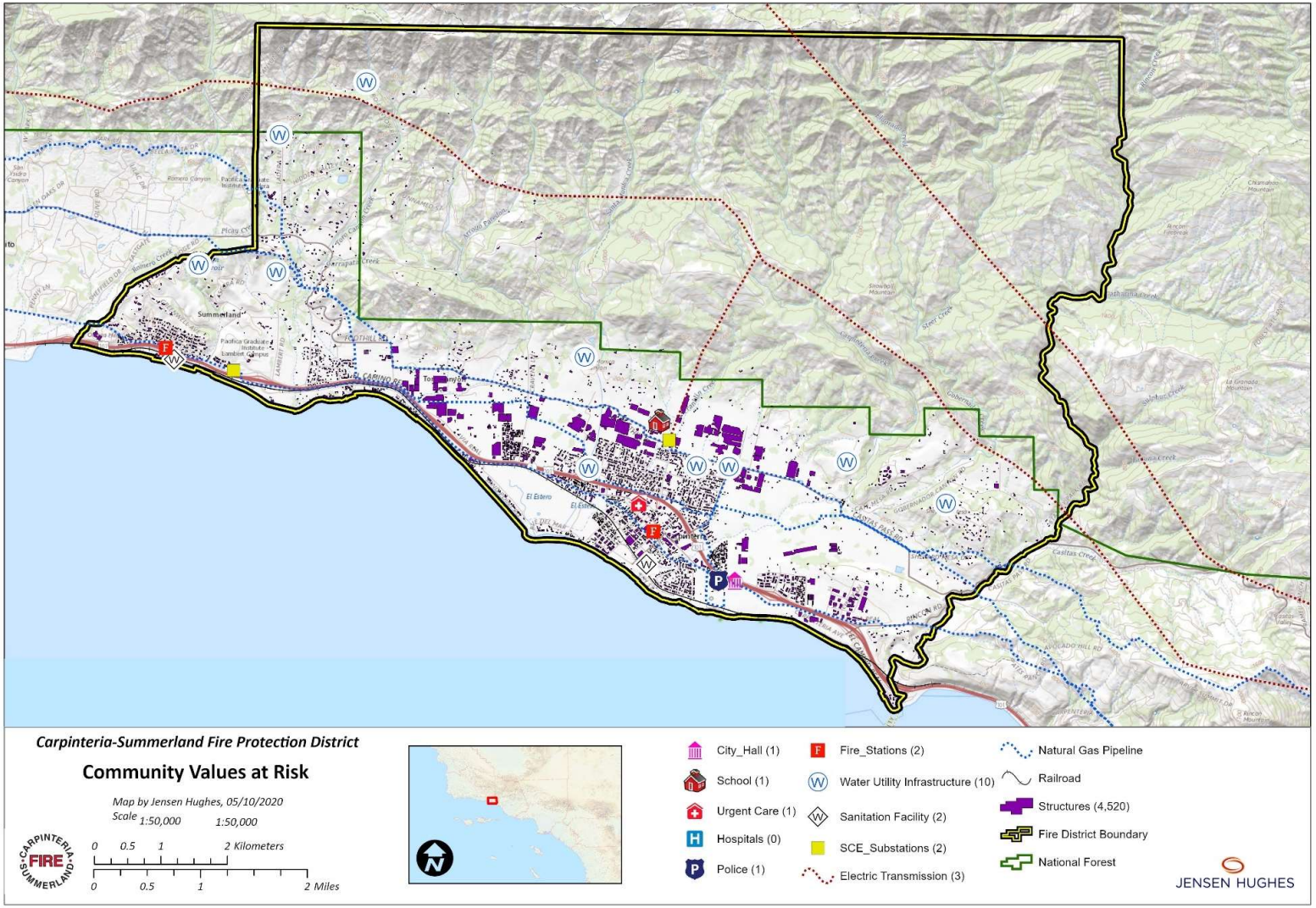


Figure 5. Critical Facilities and Infrastructure Map

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3.3.3 Private Residential Property

Most housing within the Fire District consists of single-family homes on parcels of varying sizes, dimensions and topographic conditions. Housing density increases significantly south of Highway 192 in the City of Carpinteria, and in the commercial and residential areas of Summerland. (See

Figure 6). Approximately 42% of the city of Carpinteria is comprised of residential use. In addition to the more "urban" parts of the district, many residential communities exist and continue to expand into the lower and upper foothills of the Santa Ynez mountains of the wildland-urban-interface (e.g. Toro Canyon and Gobernador Canyon areas).

Many homes within the District, particularly in the foothills of the WUI, are in the multi-million-dollar range and have some the highest values in the State. Median home prices in Summerland are estimated to be approximately $1,543,000, while median home prices in Carpinteria are estimated at $893,000 (www.zillow.com, accessed April 20, 2020). With an estimated 4,250 structures across the Fire District and a history of major wildfire incidents in the area, particularly in the foothills, the potential property value loss based on these median prices could be substantial.

While the greater part of the District is at a risk from wildland fires impacting residential homes, the general terrain of the higher density housing areas (i.e., City of Carpinteria and Summerland community) is considered relatively flat (despite the presence of some rolling hills in Summerland) which may provide some resiliency to wildfires as a significant offshore wind would be required to cause widespread wildfire spread into the community. That said, with the potential range of embers under high wind events, as observed in recent wildfire events, even these relatively flat coastal zones are at risk.

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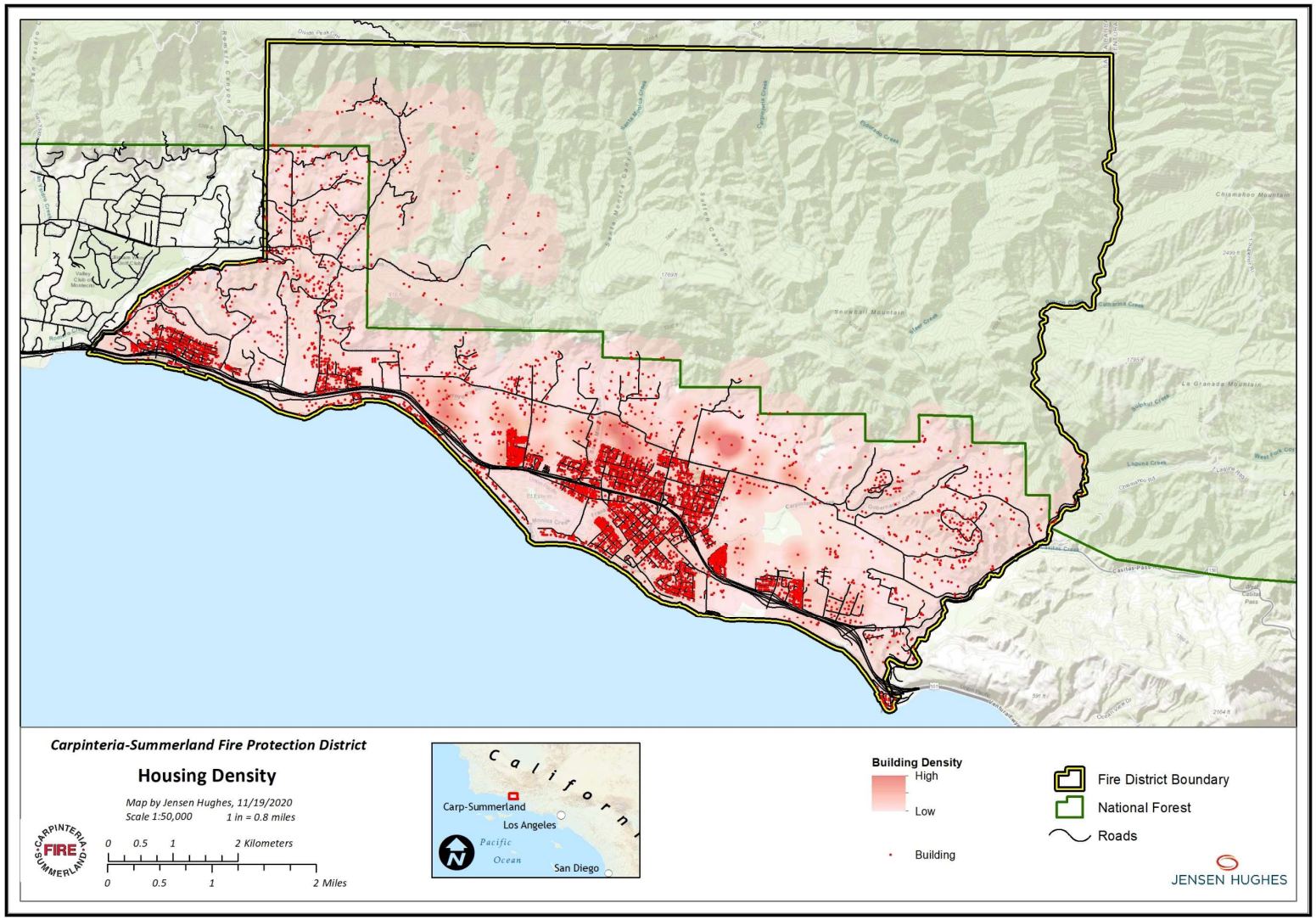


Figure 6. Housing Density Map

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3.3.4 Environmental and Natural Resources

Environmental and natural resources consist of a variety of components including biological resources, historical and cultural resources, air quality, water, recreation, geological and archaeological resources.

The Carpinteria and Summerland areas contain several of these environmental and natural resources that have local, regional, and statewide significance, including developed open space resources and a variety of natural physical resources. Southern Santa Barbara County, in general, contains a rich diversity of plant and wildlife species and habitats, as well as a significant collection of cultural resources, dominated by evidence of the Chumash people who lived along this portion of the California coast dating back at least 11,000 years ago (Fagan, 1996). These physical and biological features teamed with scenic view corridors and historic properties create a complex mix of resource values that can complicate the implementation of wildfire hazard mitigation actions. Several planning documents provide direction for the protection of environmentally sensitive habitats and cultural features, with the Santa Barbara County Coastal Land Use Plan, 2019, serving as the parent document. The Summerland Community Plan, Toro Canyon Plan and the City of Carpinteria General Plan/Coastal Land Use Plan provide more specific information and direction for the respective locations.

> The Conservation Element is a required element of the General Plan, established to address "...the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources..."
>
> *(California Government Code, Section 65302(d).*

An element of these specific land use plans required by the California Coastal Act, is the preservation of significant habitat resources. These environmentally sensitive habitat areas are defined as "*any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments"* (Coastal Act, Section 30107.5). Section 30240(a) also states that, *"Environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be protected against any significant disruption of habitat values, and only uses dependent on those resources shall be allowed within those areas"*. Figure 7 shows the environmentally sensitive habitat areas associated with the Planning Area, as well as federally designated critical habitat for Ventura Marsh Milk Vetch.

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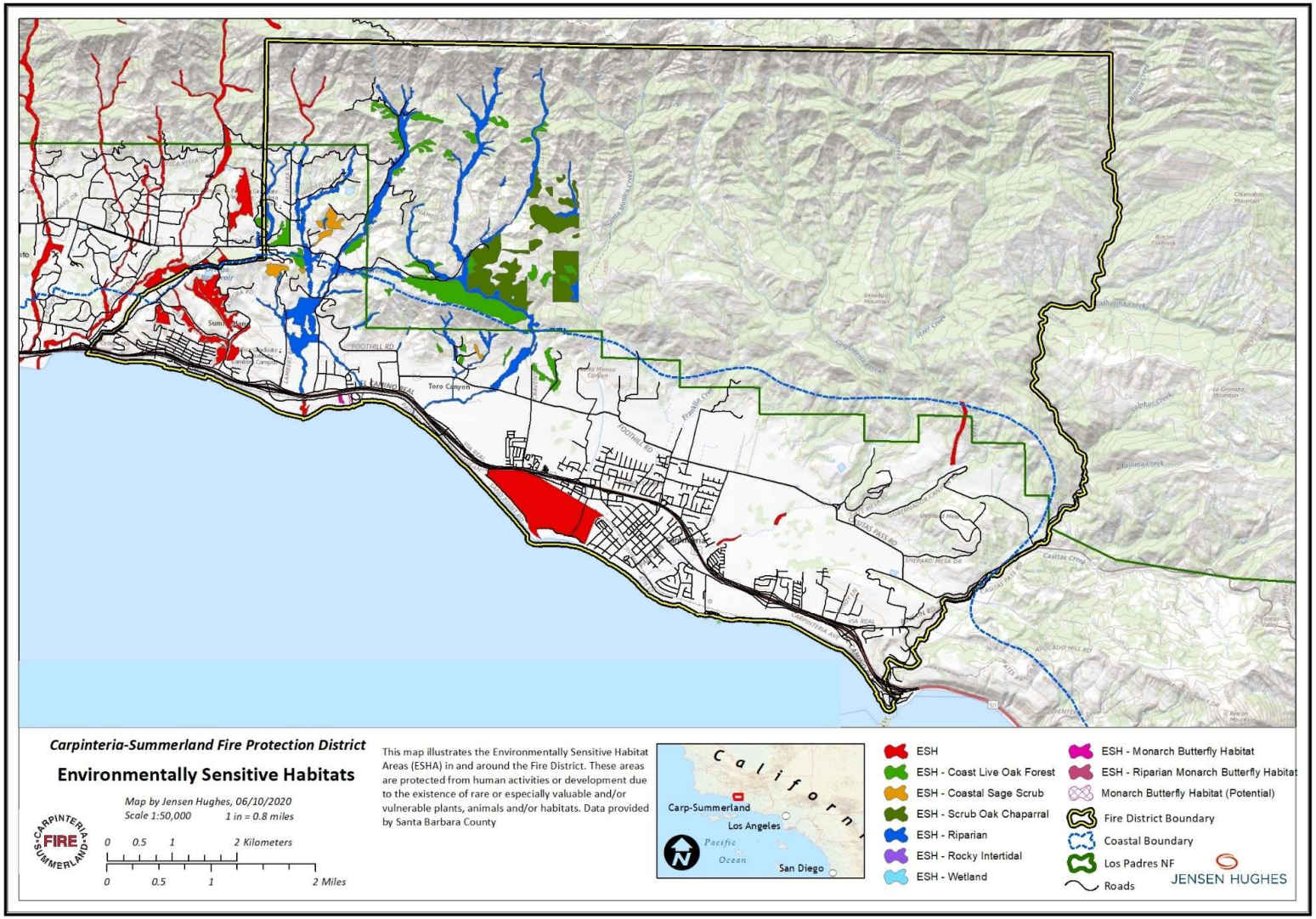


Figure 7. Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas

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3.3.5 Cultural and Historical Resources

Given the historically and culturally rich history of the Santa Barbara County coastline, the entire area could be categorized into one large, high density archaeological site (Santa Barbara County Coastal Land Use Plan, 2019). Because native Americans have used this area for up to 7,000 years, many remnants of the Chumash civilization still exist within the Planning Area. Cultural resource sites which are currently known are mapped and on file with the County of Santa Barbara Resource Management Department. Three historic properties, First Oil Well (Summerland), Fleishman House (Lambert Road) and Shepard's Inn (Carpinteria Valley) are also known within the Coastal Zone portion of the Planning Area.

To protect cultural/historical sites, maps of these resources are confidential, but can be made available to Fire District personnel. A small sampling of these sites is listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Representative Sample of Cultural and Historic Resources in the District

Resource	*Zone*
Fenton House #2	High Foothill
Vedanta Temple	High Foothill
Villa Calafia	Foothill
Edgewood	Coastal Interior
Becker House	Coastal
McIntyre House	Coastal
WWI Monument	Coastal
Summerland Presbyterian, Old Methodist Church	Coastal
Summerland Historic District	Coastal
HWY 101 Memorial Oaks	Coastal
Santa Barbara Polo Club	Coastal Interior
Beach Cottage Residence, Thornburgh House	Coastal
Santa's Trading Post	Coastal
Casa Blanca Pool House	Coastal
Carpinteria Cemetery	Coastal Interior
Sunday School Oak	Foothills

3.3.6 Local Economy

The potential short and long-term impact of wildfires can be devastating to finances and economies of the built environment, natural environment, and social capital. The 2017 Thomas fire alone resulted in the loss of over 1,000 structures (36 of which occurred in the District – 17 destroyed, 19 damaged), 281,893 acres burned, 104,607 people displaced and an estimated $2.2 billion in direct financial losses. This does not account for all the long-term indirect financial costs and impacts to local economies (e.g. temporary closures of businesses, loss of tourism), insurance market, power/utility rates and shutoffs, and litigations that are still ongoing and in recovery today. With the buildup of fuels, ongoing development in the area, and effects of climate change, there

is a potential for future wildfires to have an even more devastating impact to short and long-term financial and economic resources in the area.

Agriculture is an important economic component of Carpinteria/Summerland with cultivated lands serving as a vital buffer between community developments and wildland fuels to the north. See Figure 8. These cultivated lands provide a "green" and unique opportunity for connecting with fuels treatments to provide a linear buffer on the fringes of developed communities to the south. While irrigated crops provide a buffer to the community, they are also a value/asset in need of protection during wildfires, as even irrigated crops (e.g., citrus and avocado) can be damaged during wildfires, as was observed in many portions of Ventura and Santa Barbara County during the Thomas Fire. These impacts can have significant short and long term impacts to landowners, businesses, and the local economy.

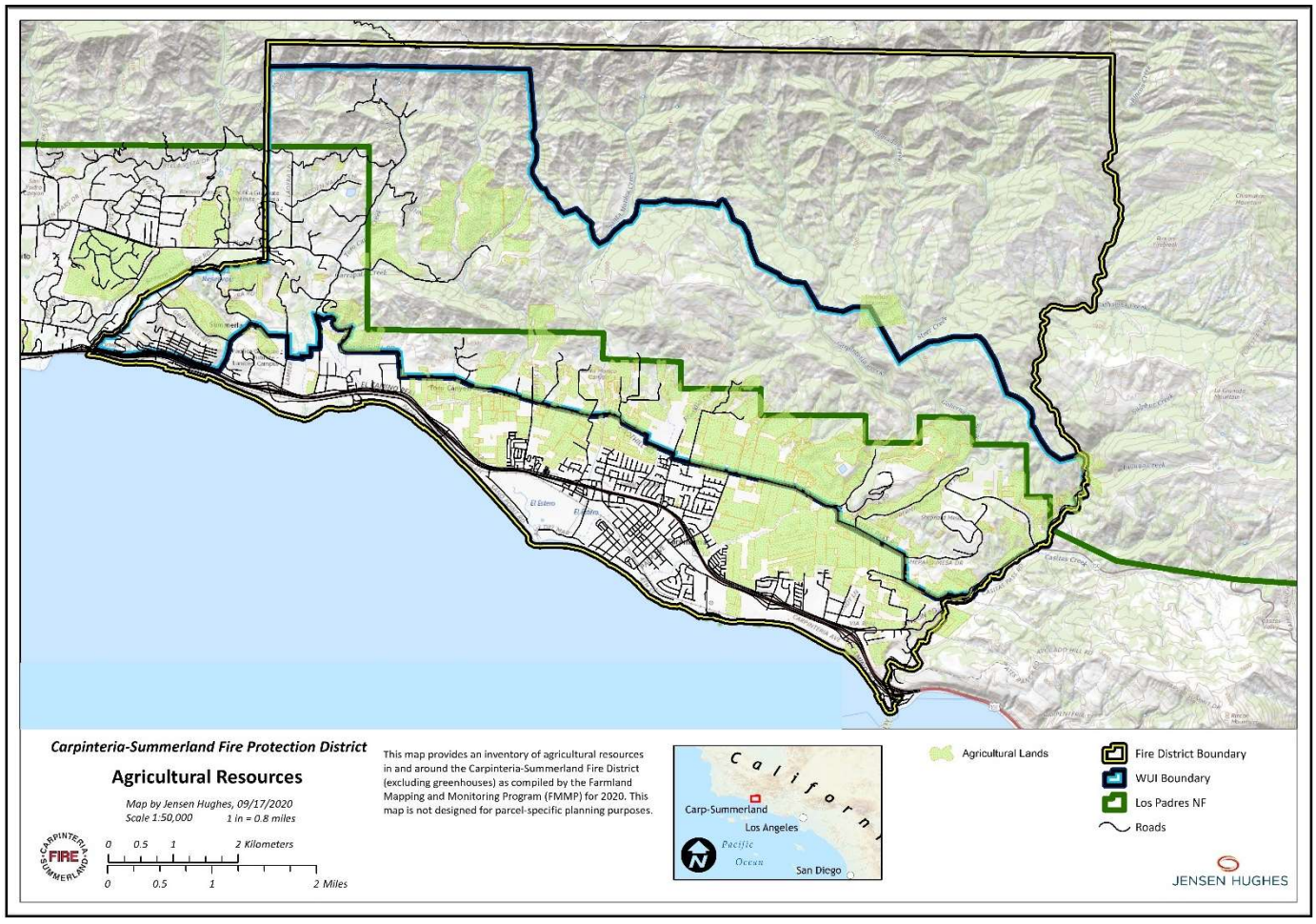


Figure 8. Agricultural lands in the District

Along with cultivated lands, Carpinteria has extensive greenhouse operations, including mixed light use cultivation operations. These operations are clustered along Highway 192 and interfaces with wildland fuels. The greenhouse operations, in general, have adequate defensible space and good access to firefighting equipment, but are susceptible to ignition from ember cast from adjacent wildland vegetation.

3.4 LAND USE / ZONING

As a means of preserving and protecting the District's unique character, a number of community and area plans have been adopted (i.e. City of Carpinteria, Summerland Community Plan and Toro Canyon Community Plan) to focus on key issues pertinent to particular areas within the county. These community plans address land use designations and specific goals, policies, and actions relating to community development. Zones and Allowable Land Uses in Carpinteria-Summerland include Agricultural, Resource Protection, Residential, Commercial and Special Purpose. These land use designations are intended to preserve the existing semi-rural, predominantly large lot, single-family character of the community, while also allowing the development of new housing units on vacant residential lots. These land use and development codes provide for wildfire hazard mitigation activities within the sideboards these codes establish.

The Coastal Land Use Plan classifies and regulates the uses of land, buildings, structures in the coastal zone, and provides for fire prevention activities through thoughtful fuel modification. The Coastal Zone within the District runs along the southern portion of the District (See Figure 9, California Coastal Zone Map).

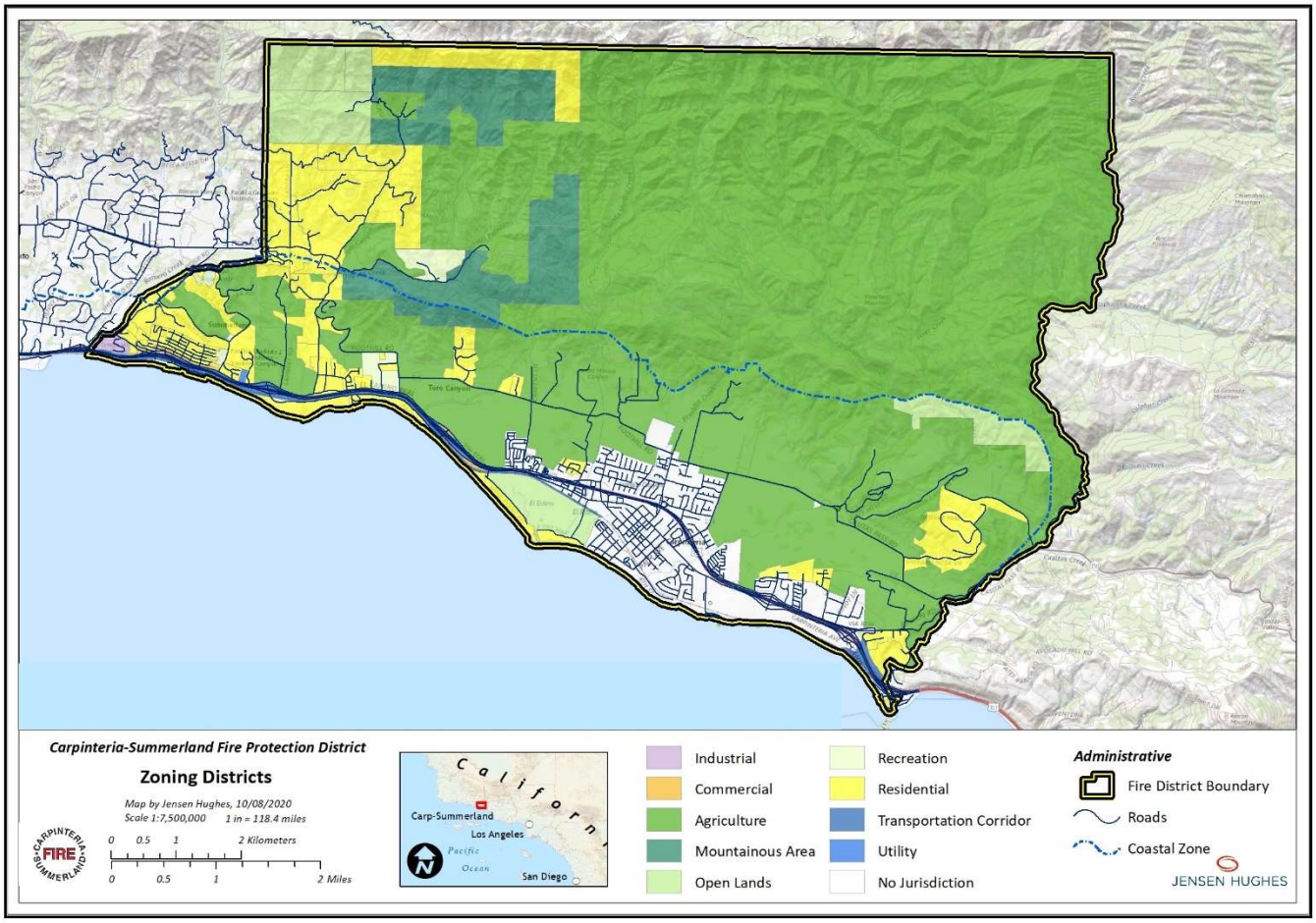


Figure 9. California Coastal Zone and Land Use Map in the District

3.5 FIRE PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITY

Wildland fire protection in the State of California is the responsibility of state, local and/or federal governments. These fire protection responsibility areas represent areas of legal responsibility for fire protection, including State Responsibility Areas (SRA), Federal Responsibility Areas (FRA), and Local Responsibility Areas (LRA).

The CSFPD boundary includes the following areas (Refer to Figure 10 for details):

+ Local Responsibility Areas (LRA)

  These areas are private lands outside of watershed areas designated by the state or lands incorporated into cities. City fire departments, fire protection districts, counties, and CAL FIRE under contract to local governments typically provide fire protection for these areas.

  Important Note: *The Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District is responsible for fire protection of LRA throughout the district boundary.*

  In the event of a wildland fire burning on LRA lands that exceeds the capabilities of the Fire District and automatic aid resources, the District has the ability to muster additional local government fire resources through the California Master Mutual Aid agreement. This agreement provides firefighting support on all types of incidents without reimbursement from the requesting agency. Master Mutual Aid allows Carpinteria/Summerland to leverage additional fire personnel and equipment from nearby fire agencies in California Office of Emergency Services (OES) Region 1.

+ State Responsibility Areas (SRA)

  SRA are the areas where the State of California is financially responsible for the prevention and suppression of wildfires. SRA does not include lands within incorporated city boundaries, fire protection districts, or in federal ownership.

  Important Note: *Most wildland areas of the Fire District are SRA, where CAL FIRE has the jurisdictional responsibility for the suppression of wildfires. The Santa Barbara County Fire Department is contracted by CAL FIRE to perform this service for SRA lands within the Fire District. Santa Barbara County, in conjunction with Ventura County Fire, provide substantial fire resources in the event a wildfire burns or threatens to burn SRA lands. These resources include airtankers, helicopters, crews and dozers, which are not part of the District's complement of fire equipment. The closest Santa Barbara County Station to the District is Station 15 in Santa Barbara. The nearest Ventura County fire station is Station 25 located east of La Conchita.*

+ Federal Responsibility Areas (FRA)

  The primary financial responsibility for wildfires suppression and prevention on federal lands is that of the federal government through the United States Forest Service (USFS), Department of the Interior – Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Defense Department for military lands.

  Important Note: *The wildlands in the northern portions of the Fire District are Federal Responsibility Areas protected by the United States Forest Service. Because of the threat of a wildfire spreading from these federally controlled lands onto SRA or LRA portions of the Fire District, a Cooperative Fire Protection agreement exists between the District and Forest Service. This agreement allows the District to receive initial attack wildfire suppression support within their mutually agreed to "threat zones". Through this agreement, the District is able to leverage access to aircraft, helicopters, crews and other equipment during*

a wildfire. The nearest Forest Service engines to the District are located on Highway192 in Carpinteria and at Lake Casitas.

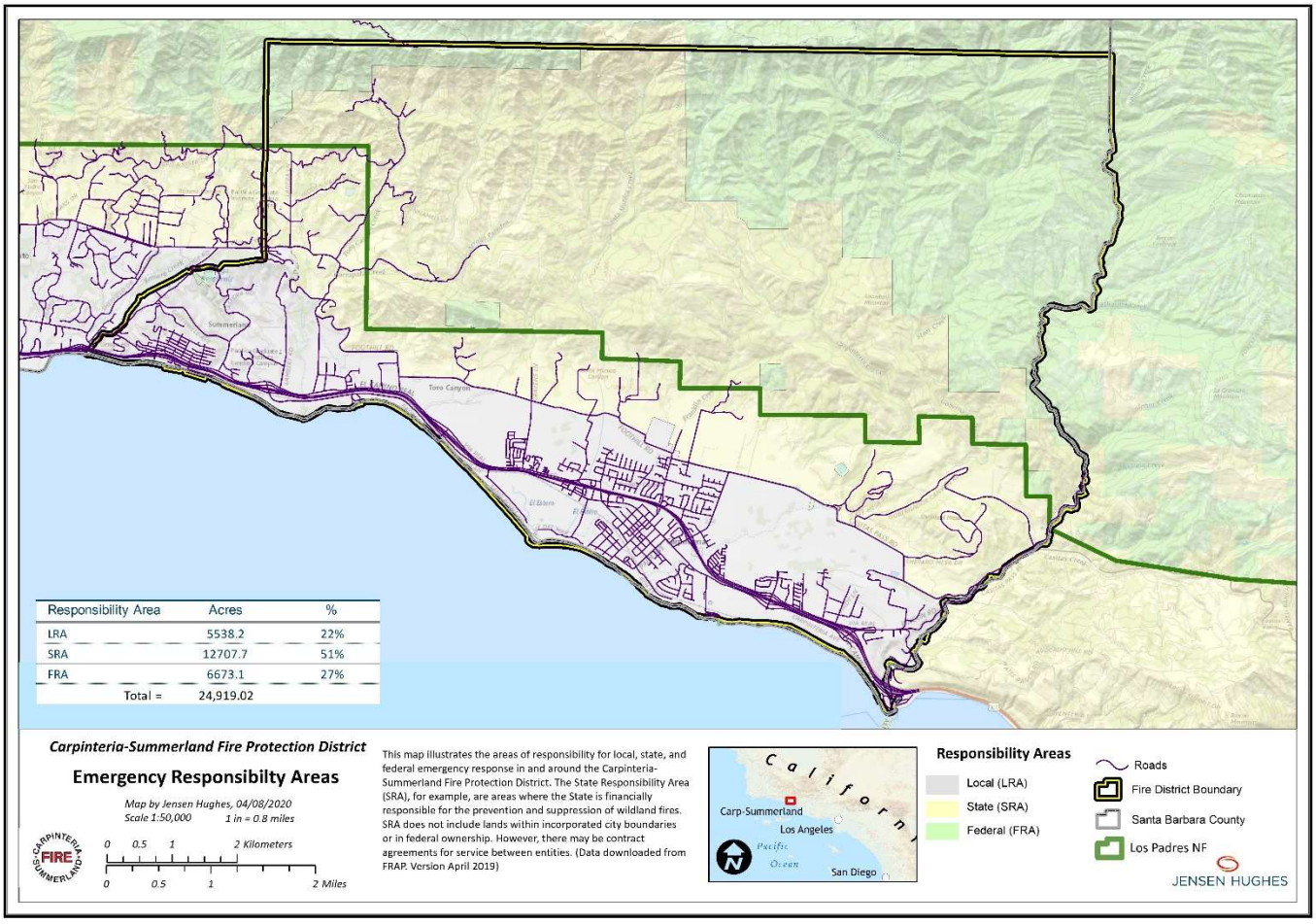


Figure 10. Fire Protection Responsibility Areas in the District

3.5.1 Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District

The lands designated as LRA are under direct protection by the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District (CSFPD). Organized on June 15, 1934, the District covers 40 square miles from the Pacific Ocean to extreme elevations in the Los Padres National Forest, and from Rincon Creek at the Santa Barbara County/Ventura County line to Ortega Hill. The District is governed by five members of a Board of Directors elected by residents within the District. The Fire Chief carries out the policies and plans of the Fire District Board, directs the activities of District employees, and manages District financial operations in conformity with board-established policies. The District's tax base primarily comes from residential property and development impact fees.

The District provides fire suppression, advanced life support, emergency medical services, arson investigations, homeland security, wildland abatement, technical rescue, and hazardous material response services with 28 emergency response personnel operating from two fire stations, as well as a fire prevention bureau along with administrative support staff. Figure 11 displays the District's organizational chart.

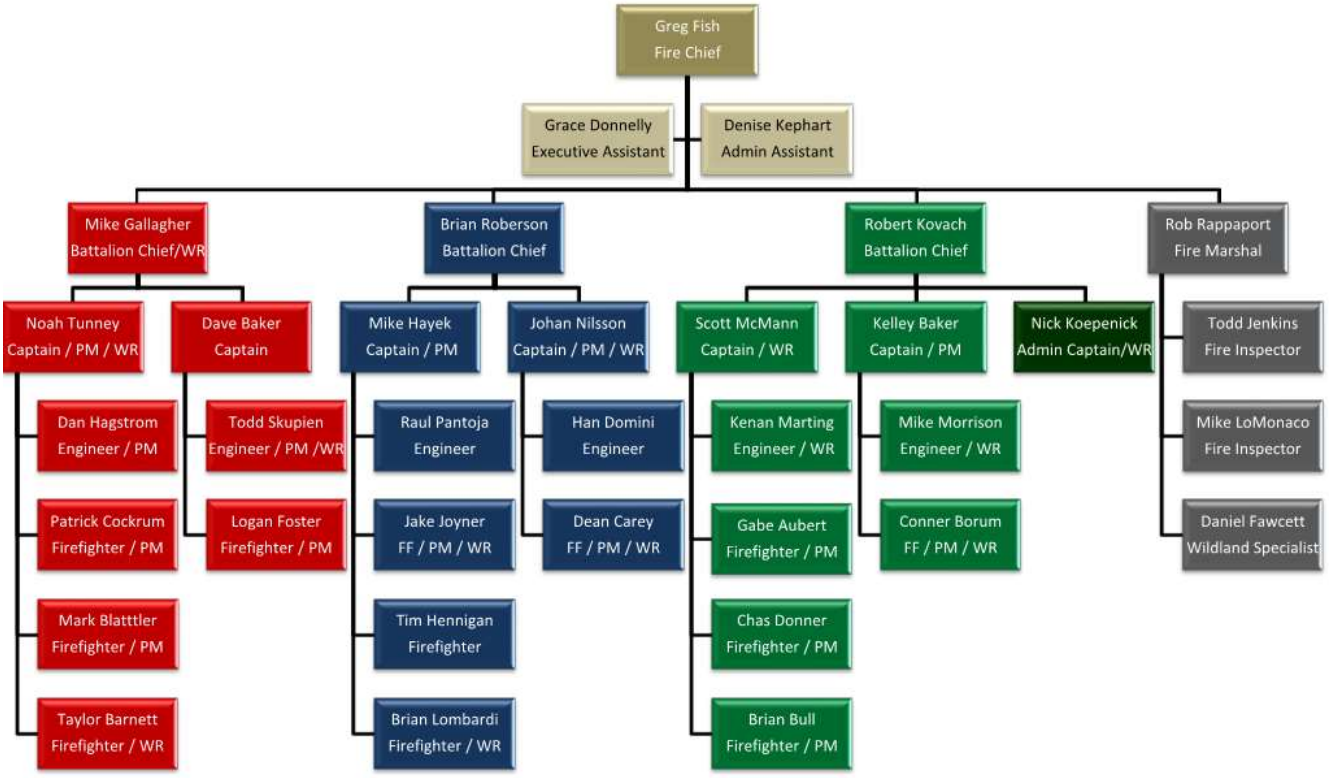


Figure 11. Carpinteria-Summerland Fire District Organizational Chart (Year 2020)

Currently, the District has two fire stations and one administrative building, as follows:

- Administrative offices – 1140 Eugenia Place, Suite A, Carpinteria
- Fire Station 1 – 911 Walnut Avenue in Carpinteria
- Fire Station 2 – 2375 Lillie Avenue in Summerland

Fire equipment available at these fire stations include:

Number of Equipment	Type of Equipment
4	Type I Engine (Structure, Reserve)
2	Type 3 Engine (Brush)
2	Utility pick up with wave runner (Surf rescue)
1	4x4 pick up
1	Step side pick up
3	Command vehicle
1000	Gallons of diesel fuel
500	Gallons of gasoline
2	40 kW propane powered generator
1	Hose drying tower

Montecito Fire Protection District provides contractual dispatch services for the CSFPD.

Since 2019, the District has been working towards building a third fire station in the middle of the District. Multiple studies have supported the need to improve service to the suburban areas along the coastal plain and north of Highway 101, including the 2016 Citygate Standards of Coverage Study and 2014 Diamante Fire Station Location Analysis. Based on these findings, a third station site and plans for development at 101 near Via Real have recently been approved.



3.5.2 Additional Fire Protection / Collaborative Agreements

The District has well established protocols for obtaining support from fire cooperators during an escalating wildfire through automatic and mutual aid agreements with adjoining jurisdictions including the City of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County Fire Department, Montecito Fire Protection District and Ventura County Fire Protection District. Additionally, the Los Padres National Forest provides support to the District during mutual aid wildland fires.

The following is a summary of existing agreements and mechanisms through which the District can request assistance for fire suppression operations.

- ***Automatic Aid:*** As a member of California's Office of Emergency Services Region 1, the District has agreements in place with the City of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County Fire Department, and Montecito Fire Protection District and VCFD. In addition, a local agreement is in place for automatic aid from the U.S. Forest Service, who will respond to reported vegetation fires within the District boundary. Aircraft consisting of fixed-wing air tankers and rotor-wings (helicopters) from Santa Barbara County and the Los Padres National Forest are part of the automatic aid response, with additional aircraft during high fire response times.

- ***Master Mutual Aid:*** The California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement between the State of California and each of its counties and incorporated cities create a formal structure for the provision

of mutual aid. Once a local emergency is declared, requests for additional firefighting resources can occur through the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator. If the emergency persists, additional resources are available from the regional or statewide system.

+ ***California Fire Assistance Agreement:*** This agreement is between the State of California, California Emergency Management Agency (CAL OES), California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), and the five federal fire agencies (e.g., United States Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Services, and Bureau of Indian Affairs). It provides the framework for coordinating the use of and reimbursement for local government fire and rescue resources used at wildfire incidents. Mobilization of firefighting resources occurs through the California Fire Assistance Agreement; however, reimbursement of expenses incurred in support of the District may be required.

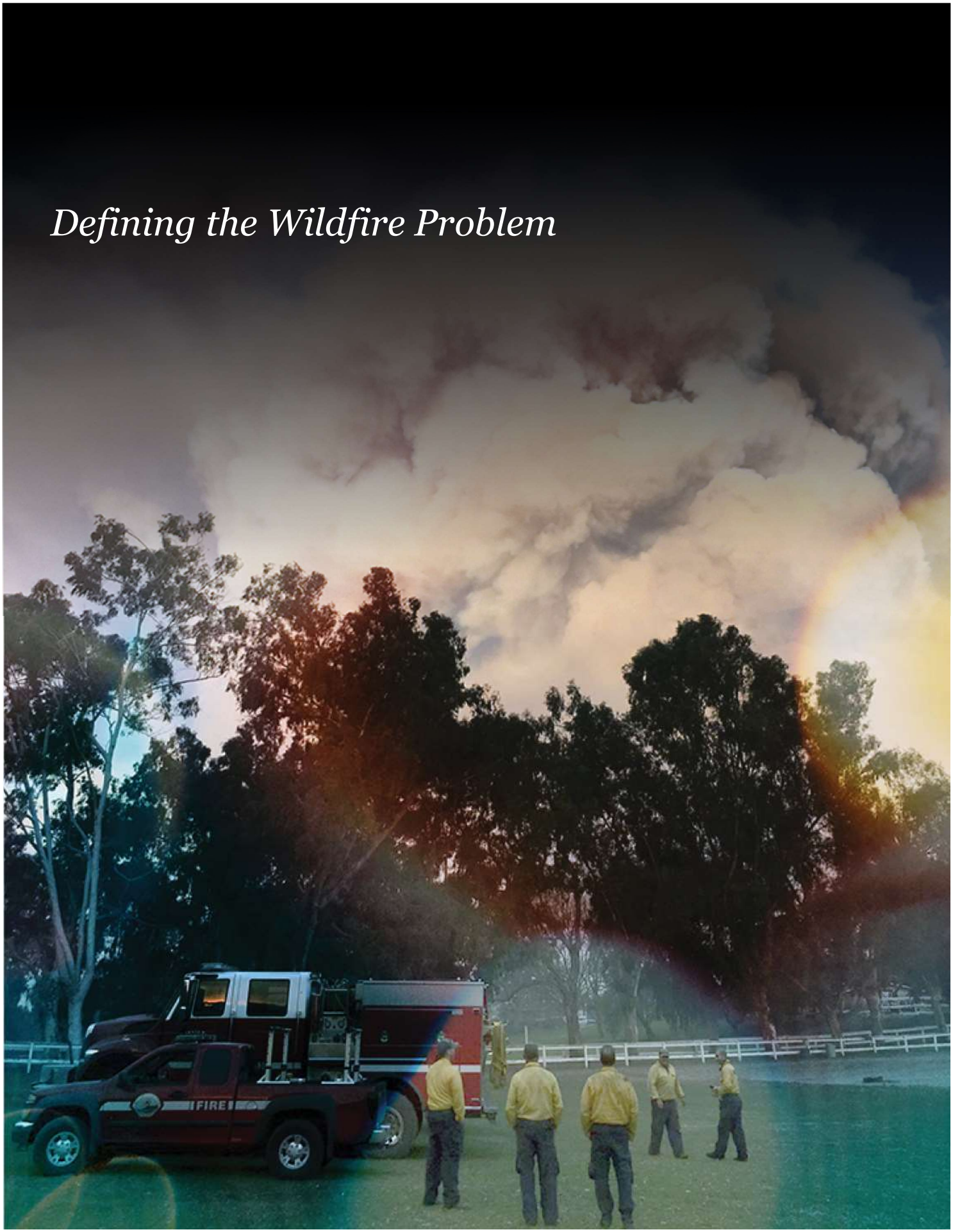
3.5.3 2016 Standards of Coverage Study and Risk Assessment

In 2016, the District retained Citygate Associates, LLC to conduct a community risk assessment, evaluate the District's fire station placement plan, assess the District's headquarters and support functions, and conduct an online community survey. Wildfire was one of ten risks included as part of this report. As it relates to wildfire, Citygate identified that Carpinteria-Summerland has:

+ Personnel that care about their agency and the people they serve
+ The greater part of the District abuts and/or intermingles with high to very high wildland fire risk zones north of Highway 101
+ Effective programs at eliminating dead and decadent vegetation in heavily vegetated areas of the District
+ Need for establishing additional landowner agreements for vegetation removal/modification projects
+ Inadequate response times outside the two main populated zones (i.e. suburban population density areas along the coastal plain and developed areas north of Highway 101)
+ Insufficient personnel and equipment independent of relying on surrounding mutual aid agreements with Santa Barbara County, City of Santa Barbara and Montecito Fire District due to limited District financial resources/revenues.
+ Several areas of the District have insufficient fire water flow (e.g. 6600-7000 block of Gobernador Canyon Road, 2100 block of Foothill Road and Santa Clause Lane), with other areas having no fire hydrants (e.g. properties north of Foothill Rd, properties off Toro Canyon Rd, properties off Hidden Valley Lane and properties off the Toro/Ladera connector).
+ Significant access and egress impediments that can adversely affect emergency response times and evacuations
+ A need for a locally developed evacuation/shelter-in-place plan specific to the District residents and businesses.
+ High risk vulnerability to drought and high wind occurrences
+ Taken aggressive steps to minimize both the occurrence and severity of impacts from wildfire

The CWPP Action items address several of the needs identified in the Standards of Coverage report.

Defining the Wildfire Problem



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4.0 Defining the Wildfire Problem

The nature of the wildfire problem is a product of natural and/or man-made ignition sources, vegetative fuels, topography, and weather. Understanding the wildfire problem requires an understanding of how these factors interact. Each year only a small fraction of wildfires become large enough to result in significant negative impacts. This is due to a combination of conditions favorable to suppression, and the availability of firefighting resources to provide an appropriate response to the fire, especially during the incipient stages of fire development.

To effectively develop a mitigation strategy to address the potential negative effects of a wildfire within the Planning Area requires an understanding of the fire history, fire ecology, climatology, and human interactions with these various facets.

4.1 FIRE ECOLOGY

The Planning Area is characterized as a Mediterranean landscape due to its climate and the native vegetation that dominated prior to European settlement. Temperatures are generally moderate and dominated by maritime influences; winter lows remain above freezing while summer highs are moderated by the effects of a daily onshore breeze and a moisture-laden marine layer (i.e., coastal fog) that forms at the interface of land and sea. High temperatures exceeding 100°F are rare and primarily associated with downslope wind events with strong high-pressure ridges. The average annual rainfall for the Planning Area varies by elevation, from below 20 inches at sea level to nearly 30 inches at higher elevations in the Santa Ynez Mountains; the average for the planning area as a whole is 26 inches. Most precipitation falls in winter and early spring months, with a long seasonal dry period (greater than 6 months) producing an annual climatological drought in the area.

The native vegetation of the Planning Area uplands is chaparral shrublands dominated by three primary species (See Figure 12) : manzanita (Arctostaphylos spp.), chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum), and California lilac (Ceanothus spp.). Chapparal is a highly fire-adapted species that has high levels of volatile oils in its leaves and stems, making it very flammable, and it usually resprouts quickly after wildfire. In the higher-moisture riparian areas along canyons, these shrubs give way to oak, sycamore, and willow trees, which are more resistant to the adverse impacts of wildfire and will either survive relatively undamaged or resprout following the fire. By contrast, at lower elevations and closer to the coastline, chaparral transitions to a coastal sage scrub community that is dominated by California sagebrush (Artemisia californica). The coastal sage scrub community did not burn as frequently historically, and does not resprout rapidly after fire, instead relying upon seedling recruitment. The coastal sage scrub community has largely been eliminated in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties due to the expansion of urban and suburban development, increases in invasive species displacing native species, and an increase in human-initiated fire frequency facilitating a land cover conversion to more herbaceous species and grasses.



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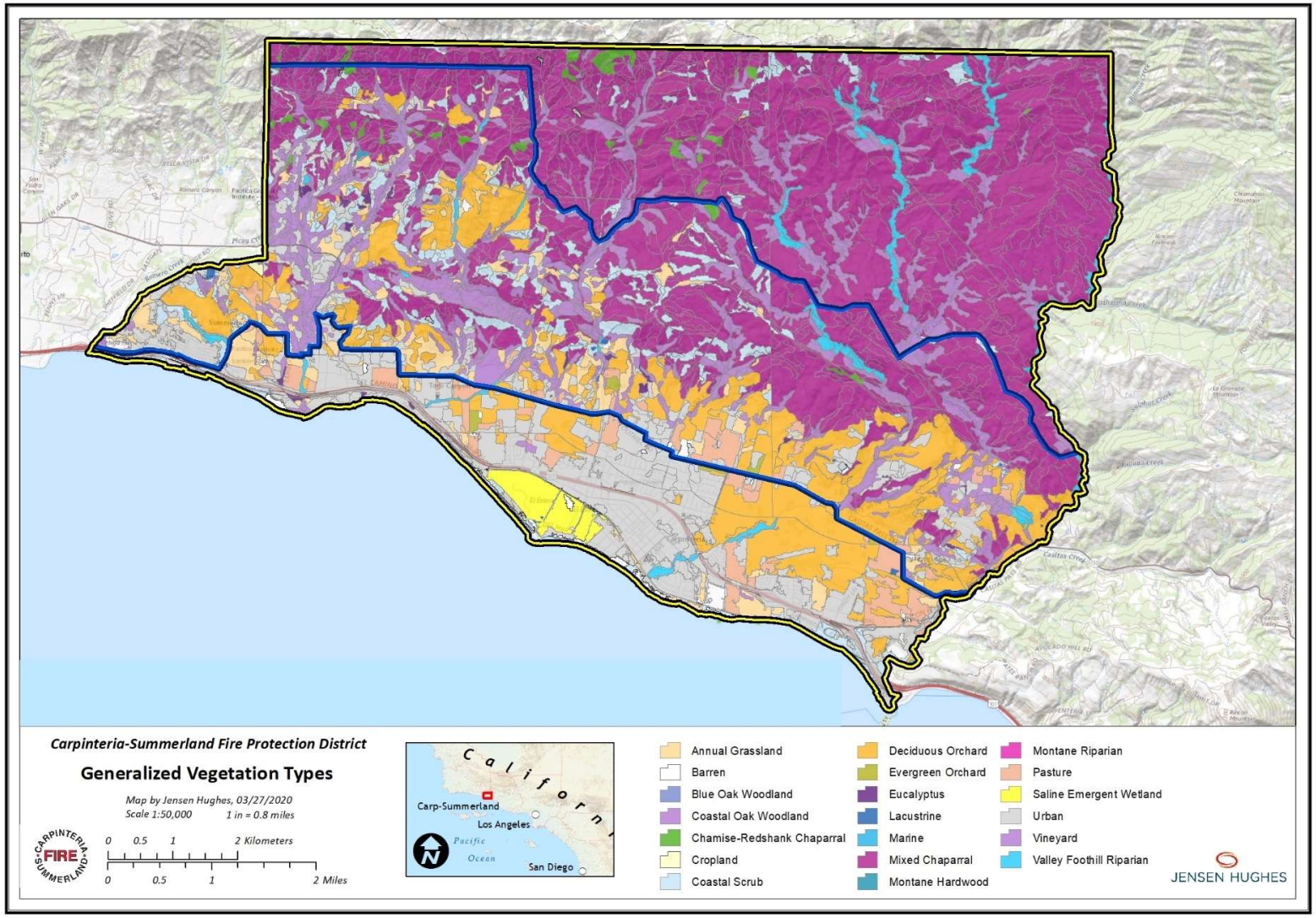


Figure 12. Vegetation across the Planning Area (source: California Wildlife Habitation Scheme)

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Table 3 provides a summary of the vegetation types and percentages that occur within the District boundary.

Table 3. Existing Vegetation Types in the District

Vegetation Type	Acres	Percent of District Area
Annual Grasses and Forbs	897.3	4%
Barren	283.7	1%
Blue Oak Woodland	6.4	0%
Coastal Oak Woodland	2,965.3	12%
Chamise-Redshank Chaparral	179.7	1%
Cropland	7.4	0%
Coastal Scrub	1,182.5	5%
Deciduous Orchard	3,108.0	12%
Evergreen Orchard	42.7	0%
Eucalyptus	58.9	0%
Lacustrine	20.6	0%
Marine	9.9	0%
Mixed Chaparral	11,271.6	45%
Montane Hardwood	5.7	0%
Montane Riparian	5.7	0%
Pastures and Crop Agriculture	709.4	3%
Saline Emergent Wetland	221.7	1%
Urban	3,371.6	14%
Vineyard	112.9	0%
Valley Foothill Riparian	468.5	2%
Total =	***24,929***	***100%***

Chaparral species and oaks have evolutionary characteristics consistent with fire-adapted ecosystems. Some shrub species (e.g., scrub oaks) are obligate resprouters that utilize stored reserves to regenerate from existing stems shortly following the fire event. Thus, they must build up sufficient carbon reserves before the next fire in order for the regenerative machinery to function. Other shrub species are obligate seeders (e.g., some species of ceanothus and manzanita), regenerating only from stored seed bank in the soil or adjacent unburned areas. In the coastal sage scrub community, similar to many sagebrush ecosystems, the seedling recruitment period is generally multiple decades, with an early period of grasses and herbaceous species that later dwindle and die off as shrub canopy crown cover increases and reaches closure. This transition requires many decades between fires to reach late succession and is particularly vulnerable to increased fire frequency.

There is little evidence supporting a frequent (short) fire return interval in the absence of human intervention in this region. Prior to human expansion in the region, ignitions were infrequent due to very limited occurrence of lightning, which occurs primarily at high elevations and must be coupled with downslope winds to carry fires in

lower elevation, shrub-dominated systems. In much of the Planning Area, it is likely that there were relatively few small fires, with most area burned attributed to infrequent very large fires that occurred when a summer lightning ignition held over into autumn and was still combusting at the time of a Santa Ana-Sundowner wind event. However, widespread native settlement patterns by the 15th century increased the number of ignitions drastically. Native burning is well documented, although this likely decreased as Spanish settlement occurred and then gave way to westward American expansion. The dramatic increase in population in the 20th century in the region further altered the natural fire regime of the region by substantially increasing human ignitions both in number and across the seasons. Today, the majority of area burned across the Planning Area is associated with a high number of ignitions producing many small fires each year, and infrequent large fires, the growth of which is supported by high temperatures, low relative humidity, and wind events. The historical fire regime does not support prescribed fire for ecological restoration in the Planning Area.

4.2 FIRE HISTORY

Fire history provides a useful tool for fire prevention and preparedness as it can provide an understanding of fire frequency, fire season, fire behavior and characteristics, major sources of ignition and portions of the landscape that are the most vulnerable.

Fire has been a substantial presence in the Santa Barbara coastal region for thousands of years due in large part to the flammable vegetation, a dry summer and autumn climate, and the high density of ignitions provided primarily by Indigenous peoples of the region prior to Spanish settlement. Following Spanish settlement, the frequency of fire and its uses in the region have varied considerably with settlement patterns and governance policies, but there have always been large, fast-moving, intense fires along the Santa Barbara front. Since the 1950s, the greater Santa Barbara area averaged one large fire per decade while the Planning Area is directly impacted approximately once every three decades – the most recent being the 2017 Thomas Fire. Table 4 provides a list of some of the major wildfire incidents in the District, and graphically in Figure 13.

Table 4. Wildfires within and adjacent to CWPP Project Area

Fire Name	Date	Fire Size (acres)	Structures Destroyed/Damaged	Fatalities/Injuries
Unnamed	June 1917	~20,000	~12	Unknown
Matilija	September 1932	~220,000	--	8
Polo	March 1964	684	unknown	--
Coyote	September 1964	65,338	106	1
Romero	October 1971	14,538	4	4 fatalities, 83 injuries
Toro Park	February 1980	77	--	--
Wheeler 2	July 1985	182,687	56	--
Thomas	December 2017	281,893	1,063	2

Source: *CAL FIRE 2020b; SBCFD 2018; VCFD 2020*

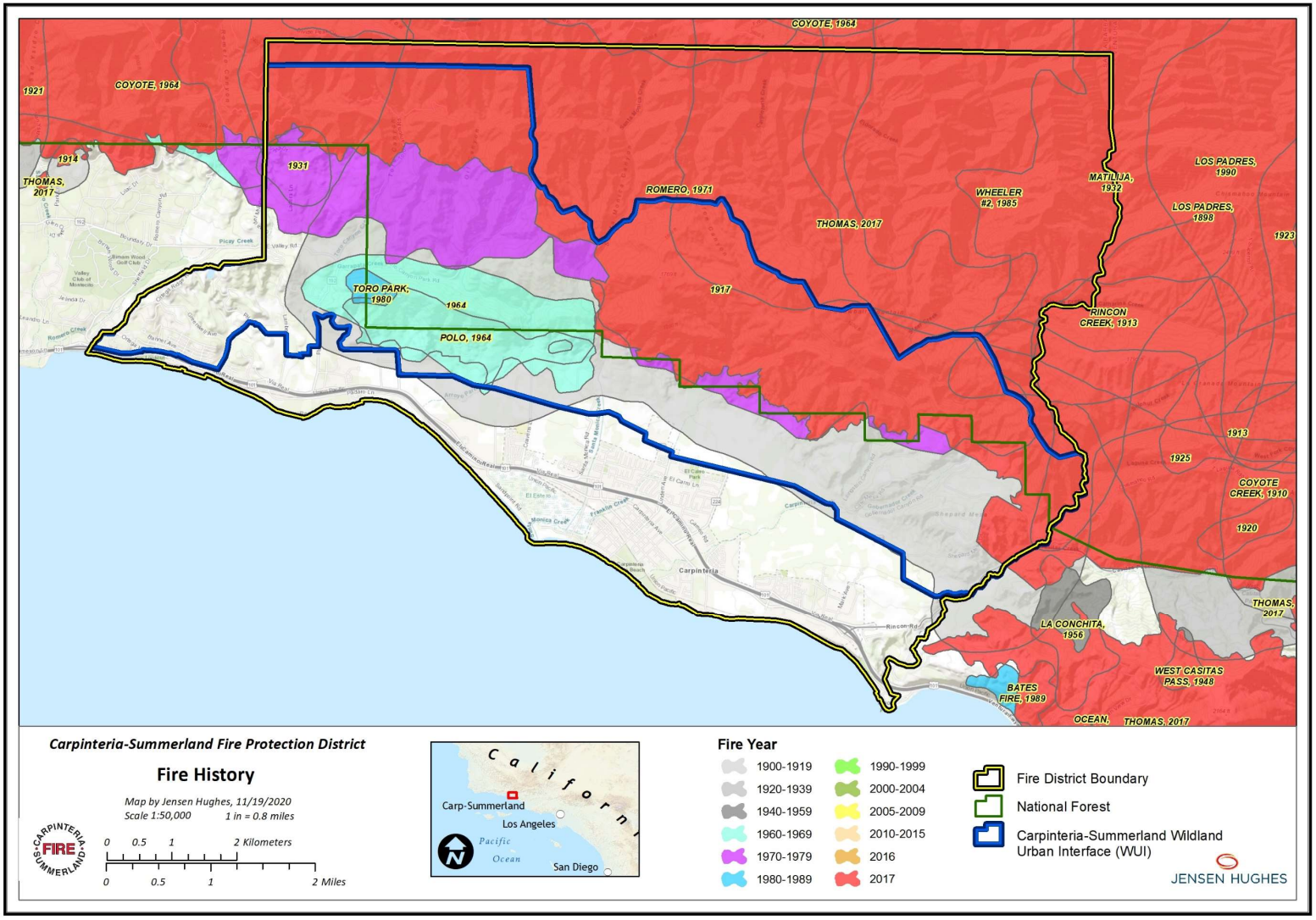


Figure 13. Fire History in the Carpinteria-Summerland Area

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As seen in Figure 13, the 1917 Fire perimeter encompasses nearly the entire planning area, but it occurred at a time when settlement in the region was still relatively sparse and confined to the coast, without the density of houses or the agricultural expansion seen today. It was also overshadowed by another much larger fire to the northeast that razed Ojai and dominated headlines. Both fires occurred during an intense multi-day heat wave, with the Santa Barbara weather station recording 115 °F on June 17. The Carpinteria fire started on Toro Canyon road and burned for a week before rain fell, although there are no reports of damages.

The 1964 Polo Fire reportedly spawned a tornado that touched down briefly, while the 1971 Romero Fire threatened the city for over a week and took the lives of four firefighters. None of these, however, has had the impacts seen in the Planning Area that occurred during the 2017 Thomas Fire.

4.2.1 Thomas Fire

The Thomas Fire ignited under a record Santa Ana wind event the afternoon of December 4, 2017, near Thomas Aquinas College in Ventura County. It grew rapidly to the west and north, surrounding the Ojai Valley and moving along the Santa Ynez range to the west, towards Santa Barbara County. The fire burned into the Carpinteria-Summerland WUI on December 10 and damaged or destroyed 17 structures along Gobernador Canyon and Stanley Park roads. Over the next 48 hours, the fire pressed further west and damaged or destroyed an additional 19 structures in Toro Canyon, an area that was previously burned in both 1917 and 1980. A total of 17 homes in the Planning Area were destroyed during the Thomas Fire, with an additional 4 homes receiving minor damage, and 15 outbuildings damaged or destroyed (per CAL FIRE).

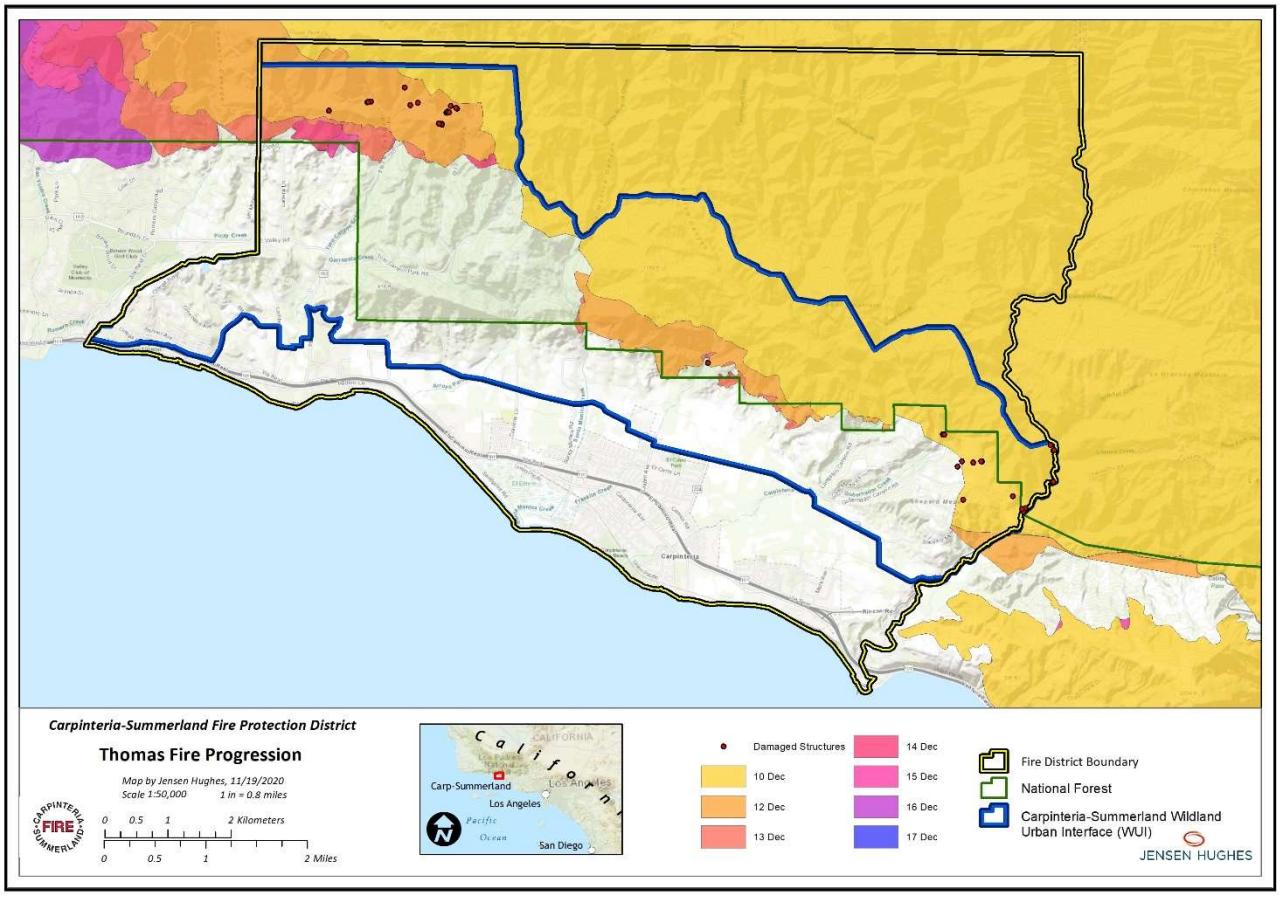


Figure 14. Progression of the 2017 Thomas Fire in the Planning Area, with structures impacted.

The Planning Area sits in a particularly unique location along the Ventura and Santa Barbara county shoreline. Santa Ana winds dominate fire activity further east and south but tend to diminish moving west through the Planning Area (Rolinksi et al. 2016, Kolden and Abatzoglou 2018). Sundowner winds are more localized to the Santa Barbara area and can generate highly erratic fire behavior but tend to diminish moving east through the Planning Area, and less frequently occur concurrent to Santa Anas (Hatchett et al. 2018). Prior destructive fires in the area have been attributed to both types of winds.

While the climatological conditions of the 2017 Thomas Fire were extreme in that autumn rains were delayed and the soil and vegetative fuel moisture were at record lows, the Planning Area benefitted from having several days to prepare for the arrival of the fire. It also benefitted from reduced impact from the Santa Anas as compared to Ojai Valley. Localized downcanyon winds were observed on the key days of fire destruction in the Planning Area during the Thomas Fire; personnel interviewed after the fire described erratic fire behavior in Gobernador Canyon due to both localized winds and dense fuels (Montecito Retrospective Report). These conditions, in combination with narrow, winding, dead-end roads that had insufficient clearance for large fire apparatus, were highlighted as a contrast to the road clearance and fuels reduction work observed by many fire personnel in Montecito.

4.3 VEGETATION AND FUELS

Vegetation is the primary fuel source for wildfires and is the key factor in determining the risk of wildfire hazards. However, in the case of the District, both wildland vegetation and urban fuels can present a hazard particularly at the wildland-urban-interface (WUI). Urban sources of fuel such as combustible structures (e.g. homes, businesses, industrial facilities, outbuildings), combustible non-structural features (e.g. decks, fences, ornamental landscaping), vehicles, fuel tanks, etc., can contribute to the fire environment and significantly influence the fire behavior and overall hazards in the District. However, current wildland fire models are not capable of modelling the ignition, behavior and/or influence of urban-type fuels on overall WUI fire behavior. This is due to limitations in computational resources, large variability and inconsistency in urban fuel loads/characteristics, limits on combustion science for whole structure fire behavior and urban fire spread models, etc. *Note: While wildland fire models are limited to vegetative fuel loads, it is important to highlight that large scale, destructive fires that threaten human life, health, property and the environment (i.e., urban conflagration) require a large-scale initiating event, such as a fire initiating under extreme fire environmental conditions (i.e. high winds, low humidity, dry fuels).* Thus, the potential risk of a large-scale, destructive wildland fire can be linked to the proximate vegetation and associated characteristics.

A detailed description of the vegetative cover and fire ecology within the District is provided in 4.1. This description, however, does not account for the modifications that the 2017 Thomas Fire has had on the vegetative fuels within the boundaries of the Fire District, particularly along Highway 150, Shepard Mesa and Gobernador Canyon Roads. Note: As the fire remained north and east of the primary residential areas of the communities, most of the fuels outside of the fire footprint have remained unmodified. Another unique feature of the local fuels complex is the amount of agricultural and light industrial development north of Carpinteria and Summerland. These lands, while not as extensive on the Summerland side of the Planning Area, provide what has historically proven to be an effective buffer against fire spreading into the more densely populated residential developments of the communities (See Figure 8).

Undeveloped forest lands exist to the north of the Planning Area along the interface with the Los Padres National Forest. The interface between the communities and the forest is a potentially hazardous location during wildfires, as fire intensity is modeled to be greatest at this interface. Much of the fuel north of the communities was consumed in the Thomas Fire and is currently in a state where high intensity wildfire is not expected. However, since ecosystems are not static, vegetation recovery over time will create a fuel complex capable of supporting the type of fire behavior witnessed in 2017.

4.3.1 Fuel Characteristics

The key characteristics of vegetative fuels that affect fire behavior include fuel type, fuel moisture, amount of fuel, chemical properties, horizontal continuity, and vertical arrangement. Understanding fuel models, their effects on fire behavior, and how the models change after the implementation of a fuel treatment can help fire managers design effective wildfire mitigation strategies.

4.3.1.1 Fuel Types/Fuel Models

Fuel types associated with the Planning Area include grasses, shrubs, brush and the ground litter found in forested vegetation types. These fuel types are categorized into specific fuel models which describe the physical properties of the vegetation that support fire.

Grass-shrub and grass dominated fuel types comprise the majority of the local landscape, with woody shrubs and timber litter making up the remainder of the other burnable fuels. Urban development, barren land, agricultural land and water, all considered unburnable in the fire behavior models, comprise nearly 14% of the Fire District. See Table 5 for the % breakdown and Figure 15 for the spatial distribution of vegetative fuels/fuel models across the Fire District.

Table 5. Breakdown of Generalized Fuel Types/Fuel Models within the Fire District

Fuel Model	*Fuel Model Description*	*% of Fire District*
91	Urban	13.00
93	Agricultural	0.44
98	Water	0.39
99	Barren	0.10
101	Short, sparse dry climate grass	1.18
102	Low load dry climate grass	10.97
121	Low load dry climate grass-shrub	3.02
122	Moderate load dry climate grass-shrub	44.16
142	Moderate load dry climate woody shrubs	0.43
147	Very high load dry climate woody shrubs	7.76
163	Moderate load humid climate timber-grass-shrub	0.07
165	Very high load dry climate, heavy forest	0.40
182	Low load broadleaf litter	0.92
183	Moderate load conifer litter	1.86
184	Small, downed logs moderate load of fine litter	9.78
185	High load conifer litter	0.14
186	Moderate load broadleaf litter	4.31
187	Heavy load forest litter	0.96
188	Moderate load long needle pine litter	0.02
189	Very high load broadleaf litter	0.08

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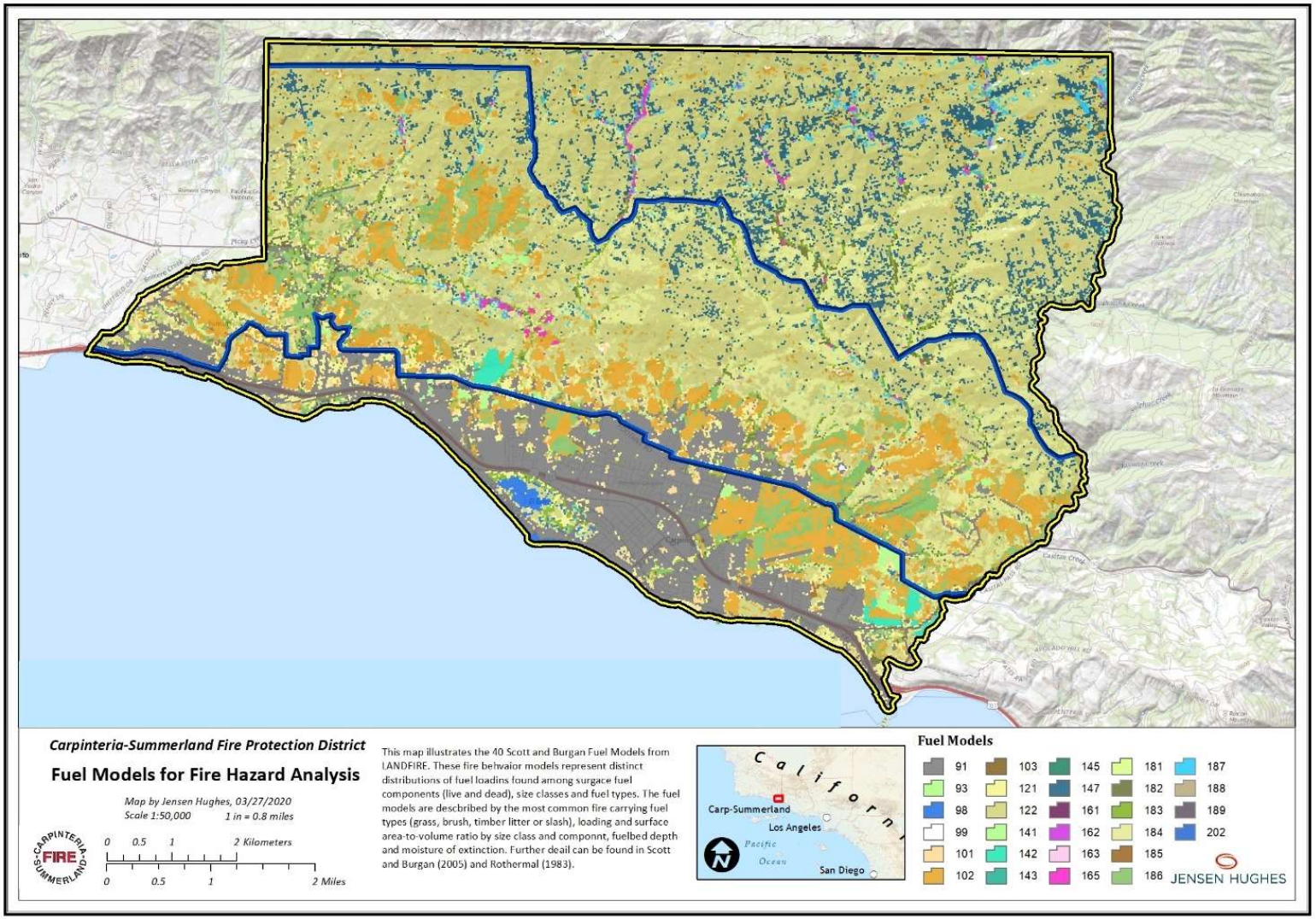


Figure 15. Fuel types/models within the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire District

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4.3.1.2 Fuel Moisture

Fuel moisture is a dynamic variable controlled by seasonal and daily changes in the weather and is an important component influencing wildland fire behavior. Simply stated, vegetation is most flammable when fuel moisture levels are low and less flammable when they are high. Fuel moisture levels will largely determine if a fire will ignite and spread.

The fire environment influences both dead and live fuel moisture. Dead fuels act like a sponge absorbing or giving up moisture to the air and ground which surrounds them. The moisture exchange rate between dead fuels and their surrounding environment varies by the size of the dead fuel particle, with fuels less than ¼ in diameter reaching equilibrium with their surroundings within one-hour. Because of this rapid exchange rate, these smaller size class fuels exert significant control over wildfire burning characteristics, especially in the grass and shrub dominated fuels associated with the Planning Area.

Fire managers use the concept of "timelag" to define how rapidly this exchange of moisture occurs between dead fuel and the surrounding environment. Smaller diameter fuels such as dry grasses exchange moisture quite rapidly. This is why a dry grass field may be covered in dew early on a summer morning, but can burn in a wildfire later that same afternoon. Table 6 displays the rate of exchange of moisture between dead fuel and the environment. Times shown reflect the hours required for 2/3 of the volume of a dead fuel to come into equilibrium with its surrounding environment. Timelag is the time required to reach equilibrium. See Table 6.

Table 6. Dead Fuel Moisture and Timelag Relationship to Fuel Size

Diameter Class	Timelag	Fuel Description
0 – 0.25"	1-hour	Grasses, forbes
0.25 – 1.0"	10-hour	Small sticks and branches
1.0 – 3.0"	100-hour	Larger branches, small logs
3.0" and greater	1000-hour	Large logs

Live fuel moisture is the moisture in living, growing vegetation and is controlled by the internal physiological mechanisms of the vegetation and external influences such as rainfall, drought, aspect, elevation and seasonal drying patterns. Typically, live fuel moistures are highest in the spring through early summer and at their lowest in late summer through early winter when seasonal rains typically begin.

Locally, live fuel moisture sampling is conducted by the Los Padres National Forest at the Laguna Ridge (Casitas) sampling location. Live fuel moisture of 60% or below is a "critical" threshold where live fuels display similar burning characteristics as dead fuels. Figure 16 displays fuel moisture data from Laguna Ridge.

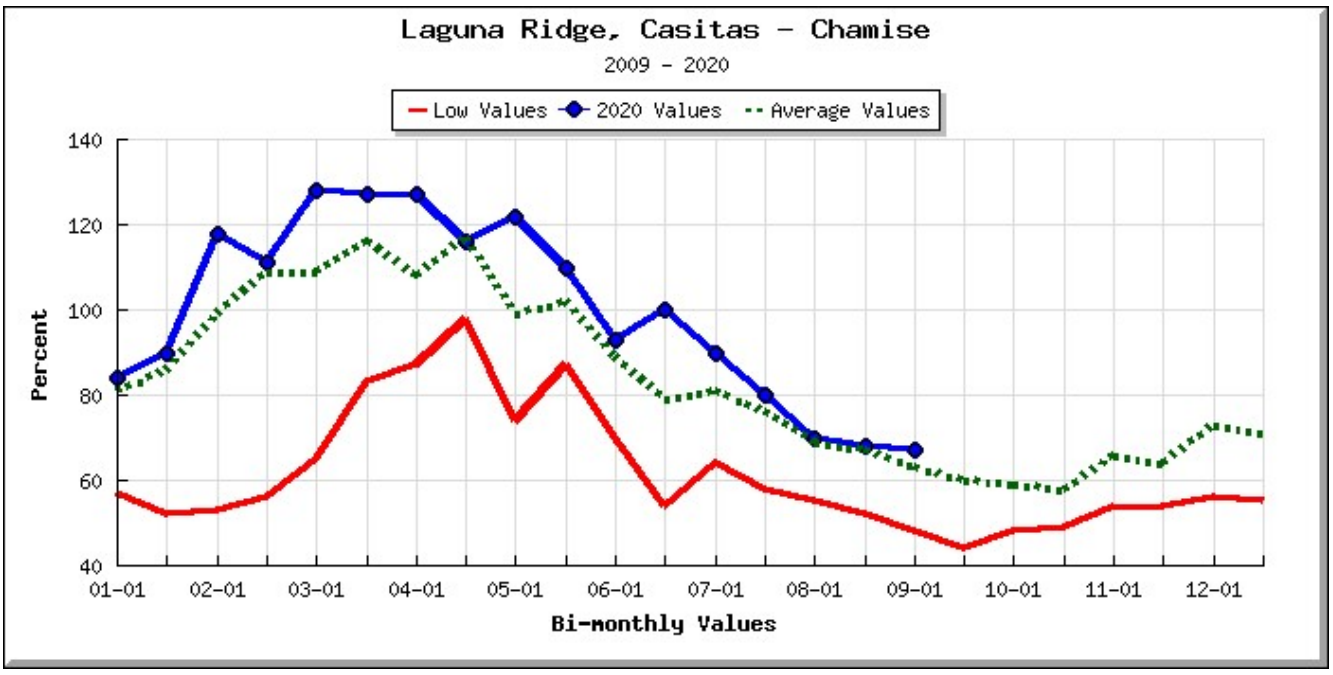


Figure 16. Live fuel moistures in chamise from the Laguna Ridge sample site, 2009 - 2020

4.4 CLIMATE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The Planning Area has a Mediterranean climate, with 25.7” of annual precipitation falling primarily in the winter and early spring. Average temperatures peak in later summer in the low 80s °F, with a relatively low range between the summer mean high and the winter mean low of approximately 44 °F. See Figure 17. This makes for a moderate maritime climate that occasionally sees extreme temperature and extreme rainfall events.

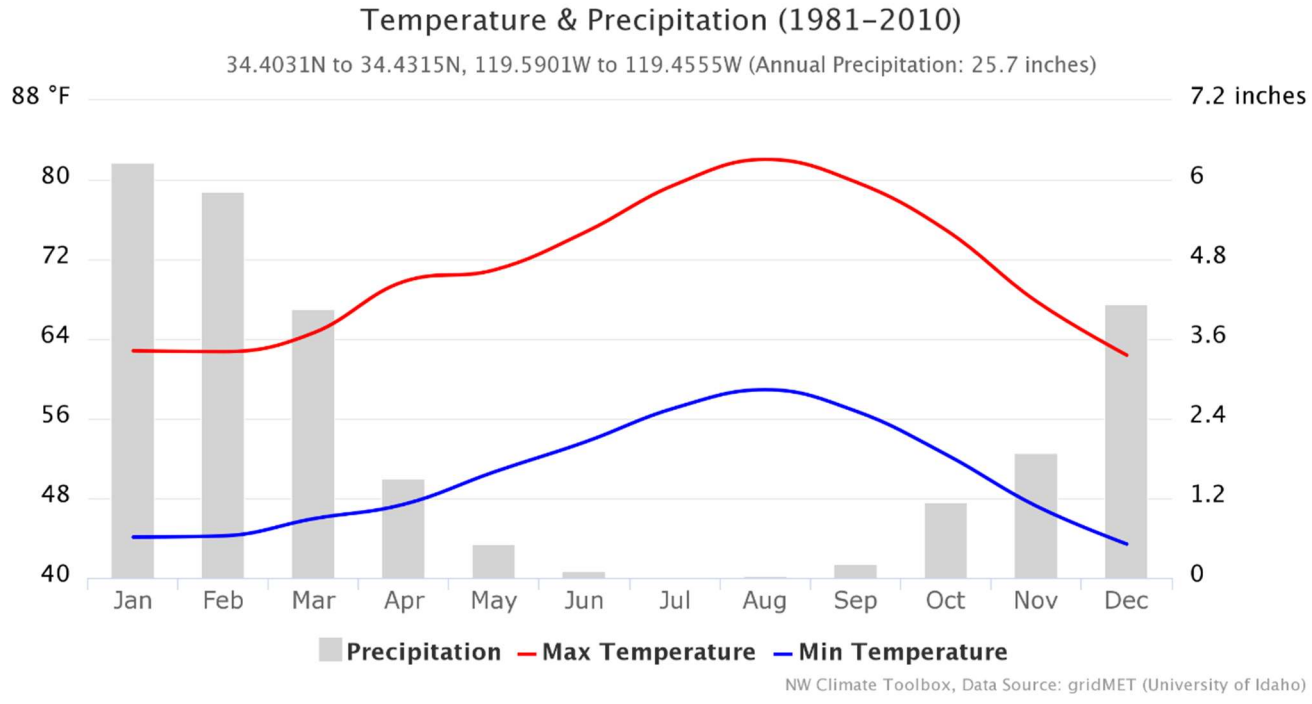


Figure 17. Annual mean climatology over the 1981 – 2010 reporting period for the Planning Area.

While global climate change is often reported as an average rise in temperature (i.e., warming) for the entire planet, the observed changes are highly variable across the globe and even within small countries and states, such as California. Changes in temperature, precipitation, and other meteorological phenomena are also variable both across the seasons of the year, and in terms of the intensity of extreme events. As wildfire tends to occur under extreme conditions in the Planning Area, namely extreme heat events concurrent with abnormally dry fuels, it is critical to understand how climate change specifically impacts both the frequency and intensity of these extreme weather events, as well as how it affects the vegetation fueling the fire.

The south coast of California (as defined in Abatzoglou et al. 2009) has warmed 2.7° F in the last 100 years (Figure 19) with mean temperatures in 2014 and 2015 as the two hottest years for the Planning Area since 1895. The warming has occurred across all four seasons and for both daytime highs and nighttime lows, but the greatest warming are the nighttime lows, particularly in spring, summer, and fall. By contrast, both annual and seasonal precipitation has not changed significantly over the past century (See Figure 19). These trends support anecdotal observation from fire suppression personnel that fires are more active at night now than they have been in the past, which is consistent with reduced nighttime relative humidity recovery.

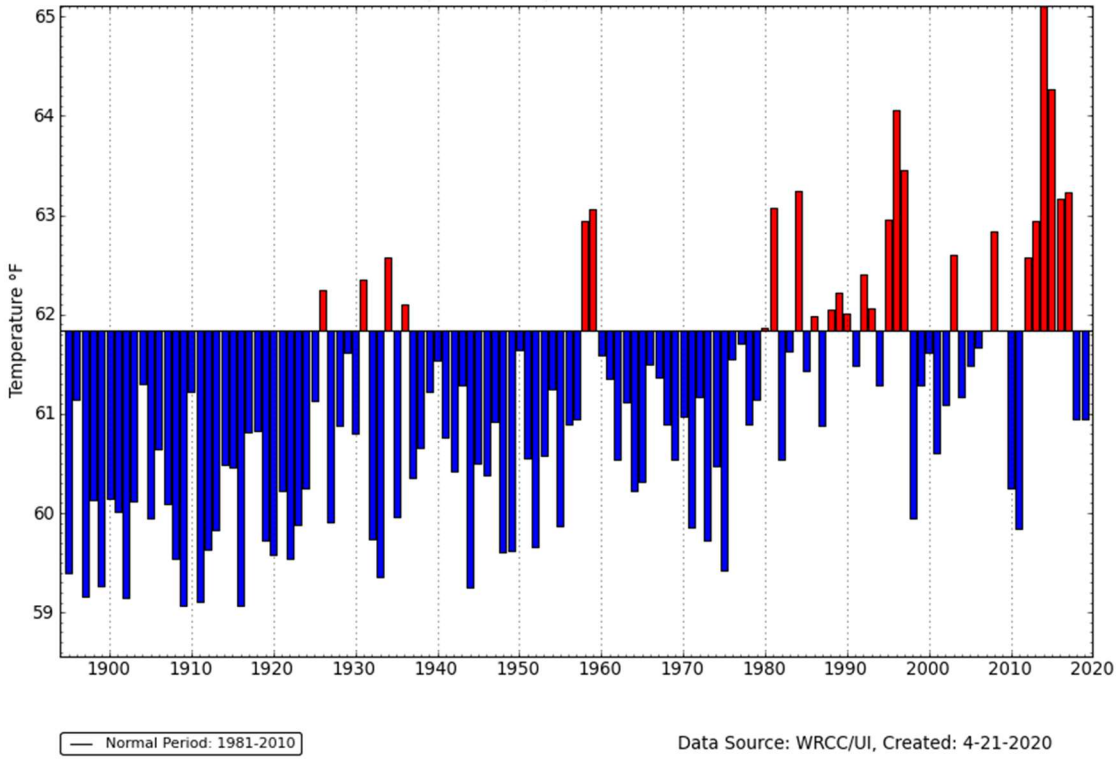


Figure 18. Mean annual temperature for the Planning Area from 1895- present.

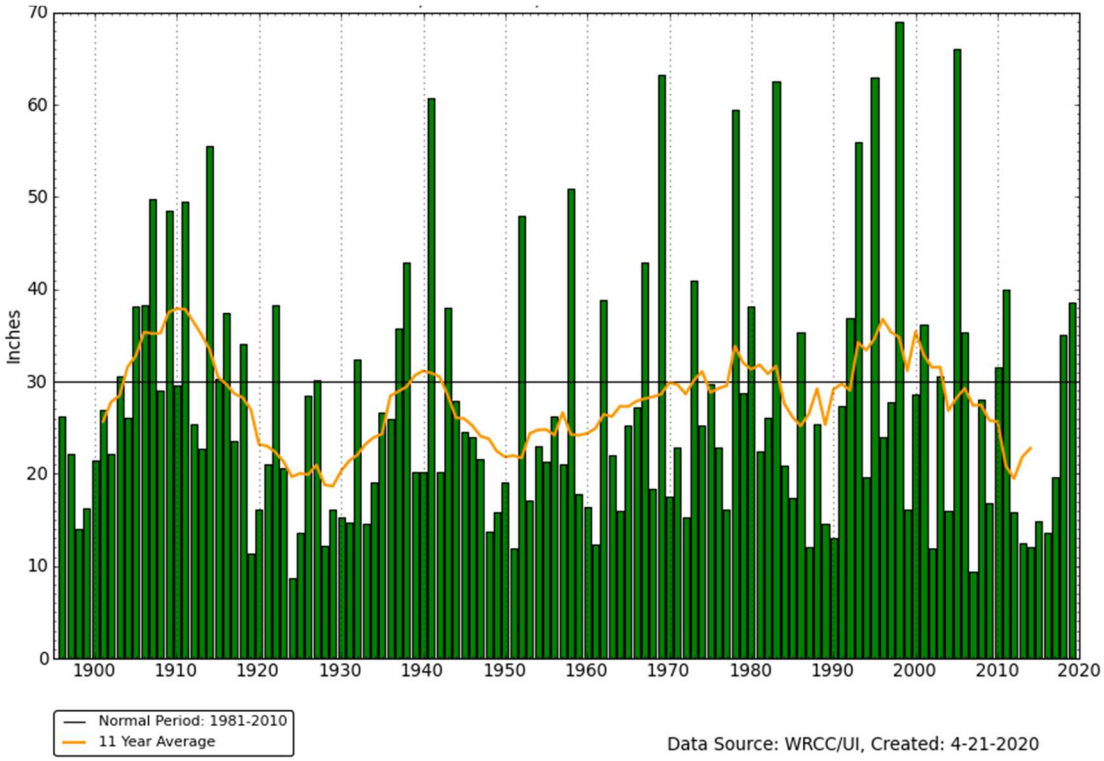


Figure 19. Mean annual water year (Oct. – Sept.) precipitation for the Planning Area from 1895-present. The yellow line represents an 11-year moving average.

This reduced nighttime humidity recovery across spring, summer, and fall seasons is a contributing factor to an observed trend towards increased fire danger, specifically because fuel aridity is higher and fuels are less resistant to fire spread (Abatzoglou and Williams 2016, Goss et al. 2020). When a Santa Ana or Sundowner wind event develops in conjunction with low fuel moisture (i.e., high fuel aridity) there is a greater probability of rapid fire spread and the development of large, longer duration wildfires (Rolinski et al. 2016).

The Planning Area is also impacted by the marine layer, a type of coastal fog that develops during the summer and early autumn due to the strong temperature gradient between the cool ocean waters and the superheated land mass. This layer is difficult to measure, but observations from Burbank and Santa Monica airports over the last 50 years show that it appears to be getting weaker and providing less shade, which increases vegetation aridity on the ground (Williams et al. 2018). Continued ocean warming in the future may further decrease the marine layer, potentially extending the fire season.

Projections of future climate change are modeled based on anthropogenic (i.e., human) emissions of greenhouse gases, but also account for natural climate variability. Increases in fire activity across the western United States have definitively been partially attributed to anthropogenic climate change (Abatzoglou and Williams 2016), so there is high confidence that projections of future climate will have implications for fire.

In the Planning Area, there is a projected temperature increase of an additional 5 to 10° F by 2100, with increases seen across all seasons, and for both maximum and minimum daily temperatures (Figure 20; data from Abatzoglou and Brown 2012)). In contrast to high relative certainty that temperatures will continue to increase, little is known about how climate change will influence precipitation.



Figure 20. Projected change in maximum temperature (daytime highs) and minimum temperature (nighttime lows) through 2100 for the Planning Area.

This combination of even warmer temperatures year-round would facilitate increased large fire probability at all times of the year, but especially during the spring period when Sundowners are most frequent (Figure 21), but vegetation is often too wet to burn (Hatchett et al. 2018). Periods of drier vegetation in the early spring, coinciding with Sundowner wind events, would facilitate more area burned, faster rates of spread, and even more intense fire behavior than has historically been seen during spring fires, such as the 2009 Jesusita Fire. In evaluating the most extreme fire danger days (historic 95th percentile conditions) for both the winter/spring period (Figure 22) and the summer/fall period (Figure 23), fall and winter will see the greatest increase in extreme fire danger days, **with almost a week more extreme fire danger each year by the mid-2050s**.

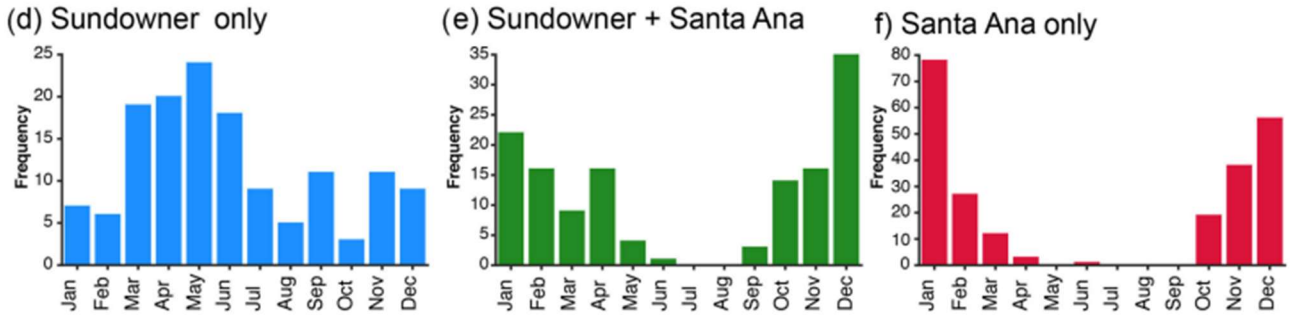


Figure 21. Frequency of Sundowners and Santa Ana wind events by month, from Hatchett et al. (2018).

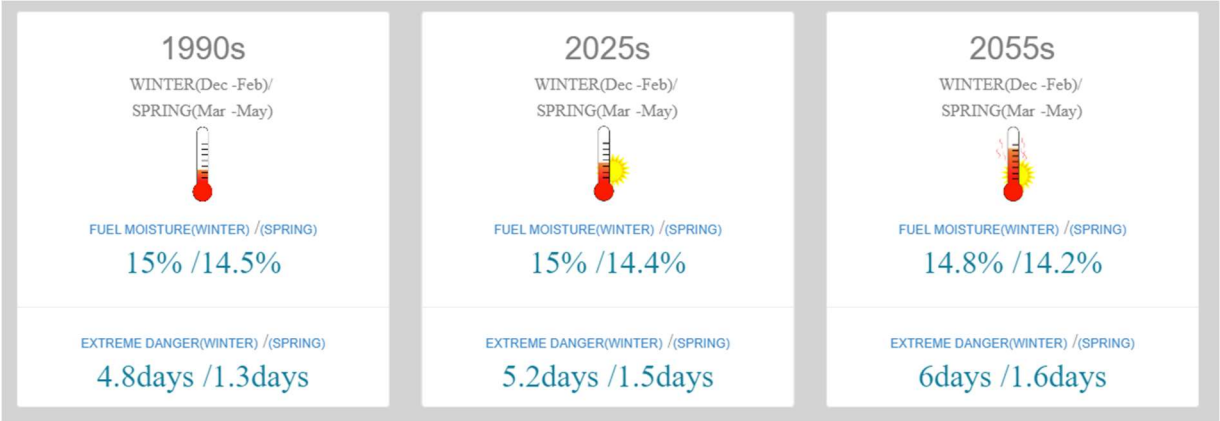


Figure 22. Projected change in average fuel moisture and the average number of days of extreme fire danger for the winter and spring months for Carpinteria based on global climate model outputs.

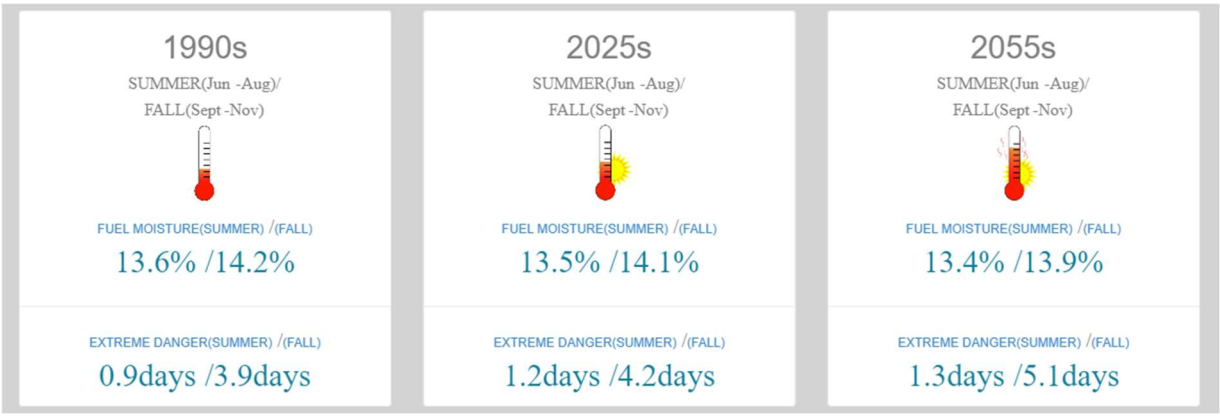


Figure 23. Projected change in average fuel moisture and the average number of days of extreme fire danger for the summer and autumn months for Carpinteria based on global climate model outputs.

The frequency and timing of Sundowner wind events themselves has not been addressed in the context of climate change impacts, as changes in extreme meteorological wind events is one of the most difficult areas of climate change impacts to predict. However, studies projecting changes in Santa Ana wind events have suggested that Santa Ana winds may shift to later in autumn, and potentially become more frequent (Goss et al. 2020). Given that the same atmospheric pressure conditions produce both Sundowners and Santa Ana winds, it is likely that this may also apply to Sundowner potential, thus extending the fire season to later in autumn.

4.4.1 Vegetation Management Strategies in this Context

The considerable body of recent science on fuel treatments and home loss in chaparral shrubland systems points to a need for localized approaches to vegetation management for reducing fire risk. These include:

- Modifying home construction materials to be fire resistant.
- Removing vegetation within 100-feet or more of a structure, dependent upon slope and fuel density.
- Planning localized fuel reduction projects adjacent to homes, critical infrastructure, and roads.
- Developing localized fuel treatment prescriptions to support safe firefighting operations (i.e., creating safe working zones) and facilitate resident evacuation.
- Incorporating vegetation management into policy and zoning codes consistent with the best available science, with flexibility for updates as new science emerges.
- Intensive vegetation treatment in localized critical areas that are regularly maintained and highly accessible (especially during a wildfire event) coupled with focused efforts to increase use of fire-resistant materials for home construction will likely be the most effective strategy for reducing both impacts to life safety and structure loss.

4.5 TOPOGRAPHY

Topography is the configuration of the earth's surface and is the most stable of the elements in the fire environment. Topography, however, does have a significant role in wildland fire behavior as it influences the characteristics of local winds by sheltering areas from the prevailing wind or by channeling wind through prominent canyons and drainages. Factors of topography that affect fire behavior include slope, aspect, terrain features, and elevation with the steepness of slope.

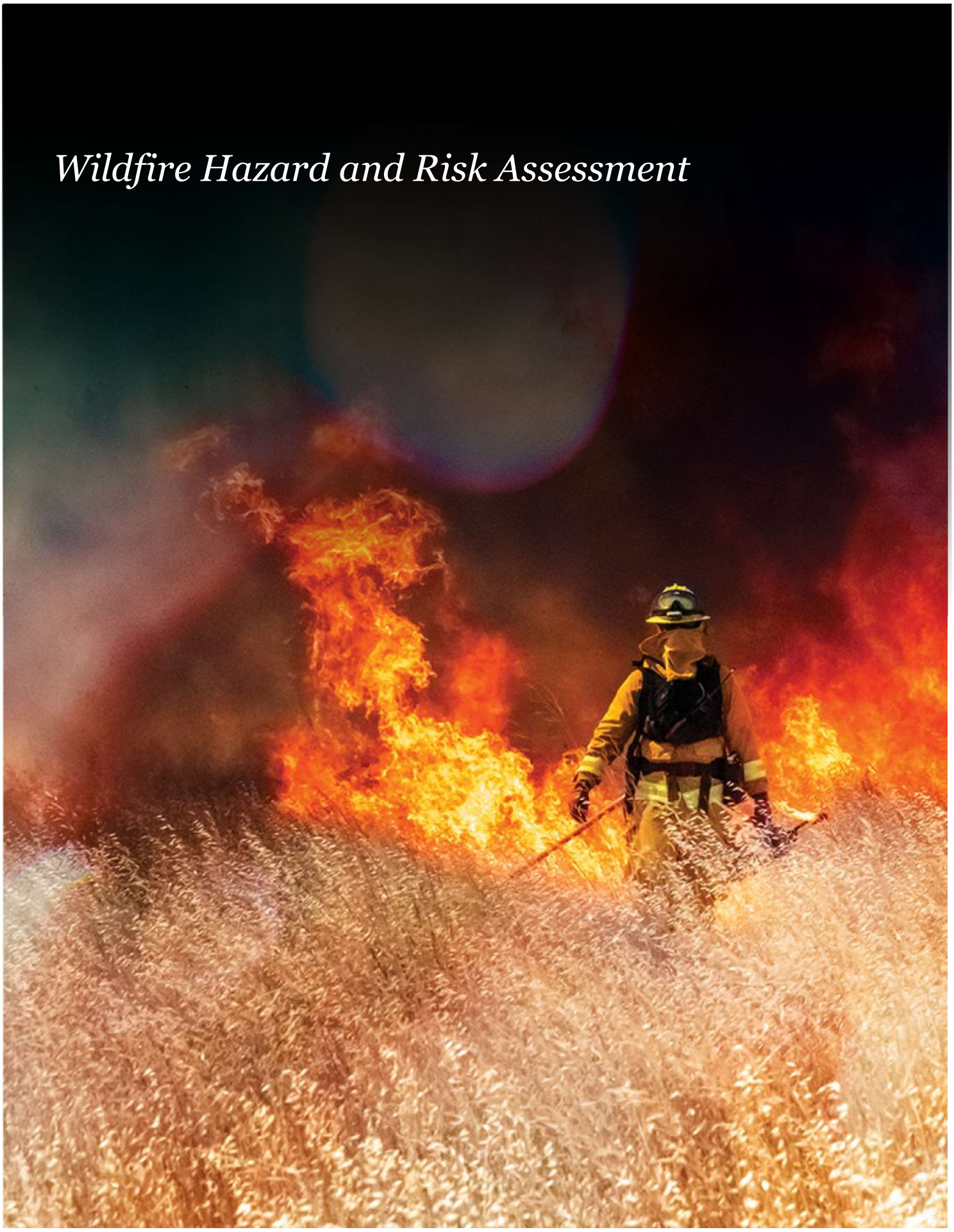
The Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District is located along the east-west trending segment of the California coastline on a low elevation alluvial coastal plain. The coastal plain is relatively flat within the southern portion of the District, but gains elevation rapidly as the Santa Ynez Mountains begin to rise towards the Los Padres National Forest. The primary ridge system above the local communities is defined by the East Camino Cielo Road and the Divide Peak Jeepway. Slopes north of the communities of Carpinteria and Summerland in the Los Padres National Forest routinely exceed 80%.

Seven named drainages pass through the District trending north-south out of the Santa Ynez Mountains (Toro Canyon Creek East and West, Garrapata Creek, Arroyo Paredon Creek, Santa Monica Creek, Franklin Creek, Carpinteria Creek and Rincon Creek) (SBC Flood Control District, 1975). These drainages descend sharply from the ridgetop of the Santa Ynez Mountains before flattening as they pass through the developed portions of the Planning Area. The drainages help define the natural environment of Carpinteria and Summerland, supporting a diverse oak woodland/riparian vegetation mix. However, these drainages also serve as major flow paths for Sundowner and Santa Ana winds, potentially channeling and accelerating these off-shore winds.

The District has a mostly southern aspect with fine scale variation along mesas, creeks, and drainages. This south aspect receives greater amounts of solar radiation than does a north facing slope. South facing slopes usually support lighter, flashier fuels, however, the marine climate of the District overpowers the influence of solar radiation and little difference can be visually noted between fuels that exist on south or north facing slopes. Recent fire disturbance rather than aspect accounts for the majority of the visual difference in vegetation types.

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Wildfire Hazard and Risk Assessment



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5.0 Wildfire Hazard and Risk Assessments

Given its high-fire prone environment, a wildfire hazard, risk and vulnerability assessment has been undertaken to help identify and prioritize the most at-risk and vulnerable areas of the District to wildfire threats. The assessment was based on a combination of methods – field visits, wildfire behavior modelling and the latest research analytical tools – that were performed by wildfire behavior specialists and urban fire safety professionals, in collaboration with CSFPD staff and other subject matter experts. The purpose of the assessments is to provide a framework and basis for prioritizing a range of wildfire mitigation strategies across the District.

5.1 OVERVIEW

Historically, the greatest wildfire threat to the District comes from the Los Padres National Forest and SRA lands in the Santa Ynez Mountains above the main populated areas of Carpinteria-Summerland. Continuous chaparral vegetation, steep terrain, and the potential hot and dry weather associated with Sundowner winds can combine to create an extremely hazardous wildfire environment. While this interface with the National Forest is a wildfire threat, there are locations within Carpinteria-Summerland proper that also represent a wildfire hazard to local residents.

Established wildland fire models provided the basis for evaluating the wildfire hazard, defensibility, ember exposure, and fire run damage potential for the communities. These models included FlamMap (Version 6.0), Behave Plus 5.0.4 (Build 305), FARSITE, (Version 4), and FireFamily Plus (Version 4). These models provide the most widely adopted tools for analyzing wildfire potential. Data used in the models came from state and federal sources, including LANDFIRE, Weather Information Management System (WIMS), and the Fire Resource and Assessment Project (FRAP).

5.1.1 Key Input Data

5.1.1.1 Weather Data

The Montecito and Casitas remote automated weather station (RAWS) were chosen as the most representative stations for evaluating historical weather data in support of this assessment. Note: An additional RAWS on the Franklin Trail is also available but was not used for generating weather data for this analysis. Weather records from these stations have continuous weather records dating back to 1996. The Montecito RAWS was used to capture the north wind events (Sundowners), which are the primary driver of large fires in the area. The data for the analysis represents the fall fire season in Carpinteria - Summerland, August 1 through November 30. This time period was selected as the “fire season” since fire danger records indicate that this is the time of year when the maximum Burning Index (BI) derived from the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) is the highest. Ninety-seventh percentile (97th percentile) weather values – the extreme “worst case” – was used as these conditions have previously resulted in large fires in the District.

5.1.1.2 Wildland Fuel Models

For this analysis, the Scott and Burgan’s Standard Fire Behavior Fuel Models (FBFM) were used to represent the vegetative fuels and expected fire behavior across the District (Scott, Burgan, 2005). As previously described in Section 4.3.1.1, the dominate wildland fuels are “Moderate Load, Dry Climate, Grass-Shrub” and “Low Load Dry Climate Grass”.

However, a major challenge in wildfire assessments is accurate mapping of fuels in order to determine spatial fire hazard and to plan mitigation efforts. The LANDFIRE fuels layer represents the best available data for the Planning Area. The data was spot checked during several field visits and confirmed in discussions with CSFPD staff to validate that data were representative of on-the-ground conditions. The 30-meter resolution of the fuels data available from LANDFIRE is standard for landscape fire analysis and is deemed sufficient to assess overall

wildfire hazard and to make recommendations for mitigating identified hazards. Refer to Section 4.3.1.1 for a list and explanation of the fuel models used in the fire modelling.

5.2 WILDFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The objective of the Wildfire Hazard Assessment is to identify areas of the District where the severity of a potential fire may overwhelm firefighting suppression efforts and thus warrant various forms of fuel treatment. Wildfire behavior modelling, using FlamMap software, has been performed to assess the potential severity of a wildfire throughout the District, given 97th percentile weather conditions (i.e. 14 mile per hour northeast winds, similar to a Sundowner wind scenario). Based on the analysis, potential flames lengths have been calculated across the District, as seen in Figure 24. Flame lengths are used as a proxy for fire severity as they correlate to the effectiveness of varying degrees of firefighting response capabilities.

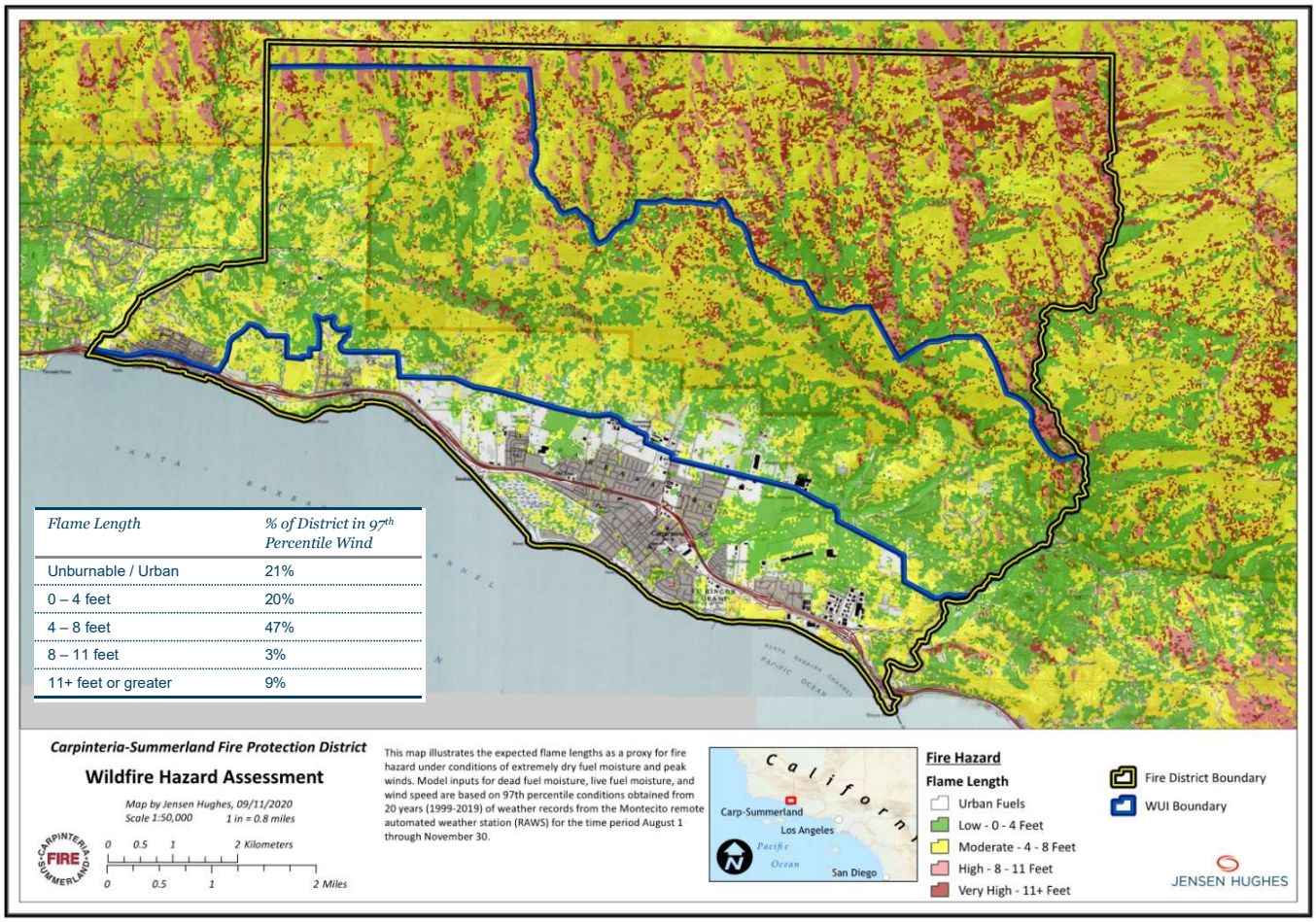


Figure 24. Wildfire Hazard Map (97th percentile conditions, 14 mph NE winds)

As seen in Figure 24, approximately 59% of the District has flame lengths greater than 4 feet. Wildfires burning at these intensities generally cannot be controlled and/or suppressed by ground-based firefighters and are considered extremely hazardous to firefighter and resident life safety. Considerable loss and damage to structures and other values can occur during a wildfire in these areas if left untreated. Table 7 provides a correlation between flame lengths, surface fireline intensity and firefighting abilities. The lowest flame lengths are typically in lighter fuels, such as grasses and oak woodlands where no understory is present. The longest flame lengths typically occur in areas of heavier fuels, such as chaparral and coastal scrub.

Table 7. Fire Behavior Characteristics and Suppression Capability

Flame Lengths (feet)	*Fireline Intensity (BTU/foot/Second)*	*Interpretation*
0-4	0-100	Fires can be generally attacked at the head or flanks by persons using hand tools. Handlines should hold the fire
4-8	100-500	Fires are too intense for direct attack at the head of the fire by persons with hand tools. Handlines cannot be relied upon to hold the fire. Equipment such as dozers, engines and retardant aircraft can be effective.
8-11	500-1,000	Fires may present serious control problems – torching out, crowning and spotting. Control efforts at the head of the fire will probably be ineffective.
11+	1,000+	Crowning, spotting and major fire runs are common. Control efforts at the head of the fire are ineffective.

Caution: These are not guidelines to personnel safety; fires can be dangerous at any level of intensity; Wilson (1977) has shown that most fatalities occur on small fires or isolated sections of large fires. Source: NWCG Fireline Handbook, Appendix B, Fire Behavior, April 2006

In addition to the 97th percentile wind conditions (14 mph), two additional wind scenarios were also evaluated:

(1) Average wind speeds of 28 mph, as observed in the 2008 Tea and 2009 Jesusita fires
(2) Average gusts of 60 mph, as observed in the 2017 Thomas fire

For each condition, the resulting potential flame lengths were calculated and summarized in Figure 25.

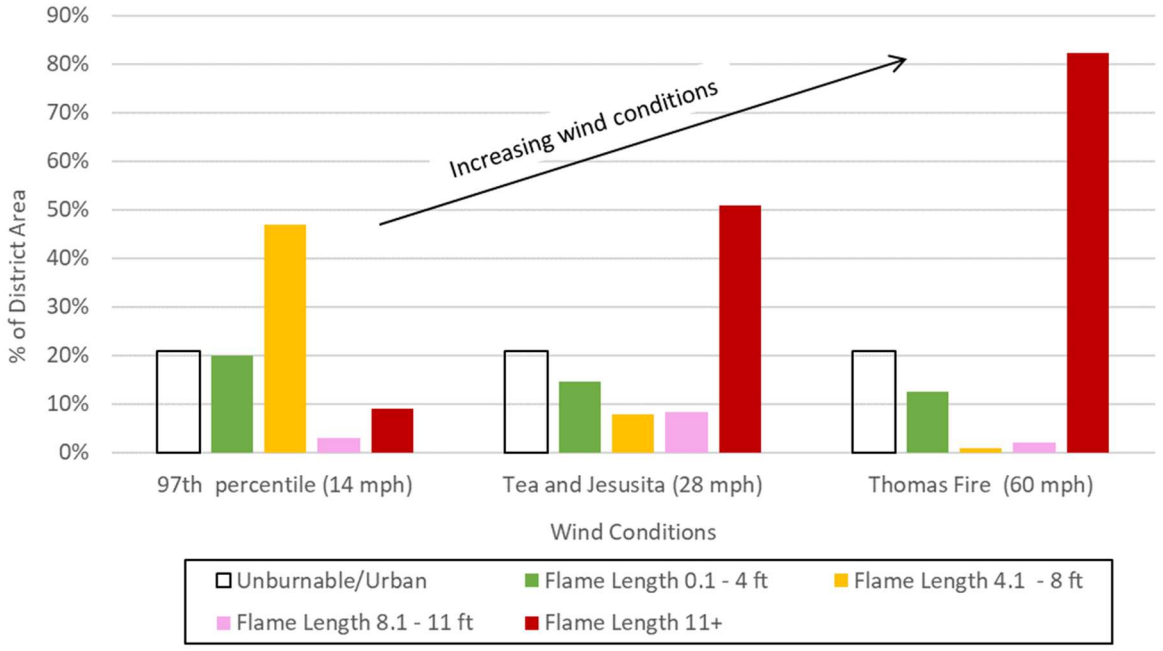


Figure 25. Effect of increasing wind speeds on flame length (~ fire severity)

As seen in Figure 25, anticipated flame lengths dramatically increase with increasing winds. These increases reach a point where fire control across the District becomes extremely difficult, if not impossible, as well as unsafe due to the increased fire intensity.

***IMPORTANT NOTE**: Although there appears to be areas on the hazard map in Figure 24 that are not at risk from a wildfire, this is a reflection of the limitations of the fire model as was previously noted in Section 4.3. In FlamMap, as with other wildfire modelling tools, wildfire behavior is limited to lands with vegetative fuel loads. As developed areas within the city consist mostly of structures and other man-made fuel loads (e.g. infrastructure, ornamental vegetation, propane tanks), the fire behavior model does not account for fire spread in these urban fuels, and thus will show as "unburnable". However, as was evident in the Thomas Fire in 2017, wildfire will spread readily through developed urban areas, particularly under conditions of high wind and low relative humidity.*

5.3 RISK ASSESSMENT

The Fire Spread Probability (FSPro) model – a geospatial probabilistic model – was used to evaluate the wildfire risk within and adjacent to the Planning Area. In FSPro, the probability of fire spreading from an ignition point for a specified time period is calculated based on a combination of a range of historical weather, existing fuel characteristics and potential wildfire energy release for a total of 1,024 fire scenarios. For this assessment, the Casitas RAWS was selected as the most representative location to simulate fall weather and fuel conditions. The Energy Release Components (ERCs) selected for the simulations represent a mix of 90th and 97th percentile levels over the 7-day modeling period.

Three simulations were run to derive the risk assessment. The ignition points for the simulations were selected in consultation with District personnel and were located north of the Planning Area – Ladera Lane, Franklin Trail and Gobernador Canyon. Each ignition point was assigned 1,024 fire simulations and allowed to burn unsuppressed for 7-days for the modeling period, September 30 to October 6. FSPro randomly selects archived wind data for this time period from the Casitas RAWS to support each of the fire simulations.

To develop a relative risk map, the burn probabilities generated from the three FSPro simulations were overlaid to evaluate the probability and the frequency that a single point on the digital landscape burned during any of the simulations. Table 8 presents the scale assumed for defining the relative wildfire risk across the Planning Area. As an example, if a point was found to have burned within the 80-100% probability band in two of the simulations and within the 0.2-19% probability band in the third simulation, this point would have a *"Sum of Points"* of 12, and be classified as a *"Very-High*" risk point on the landscape.

Table 8. Risk Scale based on FSPro Burn Probability Simulations to Identify Relative Wildfire Risk

Burn Probability	Point Value	Sum of Points	Risk Classification
80-100%	5	10-15	Very High
60-79%	4	7-9	High
20-59%	3	4-6	Moderate
0.2-19%	2	> 4	Low
> 0.2%	1		
Did not burn	0		

The results of this assessment are presented in Figure 26, which indicates that the greatest risk of wildland fire lies north of Highway 192 and into the Los Padres National Forest. The western portion of the City of Carpinteria is mostly classified as a High-risk location, while decreasing in areas of higher-density, urban

development. The Summerland area of the District is dominated by Moderate fire risk along Ortega Ridge Road and Greenwell Avenue, with High and Very High-risk areas north of the community in Toro Canyon, Ladera Lane and Viola Road (See Figure 26).

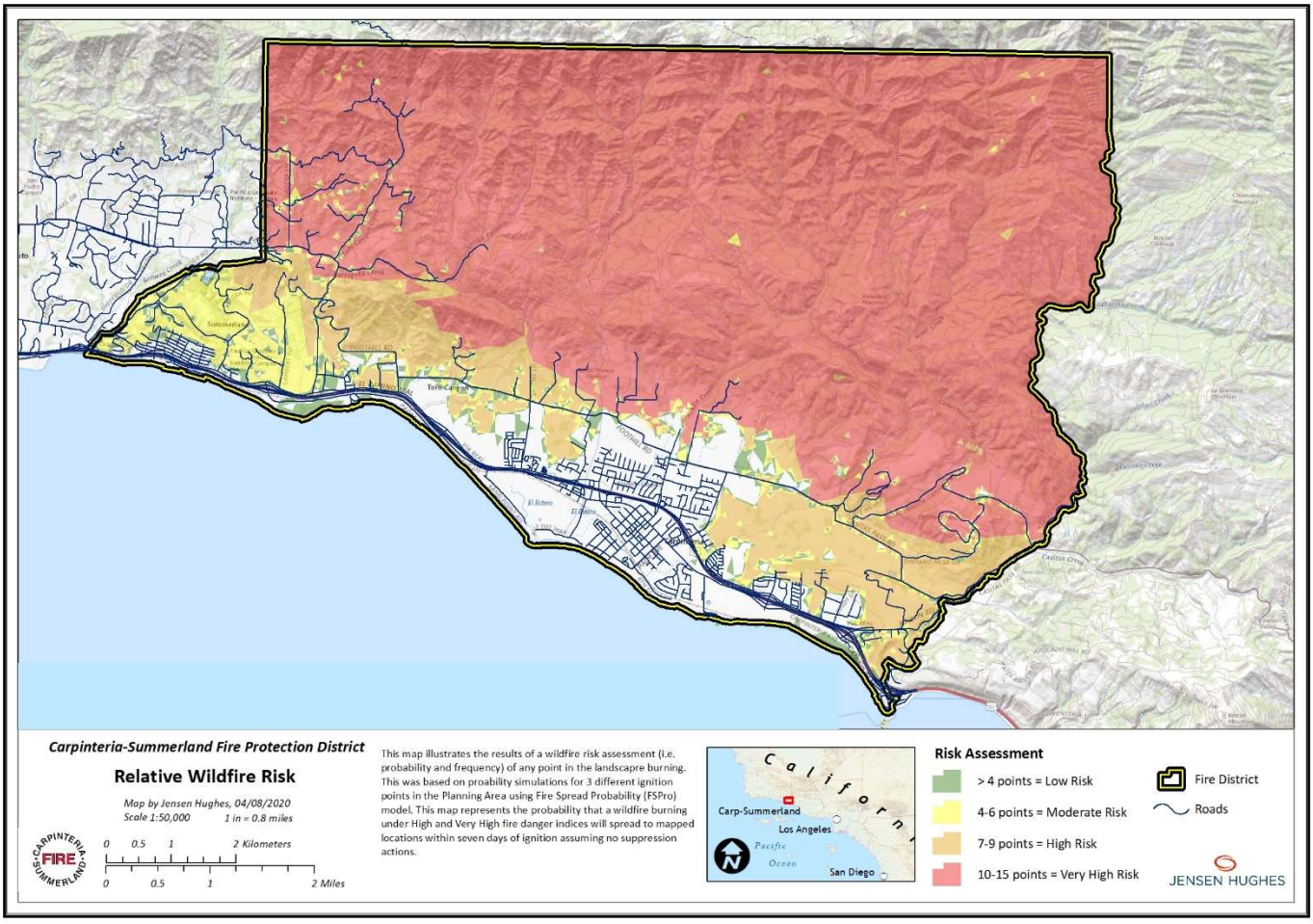


Figure 26. Relative Risk of Wildfire Across the Planning Area.

5.4 WILDFIRE STRUCTURE DEFENSIBILITY

Research studies of structure loss during wildfires have shown that one of the key determinants influencing building survivability is whether firefighters are able to have sufficient operational space to safely defend a structure for wildfire (e.g. direct flaming, embers, or flying debris). In reality, defining the degree to which a structure might be defendable is highly complex and typically requires an onsite inspection of an individual property to assess the range of factors that can influence risk (e.g. site layout, local topography, proximate vegetation, building materials and construction, local landscaping, outbuildings, access, water supplies). The Incident Response Pocket Guide by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) provides a list of broader tactical challenges of fighting fire in the WUI, almost all of which occur in the District (NWCG, 2014). Below is a list of some of these challenges

+ Narrow roads, unknown bridge limits, and septic tank locations
+ Ornamental plants and combustible debris next to structures
+ Poor driveway access and low clearances
+ Limited opportunities to observe the main fire
+ Wooden siding and/or wooden roof materials

- Structural components, such as open vents, eaves, decks, and other ember traps
- Fuel tanks, propane tanks, and hazardous materials
- Powerlines
- Limited water sources or low water flow rates
- Property-owners remaining on-site

For the purpose of this plan, a more generalized approach to defensibility has been adopted to help identify areas of the District where structure defensibility may be challenging. In this analysis, defensibility has been defined as a function of both wildfire hazard (i.e. flame length) and fireline production rate criteria. Fireline production rate is based on how quickly firefighters can establish a fireline given various vegetative fuel types. Generally, grasses and low brush have faster fireline production rates than do heavy brush or timber-based fuel models.

Table 9 summarizes the matrix used to determine how fireline production rates and wildfire hazard combine to create a defensibility potential. The results of the analysis across the District are illustrated in Figure 27. In general, the higher the hazard class and the slower the fireline construction rate, the lower the defensibility. A "Low Defensibility" rating means that the location is considered to be relatively more difficult to defend than a "High Defensibility" rating.

Table 9. Defensibility Matrix

Defensibility Potential			
Wildfire Hazard (i.e. flame length)	**Fireline Production Rate**		
	Slow	Medium	Fast
Low	**Medium**	**High**	**High**
Moderate	**Low**	**Medium**	**Medium**
High	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**
Very High	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**

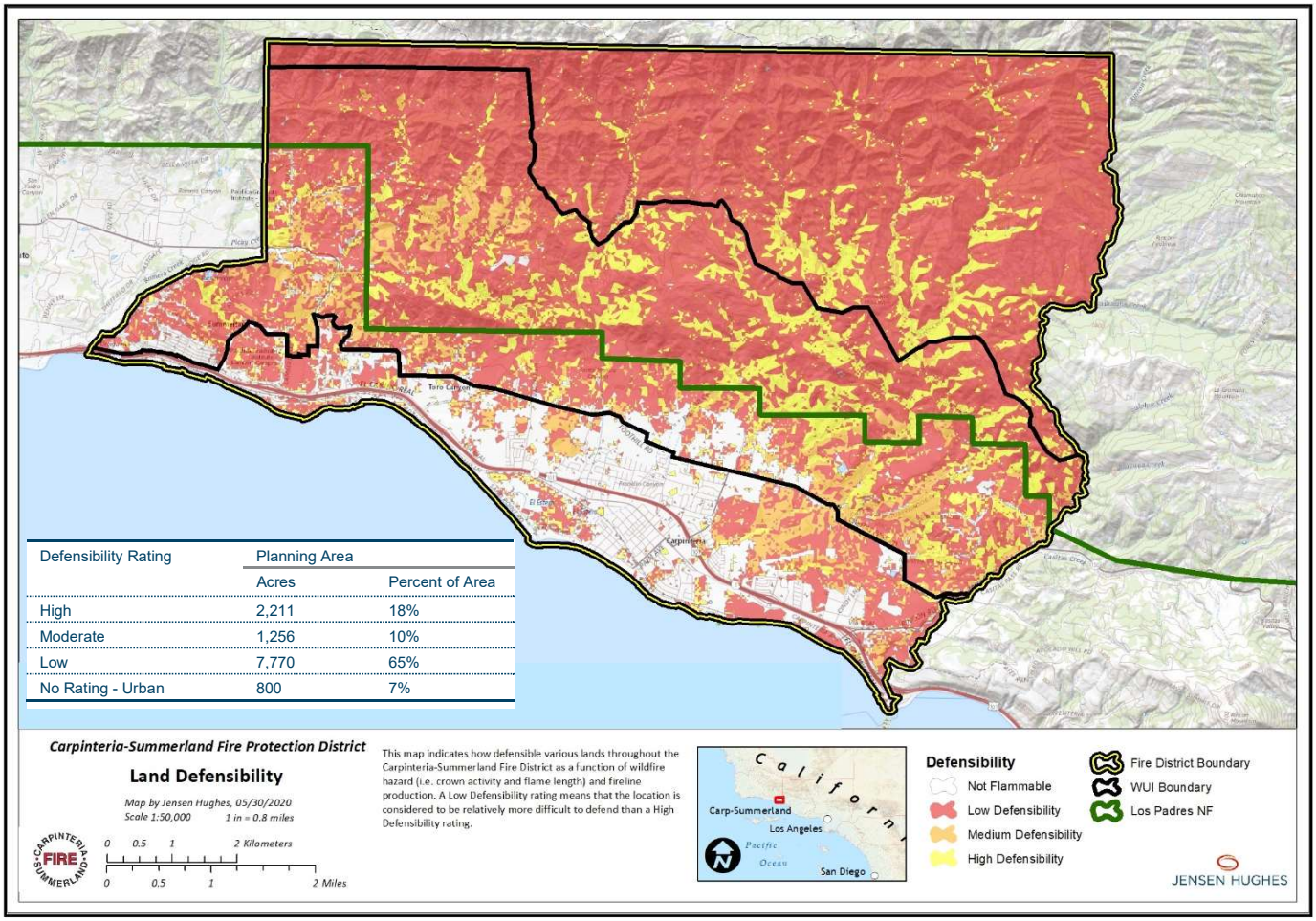


Figure 27. Defensibility rating across Project Area.

***Important Note**: Property owners and other Stakeholders should recognize that locations classified as having "Not Flammable/Non-Combustible" of having a High Potential of being defendable during a wildfire are still at risk of damage or destruction. Past wildfires in the area have damaged and destroyed structures even in more moderate burning conditions. For example, in Gobernador Canyon, where the Defensibility analysis indicates moderate to high defensible, substantial structure loss still occurred in the area. This could have been a result of many other factors such as the extreme conditions of the Thomas Fire (See Section 5.5 Ember analysis), structural hardening deficiencies, overwhelmed firefighting resources, etc. Ultimately, maintaining good defensible space and appropriate structural hardening techniques will provide the best chances for a structure to survive a wildfire than its "Defensibility" classification alone.*

5.5 EMBER EXPOSURE ZONES

Embers constitute one of the greatest threats to homes and other structures as they may be carried for long distances ahead of the main fire front and land in and ignite receptive fuel beds in and around structures. Fire modeling was used to evaluate the potential ember exposure of specific locations given offshore Sundowner winds. Fires not occurring under extreme winds tend to burn at lower fire intensity, leading to fewer firebrands produced and shorter transport distances when compared to stronger offshore winds.

The MAXSPOT output of FlamMap modeled the maximum distances that a firebrand could travel given a 60-mph wind blowing from the northeast (the mean wind speed observed by several local RAWS during historic loss fires). While FlamMap is the best available science for fire modeling, it does have limitations when it comes

to evaluating shrub-dominated systems such as chaparral shrublands. A limitation of this model is that it uses spotting distances from shrubs based on a surface fire and not a crown fire. This limitation underrepresents ember exposure as presented in Figure 28. For this reason, a relative probability scale is utilized to quantify ember exposure; probabilities are relative to each other, but not necessarily a true probability that a location will be exposed to embers during a fire. For example, a 75% probability of exposure to embers is approximately three times more likely to be exposed than a 25% probability location.

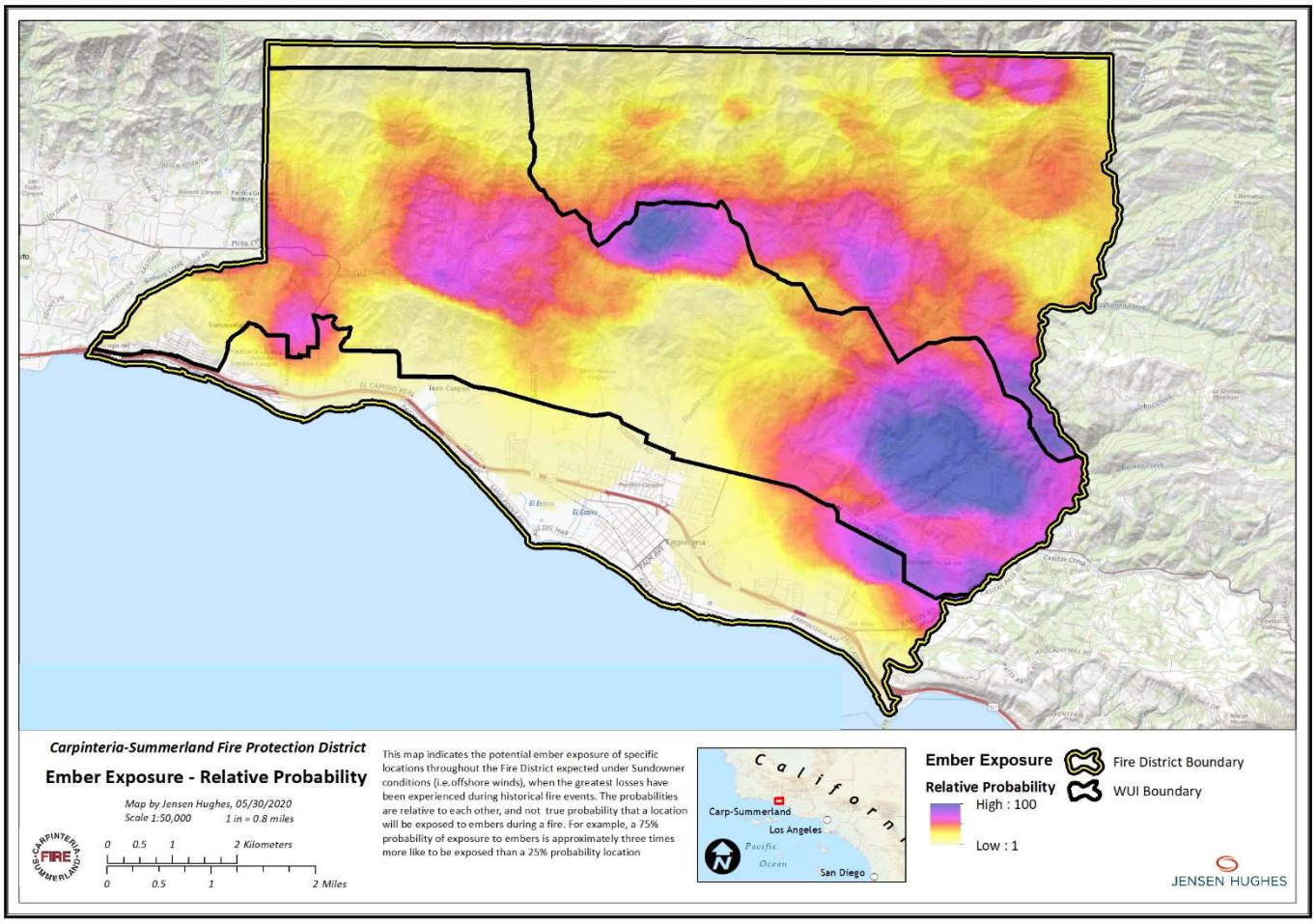


Figure 28. Ember exposure probability across Project Area.

To develop the Ember Exposure map (Figure 28), the maximum spotting distance of each location (i.e. pixel) on the digital landscape was determined from FlamMap using a 60-mph northeast wind and a “dry” fuel moisture scenario (i.e., 3, 4, 5, 30, 60 percent). The spotting distance is how far an ember could travel from the given location (pixel). Using the outputs from FlamMap, each pixel on the landscape was buffered in ArcGIS to represent the maximum spotting distance. For example, a pixel (i.e., ember source location) with a 300-foot MAXSPOT distance was buffered 300 feet in all directions from the center of the pixel. This creates a circle on the digital landscape with a 300-foot radius. When all pixels on the landscape are buffered, the outcome is a series of overlapping circles.

The number of overlapping circles co-located at a point on the landscape is then calculated and evaluated against other points on the landscape to establish the relative intensity of the number of possible ember sources that can provide an ember to that location. This relative intensity is represented by a probability; the range of potential values was normalized to a probability between >0 and <100. This range reflects that no location is

immune to possible ember exposure because of the nature of ember cast, and no location is guaranteed to receive an ember because of the variability and uncertainties of fire. Thus, the probability of a parcel being exposed to embers is from greater than 0% to just less than 100%.

NOTE: It is important to recognize that it only takes a single ember to create a spot fire; therefore, areas characterized by Low Probability of Ember Exposure are still at risk during a wildfire, and mitigation measures can reduce the probability of ignition and spread. However, areas of higher exposure probability are more likely to receive more embers, increasing the potential for ignition.

5.6 SAFE SEPARATION DISTANCE FOR FIREFIGHTING

While the Ember Exposure and Defensibility analyses both give an indication of how safe a location is for firefighters and civilians to defend a structure, it is not a quantitative assessment based on the most current literature focused on wildfire life safety. Defensible space helps separate structures from being ignited by either direct flame contact or radiative and convective heat, but it is not necessarily a true representation of a safe space for firefighters to engage in structure protection.

Key to firefighter safety in a wildfire incident is maintaining an appropriate distance from a wildfire such that thermal injury can be minimized. This distance is referred to as Safe Separation Distance (SSD), where the area that meets the SSD requirements is called a safety zone. The SSD is based on injury thresholds due to direct exposure of the epidermis to thermal radiation. That is, pain due to heat exposure occurs at about 111° F, with first degree burns at 118° F, second degree burns at 131° F, and third degree burns at 162° F (ASTM C1055, 1997). (Note: these temperatures are skin temperature, not air temperature.) As a reference, vegetative fuels ignite at approximately 500° F, with peak burning temperatures exceeding temperatures of 1,800° F.

The SSD analysis has been based on research of post-wildfire injuries and experiments at Missoula Technology and Development Center (Butler 2014), and include slope, burning conditions (to account for factors such as vegetation type, drought, or presence of beetle kill), and wind. (Additional information is available at https://www.firelab.org/project/firefighter-safety).

The equation to calculate SSD is:

$$SSD = 8 * \Delta * Vegetation\ Height$$

Where,

Δ is the slope/wind factor, as determined by Table 10

Table 10. Safe Separation Distance Slope-Wind Factor, Δ (Butler 2014)

Wind (mph)	*Slope-Wind Factor, Δ*				Burning Conditions
	Slope (%)				
	0	**15**	**30**	**>40**	
0	0.8	1	1	2	Low
	1	1	1.5	2	Moderate
	1	1.5	1.5	3	Extreme
10	1.5	2	3	4	Low
	2	2	4	6	Moderate
	2	2.5	5	6	Extreme
>20	2.5	3	4	6	Low
	3	3	5	7	Moderate
	3	4	5	10	Extreme

For example, a 10-mph wind, 15 percent slope, Extreme conditions (97th percentile), and 3-feet tall vegetation would require an SSD of 60 feet (8 x 2.5 x 3 = 60 feet) for a safety zone of 0.25 acres. These distances are estimated for only one firefighter and do not include firefighting equipment.

Note: Vegetation height must either be estimated on site through observations or acquired through remote sensing, with Light Detection and Ranging (Lidar) data. As of June 2017, no known Lidar data has been acquired for the Planning Area. However, the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) has acquired Lidar data in 2009, 2010, and 2011 for the Mission Canyon area of Santa Barbara. Using this data, UCSB developed a Vegetation Height Model at 1-meter spatial resolution (i.e., the pixels are 1-meter by 1-meter square). Data from Mission Canyon serves as a good proxy for the Planning Area since the vegetation type (chaparral and oak woodlands), topography, and general building age distribution and architecture are similar.

Based on the vegetation height model data and County parcel data, SSD across the Mission/Rattlesnake Canyon area was determined for the worst-case scenario. From the results, approximately 38 parcels (<1%) would need an SSD of 100 to 200 feet, 94 parcels (<1%) would need 200 to 300 feet, and 13,292 parcels (99%) would need 300 feet or greater SSD. Figure 29 depicts the number of parcels in each mean SSD class.

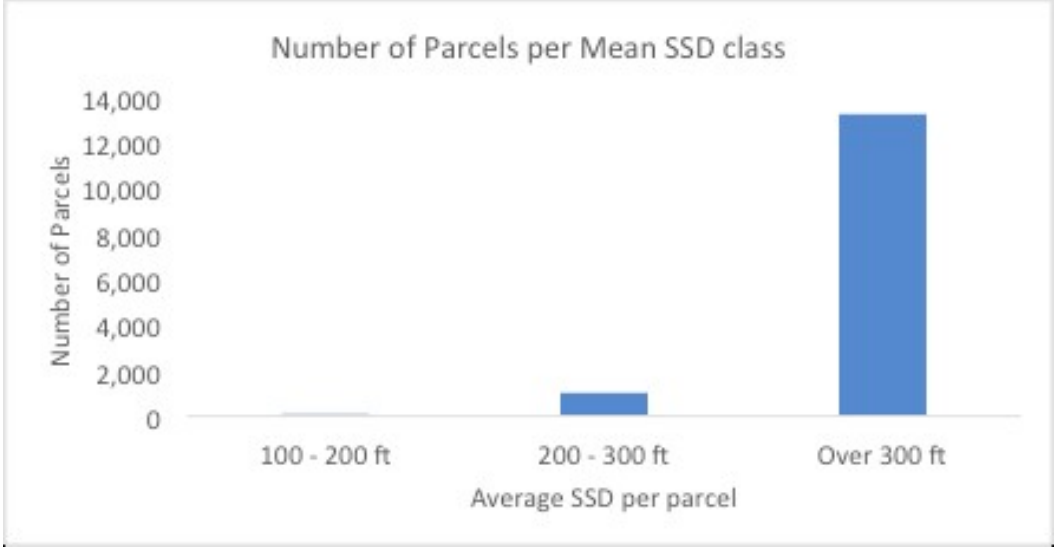


Figure 29. Mean Safe Separation Distances (SSDs) per Parcel in Mission Canyon study

The high SSD values illustrate that under extreme conditions (e.g. Sundowner wind event), it is not considered reasonable or prudent for homeowners or firefighters to try to defend homes from wildfires. Vegetation modification along driveways and roads, along with structural hardening should be considered the main methods for facilitating life safety.

Ultimately, the application of the SSD model in Mission Canyon provides an example of where the State recommended 100-foot defensible space clearance would not appear to provide adequate SSD for firefighters or property owners. This is critical to highlight, as other recent studies have suggested that any clearance greater than 60 feet would not increase the probability of home survival in a wildfire. These studies, however, only considered the role of proximate vegetative cover in relationship to home survival. They did not consider the potential benefit of increased space to facilitate human intervention in defending a home, or the burning conditions at the time of the fire. Thus, they should not be used as guidelines for whether a home can be considered defensible during a fire event.

5.7 FIRE RUN DAMAGE POTENTIAL

Fire damage estimates can be difficult to accurately determine as the variables that influence fire damage are difficult to quantify. These variables can include the availability of firefighting resources, the time of day of the fire, weather conditions, defensible space, building standards and the age of structures. These factors among others will influence the level of damage a community could experience from a wildfire. For this CWPP, a simplified methodology is used to quantify the potential monetary damages which could be anticipated from a wildfire starting within or immediately adjacent to the District. Four specific ignition locations and weather scenarios are used to generalize potential fire damage.

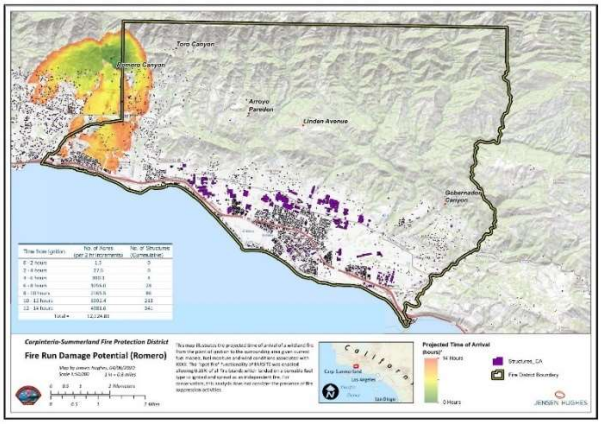
The four ignition locations used in this assessment have their points of origin near:

1. ***Romero Canyon***, north of Bella Vista Drive in the community of Montecito
2. ***Toro Canyon***, north of Viola Lane near the intersection with Toro Canyon Creek
3. ***Arroyo Paredon***, north of Carpinteria along Toro Canyon Park Road
4. ***Gobernador Canyon*** on an east facing slope just below the primary ridgeline.

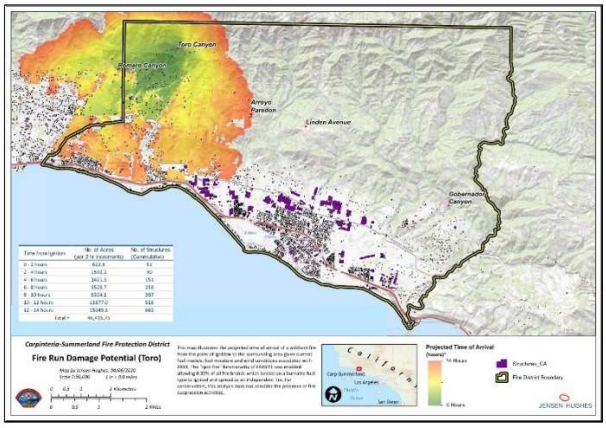
Three weather scenarios were used for the fire modeling simulations using FlamMap.

+ The Romero Canyon simulation used weather data associated with the 2008 Tea Fire in Montecito.
+ The Toro Canyon and Arroyo Paredon simulations used data from the Casitas RAWS between December 4-6, 2017 during the Thomas Fire.
+ The Gobernador Canyon simulation used a generic moderate offshore wind common to the Santa Barbara front country during the fall fire season. Winds used in this simulation were predominately offshore at 15-20 mph.

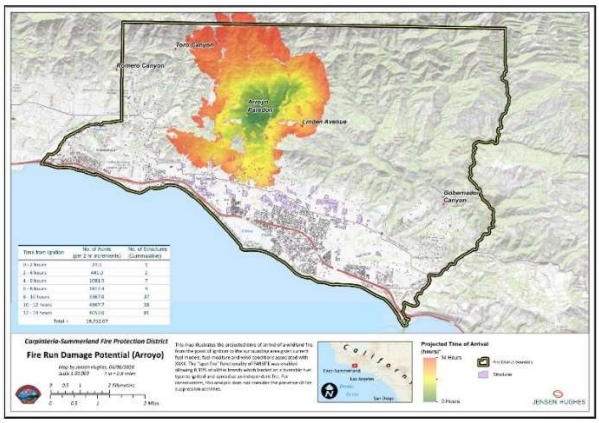
Figure 30 display the spatial extent of the four simulated fires.



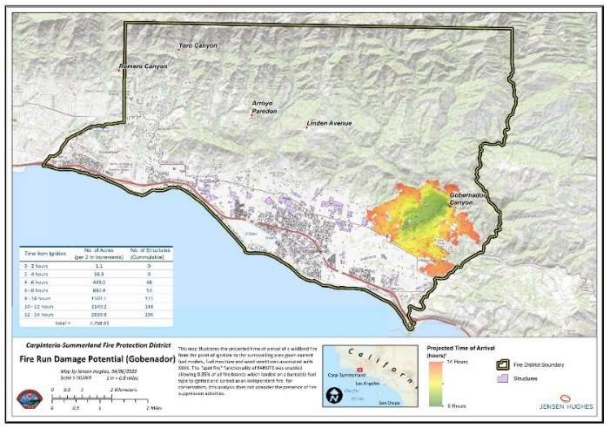
Romero Canyon



Toro Canyon



Arroyo Paredon Canyon



Gobenador Canyon

Figure 30. Fire Run Damage Potential based on Four Representative Ignition Source Locations

To determine a potential fire damage value for each of the four simulated fires, several assumptions were made. These assumptions are as follows:

- Structure data obtained from the District's GIS library is robust and represents only primary residents and businesses. The data does not include locations of outbuildings.
- Structures within the simulated fire perimeter are assumed damaged in the following breakdown:
  - 25% of the structures are destroyed, with a total loss of value.
  - 50% of the structures have partial damage, losing 50% of the structure's value.
  - 25% of the structures are undamaged, with no loss in value.
- The median home price obtained from Zillow for Summerland is assumed to be $1,543,000, while median home prices in Carpinteria are assumed at $893,000. Values used to determine potential structure losses for the Toro Canyon and Romero Canyon ignition points use the Summerland home prices, while the Gobernador and Arroyo Paredon ignition points use the Carpinteria home prices. These values are applied to all structures impacted by the modeled fires (www.zillow.com, accessed April 20, 2020).
- No attempt is made to capture the value of businesses or other non-residential values within the modeled fire perimeters.
- Loss of natural resource value or post-fire damage assessments are not included.
- Fires are unsuppressed during the 14-hour simulation period.

GIS was used to overlay the final perimeters of the modeled fires on the Planning Area.

Table 11 presents the number of structures within the Fire District that would fall within the representative fire perimeters. The table also captures the final fire size of the simulated fires and the potential total financial loss.

Table 11. Estimated Financial Loss Due to Representative Wildfires in the District

Simulation Name	Final Fire Size (acres)	Total Structures within the Fire District	Total Potential Wildfire Damage
Romero Canyon	12,124	173	$133,469,500
Toro Canyon	46,415	512	$395,008,000
Arroyo Paredon	19,752	81	$35,720,000
Gobernador Canyon	7,751	196	$87,514,000

5.8 STRUCTURE VULNERABILITY

From 2004 – 2019, the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) estimates that on average approximately 2,593 structures per year are lost due to wildfires across the United States with more than half of these losses as primary residences (www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/intelligence/intelligence.htm. 4 September 2020). In 2019 alone, wildfire destroyed 569 structures in California.

Research has shown repeatedly that the main reason for structure loss during a wildfire is due to the ignitability of the structure itself, which is not always associated with large, high intensity fires. Low intensity fires can destroy structures that are highly ignitable while structures with low ignitibility can survive high intensity fires (Cohen, 2000).

Wildfires can ignite structures in numerous pathways. These pathways depend on a variety of characteristics found in the WUI, examples include:

+ **Adjacent wildland open space** – fuels, terrain, weather, and fire's influence on itself
+ **Community** – housing density, zoning, separation distance, and physical barriers
+ **Structure** – exterior structure construction material, structure design, site location (e.g., mid-slope, hilltop), structure maintenance, and heat sources (e.g., landscaping, flammable exposures) within 100-200 feet

The risk of a structure's ignition is a direct result of the thermal exposure by wildfire, and the vulnerability or ignitability of the structure (i.e. building materials and construction). Structures ignite in three ways:

+ **Convection** – Is the transfer of heat by the movement of rising hot air or gasses. Convective heat tends to rise – visually observed as flames and smoke columns. Convection lifts firebrands into the sky. Flames can overwhelm a structure by direct flame impingement, which could be a result of inadequate spacing of structures, lack of defensible space, and/or extreme fire behavior.
+ **Radiation** – Heat energy is released in all directions from a burning object (the same way the sun heats the earth). If exposed combustible structural elements reach their ignition temperature, a structure can ignite. Nearby burning structures can radiate heat and ignite other structures in close proximity, moving the fire from structure to structure. The potential for ignition is greatly reduced as space between structure and fuel (e.g., wildland and urban) is increased.
+ **Burning Embers** – Burning embers include flammable material that detach from the main fire front, get carried by strong convection drafts and/or winds to receptive fuel down wind. Wildfires can produce hundreds to thousands of burning embers that can be carried very long distances by winds.

Portions of the CSFPD north of Highway 192 are especially vulnerable to wildfires due to their proximity to wildland vegetation and to the Santa Ynez Mountains/Los Padres National Forest. However, structures well south of Highway 192 are also vulnerable due to firebrands that can be carried downwind up to 1 mile or more into receptive fuels south of the highway. Receptive fuel beds can include ornamental landscaping, dead vegetation, litter, debris build up in rain gutters, mulch beds, etc. Enclaves, islands, and riparian corridors of wildland vegetation, and ornamental vegetation are also interspersed with structures and subdivisions throughout the community. These create significant opportunities for wildfires to ignite, establish, and destroy structures.

Vulnerable portions of a structure that can contribute to ignition during a wildfire include:

+ Roofing – Roof construction and maintenance has been a key factor in structure loss in many fires. It is not just the type of roofing material, but also the design, construction details, the condition of the material, and whether the roof is clear of burnable material (e.g., pine needles and other debris).
+ Garages – Garages with gaps at the top, bottom and edges of doors allow firebrands to enter. Oftentimes garages contain combustible materials that can enhance ignition potential. Garages usually have vents at various locations, especially if they contain gas furnaces or hot water heaters. These vents can be easy entry points for embers.
+ Siding – Combustible siding can provide a pathway for flames to reach vulnerable portions of a structure, such as the eaves or windows. Siding needs a source of ignition, which in many cases includes vegetation, wooden decks, and fences, or stacked firewood or other combustible material in close proximity to a structure. This can provide a heat source that can ignite siding.
+ Vents – Soffit vents in the eaves are an easy entry point for wind-driven burning embers during a wildfire. Attic fires are not easily detected from the outside, and structures have been lost when fire personnel have left the scene unaware that a fire has ignited within the attic.
+ Windows – Unprotected and inadequate windows can be another major entry point for fire. Windows broken by airborne materials or cracked by thermal expansion during a wildfire ignite materials in the structure through radiation, convection, and/or firebrands.
+ Nooks and Crannies – Little grooves, inside corners, and roof valleys all become areas where flammable debris (e.g., pine needles, bird's nests) have collected over time. Burning embers can land on this debris, igniting it. These areas can also be a collection point for multiple embers which creates a larger ignition threat to the underlying material.
+ Crawlspace Vents – If not adequately screened, these areas, not just under a structure but also under decks and other attachments, are difficult to protect. Much like vents in the attic, firebrands enter these areas and combustible material underneath a structure can ignite.
+ Wood Fences – Firefighters have observed that wood fences act as a fuel source that can carry fire to a structure. Fences when attached to homes present a threat to the structure.
+ Wood Decks – Decks act as a source of fuel that is attached or directly adjacent to structures. When ignited by wildfire the radiant and convective heat output can ignite structures. In addition, most decks are adjacent to large windows or glass sliders and the heat from a deck fire can cause the glass to fail allowing the wildfire to enter a structure.

+ Landscape Vegetation/Debris – Flammable landscaping and/or combustible items such as firewood or debris piled in close proximity to the house. As a result, structures are more susceptible to ignition when exposed to significant radiant and convective heat from burning material.

+ Defensible space is the space between a structure and the wildland or neighboring structure that, under normal conditions, creates a sufficient buffer that modifies the spread of a wildfire to a structure. Defensible space can protect a structure from direct flame impingement, radiant heat, and reduce the number of burning embers and is essential for structure survivability during wildfires.

As part of the development of the 2013 CWPP, an assessment of generalized "neighborhood risk" was conducted by the Fire District. The assessment consisted of a relative risk ranking system based on the combination of a variety of factors: fire hazards, structure, access (ingress & egress), infrastructure, wildfire occurrence and topography. The results of this assessment are presented in Table 12. Neighborhood Risk Assessment Survey (2013 CSFPD CWPP).

Table 12. Neighborhood Risk Assessment Survey (2013 CSFPD CWPP)

*NEIGHBORHOOD RISK ASSESSMENT SURVEY **							
Community at Risk:	Fire Hazard Severity Zone	Fire Threat	Survivability				
			Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
West District Toro / Ladera / Hidden Valley, etc	Very High	Moderate to Very High	6.70%	33.30%	20.00%	40.00%	0.00%
Toro Canyon Torito, Toro Canyon Park	Very High	Very High to Extreme	6.30%	31.30%	31.30%	25.00%	6.30%
Foothill Corridor Santa Monica, Cravens, Arriba, Montvalmar, etc	Moderate to Very High	Moderate to High	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Shepard Mesa / Gobernador East of Foothill, Lillingston, Casitas Pass Rd. etc	Moderate to High	Non-fuel (Ag.) to Very High	25.00%	55.00%	5.05%	10.00%	5.00%

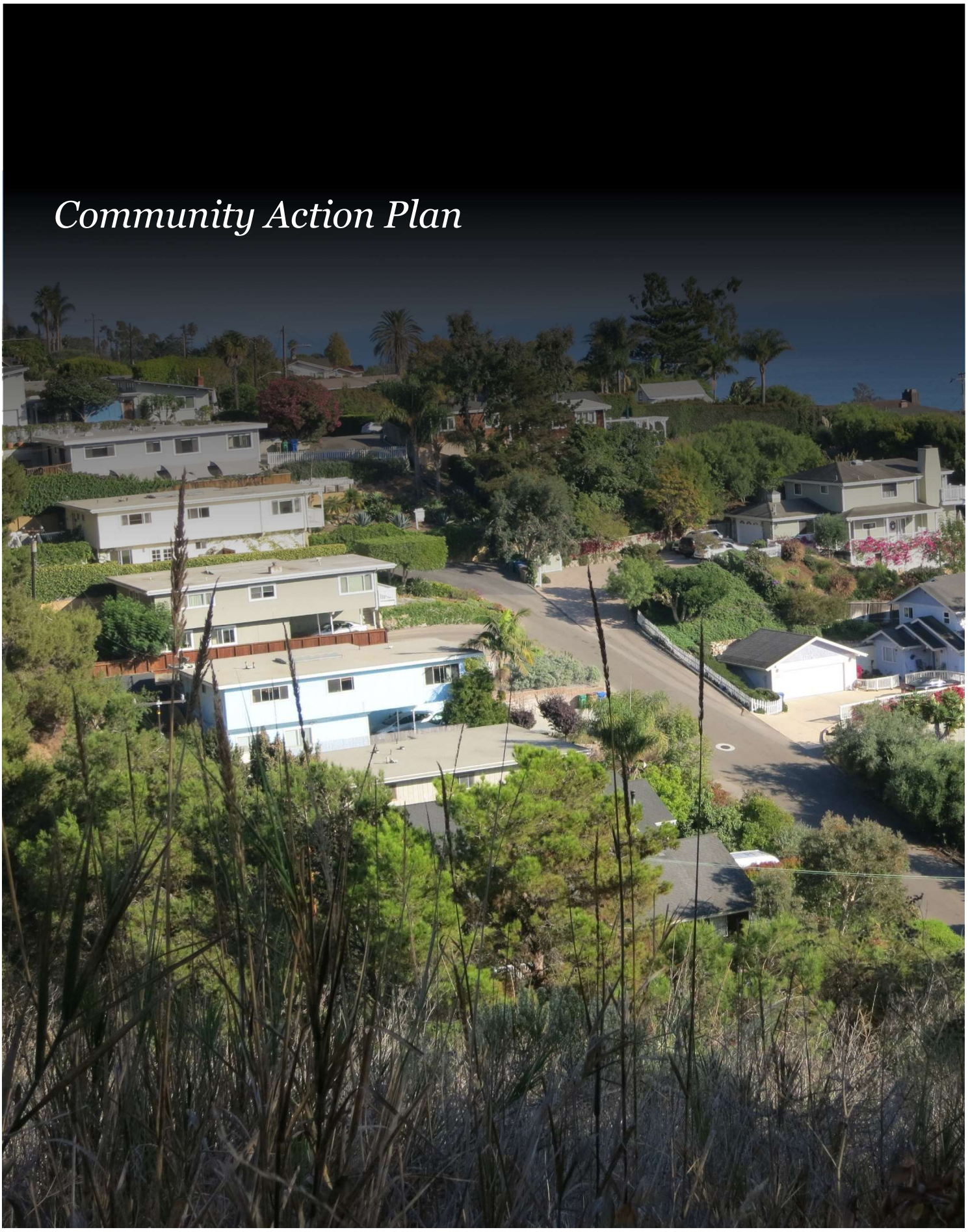
** This data was derived from results of Risk Assessment survey using a numerical ranking to fuel hazards, structure, access (ingress & egress), infrastructure, and wildfire occurrence and topography as the evaluation criteria. The Fire Hazard Severity Zone and Fire Threat data is from CALFIRE*

As indicated in Table 12. Neighborhood Risk Assessment Survey (2013 CSFPD CWPP), the western part of the Fire District – Toro Canyon, Ladera, Torito, East Valley and Hidden Valley – were highlighted as having a relatively high risk to wildfire threats (Carpinteria Summerland Fire Protection District, 2013). While this assessment is not an accurate predictor of the survivability of individual structures, it can be used as a general indicator of the wildfire risk that exists in each community.

Wildfire will continue to threaten the communities within Carpinteria-Summerland despite all efforts to prevent it from occurring. However, stakeholders can and should take proactive measures to mitigate this threat. Current

land use planning, zoning regulations, and codes adopted by the State of California and the CSFPD provide the regulatory basis for preparedness, but these alone will not protect life safety and the district's values.

Community Action Plan



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6.0 Community Action Plan

While wildfires are part of the natural landscape and cannot be completely eliminated, their devastating impacts to community assets, environment, social infrastructure and local economies can be reduced through the collective action of all Stakeholders, both government and non-government. As wildfires have been increasing in frequency, scale and severity over the past two decades, traditional approaches to mitigating wildfire risk alone – e.g. government policies, programs, planning codes, zoning regulations and firefighting operations, vegetation management – are no longer sufficient. The complexity and breadth of impacts highlight the need to take a more comprehensive and proactive approach to managing those risks. Resiliency to wildfires means engaging and collaborating across the "whole" community across all scales and sectors to more holistically build individual and community-level capacities to prevent/mitigate, prepare, respond to and recovery from a wildfire incident.

Based on the results of the analyses described in Chapter 5.0, a Community Action Plan has been developed to help mitigate the hazards and risks of wildfires in the District over the next 5-10 years. The following sections describe a variety of these priority activities and action items including community education, emergency planning, protection of assets, structural hardening, public communication systems, fuels management strategy, and evacuation preparedness.

6.1 COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS AND PROGRAMS

Community collaboration and engagement is central to any effective emergency preparedness program. The challenge for Carpinteria-Summerland and other communities in the Central Coast is how to engage the "whole" community to effect change at the individual and community level in a locally relevant and sustainable way. Communicating accurate and timely information before, during and after a wildfire is a challenge that these communities are addressing through a variety of programs before an event escalates.

The following is a list of preparedness actions and measures at the District, County and Regional levels.

6.1.1 District | Community Programs

+ **Ready! Set! Go!**

  This program developed was through cooperation of numerous California Fire Service Agencies that includes information for defensible space, home hardening, preparing families, and checklists to help residents prepare before a wildfire effects their community. Available at the District's website at https://www.carpfire.com/ready-set-go-carpinteria-summerland

+ **Fire Danger Ratings**

  Residents can monitor fire danger conditions on the Santa Barbara County Fire department website, https://www.sbcfire.com/fire-danger-status-information. Understanding current fire danger can help residents react appropriately when notified of an emerging fire situation.



+ **Emergency Preparedness | Carpinteria City**

  The emergency preparedness link on the City of Carpinteria website has information for all types of emergencies,https://carpinteria.ca.us/local-info/emergency-preparedness/

  - **Don't Panic Prepare**

Included in Carpinteria's Emergency Preparedness information is a link to 'Don't Panic Prepare'. This is a public education and awareness program designed to increase emergency preparedness at home, work and school for Carpinteria residents. The program features customizable emergency preparedness training.

https://carpinteria.ca.us/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Dont-Panic-English.pdf

+ **Emergency Preparedness | Community of Summerland**

Wildfire and other emergency information for Summerland is generally combined with Carpinteria City and serviced by the CSFPD. The Summerland fire station receives assistance from both the Carpinteria and Montecito Stations.

+ **Summerland Community Plan – 2016**

The Plan Area totals 907 acres; bordered by Ortega Ridge Road on the west, the Montecito Planning Area on the north, Padaro Lane and the Toro Canyon Planning Area on the east, and the Pacific Ocean on the south. It is situated within the Coastal Zone with the exception of a residential enclave along Ortega Ridge Road which is located in the inland area.

+ **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)**

Community Emergency Response Training (CERT) a 36-hour course designed for the average citizen so that they can be of help to their neighborhood or business where they work in times of a disaster. Carpinteria CERT is a "Partnership with the City of Carpinteria, the Santa Barbara County Sheriffs, and the Fire District." CSFPD supports and encourages local citizens to participate in and learn essential emergency procedures to enhance emergency response by local public agencies through citizen preparedness. https://carpinteria.ca.us/local-info/emergency-preparedness/cert/. ***Note: September 2020 update – all CERT Training has been cancelled until further notice***

+ **Community Chipping Program**



Unmaintained yards and ornamental vegetation can represent a significant threat to homes and families during a wildfire. The community chipping program proactively assists neighborhoods with their hazard fuels reduction work. Fire District personnel provide help in the chipping equipment operation in a coordinated fashion with different areas designated to receive help at a given timeframe. The chipping takes place after the community members have their fuels/vegetation and cut and ready. There are avenues to assist vulnerable populations in need of help in the clearance step as well. Preseason work to maintain residential and roadside defensible space is imperative.

+ **Fire Safety Trailer Program**

This program focused on 3rd grade students, taught by CSFPD firefighters. This program educates elementary school children about home fire safety and fire prevention, as well as emergency preparedness for disasters.

+ **Are You Prepared?**

This one-page document summarizes important steps for an emergency situation provided by the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire District (https://s3.amazonaws.com/siteninja/site-ninja1-com/1418949940/original/Emergency-vert.jpg

Are You Prepared to Take Action during an Emergency?

During an emergency, local officials are the best source of information when determining whether to evacuate or shelter-in-place. Individuals are encouraged to prepare for emergencies ahead of time to ensure their household is ready to respond when the time comes.

Alerts & Warnings

Alerts and warnings will be issued to the public based upon the immediacy of the threat and time allowed. Alerts and warnings may be issued via the following modes:

- **Reverse 911** Telephone notification system – all landline phone numbers are automatically registered – individuals can register their cell phone numbers at http://sbsheriff.org/reverse911.html
- **Nixle** Individuals can register to receive emergency alerts via text or email from the City of Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department, the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District and other agencies at https://local.nixle.com/agency_search/
- **Local media**
- **Emergency vehicle lights, sirens and loudspeakers**
- **Door-to-door communications**

Evacuation

If individuals are directed to evacuate, officials will determine evacuation routes based on a number of factors related to the incident. Some factors may include the location of the incident, the type of incident and current weather conditions. Because these factors are specific to each incident, is it important to follow direction given by emergency officials. During some emergencies, roadways may be inaccessible or may not be safe. Residents should be prepared to evacuate by alternate means, such as by foot, bike, etc.

Shelter-in-Place

Officials may ask the public to protect themselves by staying inside their homes, cars and offices during an emergency. Incidents involving chemical releases or other hazardous materials could cause a wide range of serious injuries from exposure to vapors, fumes and smoke. Residents should be prepared to stay inside until officials advise that it is safe to go outside.

Preparedness

All residents are encouraged to take steps to increase their personal preparedness before disaster strikes. The following actions are recommended:

- **Make a Plan** Identify how you will get to a safe place, how you will contact members of your household if you are separated, what you will do in different situations, etc.
- **Build a Kit** Assemble an emergency supplies kit that contains a 3-5 day supply of items that may be needed in an emergency, such as water, food, flashlight, batteries, medications, etc.
- **Be Informed** Know what threats and hazards exist in the community and identify appropriate actions you can take before, during and after an emergency.

Remember: *If you have any specialized needs or may require transportation assistance, you should add these elements to your personal emergency plan. Do not rely on outside resources that may not be available. Emergency resources will be available on a priority basis only.*

For more information on personal preparedness, including guides and templates, visit www.Ready.gov or www.ci.carpinteria.ca.us/emergency_preparedness/.

6.1.2 County | Regional Programs

+ **American Red Cross of Central California**

  The Central California Region Chapter of the American Red Cross seeks to help people prevent, prepare for, and respond to natural and human-caused disasters through the immediate mobilization of people and resources and the provision of community, workplace, and school-based training. In addition to disaster relief, the Region delivers Community-Disaster Education, First Aid/CPR, and other types of life-saving health & safety training to thousands of people across our region to help people prevent, prepare, and respond to emergencies. American Red Cross of Central California for Santa Barbara County's website is available at https://www.redcross.org/local/california/central-california/about-us.html and the Santa Barbara County Red Cross Facebook page is available at www.facebook.com/RedcrossSantabarbaraCounty.

+ **Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management (SBCOEM)**

  This department is within the County Executive Office and is responsible for emergency planning and coordination for the Santa Barbara Operational Area. OEM is responsible for emergency planning and coordination among the Santa Barbara Operational Area entities.

  OEM has an emergency management plan that addresses natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies within the Santa Barbara Operational Area. The Plan does not address normal day-to-day emergencies or the well-established and routine procedures used in coping with such emergencies, but the operational concepts reflected in this plan focus on potential large-scale disasters that can generate unique situations requiring unusual emergency responses. A copy of this plan is available at https://www.countyofsb.org/uploadedFiles/ceo/OEM/Docs/OEM_EMP_Final-2013.pdf

+ **Ready**

  Launched in February 2003, Ready is a National public service campaign designed to educate and empower the American people to prepare for, respond to and mitigate emergencies, including natural and man-made disasters. The goal of the campaign is to promote preparedness through public involvement. The program can be found on Carpinteria City's homepage and has a section dedicated specifically to help people prepare for wildfire. https://www.ready.gov/wildfires

+ **Santa Barbara Fire Safe Council**

  The Santa Barbara County Fire Safe Council is a non-profit community organization formed in 1997. The Santa Barbara County Fire Safe Council provides education, evacuation planning, community vegetation management projects, fund raising, and neighborhood assistance. Additional information is available at https://sbfiresafecouncil.org/

+ **Santa Barbara Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)**

  ARES is part of the Amateur Radio Relay League's (ARRL) extensive volunteer field organization dedicated to public service. The Santa Barbara ARES is comprised of local amateur radio operators who volunteer to provide a resource of trained operators for reliable primary or secondary communications links for governmental agencies and non-profit organizations. Every licensed amateur, regardless of membership in the ARRL or any other organization, is eligible for membership in ARES. Additional information is available at www.sbarc.org/ares-net

+ **Equine Assistance and Evacuation**

  The Santa Barbara Equine Assistance and Evacuation Team assists all Santa Barbara County emergency responding agencies and large animal owners in the evacuation, temporary care and sheltering of large animals in time of fire, flood, earthquake and other disasters or accidents. Volunteers are trained and

registered Disaster Service Workers under the Office of Emergency Services in California. SB Equine Evac provides education and demonstrations for many local public events, agencies and organizations. Additional information is available at http://sbequineevac.org/home.

+ **Santa Barbara Humane Society**

Since 1887, the Santa Barbara Human Society has provided service to people and animal populations of Santa Barbara County. The Humane Society occupies a five-acre site midway between Carpinteria and Gaviota, serving the community with a shelter, animal adoption services, a spay and neuter clinic, humane education center, boarding kennels, large animal holding center and corral, and inspection and rescue services. Additional information is available at http://sbhumanesociety.org.

+ **Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS)**

During extremely hot, dry and/or windy weather conditions, power companies may need to turn off power to prevent wildfires. Called a Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS or "de-energization"), it could last multiple days in many areas. Santa Barbara County has a one-page document that discloses facts and preparation steps - https://383i9m2ggtjr2dk48ocq80at-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/PSPS-Preparedness-Fact-Sheet.en_.pdf

Southern California Edisom (SCE) is the primary power provider for Carpinteria and Summerland. Regarding PSPS they state the following: When there are potentially dangerous weather conditions in fire-prone areas, we may need to call a Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) event. Detailed information regarding the PSPS program and to sign up for PSPS alerts visit https://www.sce.com/wildfire/psps

6.2 AREA NOTIFICATION SYSTEMS

Operational Area (OA) coordination refers to the multi-agency coordination under the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management (SBCOEM) is the OA Coordinator of all agencies, organizations, and political subdivisions within the County's geographic jurisdiction). During an emergency their primary role is to facilitate priority setting, interagency cooperation, and the efficient sharing and flow of information and resources.

In 2019, SBCOEM led the development of a new mass public alert and notification tool to support bilingual emergency messaging. This tool, called the Mass Alerting Generator (MAG), translates content with local Spanish speakers The MAG not only allows SBCOEM Duty Officers and the Sheriff's ECC to alert and warn the public bilingually, but assures that verbiage and terminology is standardized and truly inclusive and culturally competent. This tool has been shared with Operational Area (OA) partners and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) to support bilingual communications statewide and within Santa Barbara County. MAG-generated messages are simple and direct and utilized in the SBCOEM public emergency alert systems.

+ **NIXLE**

The Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office advises all citizens to take emergency preparedness action by ensuring direct correspondence via the Nixle alert system. Press releases and other important emergency information come directly to people via text or e-mail Sign up instructions are on the County Sherriff website http://www.sbsheriff.org/home/emergency-notifications/

For your convenience, instructions also shown below in colored box:

> For help, reply **HELP** to 888777. To cancel, reply **STOP** to 888777. No charge but Msg & Data rates may apply. Msg freq varies. Info: **nixle.com**. AT&T, T-Mobile®, Sprint, Verizon Wireless & most carriers supported. Support: **support@nixle.com**

+ **Aware and Prepare: Santa Barbara County Sherriff**

With Santa Barbara County's long history of major wildfires, it is vitally important that all community members can be warned and kept informed. The Aware and Prepare system is a tool to provide timely and accurate information to the public. Through Aware and Prepare, members can be alerted by landline, cell phone and email. Every resident of Santa Barbara County should be signed up to receive important Aware and Prepare Emergency Notifications available at the following link: https://www.sbsheriff.org/?s=aware+and+prepare

+ **Red Flag Warning Text Alerts** *(included with Nixle)*

The Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management has partnered with local fire officials to create a text messaging system for local residents when a Red Flag Warning is issued in Santa Barbara County. Residents can simply text the word "redflag" to 888777. By receiving the message from emergency officials, residents in the high fire hazard areas can increase their awareness and vigilance.

+ **National Weather Service (NWS)**

The NWS transmits continuous weather information on 162.40, 162.475, and 162.55 MHz frequencies. NWS severe weather broadcasts are preceded with a 1050 Hz tone that activates weather monitor receivers equipped with decoders. The NWS can also access the National Warning System to announce severe weather information.

6.3 SOCIAL MEDIA AND MEDIA PROGRAMS

6.3.1 Social Media

The CSFPD is actively connected with social network programs including Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Local agencies use social media in an effort to keep stakeholders up to date on events, advisories, and alerts. Table 13 summarizes some of the primary social network links for emergency preparedness in the District and surrounding areas:

Table 13. Social Media and Media Programs

Source	*Weblink*
CSFPD Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/carpfire/
CSFPD Twitter	https://twitter.com/csfpd?lang=en
CSFPD Instagram	https://www.instagram.com/explore/locations/1015524289/carpinteria-summerland-fire-protection-district?hl=es
SB Co. FD Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/Santa-Barbara-County-Fire-Department-114819398545464/

SB Co. FD Twitter	https://twitter.com/sbcountyfire?lang=en
SB Co. Instagram	https://www.instagram.com/santabarbaracountyfire/?hl=en
SB Co. Sherriff Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/santabarbarasheriff/
SB Co. Sherriff Twitter	https://twitter.com/sbsheriff?lang=en
SB Co. Sherriff Instagram	https://www.instagram.com/santabarbaracountysheriff/?hl=en
Summerland CA Facebook	https://m.facebook.com/profile.php?id=108277989193471
City of Carpinteria Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/cityofcarpinteria/
Santa Barbara Co. Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/countyofsb/
Fire Weather Snooper	https://www.weather.gov/lox/fwmV3?wfo=lox&net=1,2

6.3.2 Radio Ready

During an emergency when the power is out and when critical and timely information must get out to the general public, the County Office of Emergency Management will utilize satellite equipment to regularly communicate with designated County radio stations that have generators and can continue to broadcast. The stations below will transmit this information over their airways in English or Spanish.

FM Stations:	AM Stations:
+ 88.3 KCLU NPR (South Coast)	+ 1490 KOSJ (South Coast)
+ 94.1 KOSJ (South Coast)	+ 1290 KZSB (South Coast)
+ 94.5 KSPE SPANISH (Countywide)	+ 1340 KCLU NPR (South Coast)
+ 99.9 KTYD (South Coast)	
+ 101.7 KLITE/KSBL (South Coast & Santa Ynez)	
+ 102.3 KCLU NPR (South Coast)	
+ 107.77 KIST SPANISH (Countywide)	

Even if other forms of communication (such as your television or computer) are inoperable, a hand-crank or battery radio is the most dependable and transportable way to get information. https://readysbc.org/storm-ready/radio-ready/

6.3.3 Public Access Television

The City operates a 24-hour Government Access Television Channel (GATV 21). The City will provide information to citizens via scrolled information on this channel and will direct viewers to tune into other local information sources, as appropriate, for more information.

6.4 PROTECTING VALUES

This section describes actions to enhance protection of the range of values in the CSFPD Planning Area.

6.4.1 Life Safety

The CSFPD's first priority is life safety of residents and first responders, with protection of property (e.g., homes, businesses, historic sites, infrastructure, etc) and the environment as second and third priorities, respectively.

6.4.1.1 Public Safety

As with any natural hazard, minimizing the risk of wildfire threats to human life and public safety necessitates a comprehensive approach from prevention and mitigation, to preparedness, response, and recovery. Collectively, the actions items described in this plan aim to help reduce the potential risk to human life – both in the public and private sectors. As a minimum, individual community members can become aware and actively engaged in understanding the various wildfire hazards and risks that may impact where they live and work, and take the necessary steps to prepare themselves, their homes and their family members to minimize their risk. The educational information and resources provide by the CSFPD and the County are available to aid individuals and community groups in this effort such as "Ready-Set-Go", "Are you Prepared?". See Section 6.1.1.

These informational materials cover the key concepts of fire life-safety for residents:

(1) Prevent ignition – Reducing ignition sources and fire hazards in and around your property

(2) Control ignition – In the event fire occurs, minimize the potential for fire spread and growth (e.g. structural hardening provisions, vegetation management, defensible space)

(3) Notification and Communication – Knowing and being familiar with public notifications systems and their limitations

(4) Evacuation – Be familiar with evacuation routes from your home and/or place of work; be familiar with any publicly available evacuation centers/shelter-in-place facilities (if provided); be prepared using Ready-Set-Go program

Oftentimes in wildfire situations, it is extremely unsafe and/or impossible for firefighters, let alone the general public, to safely defend structures. Therefore, structures and other values must be able to survive on their own. Fighting wildfires and protecting structures is extremely complex and dangerous. In most cases, it is advisable that the general public evacuate when directed to do so.

6.4.1.2 Firefighter Safety

There are many factors that affect the ability of firefighters to protect structures and other community assets. Firefighters arriving on scene quickly perform an assessment or "triage" to determine whether a structure or asset is safely defendable. Prior to engaging in structure protection activities, firefighters look for access and egress issues, whether a structure or improvement has characteristics of vulnerability, hazardous material issues, adequate water sources, adequate defensible space, and whether the defensible space provides them safe operational space. Often, the required 100-feet minimum defensible space may not be sufficient for firefighters to engage in structure defense safely (See Sections 5.4 and 5.6).

Although not tested, guidelines established for wildfire safety zones can enhance safe operational space for firefighters and the public in the WUI. However, the additional element of burning structures and other "non-native" fuels will significantly increase fire intensities that can threaten the life safety of firefighters and the public. An essential question related to firefighter safety is the required safe separation distance (SSD) to prevent thermal injury. SSD should be used as a decision-making tool when undertaking structure defense. Refer to Section 5.6 for details.

Although the assessment in Chapter 5 provides some guidance, an onsite consultation with Fire District personnel is recommended to determine whether the clearance around a structure or other improvement is sufficient to provide a safer working environment. Observations by firefighters along the Santa Barbara Front have indicated that flame lengths exceeding 70-feet can occur, suggesting that defensible space distances greater than 100-feet may be prudent.

6.4.2 Reducing Structure Ignitability

In the event of a major, rapid on-set wildfire, firefighting resources in the District will be quickly overwhelmed. This means that active structure defense by firefighters may not be available for most structures. In some cases, it may not be safe for firefighters to engage in structure protection due to a variety of factors (e.g. intensity of the fire, weather conditions, local topography, access issues, lack of water supplies etc.). Thus, the survivability of a structure in a major wildfire event can depend on the vulnerability of the site and structure-to-structure ignition.

Most actions to reduce the ignition potential of a structure are associated with the structure itself and the surrounding site from 100-200 feet out from the structure. Under some circumstances, reducing fire intensity for life safety will involve extending beyond 200 feet depending on the location of the structure on the terrain, high wind events (e.g., Sundowner winds), vegetation density, and fire behavior. The primary responsibility for protecting a structure lies with the property-owner and is the area within the Home Ignition Zone (HIZ). Refer to Figure 31 for representation of HIZ area.

The HIZ includes the structure itself and everything from the foundation out 100 to 200 feet depending on fire behavior conditions (NFPA, 2015). Within this 200-foot area, there are three zones:

+ Zone 1 – Encompasses the structure and all its attachments (e.g., wooden decks, fences, and patios) for at least 30 feet on all sides. In this area:
  - Ornamental and wildland vegetation should be carefully spaced, low growing, well-watered, and free of resins, oils and waxes that burn easily.
  - Mow regularly and prune trees up six to ten feet from the ground.
  - Create space between tree crowns and trim back any trees that overhang the house.
  - Create a “fire-free” area within five feet of the home, using non-combustible landscaping materials and/or high-moisture-content annuals and perennials.
  - Remove dead vegetation from under deck, combustible piles, and within 10 feet of house.
  - Consider fire-resistant material for patio furniture, etc.
  - Remove firewood and/or stacks or piles of combustible material; they should not be located in this zone.
  - Water vegetation and mulch regularly.
  - Consider drought resistant landscaping.

+ Zone 2 – 30 to 100 feet from the home, and vegetation in this zone should be low growing, well irrigated, and less flammable. In this area, provide the following:
  - Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees.
  - Encourage a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees.
  - Create breaks in vegetation, such as driveways, gravel walkways, and lawns.
  - Prune trees up six to ten feet from the ground.

+ Zone 3 – 100 to 200 feet from the home. Thinning in this area should occur, although less thinning is required than in Zone 2. In this area, provide the following:
  - Thin vegetation and remove heavy accumulation of combustible growth, ground litter, and debris.
  - Reduce the density of tall trees so canopies are not touching.



Figure 31. Home Ignition Zone (courtesy: www.firewise.org).

Mitigating risks within the HIZ is important but requires a joint effort if a neighbor's residence is closer than the full 200-foot area. Figure 32 depicts neighboring homes with an overlapping HIZ. Whether these property-owners properly maintain their HIZ, their activities or lack of activity can influence the survivability of a neighbor's home. Tight subdivisions that have homes built within 100 to 200 feet of each other can cause an overlap issue. Risk reduction efforts by all neighbors in these areas are beneficial to multiple properties.

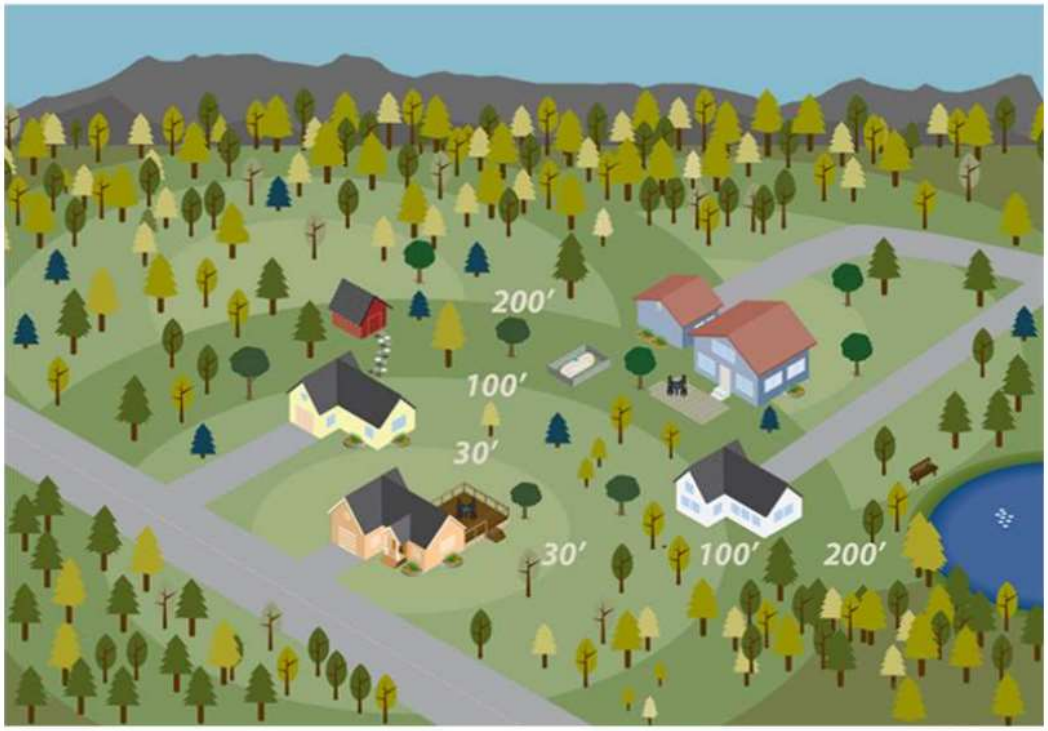


Figure 32. Home Ignition Zone Overlap (courtesy: www.firewise.org).

The HIZ concepts when applied to other improvements in the community can improve their survivability as well. Table 14. Structure Mitigation Actions. delineates mitigation actions that will enhance protection of life safety and improve the survivability of structures in the community:

Table 14. Structure Mitigation Actions.

Structure Component	*Mitigation Actions**
Defensible Space	Carpinteria-Summerland requires 100 feet of defensible space from all sides of any structure but not beyond the property line except when adverse conditions exist. Follow Ordinance 2020-01 and HIZ recommendations and detailed in prescriptive guidelines in Table 24. Select fire resistance plants and non-combustible hardscape for the landscaping. Keep plants located within this area healthy, pruned, and maintained frequently.
Addressing	Address identification shall be Arabic numbers and alphabetical letters and be a minimum 4 inches contrasting with the background.
Roof	Replace wood-shake or shingle roofs with a Class-A material suitable for extreme fire exposure. Plug openings in roofing materials, such as the open ends of barrel tiles, to prevent ember entry and debris accumulation. Regardless of the type of roof, keep it free of bird's nests, fallen leaves, needles and branches.
Chimneys	Screen chimney and stovepipe openings with an approved spark arrestor cap with a 5/8-inch screen.
Eaves	Cover the underside of the eaves with a soffit, or box in the eaves, which will reduce the ember threat. Enclose eaves with fiber cement board or 5/8-inch thick, high-grade plywood. If enclosing the eaves is not possible, fill gaps under open eaves with caulk.
Exterior Siding	Noncombustible siding materials (e.g., stucco, brick, cement board, and steel) are better choices. If using noncombustible siding materials is not feasible, keep siding in good condition and replace materials in poor condition.
Windows and Skylights	Single-pane windows and large windows are particularly vulnerable in older homes built prior to current fire codes. Recommend installing windows that are at least double-glazed and that utilize tempered glass for the exterior pane. The type of window frame (e.g., wood, aluminum, or vinyl) is not as critical; however, vinyl frames can melt in extreme heat and should have metal reinforcements. Keep skylights free of leaves and other debris and remove overhanging branches. If using skylights in the WUI, they must be flat skylights constructed of double-pane glass and must be kept free of vegetation.
Vents	All vent openings should be covered with 1/8-inch or smaller wire mesh. Another option is to install ember-resistant vents. Do not permanently cover vents, as they play a critical role in preventing wood rot. In the WUI, roof gutters shall be provided with the means to prevent accumulation of leaves, needles, and debris.
Rain Gutters	Always keep rain gutters free of bird's nests, leaves, needles, and other debris. Roof gutters shall be provided with a means to prevent accumulation of leaves, needles, and debris. Check and clean them several times during the year.
Decks	Keep all deck materials in good condition. Consider using fire-resistant rated materials or heavy timber construction. Routinely remove combustible debris (e.g., pine needles, leaves, twigs, and weeds) from the gaps between deck boards and under the deck. Enclosing the sides of the deck may reduce this type of maintenance. Do not store combustible material under the deck.
Combustible Items	Keep the porch, deck, and other areas of the home free of flammable materials (e.g., baskets, newspapers, pine needles, and debris). Keep firewood, bales of hay or straw, and other combustible/flammable materials at least 30-feet away from a structure.

Structure Component	Mitigation Actions*
Residential Fire Sprinkler Systems	Required in all new and two-family dwellings and townhouses. Refer to https://www.carpfire.com/carpinteria-fire-department-standards for details of local standards. Annual maintenance service or inspection of these systems is strongly recommended to ensure operability.

**See Ordinance Number 2020-01 for additional information.*

6.4.3 Natural and Cultural Resources

While wildfire mitigation measures to protect life safety, structures, and critical infrastructure may not be designed explicitly to protect natural and/or cultural resources, their overall impact will ultimately help reduce wildfire threats, in general, and thereby indirectly minimize impacts to these other values/assets.

A key aspect of any holistic wildfire mitigation strategy is to design, implement and maintain risk reduction measures that are sustainable and in balance with a breadth of performance objectives. This oftentimes presents complexities when protecting life safety, structures, and critical facilities, along with environmental resources. This is a difficult challenge recognized by many communities, Carpinteria-Summerland included. Striking a balance, in many cases, among competing objectives has no "one-size fits all" approach. The CSFPD realize that the most appropriate approach is to develop and implement a "living" plan that will be monitored and evaluated over time, and flexible enough to make adjustment when/if disproportionate imbalances arise.

The following sections describe the fuels mitigation strategy proposed for the District. Defensible space, roadside fuel treatments, and other area fuel treatments have been developed and integrated into a holistic hazardous fuel mitigation strategy such that impacts to the District's natural and cultural resources are minimized.

6.5 FUELS MITIGATION STRATEGY

Wildfires have been a significant component of the Southern California landscape for centuries, and no amount of manipulation and management of the land will likely eliminate their presence. Focusing fire mitigation efforts on individual structures and communities where social costs are highest has the potential to increase cost savings, promote success in preventing community losses through increased efficiency of firefighting resources, and reduce impacts on native plant communities that serve as a source of biological and genetic floral diversity (Lombardo, 2012). Section 6.4.2 contains specific suggestions for both hardening structures and modifying vegetation within the HIZ to enhance wildfire protection. Fuels mitigation, structural hardening actions, and emergency preparedness activities completed well before a wildfire event will greatly influence the success in protecting life safety and other District values.

This chapter summarizes the fuels treatment strategy for the District and is based on the need to provide enhanced wildfire protection for the community, while also protecting visual, biological and cultural resources. This strategy provides broad direction on where and how to manipulate vegetation to reduce wildfire hazard. While the Fire Protection District plays an important role in fuel mitigation, ***the greatest responsibility for improvements in the protection of the community rests with individual property-owners***. The development of adequate defensible space and structural hardening are common needs in the majority of the locations evaluated for this plan.

6.5.1 Existing Fuel Treatment Activities

The District currently manages a substantial fuel treatment program, with a variety of defensible space and roadside treatments. See Figure 33 and Table 15 for details. The existing program could benefit from more coordinated efforts between property owners and the District, as existing fuel treatments appear to reflect the

priorities of individual entities. A strategic landscape level fuel treatment program addressing overall wildfire risk does not appear to be present. As such, a more strategic and holistic approach to the CSFPD's fuel treatment plan is presented in Section 6.5.2.

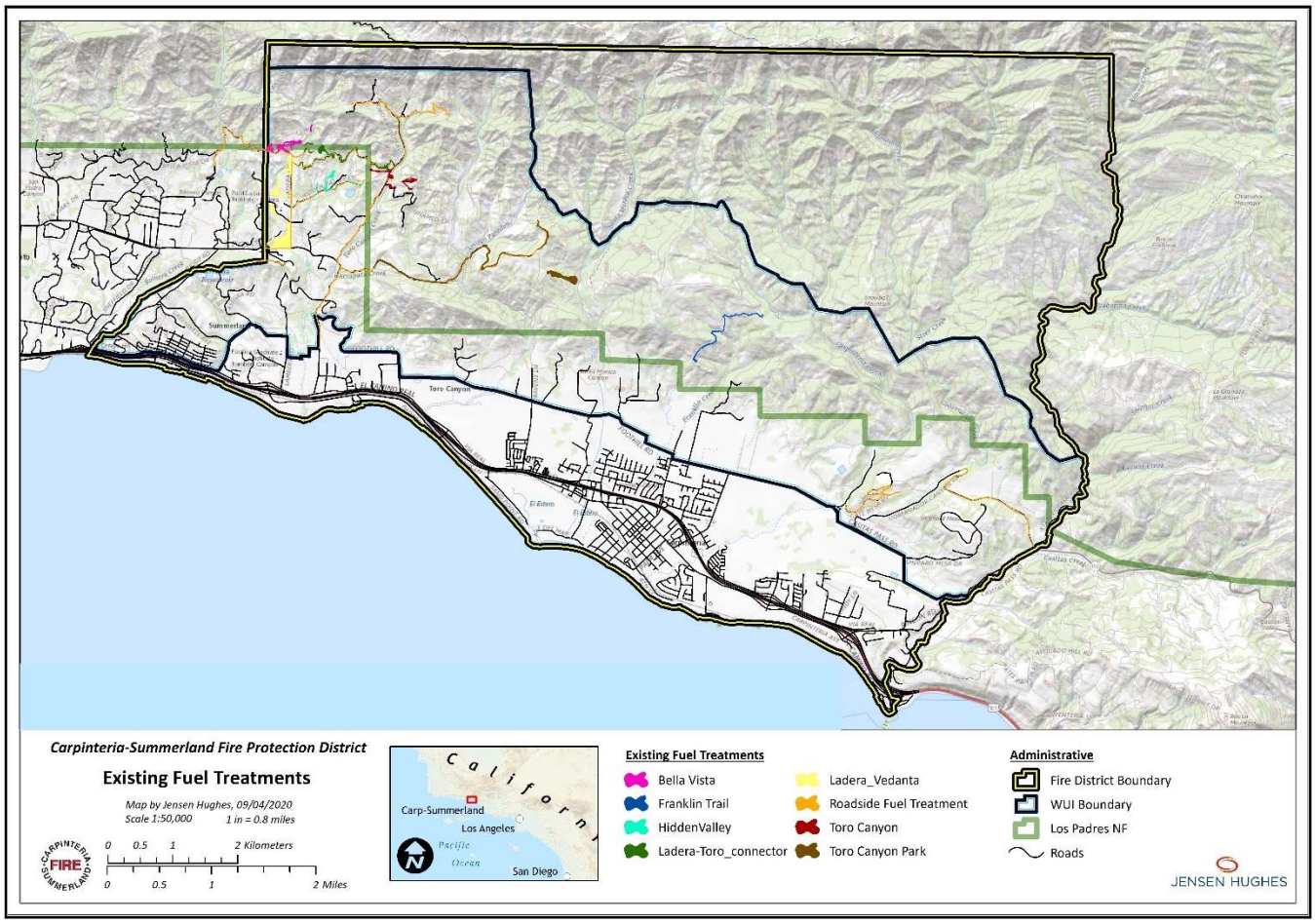


Figure 33. Carpinteria-Summerland's Existing Fuel Treatments

Table 15. Existing Fuel Treatments in the District

Unit Name	Type	Activity	Acres	Miles
Bella Vista	Defensible Space	thinning/chipping	4.8	
Franklin Trail	Roadside	thinning/chipping	6	
Hidden Valley	Defensible Space	thinning/chipping	2	
Ladera-Toro Connector	Roadside	thinning/chipping	1.6	
Ladera-Vedanta	Defensible Space	thinning/chipping	2.9	
Roadside	Roadside	thinning/chipping		14.4
Toro Canyon	Roadside	thinning/chipping	1.5	
Toro Canyon Park	Roadside	thinning/chipping	7.3	
		Totals =	**26.05**	**14.4**

6.5.1.1 Defensible Space

PRC 4291 Defensible Space Regulations requires property owners to clear flammable vegetation within 100 feet of structures on their property. The District requires this work to be completed prior to June 1 annually.

The District has an active inspection program to ensure property owners are complying with these regulations, with the goal of inspecting 100% of all parcels. Compliance with defensible space regulations is characterized as being high by District personnel, however, in a field survey of the District conducted in June 2020, it was not difficult to find non-complying parcels. During inspections, process District employees work with the public to educate them on how to improve their overall wildfire preparedness.

6.5.1.2 Community Chipping Program

The District has an annual program that mechanically chips vegetation created by homeowners as they are completing their defensible space work. In 2020, the program treated debris at approximately 165 parcels within the District. This is a popular program with several neighborhoods having utilized the program every year since its inception. See Figure 34 for locations where chipping occurred in 2019 and 2020.

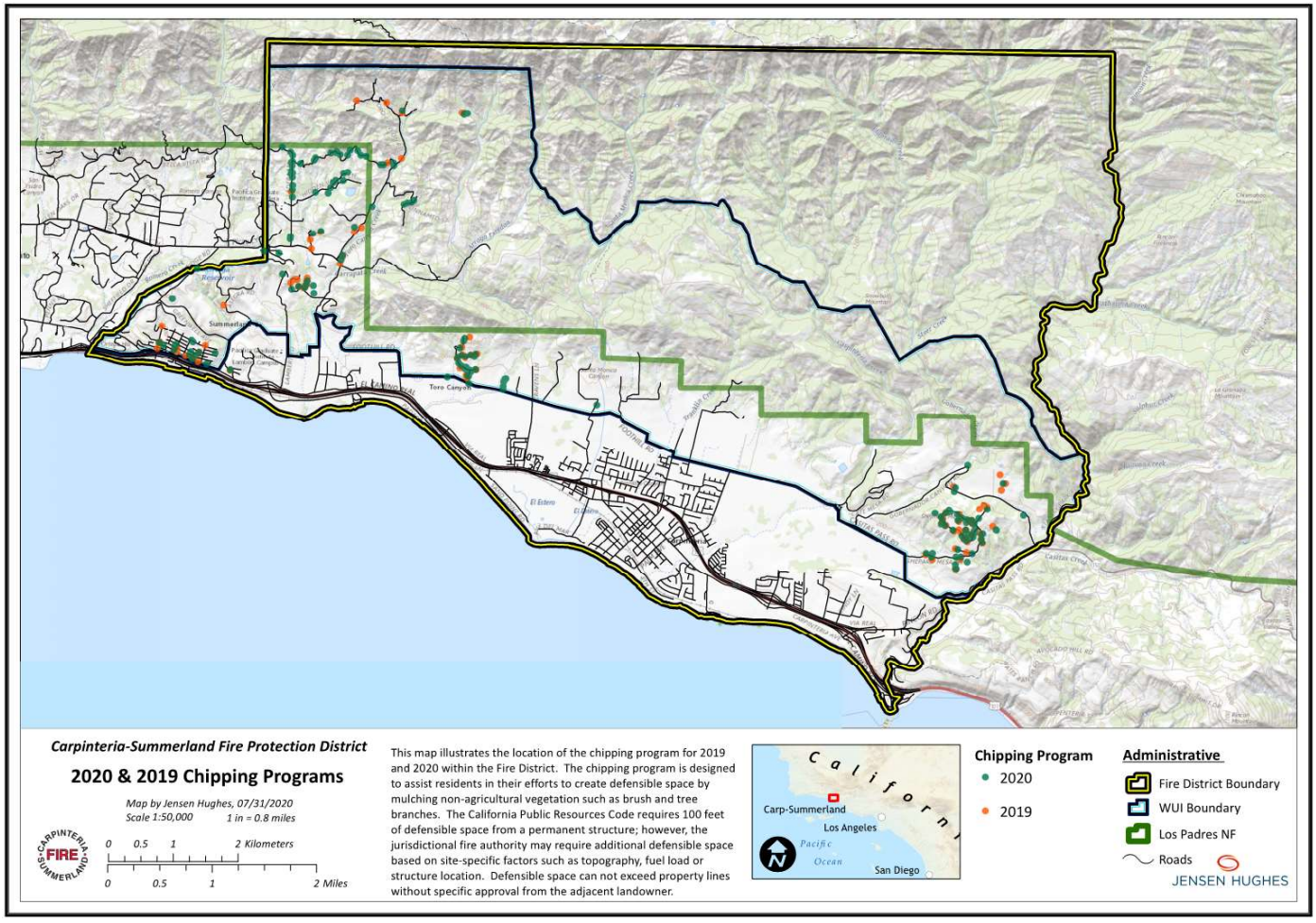


Figure 34. Carpinteria-Summerland's Chipping Program 2019 and 2020.

6.5.1.3 Roadside Fuel Treatments

Roadside fuel treatments are designed to moderate fire intensity adjacent to roads and driveways thereby providing safer operational space for firefighters, improving access/egress for firefighting equipment, and providing safer evacuation routes for residents and visitors during a wildfire event. Roadside or driveway fuel

treatments range from the centerline of a road or driveway up to 100' on either side with "feathered", gradient fuel treatments softening any appearance of vegetated walls. Standards for roadsides incorporate trailheads, reducing highly ignitable fuels in undeveloped parking areas.

Currently, the District has an ongoing program that utilizes contractors to clear roadside vegetation to meet State standards. To help inform a more comprehensive roadside fuel treatment workplan and timeline, an inventory of public/private roads and driveways that do not meet standards for vegetation clearance should be completed. As funding becomes available to treat these areas, they can be performed to the prescriptive standards. See Appendix D for Prescriptive Guidelines and Best Management Practices for Roadside Fuel Treatments.

6.5.1.4 Agricultural Buffers

Much of the City of Carpinteria is buffered along its northern edge by irrigated fields and orchards (See Figure 8). As discussed in Section 3.3.6. These cultivated and/or irrigated lands provide a unique opportunity for connecting with fuel treatments to provide a linear buffer on the fringes of developed communities. In 2017 agricultural areas provided firefighters a tactical advantage when the Thomas Fire burned towards the Carpinteria from the northeast. Ongoing maintenance and land-use planning policies can help retain the inherent fire break characteristics that agricultural lands provide now and into the future.

6.5.2 Proposed Fuel Treatments

Proposed fuel treatment units have been designed to enhance the effectiveness of existing treatments and extend protections to identified values at risk. See Figure 35 and Table 16 for details. This is by no means an exhaustive list, but it provides a starting point for a more strategic fuel treatment network that can expand over time. By developing a public/private network of fuel treatments the District can further reduce the unwanted consequences of wildfire. See Appendix D for Prescriptive Guidelines and Best Management Practices for Fuel Treatments.

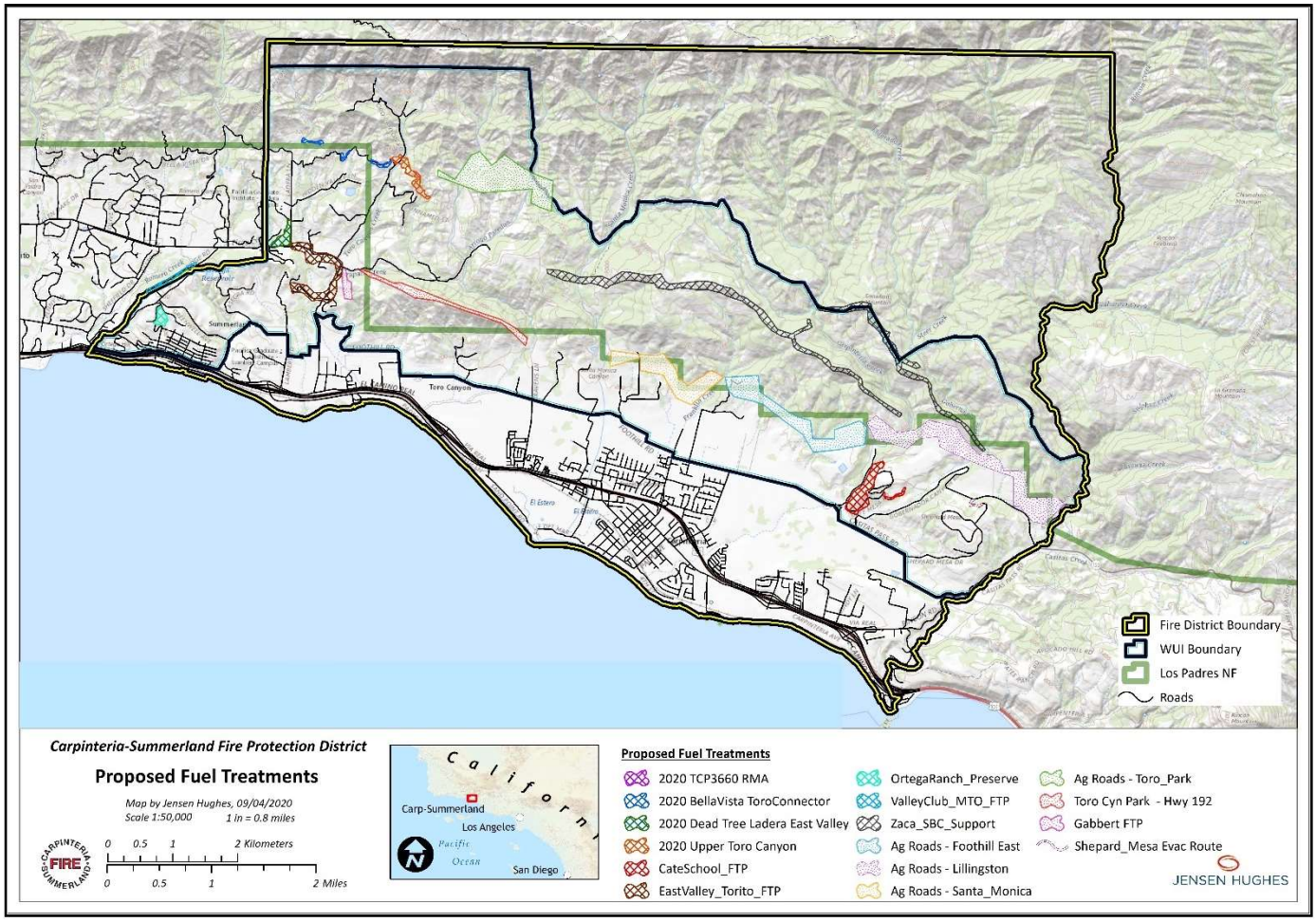


Figure 35. Proposed Fuel Treatments Across the District

Table 16. Proposed fuel treatments

Unit Name	Type	Activity	Acres	Miles
2020 Bella Vista-Toro Connector	Roadside	thinning/chipping	85	
2020 Dead Tree Ladera-East Valley	Defensible Space	thinning/chipping	14	
2020 Upper Toro Canyon	Roadside	thinning/chipping	20	
Cate School FTP Proposed	Defensible Space	thinning/chipping	44	
East Valley-Torito FTP Proposed	Defensible Space	thinning/chipping	77	
Ortega Ranch Preserve FTP Proposed	Defensible Space	thinning/chipping	9	
Valley Club MTO FTP Proposed	Defensible Space	thinning/chipping	10	
Perimeter Agricultural Roads-Foothill East	Roadside	thinning/chipping	143	
Perimeter Agricultural Roads-Lillingston	Roadside	thinning/chipping	209	

Unit Name	Type	Activity	Acres	Miles
Perimeter Agricultural Roads-Santa Monica	Roadside	thinning/chipping	107	
Perimeter Agricultural Roads-Toro Park	Roadside	thinning/chipping	167	
Shepard Mesa Evacuation Route	Roadside	Right of Way		0.3
Toro Cyn Park - Hwy 192	Fuelbreak	thinning/chipping	48	
Gabbert Defensible Space	Defensible Space	thinning/chipping	12	
Zaca SBC Support	Fuelbreak	clearing/mastication	230	
		Totals =	**1,175**	**0.3**

6.5.2.1 Community Defensible Space

Community Defensible Space is where adjacent landowners design and implement fuel treatments to protect groups of homes. Treatments are designed to consider how vegetation and topography affect fire behavior regardless of property boundaries. When combined with structural hardening, the development of Community Defensible Space is the best practice to reduce damage and loss from wildfire within the District.

The combination of topography and vegetation can often make it difficult to protect structures with only 100 foot of clearance. Depending on site specific conditions, upwards of 200 to 300 feet of clearance may be needed to adequately protect homes from a wildfire. Refer to Figure 32 in the HIZ/Structural hardening section for graphic representation of the concept. It is recommended that the Fire Protection District use a combination of public education, site visits and grant funding to promote the idea of Community Defensible Space, with the Shepard Mesa neighborhood being a good candidate for a demonstration project that would show how this concept could be applied at a neighborhood level. The residents of Shephards Mesa are actively creating defensible space on their individual properties and participate annually in the Community Chipping Program, which indicates a willingness to collaborate towards improving the protection of the neighborhood from fire. The District should consider undertaking a site survey to identify parcels that could benefit from the development of Community Defensible Space, which could be used as an example of the concept for other willing areas of the District.

6.5.2.2 Maintenance of Perimeter Agricultural Roads

The private road system that supports the agricultural lands along the northern edge of Carpinteria was utilized tactically during the 2017 Thomas Fire. In some locations these roads were effective as a fireline. Mapping and maintaining these roads for firefighting access and as tactical control points would be beneficial in keeping large fires from entering the City. The Fire Protection District should explore forming a road association or developing an MOU with the landowners to achieve this goal.

The formation of a road association can provide a way for the District and landowners to formally manage these roads in an organized and cost-effective manner, while also providing liability protection for association members. See Appendix D for Prescriptive Guidelines and Best Management Practices for Roadside Fuel Treatments.

6.5.2.3 Fuelbreaks

Fuelbreaks are strategically placed landscape vegetation treatments that provide a potential control point for wildfires. Santa Barbara County Fire has expressed an interest in working with the District on segments of SRA land. Potential maintenance and improvement projects include

+ Contingency firelines which were built on private lands during the 2007 Zaca Fire.
+ The major ridgeline that runs east/west between Toro Canyon Park Road and Highway 192.

6.5.3 Prioritization of Fuel Treatments

To assure the continued viability of past hazard mitigation efforts, ***maintenance of existing fuel treatments should be the top priority for the District***. Without maintenance, these treatments will decrease in both magnitude and effectiveness, eventually blending back into the landscape. Only through reoccurring maintenance will these fuel treatment projects remain viable wildfire mitigations features for the community. The amount of annual vegetation growth will determine the frequency of fuel treatment maintenance. A second level priority for work is the implementation of roadside fuel treatments that promote safe access and egress for residents and emergency personnel. Roadside right-of-ways managed by other agencies (e.g. Caltrans) should be identified and transmitted to agency representatives to assure that required vegetation management of roadways occur. By holding jurisdictional agencies accountable for right-of-way management, District funds can be directed toward other important work.

New fuel treatment recommendations identified in this plan are not prioritized individually but have instead been grouped within the District's existing Pre-Attack Zones (PAZ) as seen in Figure 36.

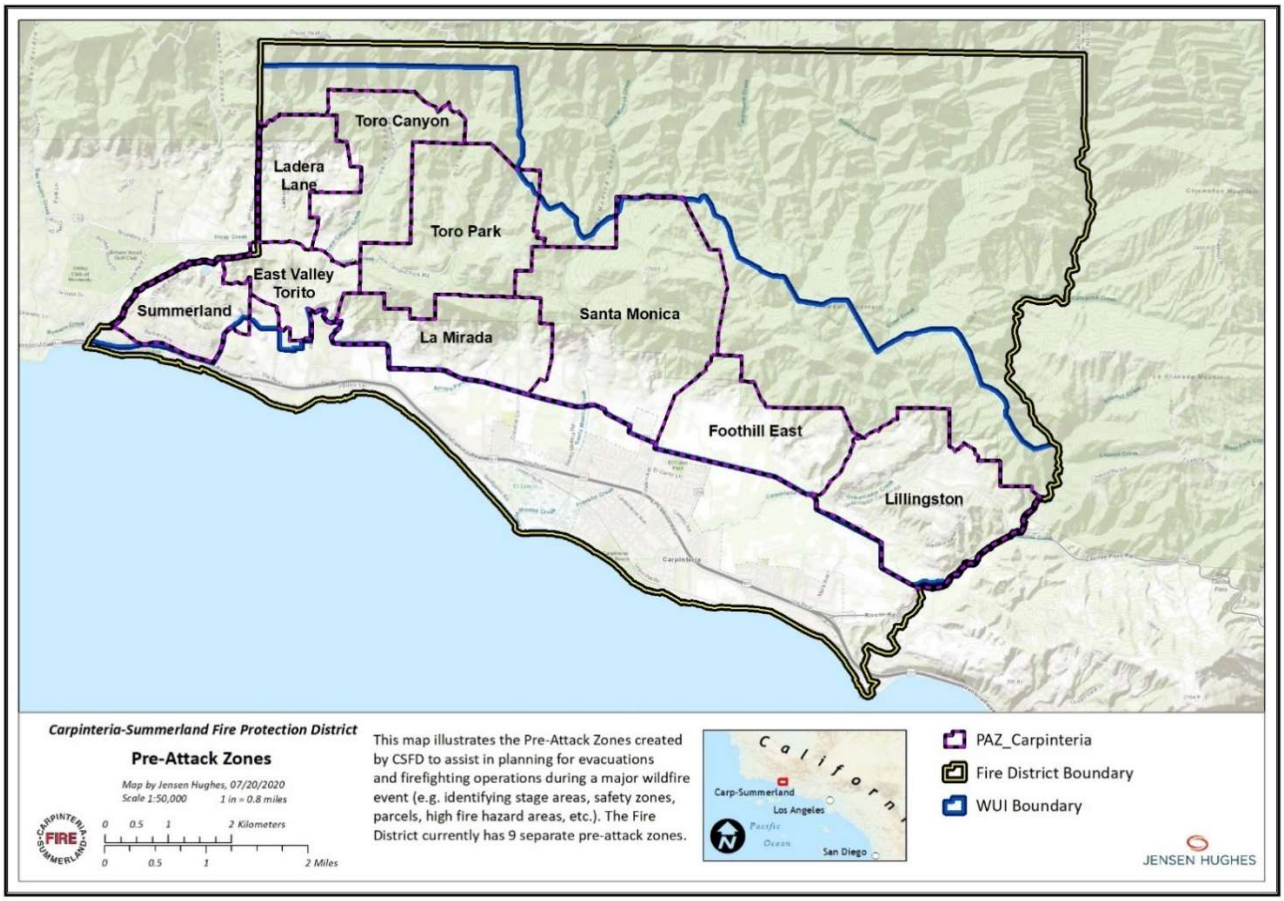


Figure 36. Existing Subdivision of the District into Pre-Attack Zones (PAZs)

The PAZs are prioritized for work based on the level of Very High and High fire hazard identified in the hazard assessment presented earlier in the CWPP. The PAZ with the greatest percentage of Very High and High hazard is considered the priority area for treatment. Treatment priorities do not consider other social/political/environmental drivers which could affect which areas or new projects are implemented.

Table 17. Vegetation Management Priorities by Pre-Attack Zones

	Pre-Attack Zone	Acres	Priority
Santa Monica	Very High – 11+ ft.	132.32	1
	High – 08-11 ft.	45.15	
	Moderate – 04-08 ft.	1160.23	
	Low – 0-04 ft.	581.12	
	Urban Fuels	115.2	
	Total =	***2034.02***	
Toro Park	Very High – 11+ ft.	60.71	2
	High – 08-11 ft.	57.16	
	Moderate – 04-08 ft.	678.75	
	Low – 0-04 ft.	495.49	
	Urban Fuels	20.24	
	Total =	***1312.35***	
Toro Canyon	Very High – 11+ ft.	47.37	3
	High – 08-11 ft.	48.26	
	Moderate – 04-08 ft.	563.1	
	Low – 0-04 ft.	220.62	
	Urban Fuels	25.35	
	Total =	***904.7***	
Lillingston	Very High – 11+ ft.	12.01	4
	High – 08-11 ft.	31.58	
	Moderate – 04-08 ft.	499.05	
	Low – 0-04 ft.	765.04	
	Urban Fuels	92.96	
	Total =	***1400.64***	
La Mirada	Very High – 11+ ft.	20.91	5
	High – 08-11 ft.	13.34	
	Moderate – 04-08 ft.	476.81	
	Low – 0-04 ft.	322.47	
	Urban Fuels	73.39	
	Total =	***906.92***	
Ladera Lane	Very High – 11+ ft.	14.9	6
	High – 08-11 ft.	12.01	
	Moderate – 04-08 ft.	376.74	
	Low – 0-04 ft.	163.46	

	Urban Fuels	27.35	
	Total =	***594.46***	
Foothill East	Very High – 11+ ft.	3.11	7
	High – 08-11 ft.	12.45	
	Moderate – 04-08 ft.	209.72	
	Low – 0-04 ft.	491.94	
	Urban Fuels	213.72	
	Total =	***930.94***	
East Valley Torito	Very High – 11+ ft.	0.89	8
	High – 08-11 ft.	2.45	
	Moderate – 04-08 ft.	159.23	
	Low – 0-04 ft.	272.21	
	Urban Fuels	43.59	
	Total =	***478.37***	
Summerland	Very High – 11+ ft.	0.22	9
	High – 08-11 ft.	1.56	
	Moderate – 04-08 ft.	246.41	
	Low – 0-04 ft.	141.89	
	Urban Fuels	151.12	
	Total =	***540.2***	

6.5.4 Fuel Treatments and Firefighter Safety

Fuel treatments have the potential to modify fire behavior by changing the structure, loading or continuity of an existing fuel complex. How much a treatment influences the fire behavior is primarily a function of the intensity of the treatment. More intense treatments, where large volumes of vegetation are treated and where the vertical structure of the fuel complex is disturbed to a significant extent, will have greater effects on the potential fire behavior than less intense treatments. However, even relatively minor changes to a fuel complex can have impacts on fire behavior.

To judge the effectiveness of a potential fuel treatment in promoting public and firefighter safety, assumptions need to be made concerning how the treatment will change the fuel structure and therefore expected fire behavior. Evaluating the change in fire behavior associated with a fuel treatment is not an exact science and requires professional judgement be used to evaluate the changes. In this CWPP, GIS was used to determine the existing fuel models within the Planning Area and professional judgement of Fire Behavior Analysts was used to identify the likely post-treatment fuel models. Table 18 summarizes the changes in fuel models.

The pre-treatment and post-treatment expected flame lengths for each fuel model within the Planning Area is also displayed in Table 18 and was obtained by using a consistent set of environmental parameters in the fire behavior model BEHAVE 5.0. The change in flame length between existing and post-treatment conditions can be used for evaluating how fuel treatment can influence public and firefighter safety.

Table 18. Impact of Fuel Treatments on Fire Severity

Existing Fuel Model	*Existing Model Number*	*Post-treatment Fuel Model*	*Post- treatment Model Number*	*Existing Condition Flame Length**	*Post Treatment Flame Length**
Short, Sparse Dry Climate Grass	101	Short, Sparse Dry Climate Grass	101	2.2	2.2
Low Load, Dry Climate Grass	102	Short, Sparse Dry Climate Grass	101	6.6	2.2
Low Load, Very Course Humid Climate Grass	103	Short, Sparse Dry Climate Grass	101		2.2
Low Load, Dry Climate Grass-Shrub	121	Low Load, Dry Climate Grass	141	4.8	1.0
Moderate Load, Dry Climate Grass-Shrub	122	Low Load, Dry Climate Grass-Shrub	121	7.0	4.8
Low Load, Dry Climate Shrub	141	Low Load, Dry Climate Shrub	141		
Moderate Load Dry Climate Shrub	142	Low Load Dry Climate Shrub	141	6.1	1.0
Moderate Load, Humid Climate Shrub	143	Moderate Load, Humid Climate Shrub	143	3.3	3.3
High Load, Dry Climate Shrub	145	Moderate Load, Dry Climate Shrub	142	18.9	6.1
Very High Load, Dry Climate Shrub	147	Moderate Load Dry Climate Shrub	142	16.5	6.1
Low Load Dry Climate Timber-Grass-Shrub	161	Low Load Dry Climate Timber-Grass-Shrub	161	2.7	2.7
Moderate Load Humid Climate Timber-Shrub	162	Moderate Load Broadleaf Litter	186	5.1	3.9
Moderate Load Humid Climate Timber-Grass-Shrub	163	Moderate Load Broadleaf Litter	186	10.9	3.9
Very High Load, Dry Climate Timber-Shrub	165	Low Load Dry Climate Timber-Grass-Shrub	161	9.4	2.4
Low Load Compact Conifer Litter	181	Low Load Compact Timber Litter	181	0.7	0.7
Low Load Broadleaf Litter	182	Low Load Broadleaf Litter	182	1.1	1.1

Moderate Load Conifer Litter	183	Low Load Compact Conifer Litter	181	1.3	0.7
Small, downed logs	184	Moderate Load Conifer Litter	183	1.8	1.3
High Load Conifer Litter	185	High Load Conifer Litter	183	2.8	1.3
Moderate Load Broadleaf Litter	186	Low Load Broadleaf Litter	182	3.5	1.1
Large Downed Logs	187	Small, downed logs	184	4.4	1.8
Long-Needle Litter	188	Moderate Load Conifer Litter	183	9.7	1.3
Very High Load Broadleaf Litter	189	Low Load Broadleaf Litter	186	15.5	3.5
Low Load Activity Fuel	202	Low Load Activity Fuel	201	8.7	4.4
** The consistent environmental parameters used in BEHAVE 5.0 to obtain the flame length output from the model are: Slope = 20%, Mid-flame Wind = 7 mph, Dead Fuel moistures = 4%, 5%, 6%, Live herbaceous fuel moisture = 30%, Live woody fuel moisture = 77%*					

The change in expected fire behavior from implementing fuel treatments can also be displayed spatially using landscape data from the LANDFIRE program and FlamMap, a fire behavior modeling program, to evaluate fire characteristics. Using LANDFIRE data in FlamMap requires that the existing fuel data be modified to represent post-treatment fuel conditions. Given that this CWPP does not specifically define where fuel treatments will be placed, or to what intensity they will be implemented, only an example of this spatially explicit methodology is presented to show how this process can be used to evaluate the changes in fire behavior characteristics from a fuel treatments.

The example looks at the potential flame length changes should every pixel of the LANDFIRE fuel layer within the Cate School proposed fuel treatment project be modified by a fuel treatment. The changes to the fuel models found in Table 18 are applied to all pixels within the proposed treatment area. Figure 37 spatially displays how fire behavior is changed, while Table 19 summarizes the results.

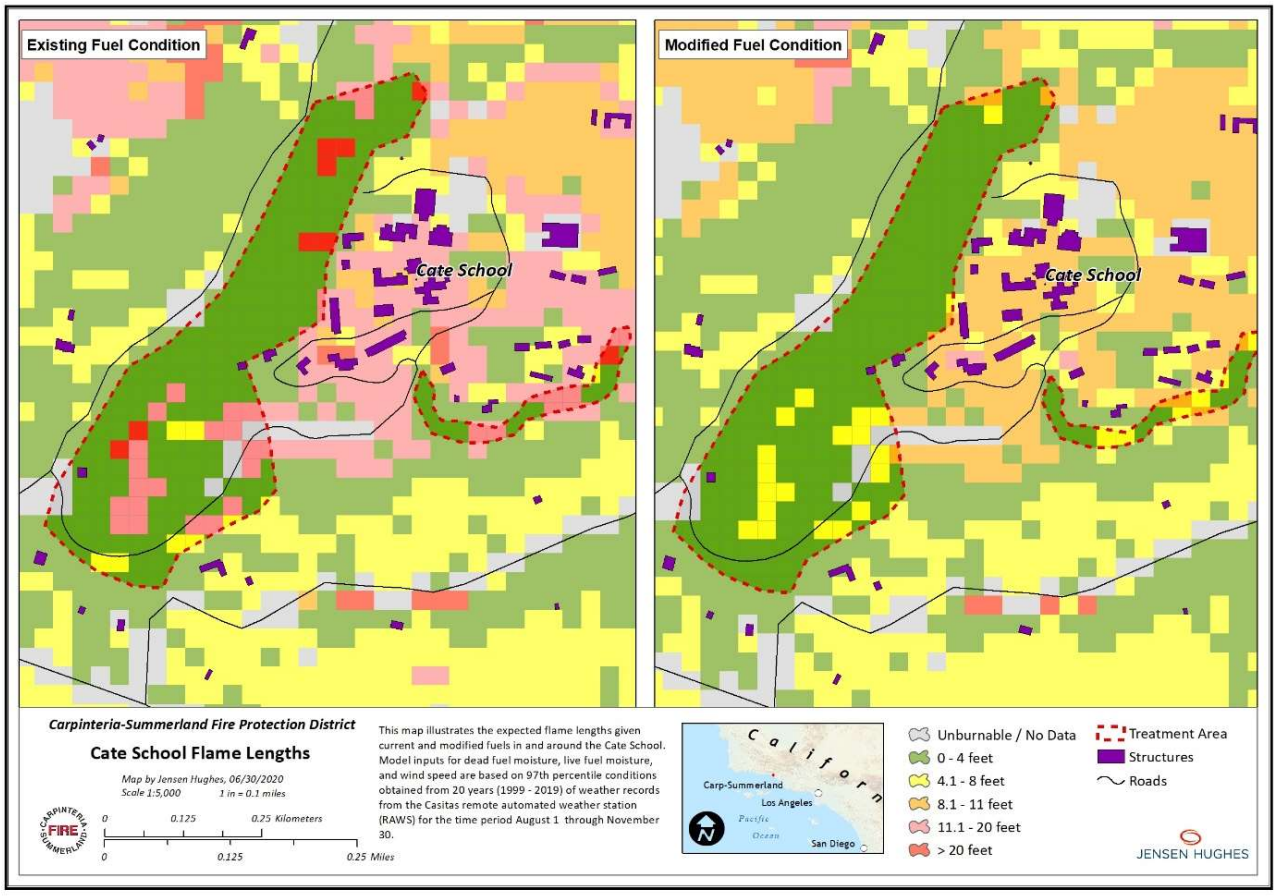


Figure 37. Changes to modelled flame lengths based on potential fuel treatments near Cate School

Table 19. Summary of changes to modeled flame lengths due to potential fuel treatments at Cate School

Flame Length	Existing Fuel Condition	Modified Fuel Condition
No data/Unburnable	4%	4%
0.1 - 4 feet	74%	82%
4.1 - 8 feet	3%	12%
8.1 - 11 feet	0%	2%
11.1 - 20 feet	5%	0%
20.1 feet and greater	4%	0%

6.6 EVACUATION

Carpinteria-Summerland presents challenges for evacuation due to the transportation system within and adjacent to the District. When faced with the onset of a rapidly spreading wildfire, evacuation of residents can quickly become problematic as road systems become overwhelmed with public and emergency response vehicles. The District has significant access and egress impediments that can adversely affect emergency response times and evacuations such as road characteristics (narrow, winding and/or steep), vegetation encroachment on roads, gates, bridges, addresses not clearly visible from the property access point, speed-reducing features such as bulb-outs, roundabouts, and speed bumps, unlit roads and intersections, and unlit street signage.

In 2016, the District developed an evacuation plan with defined evacuation zones. A map of those zones is provided in Figure 38. To help understand the transit system capacities, weaknesses and need to designate shelter-in-place locations, a transportation/traffic analysis in emergency wildfire conditions should be undertaken. This analysis should be coupled with an evacuation field drill to identify additional physical, social behavioral, operational, communications and management challenges requiring improvement to provide for the safe and efficient execution of an evacuation order.

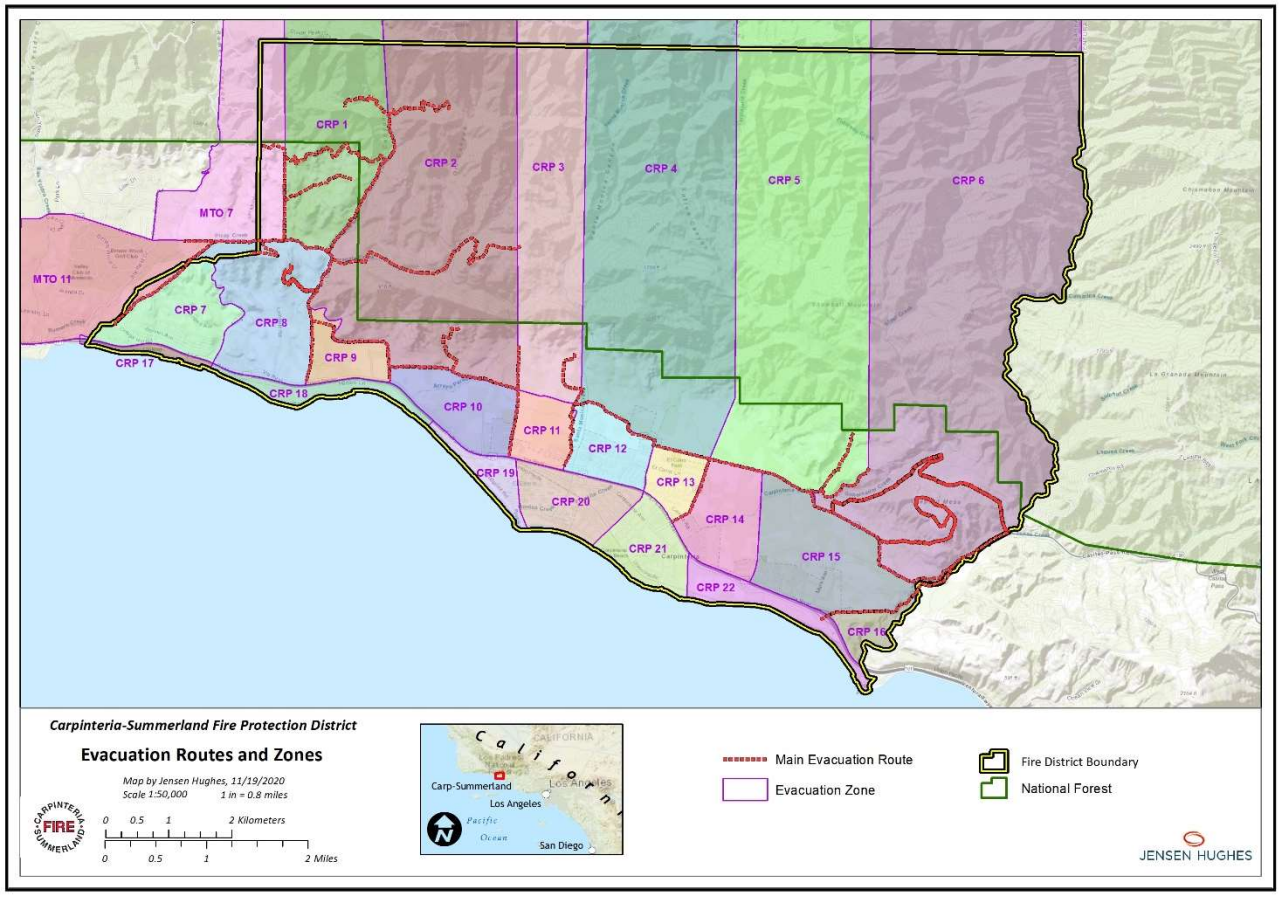


Figure 38. Carpinteria-Summerland's Emergency Evacuation Zones

6.6.1 During a Wildfire Event

The Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department is the jurisdictional authority for ordering an evacuation. This decision is made in consultation with the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District and the assigned Incident Commander for the emergency. California law authorizes law enforcement to restrict access to any

area where a menace to public health or safety exists due to a calamity such as flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, or other disaster. Refusal to comply is a misdemeanor (Penal Code 409.5).

In 2010, the CSFPD developed a Public Alert and Notification Plan that determined no single notification system would accomplish 100 percent of public notification to prepare for or alert individuals adequately during an emergency event. In the event of a wildfire emergency that requires evacuation, the Sheriff's Department and Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District will employ all communication methods to attempt to notify and alert individuals, including:

- Reverse 911
- COMLabs Emergency Warning System and HomeALERT Receivers
- NIXLE
- Emergency Alert System (EAS) supported by the National Weather Service broadcast
- Radio and television announcements
- Door-to-door notifications
- Social media, such as Twitter and Facebook

6.6.2 Potential Evacuation Routes

The District has identified evacuation routes (See Figure 38, Carpinteria-Summerland Evacuation Plan) that offer individuals pre-planned options for rapid egress from areas threatened by a wildfire.

Important Note: *The evacuation map provides preferred evacuation routes, but potential fire behavior and road conditions may necessitate changes. It is recommended that everyone in the community become familiar with the preferred evacuation routes and identify potential alternatives should fire behavior and/or road conditions require a change.*

6.6.3 Potential Evacuation Issues

The following outlines a few issues that may be encountered with evacuation and should be considered by the emergency operations planning staff responsible for evacuation planning:

- Residents and business-owners likely do not have established preparedness plans.
- Residents and business-owners may choose not to evacuate but rather to stay and defend their homes/businesses or decide to shelter-in- place until the fire danger passes. These residents and business-owners can put their life safety at risk as well as that of emergency personnel.
- Individuals often delay their evacuation with the intent of defending their property, or to shelter in place, or are slow to leave their homes due to packing personal items and thereby jeopardizing their life safety.
- Latest research in social behaviors in wildfire evacuations indicate that people tend to take multiple vehicles when fleeing their homes. This can introduce additional demands on the transit networks, and should be considered as part of an evacuation management plan
- Vulnerable populations and/or individuals with limited mobility may be less likely to respond to, cope with, or recover from wildfire. Age and/or physical and mental limitations can restrict mobility making it more difficult to evacuate in a disaster. Language issues can result in communication barriers to evacuation and support services. Additionally, visitors and non-permanent residents in Carpinteria-Summerland are likely unfamiliar with the wildfire threat, the extent of their exposure, and appropriate evacuation routes that can make them more vulnerable during an evacuation.
- Evacuating pets, service animals, and large animals pose significant problems since panicked animals behave unpredictably and may refuse to respond to normal handling approaches.

6.7 FIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCE CAPABILITY

6.7.1 Suppression Capabilities

The ability to muster a timely and robust response to a wildland fire can influence the eventual impacts of that fire on a community. The Carpinteria/Summerland Fire Protection District has multiple jurisdictional responsibilities besides wildland fire suppression, including emergency medical services, structure fire suppression, hazardous materials incidents, water rescue, inspection and permitting and code enforcement. In fiscal year 2014/2015 wildland fire responses represented only 0.64% of District's total emergency response workload (Citygate Associates, LLC, 2016), but many of these consisted of mutual aid fires that extended multiple days. This was an increase over even a lower level of wildland fire responses the previous two years.

6.7.2 Available Resources

The Fire District staffs a total of two agency-owned type 1 engines daily with a minimum of three firefighters, and a rescue squad staffed with two firefighters. A minimum of one Chief Officer is on duty daily to provide operational oversight bringing the total available number of firefighters on duty to nine under normal staffing plans. During times of high wildfire danger, engines can be staffed with additional personnel.

A typical first alarm wildland fire response from the District includes five engines and a Chief Officer (CSFPD units) including automatic aid from Santa Barbara City, plus 3 extra from Mutual Aid. While the District can muster a first alarm response, the location of the fire may be such that fire equipment from an adjoining agency is positioned closer to the reported fire location. In these situations, the District uses automatic aid agreements with Montecito Fire Protection District, Ventura County Fire Department, and the United States Forest Service to augment its initial attack fire response. The most recent standards of coverage report noted that the District is not able to have an Effective Response Force of three engines on scene within 8-minutes of a reported fire, as mutual aid equipment is located some distance from the District (Citygate, LLC, volume 2, 2016). Refer to Section 3.5 for more details.

6.7.2.1 Agreements – Automatic Aid

These agreements with nearby fire agencies allow the District to assure that the closest available fire resource is dispatched to a reported wildland fire. Currently the District has automatic aid agreements with the Montecito Fire Protection District, Ventura County Fire Protection District, Santa Barbara City Fire, SBCFD and the United States Forest Service.

+ ***Master Mutual Aid*** - Managed by CAL OES, the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement of 1950 allows local governments to request assistance from other signatories to the Agreement without having to reimburse the supporting departments. This agreement is "reciprocal", in that the District, as a signatory, would not receive reimbursement from other local government departments who might receive support during their time of need.

+ ***Assistance by Hire*** – Where agreements do not exist for firefighting resources, requests for these resources can be placed by field Incident Commanders through the unified ordering point of the incident. These requests will be relayed to the OES Operational Area to be filled, then escalated to the OES Coordinator at the Southern California Coordination Center if the Operational Area cannot meet the needs of fire commanders. The equipment ordered under "assistance by hire" will be paid for by the requesting fire agency, or the cost of the equipment may be shared in a Cost Share Agreement with other jurisdictionally involved fire agencies.

+ ***The Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG)*** - Managed through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), FMAG provides reimbursement to local government agencies for costs they

may incur during a wildfire emergency. CAL OES will process FMAG requests for local governments that must meet specific criteria in order to qualify for this cost reimbursement. As a rule of thumb, FMAG will cover 75% of local government costs incurred during a wildfire emergency.

6.8 FISCAL RESOURCES AND CONSTRAINTS

Fiscal resources and budgetary constraints may make it difficult for the District to implement the recommendations found in this plan, while also attempting to maintain existing fuel treatments and bring on-line new prosed treatments. Establishing local priorities for available staffing and funding while still seeking additional funding sources will allow CSFPD to continue enhancing wildfire protection for the residents of the District.

6.8.1 Potential Grant Funding Sources

The following identifies several grant sources which may be available to the District:

- ***Fire Service Grants and Funding (AFG)***

  Provides direct assistance on a competitive basis to fire departments of a State or tribal nation for protecting the health and safety of the public and firefighting personnel against fire and fire-related hazards.

- ***Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP)***

  Through the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program (AFGP), career and volunteer fire departments and other eligible organizations can receive funding through three different grants to enhance a fire department organization's ability to protect the health and safety of the public first responders and to increase or maintain the number of trained, "front-line" firefighters available in communities.

  - ***Staffing for Adequate Fire & Emergency Response Grant (SAFER)***

    The Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grant (SAFER) was created to provide funding directly to fire departments and volunteer firefighter interest organizations to help them increase or maintain the number of trained, "front line" firefighters available in their communities. The goal of SAFER is to enhance the local fire departments' abilities to comply with staffing, response and operational standards established by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 1710 and/or NFPA 1720).

  - ***Fire Prevention & Safety Grants (FP&S)***

    The Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) Grants are part of the Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) and support projects that enhance the safety of the public and firefighters from fire and related hazards. The primary goal of this grant program is to reduce injury and prevent death among high-risk populations. In 2005, Congress reauthorized funding for FP&S and expanded the eligible uses of funds to include Firefighter Safety Research and Development.

- ***Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)***

  Authorized by Section 203 of the Stafford Act, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) will support states, local communities, tribes and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards. BRIC is a new FEMA pre-disaster hazard mitigation program that replaces the existing Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program. The BRIC program aims to categorically shift the federal focus away from reactive disaster spending and toward research-supported, proactive investment in community resilience. FEMA anticipates BRIC funding projects that

demonstrate innovative approaches to partnerships, such as shared funding mechanisms, and/or project design.

+ ***CAL FIRE Grant Program(s)***

CAL FIRE offers a number of grant opportunities that can be used to fund various action items and initiatives developed as part of this CWPP. A full description of these grants can be found here: https://www.fire.ca.gov/grants/

- *California Climate Investments (CCI) Forest Health Program*
- *California Climate Investments (CCI) Urban & Community Forestry Grant Program*
- *California Climate Investments (CCI) Fire Prevention*
- *California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP)*
- *Volunteer Fire Assistance*

+ ***California Fire Safe Council, USFS State Fire Assistance (SFA) Grant Program***

Funding is provided through a master grant to California Fire Safe Council (CFSC) by the U.S. Forest Service to administer the Grants Clearinghouse program, with CFSC issuing sub-awards to successful applicants to support fire risk reduction activities by landowners in at-risk communities to restore and maintain resilient landscapes and create fire adapted communities. Funds should be utilized in the following categories: Hazardous fuels reduction and maintenance projects on non-federal land; Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and other community hazard mitigation and planning; and Prevention and mitigation education and outreach opportunities for landowners and residents in at-risk communities

+ ***Sustainable Transportation Planning Grants***

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) provides two planning grant programs that could be used to support any transit system wildfire evacuation studies and/or evacuation planning.

- ***Sustainable Communities Grants*** – to encourage local and regional planning that furthers state goals, including, but not limited to, the goals and best practices cited in the Regional Transportation Plan Guidelines adopted by the California Transportation Commission.
- ***Strategic Partnerships Grants*** – to identify and address statewide, interregional, or regional transportation deficiencies on the State highway system in partnership with Caltrans. A sub-category funds transit-focused planning projects that address multimodal transportation deficiencies.

+ ***CAL OES Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)***

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds plans and projects that reduce the effects of future natural disasters. In California, these funds are administered by the Cal OES HMGP Unit. Eligible sub-applicants include state agencies, local governments, special districts, and some private non-profits.

7.0 Monitoring

A CWPP's strength depends on collaboration, its relevance, and its ability to guide actions on the ground. This CWPP provides a foundation to guide the community in wildfire protection activities based on input from stakeholders, current policy, a science-based wildfire assessment, and the development of mitigation strategies.

This CWPP provides for continued multi-agency collaboration and cooperation for fire protection planning efforts in the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District. Effective monitoring of wildfire planning efforts provides important opportunities to evaluate the overall success of this plan in reducing wildfire risk. This plan should not end with its adoption, but should evolve through collaborative planning, implementation, monitoring and adapting strategies based on lessons learned.

The Fire Chief has the responsibility to conduct a review of this plan at a minimum of 5-year intervals to ensure its relevance. Significant changes in policy, budget, and/or environmental conditions may require a more frequent review.

The Action Plan is developed as a "tear out" and has a simple monitoring system built within it. Individual actions can be assigned a responsible individual, target completion date and status update. The Action Plan should be reviewed and updated annually. As new practices and projects are identified they can be added to this plan.

7.1 FUEL TREATMENT MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE

Monitoring of fuel treatments is the only way to know if activities on the ground are resulting in the goals of a more resilient landscape and the increased safety of people and property. Committing to a monitoring plan can lead to more effective fuels management program by providing an understanding of how treatments effect wildland fire spread or protect local values at risk.

Monitoring information should be used to:

+ Review the efficacy and cost effectiveness of a treatment.
+ Identify if modifications to particular treatment prescriptions are required.
+ Collect information regarding species response to treatments.
+ Provide information on what happens should a wildfire moves through a treatment.

There are essentially three phases of a monitoring plan: short-, medium-and long-term. Short-term monitoring addresses the immediate results of a treatment, while longer-term monitoring can provide information about the effectiveness, longevity or environmental effects of a treatment.

The Colorado Forest Restoration Institute has developed simple guidelines for photo monitoring https://cfri.colostate.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2018/10/2018-Simple-Plot-Protocol.pdf, (pages 11-13), which can be applied to any treatment unit, but which are most appropriate when applied to treatment which have some spatial extent.

8.0 CWPP Recommendations

The following tables are a consolidated list of priorities and recommendations that identify actions that the Fire District should consider in their efforts to reduce the wildfire threat to community assets. These items were developed from results of the public survey, wildfire assessments, public workshops, Core Group meetings, existing reports, and documents. This list of actionable items is intended to assist with decision-making, project tracking, accountability, and planning outcomes for this Plan.

The first table, Table 20, consists of action items that are applicable community wide. They focus on tasks such as developing partnerships, improving communication, educating the public, and code enforcement.

The second table, Table 21, contains site specific actions which have been identified by pre-attack zone using the existing CSFPD Pre-Attack Plan. A Pre-Attack Plan is a systematic approach for collecting, recording, and evaluating pre-fire management intelligence data for a given planning unit. The plan is designed for field-use and targeted to be a comprehensive source for incident commanders during the initial attack phase, as well as extended attack phases of suppression operations.

The CSFPD Pre-attack Plan identifies nine pre-attack zones (PAZ) as seen in Figure 36, which individually map ingress and egress roads, structures, and other values at risks as well as identifying assets to assist firefighters such as water supply locations, drop points and fuelbreaks.

Table 20. Community-Wide Actions

Community Wide Actions					
Objective	Action	Number	Responsible Official	Target Date	Status
A. Improve Coordination & Tracking Some public and private entities are currently taking actions to reduce wildfire intensity and provide greater community protection; however, the lack of a centralized point of contact for the Fire District or data management protocols has led to what is believed to be an	Establish working relationship with Santa Barbara County Fire, Montecito Fire Protection District and the U.S. Forest Service to collect fuel treatment information on SRA, FRA and adjacent jurisdictions to create a clearer picture of all hazard reduction work within and adjacent to the district	A-1	Wildland Specialist	Ongoing	

incomplete picture of all ongoing fuel treatment activities.	Establish a working relationship with non-fire agencies and private entities to collect hazard reduction spatial data. Outreach should include at a minimum: • CAL Trans • Santa Barbara County Public Works, Transportation Division • Southern California Edison • Cate School • Pacifica Institute • City of Carpinteria Public Works • Homeowner Associations • Santa Barbara County Parks • The Land Trust for Santa Barbara County	A-2	Wildland Specialist & GIS Staff	Ongoing	
B. Improve Evacuation Routes Fuel treatments adjacent to roads can reduce fire behavior along important travel routes.	Work to develop agreements with jurisdictional agencies and private landowners to establish fuel treatment zones along identified major evacuation routes.	B-1	Wildland Specialist & City Attorney & Fire District's Attorney		
	Identify jurisdictional agencies with Right-of-Way maintenance requirements and coordinate annual maintenance of the ROWs District-wide	B-2	Wildland Specialist	Annually	
	Research the establishment of local "Roads Associations" which would be used to develop alternative evacuation routes through multiple properties for neighborhoods with limited egress options	B-3	Wildland Specialist & City Attorney& Fire District's Attorney		
	Investigate the efficiency and public support for the use of herbicides to treat invasive species, along evacuation route rights-of-way.	B-4	Wildland Specialist		

	Work with relevant evacuation and transportation authorities in Santa Barbara County to conduct a wildfire evacuation analysis	B-5	Fire District, Police and Sheriff's Departments		
	Investigate methods for publicly identifying evacuation routes in Very-High/High Fire Hazard areas	B-6	Fire District		
C. Educate the Public on How to Mitigate Risk and Damage from Wildfire A challenge for all communities is how to generate interest and maximize awareness of the wildfire threat and encourage participation in preparing for a wildfire at an individual and community level. Public education is critical to community preparedness and citizens need to know where to obtain accurate information before an event occurs.	Provide community and/or homeowner/neighborhood training classes on wildfire preparedness	C-1	Wildland Specialist	Ongoing	
	Maintain and expand a voluntary inspection program where residents can request assistance from the Fire District personnel to provide more detailed information on home hardening techniques, defensible space, and fire safe landscaping.	C2	Fire District	Ongoing	
	Redesign CSFPD website to better organize wildfire prevention tab. Consider renaming to "Wildfire Safety". Include information on defensible space, fire safe landscaping, structural hardening components, WUI building construction requirements, Red Flag Warning Program, evacuation planning, post-fire rehabilitation and post-fire effects on flooding and soil erosion. Centralize information to allow users to obtain information from a single location.	C-3	Fire District Webmaster		

	Create a document with graphics, which clearly explains defensible space requirements found in PRC 4291 and Fire District specific requirements. Have information available on the website and as a handout. Include topics such as • Community Defensible Space • Mulch Free Zones adjacent to structures to reduce flammability	C-4	Wildland Specialist		
D. Improve Wildfire Preparedness Wildfire preparedness involves a range of actions that include the coordination of multiple governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations. Creating connectivity between agencies and organizations can strengthen the community's response to a significant wildfire.	Research the potential to develop an "Agricultural Pass" program to allow Ranch Managers or essential agricultural workers to pass through roadblocks so that agricultural resources can be maintained, and critical agricultural water sources can remain viable	D-1	City Attorney & Fire Chief & Fire District's Attorney		
	Work towards the development of a third CSFPD Station to decrease initial attack response times District wide as recommended in the current Standards of Coverage Study	D-2	Fire Chief		
	Develop a program to identify and address evacuation vulnerable populations within the District	D-3	Wildland Specialist & Santa Barbra County Public Health		

	Investigate the potential to use interconnecting "ranch roads" north of the community to assure fire suppression equipment can access wildfire prior to it entering more densely developed areas of the District. Look to develop a "Roads Association" for road maintenance if feasible.	D-4	Wildland Specialist		
	Explore developing a local ordinance for the Fire District that provides minimum standards for Community Defensible Space, a practice where adjacent landowners design and implement fuel treatments in critical zones to protect groups of structures. This would also include providing educational opportunities to better inform residents on the benefits of this practice, as well as, exploring opportunities to provide financial assistance for implementation.	D-5	Fire Chief and City Attorney		
E. Increase Structural Hardening The 2019 California Building Code and amendments requires new development and properties completing alterations to meet WUI Fire Area construction standards; however, there are still a large percentage of structures within the WUI Fire Areas built prior to 2008 WUI building construction standards that are vulnerable to loss from wildfire. The cost of retrofitting existing structures with wildfire safety improvements can be significant, but retrofitting structures combined with adequate defensible space will make a difference in whether a structure survives a wildfire.	Research Senate Bill 465 to determine if the Fire District's WUI Fire Areas are eligible for PACE program financing to help property owners retrofit existing non-conforming structures to current WUI building construction requirements	E-1	Wildland Specialist		
	Seek grant funding opportunities that may be available to property owners to help retrofit existing non-conforming structures to current WUI building construction standards.	E-2	Wildland Specialist		
	Research opportunities to incentivize property-owners to harden structures through tax breaks, cost sharing and/or insurance incentives	E-3	Wildland Specialist		

	Update and clarify language in the current on-line version of "Vegetation Management Plan – Development Standard #6". Consider providing an example plan to show the level of detail expected of submitted VMPs	E-4	Wildland Specialist		
	Explore efforts with Southern California Edison to develop public/private partnerships which educate the public and fund structural hardening activities. Examples may include • Inventory of homes that would benefit from structural hardening • Homeowner self-assessments • Demonstration projects focused on structural hardening	E-5	Wildland Specialist		
F. Treat Vegetation to Reduce Wildfire Hazard Treatment of vegetation within the wildland urban interface can reduce the risk of loss and damage from wildfire. The greatest responsibility for the protection of improvements in the community rests with the individual property-owner through the development of adequate defensible space.	Coordinate with Santa Barbara County Fire, U.S. Forest Service and Montecito Fire Protection District to determine the viability of maintaining existing fire breaks from the Zaca and Thomas fires as part of a community defense network above Carpinteria-Summerland	F-1	Wildland Specialist		
	Coordinate with landowners concerning the interest in implementing proposed fuels treatment projects that exist within the District GIS database. Where landowners are interested, develop an MOU for the implementation of the work pending available funding and staffing	F-2	Wildland Specialist		
	Seek funding to expand the existing successful chipping program into new neighborhoods	F-3	Wildland Specialist		

	Look for opportunities for connecting fuel treatments to agricultural lands in order to create a barrier to fire spread above the communities	F-4	Wildland Specialist		
G. Improve Enforcement of Defensible Space Standards Defensible Space, Home Ignition Zone concepts and Fire District codes outlined in Section 6.4.2, Reducing Structure Ignitability when applied to the community will increase structure survivability.	Within the Wildland Urban Interface enforce California Public Resources Code 4291 requirements for defensible space. Continue existing inspection program that focuses on property-owner education for the initial two years prior to enforcement. Target 50% of properties in the WUI for annual inspections.	G-1	Fire Chief		
	Encourage development of Community Defensible Space where adjacent landowners design and implement fuel treatments to protect groups of homes. Treatments consider how vegetation and topography affects fire behavior regardless of property boundaries.	G-2	Wildland Specialist		
	Investigate opportunities to incentivize the removal of undesired non-native species within Defensible Space management zones. The City of Santa Barbara maintains an extensive list of plants which could be targeted for removal in High Fire Hazard Severity Areas	G-3	Wildland Specialist		
	Consider requiring incorporation of “High Fire Hazard Area Landscape Requirements” similar to those found in City of Santa Barbara Ordinance #5920	G-4	Fire Chief		
	Develop fire safe landscape standards to ensure compliance with defensible space requirements within the WUI Fire Areas.	G-5	Wildland Specialist		

	Utilize Senate Bill 190 to support the development of the defensible space enforcement program.	G-6	Wildland Specialist		
	Develop a staffing plan to support defensible space enforcement and seek funding to implement the plan	G-7	Wildland Specialist		

Table 21. Actions by Pre-Attack Zones

Actions by Pre-Attack Zone					
1. Summerland Pre-attack Zone					
Objective	Action	Tracking Number	Responsible Official	Target Date	Status
Maintain primary evacuation routes in a condition that facilitates the egress of residents and improves access and tactical options for firefighters.	Identify and work with the jurisdictional authority to maintain vegetation along Greenwell Avenue, Asegra Road and Hunt Road in a condition that reduces potential fire intensity	S-1	Wildland Specialist		
Facilitate the establishment of Community Defensible Space	Seek funding to continue and expand the existing neighborhood chipping program in higher density neighborhoods of Summerland south of Greenwell Avenue.	S-2	Wildland Specialist		
	Work with willing property owners along the northwest side of Ortega Ridge Road to facilitate the expansion of defensible space beyond the required 100'. Seek opportunities where adjacent landowners can connect treated areas to develop a community level defensible space program.	S-3	Wildland Specialist		
	Seek funding and work with willing property owners to maintain or remove non-native pines immediately behind the structures north of Whitney Avenue.	S-4	Wildland Specialist		
Create and maintain landscape level fuel treatment to better protect the community from wildfire	Continue to partner with Montecito Fire Protection District to implement a fuel treatment project northwest of Ortega Ridge Road above Romero Creek	S-5	Wildland Specialist		

Protect Critical Infra-structure	Coordinate with Southern California Edison and Montecito Water District to assure that adequate access and defensible space is maintained around water facilities, transmission and distribution lines, substations and future battery storage facilities.	S-6	Wildland Specialist, SCE & Montecito Water District		
2. Ladera Lane Pre-attack Zone					
Objective	Action	Tracking Number	Responsible Official	Target Date	Status
Maintain primary evacuation routes in a condition that facilitates the egress of residents and improves access and tactical options for firefighters.	Identify and work with the jurisdictional authority to maintain vegetation along Ladera Lane, Hidden Valley Road, Viola Lane, Bella Vista and East Valley Road in a condition that reduces potential fire intensity	LL-1	Wildland Specialist		
	Work with Santa Barbara County Department of Public Works to establish clear road signage off Ladera Canyon Road. Unnamed or unsigned road junctions create potential structure defense and evacuation notification issues.	LL-2	Wildland Specialist & Public Works Department		
	Perform inspections working north to south within the zone to identify “long driveways” that do not meet standards for fire equipment access. Work with property owners to reduce fuel loading along the drives and assure that required vertical clearance exists.	LL-3	Fire District		
	Maintain existing roadside fuel treatments, Ladera-Toro Connector, Bella Vista and Hidden Valley. Look for opportunities to create depth with the fuel treatments by establishing additional treated areas between road switchbacks. Property owner approval would be required for this additional work.	LL-4	Wildland Specialist		

Facilitate the establishment of Community Defensible Space	Seek funding to continue and expand the existing neighborhood chipping program along Ladera Lane, East Valley Road, Hidden Valley and Viola Lane.	LL-5	Wildland Specialist		
	Work with willing property owners along Viola Lane and on the long driveways off the north end of Ladera Lane to expand "defensible space" treatments on their property. The objective is to create a modified fuel zone above the community between Ladera Lane and Toro Canyon. Seek funding or provide incentives for willing participants.	LL-6	Wildland Specialist		
Create and maintain landscape level fuel treatment to better protect the community from wildfire	Continue to partner with Montecito Fire Protection District to integrate fuel treatment projects along Bella Vista Road and Ladera Lane.	LL-7	Wildland Specialist		
	As funding allows, maintain existing Ladera-Vedanta fuel treatment and implement Ladera/East Valley dead tree removal project.	LL-8	Wildland Specialist		
	Establish contact with Land Trust of Santa Barbara County concerning implementing fuel treatment actions on the Cima del Mundo Conservation Easement. Project design should include protection and enhancement of sensitive environmental habitats as well as fire hazard mitigation.	LL-9	Wildland Specialist		
Protect Critical Infra-structure	Work with Montecito Water District to assure that adequate access and defensible space is maintained around their treatment facility and reservoir off of Bella Vista Road	LL-10	Montecito Water District & Wildland Specialist		
3. East Valley - Torito Pre-attack Zone					
Objective	Action	Tracking Number	Responsible Official	Target Date	Status

Maintain primary evacuation routes in a condition that facilitates the egress of residents and improves access and tactical options for firefighters.	Identify and work with the jurisdictional authority to maintain vegetation along Freehaven and Torito Roads in a condition that reduces potential fire intensity.	EVT-1	Wildland Specialist		
	Assure that annual clearance of vegetation near the two wooden road bridges on Torito Road to limit the potential of damage during a wildfire.	EVT-2	Wildland Specialist & Public Works Department		
	Establish contact with interested residents on Torito Road concerning the formation of an “association” to maintain roadside vegetation.	EVT-3	Wildland Specialist		
	Work with Santa Barbara County Public Works to establish road names and signage for unnamed roads east of Highway 192.	EVT-4			
Facilitate the establishment of Community Defensible Space	Seek funding to continue and expand the existing neighborhood chipping program within the PAZ.	EVT-5	Wildland Specialist		
	Work with willing property owners along Torito, Freehaven, and east of Highway 192 to facilitate the expansion of defensible space beyond the required 100’ to develop a community level defensible space program.	EVT-6	Wildland Specialist		
	Seek funding and work with willing property owners to remove non-native pines, eucalyptus, acacia and other undesirable tree and shrub species within higher density neighborhoods of Torito Road, Freehaven Drive and Macadamia Lane.	EVT-7	Wildland Specialist		
Create and maintain landscape level fuel treatment to better	Continue to seek funding for existing proposed roadside fuel treatments along Torito and East Valley	EVT-8	Wildland Specialist		

protect the community from wildfire	Contact large parcel owner (155-140-003) regarding willingness to support the expansion of defensible space east of the structures along Highway 192 between Toro Canyon Park Road on the north and agricultural lands to the south. Utilize existing road system to provide fuel treatment depth	EVT-9	Wildland Specialist		
4. Toro Canyon Pre-attack Zone					
Objective	Action	Tracking Number	Responsible Official	Target Date	Status
Increase citizen awareness of fire risk and the need to prepare for wildfire events.	Work with property owners along Upper Toro Canyon Road, Romero Canyon Road to assist in development of site-specific evacuation plans. Assist in the identification of potential Temporary Refuge Areas should the need arise to shelter in place during a wildfire. Assure that domestic/landscape/agricultural personnel commonly working at these properties are accounted for.	TC-1	Wildland Specialist & Montecito Wildland Specialist		
	Contact property owners on Upper Toro Canyon Road and Romero Canyon Road to identify water sources and pumping infra-structure. Update pre-attack maps to reflect this information.	TC-2	Wildland Specialist		
Maintain primary evacuation routes in a condition that facilitates the egress of residents and improves access and tactical options for firefighters.	Identify and work with the jurisdictional authority to maintain vegetation along Toro Canyon Road right-of-way in a condition that reduces potential fire intensity.	TC-3	Wildland Specialist		
	Continue to seek funding for existing and proposed roadside fuel treatments along Upper Toro Canyon, Bella Vista and Viola Roads.	TC-4	Wildland Specialist		

	Work with Santa Barbara County Public Works to establish road signage for Viola Road off of Toro Canyon Road. Establish road names and signage for unnamed roads east of Toro Canyon Road between Vista Linda and Viola Road.	TC-5	Wildland Specialist		
Facilitate the establishment of Community Defensible Space	Seek funding and work with willing property owners to remove non-native pines, eucalyptus, acacia and other undesirable tree and shrub species within higher density neighborhood of Vista Linda and Lower Toro Canyon Roads	TC-6	Wildland Specialist		
	Seek funding to continue and improve the existing neighborhood chipping program within the Pre-attack zone, especially along Lower Toro Canyon Road and the Vista Linda neighborhood. Advertise widely that No Agricultural Waste will be chipped.	TC-7	Wildland Specialist		
Protect critical infra-structure	Coordinate with Southern California Edison field representatives to assure that inspection and maintenance of transmission and distribution lines in Toro Canyon are maintained to CPUC standards.	TC-8	Wildland Specialist & SCE	Annually	
	Work with Montecito Water District to assure the Buell pump station and Doulton Treatment facility are defensible during a wildfire.	TC-9	Montecito Water District & Wildland Specialist		
5. La Mirada Pre-attack Zone					
Objective	Action	Tracking Number	Responsible Official	Target Date	Status
Maintain primary evacuation routes in a condition that facilitates the egress of residents	Establish an MOU with the jurisdictional roads agency to maintain vegetation within established right-of-ways of Arriba, La Mirada, Paquita Drive and Ocean Oaks Road.	LM-1	Wildland Specialist		

and improves access and tactical options for firefighters.	Work with property owners with structures accessed on long driveways from Arriba Road, Ocean Oaks and Cravens Lane to assure that adequate clearance is established and maintained to allow for fire equipment access	LM-2	Wildland Specialist		
Facilitate the establishment of Community Defensible Space	Seek funding to expand and improve the existing neighborhood chipping program to Ocean Oaks Road and Craven Lane. Publicize widely that "No Agricultural Waste" will be treated.	LM-3	Wildland Specialist		
	Work with willing property owners to facilitate the expansion of defensible space beyond the required 100' and seek opportunities where adjacent landowners can connect treated areas to develop a community level defensible space program	LM-4	Wildland Specialist		
Create and maintain landscape level fuels treatment to better protect the community from wildfire	Develop the ridgetop fuels treatment running east-west from the agricultural lands at the top of Cravens Lane to the structures on the long driveway south of Toro Canyon Park Road identified as "planned" on both the Toro Park and La Mirada PAZ maps. Private landowner, and Forest Service agreements will need to be established.	LM-5	Wildland Specialist		
6. Toro Park Pre-attack Zone					
Objective	Action	Tracking Number	Responsible Official	Target Date	Status
Maintain primary evacuation routes in a condition that facilitates the egress of residents	Establish an MOU with the jurisdictional roads agency to maintain vegetation within established right-of-ways of Toro Canyon Park Road.	TP-1	Wildland Specialist & City Attorney		

and improves access and tactical options for firefighters.	Work with property owners with structures accessed on long driveways and private roads from Toro Canyon Park Road to assure that adequate clearance is established and maintained to allow for fire equipment access	TP-2	Wildland Specialist		
Facilitate the establishment of Community Defensible Space	Seek funding to expand and improve the existing neighborhood chipping program to homeowners within the Toro Park PAZ.	TP-3	Wildland Specialist		
Create and maintain landscape level fuels treatment to better protect the community from wildfire	Develop the ridgetop fuels treatment running east-west from the agricultural lands at the top of Cravens Lane to the structures on the long driveway south of Toro Canyon Park Road. It is identified as “planned” on both the Toro Park and La Mirada PAZ maps. Private landowner, and Forest Service agreements will need to be established.	TP-4	Wildland Specialist		
	Form road associations with landowners to identify and fund maintenance of existing private agriculture road systems. These roads would be used for fire fighter access and as strategic fire control points. Opportunities exist along the northern and eastern edge of the PAZ.	TP-5	Wildland Specialist		
Protect critical infra-structure	Coordinate with Southern California Edison to assure that inspection and maintenance of transmission and distribution lines along the northern edge of the PAZ are maintained to CPUC standards.	TP-6	Wildland Specialist & SCE	Annually	
7. Santa Monica Pre-attack Zone					
Objective	Action	Tracking Number	Responsible Official	Target Date	Status
Maintain primary evacuation routes in a condition that facilitates the egress of residents	Establish an MOU with the jurisdictional roads agency to maintain vegetation within established right-of-ways of Santa Monica Road.	SM-1	Wildland Specialist & City Attorney		

and improves access and tactical options for firefighters.	Work with property owners with structures accessed by long driveways and private roads from Foothill Road to assure that adequate clearance is established and maintained to allow for fire equipment access	SM-2	Wildland Specialist		
Facilitate the establishment of Community Defensible Space	Seek funding to expand and improve the existing neighborhood chipping program for residents within the PAZ.	SM-3	Wildland Specialist		
	Work with willing property owners to facilitate the expansion of defensible space beyond the required 100'. Seek opportunities where adjacent landowners can connect treated areas to develop a community level defensible space program.	SM-4	Wildland Specialist		
Create and maintain landscape level fuels treatment to better protect the community from wildfire	Develop and maintain the proposed ridgetop fuel treatment that utilizes 2007 Zaca firelines. It is located along the ridgeline south of Carpinteria Creek on the northern edge of the PAZ.	SM-5	Wildland Specialist		
	Form road associations with landowners to identify and fund maintenance of existing private agriculture road systems. These roads would be used for fire fighter access and as strategic fire control points. Opportunities exist along the northern edge of the PAZ	SM-6	Wildland Specialist		
Protect critical infra-structure	Contact Southern California Edison field representatives to assure that inspection and maintenance of transmission and distribution lines along the northern and eastern edge of the PAZ are maintained to CPUC standards.	SM-7	Wildland Specialist	Annually	
	Work with Carpinteria Valley Water District to assure the Rancho Monte Alegra Water Tank is defensible during a wildfire.	SM-8	Wildland Specialist& Water District	Annually	
8. Foothill East Pre-attack Zone					

Objective	Action	Tracking Number	Responsible Official	Target Date	Status
Maintain primary evacuation routes in a condition that facilitates the egress of residents and improves access and tactical options for firefighters.	Work with property owners with structures accessed on long driveways and private roads from Foothill and Casitas Pass Roads to assure that adequate clearance is established and maintained to allow for fire equipment access	FH-1	Wildland Specialist		
Create and maintain landscape level fuels treatment to better protect the community from wildfire	Develop and maintain the proposed ridgetop fuel treatment that utilizes 2007 Zaca firelines. It is located along the divide south of Carpinteria Creek on the northern edge of the PAZ.	FH-2	Wildland Specialist		
	Form road associations with landowners to identify and fund maintenance of existing private agriculture road systems. These roads would be used for fire fighter access and as strategic fire control points. Opportunities exist along the northern edge of the PAZ.	FH-3	Wildland Specialist		
Protect critical infra-structure	Work with Carpinteria Valley Water District to assure infrastructure at Foothill Reservoir is defensible during a wildfire.	FH-4	Wildland Specialist & Water District		
9. Lillingston Pre-attack Zone					
Objective	Action	Tracking Number	Responsible Official	Target Date	Status
Maintain primary evacuation routes in a condition that facilitates the egress of residents and improves access and tactical options for firefighters.	Establish an MOU with the jurisdictional roads agency to maintain vegetation within established right-of-ways of Shepard Mesa, Gobernador Canyon, Cate Mesa and Lillingston Canyon Roads.	L-1	City Attorney & Fire Chief		
	Work with willing property owners to identify and develop an evacuation route across private property that links Shepard Mesa Lane to Gobernador Canyon Road	L-2	Wildland Specialist & City Attorney		

Facilitate the establishment of Community Defensible Space	Seek funding to continue and expand the existing neighborhood chipping program along Shepard Mesa Road and with other residents within the PAZ.	L-3	Wildland Specialist		
	Work with willing property owners to facilitate the expansion of defensible space beyond the required 100'. Seek opportunities where adjacent landowners can connect treated areas to develop a community level defensible space program in the Shepard Mesa neighborhood and Cate School.	L-4	Wildland Specialist		
	Seek funding and work with willing property owners to remove non-native pines, eucalyptus, acacia and other undesirable tree and shrub species within high density neighborhood of Shepard Mesa.	L-5	Wildland Specialist		
Create and maintain landscape level fuels treatment to better protect the community from wildfire	Develop and maintain the proposed ridgetop fuel treatment that utilizes 2007 Zaca firelines. It is located along the divide between Gobernador and Carpinteria Creeks	L-6	Wildland Specialist		
	Form road associations with landowners to identify and fund maintenance of existing private agriculture road systems. These roads would be used for fire fighter access and as strategic fire control points. Opportunities exist along the northern edge of the PAZ.	L-7	Wildland Specialist		
Protect critical infra-structure	Coordinate with Southern California Edison to assure that inspection and maintenance of transmission and distribution lines along the northeastern edge of the PAZ are maintained to CPUC standards.	L-8	Wildland Specialist		
	Work with Carpinteria Valley Water District to assure the Shepard Mesa Water Tank is defensible during a wildfire.	L-9	Wildland Specialist & Water District		

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Appendix A. *Glossary*

The following provides terms or words found in or relating to this plan (additional terms are available at http://www.nwcg.gov/glossary):

- ***1-Hour Timelag Fuels (a.k.a., one-hour fuels):*** Fuels consisting of dead herbaceous plants and roundwood less than about ¼ inch (6.4 mm) in diameter. Also included is the uppermost layer of needles or leaves on the forest floor.
- ***10-Hour Timelag Fuels (a.k.a. ten-hour fuels):*** Dead fuels consisting of roundwood ¼ to l inch (0.6 to 2.5 cm) in diameter and, very roughly, the layer of litter extending from immediately below the surface to ¾ inch (1.9 cm) below the surface.
- ***100-Hour Timelag Fuels (a.k.a., hundred-hour fuels):*** Dead fuels consisting of roundwood in the size range of 1 to 3 inches (2.5 to 7.6 cm) in diameter and very roughly the layer of litter extending from approximately ¾ of an inch (1.9 cm) to 4 inches (10 cm) below the surface.
- ***1,000-Hour Timelag Fuels (a.k.a., thousand-hour fuels):*** Dead fuels consisting of roundwood 3 to 8 inches in diameter and the layer of the forest floor more than 4 inches below the surface.
- ***Active Crown Fire:*** A fire in which a solid flame develops in the crowns of trees, but the surface and crown phases advance as a linked unit dependent on each other.
- ***Aspect:*** Direction a slope faces.
- ***Canopy Spacing:*** The distance from the edge of one tree canopy to another. Crown spacing varies from open (with 10 feet or more of space between tree canopies) to closed (where trees may be growing in very close proximity with little space between them).
- ***Crown Fire:*** A fire that advances from top to top of trees or shrubs more or less independent of a surface fire. Crown fires are sometimes classed as running or dependent to distinguish the degree of independence from the surface fire.
- ***Dead Fuels***: Fuels with no living tissue in which moisture content is governed almost entirely by atmospheric moisture (relative humidity and precipitation), dry-bulb temperature, and solar radiation.
- ***Direct Attack:*** A method of fire suppression where actions are taken directly along the fire's edge. In a direct attack, burning fuel is treated directly, by wetting, smothering, or chemically quenching the fire or by physically separating burning from unburned fuel.
- ***Fire Apparatus Access Roads -*** The means for emergency apparatus to access a facility or structure for emergency purposes. Roadways must extend to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior of the first floor of any structure and must meet specified criteria for width, pavement characteristics, roadway gradient, turning radius, etc. Fire apparatus access roads are also referred to as fire lanes.
- ***Fire Behavior:*** The manner in which a fire reacts to the influences of fuel, weather, and topography.
- ***Fire Frequency:*** Temporal fire occurrence described as a number of fires occurring within a defined area within a given time period.
- ***Fire Intensity:*** A general term relating to the heat energy released by a fire.
- ***Fire Lane Identification -*** Signs or curb markings that allow fire apparatus access roads to be readily recognized so that they will remain unobstructed and available for emergency use at all times.

- ***Fire Potential:*** The likelihood of a wildland fire event measured in terms of anticipated occurrence of fire(s) and management's capability to respond. Fire potential is influenced by a sum of factors that includes fuel conditions (fuel dryness and/or other inputs), ignition triggers, significant weather triggers, and resource capability.
- ***Fire Regime:*** The characterization of fire's role in a particular ecosystem, usually characteristic of particular vegetation and climatic regime, and typically a combination of fire return interval and fire intensity (i.e., high frequency, low intensity/low frequency, high intensity).
- ***Fire Return Interval:*** The length of time between fires on a particular area of land
- ***Fire Weather:*** Weather conditions that influence fire ignition, behavior, and suppression.
- ***Flame Length:*** The distance from the base to the tip of the flaming front. Flame length is directly correlated with fire intensity.
- ***Flaming Front:*** The zone of a moving fire where combustion is primarily flaming. Behind this flaming zone combustion is primarily glowing. Light fuels typically have a shallow flaming front, whereas heavy fuels have a deeper front.
- ***Fuel:*** Any combustible material, which includes but is not limited to living or dead vegetation, human-built structures, and chemicals that will ignite and burn.
- ***Fuelbed:*** An array of fuels usually constructed with specific loading, depth, and particle size to meet experimental requirements; also, commonly used to describe the fuel composition.
- ***Fuel Loading:*** The amount of fuel present expressed quantitatively in terms of weight of fuel per unit area.
- ***Fuel Model:*** Mathematical descriptions of fuel properties (e.g., fuel load and fuel depth) that are used as inputs to calculations of fire danger indices and fire behavior potential***.***
- ***Fuel Moisture Content:*** The quantity of moisture in fuels expressed as a percentage of the weight when thoroughly dried at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.
- ***Fuel Type:*** An identifiable association of fuel elements of a distinctive plant species, form, size, arrangement, or other characteristics that will cause a predictable rate of fire spread or difficulty of control under specified weather conditions.
- ***Gates and Barriers*** - Devices that restrict pedestrian and vehicle ingress and egress to and from a facility.
- ***Gate and Barrier Locks*** - Devices that are installed on gates and barriers to secure a property or facility.
- ***Goals:*** A goal is a broad statement of what you wish to accomplish, an indication of program intentions.
- ***Ground Fire:*** Fire that consumes the organic material beneath the surface litter ground, such as a peat fire.
- ***Hose Pull*** - The effective distance (150 feet is standard) that firefighters can drag a hose from fire apparatus to attack a fire. Hose pull is measured along a simulated path of travel accounting for obstructions and not "as the crow flies."
- ***Intensity:*** The level of heat radiated from the active flaming front of a fire, measured in British thermal units (BTUs) per foot.
- ***Ladder Fuels:*** Fuels that provide vertical continuity between strata, thereby allowing fire to carry from surface fuels into the crowns of trees or shrubs with relative ease. Ladder fuels help initiate and ensure the continuation of crowning.

- ***Local Responsibility Area (LRA)*** – Land where a city/county has primary financial responsibility for the prevention and suppression of wildland fires. LRA land is generally located within city boundaries.
- ***Live Fuels:*** Living plants, such as trees, grasses, and shrubs, in which the seasonal moisture content cycle is controlled largely by internal physiological mechanisms, rather than by external weather influences.
- ***Mid-flame Windspeed:*** The speed of the wind measured at the midpoint of the flames, considered to be most representative of the speed of the wind that is affecting fire behavior.
- ***Objectives:*** They contribute to the fulfillment of specified goals and are measurable, defined, and specific.
- ***Passive Crown Fire:*** Also called torching or candling. A fire in the crowns of trees in which single trees or groups of trees torch, ignited by the passing front of the fire.
- ***Safety Zone:*** A preplanned area of sufficient size and suitable location in the wildland expected to prevent injury to fire personnel without using fire shelters.
- ***Red Flag Warning:*** Term used by fire weather forecasters to alert forecast users to an ongoing or imminent critical fire weather pattern.
- ***Riparian:*** Situated or taking place along or near the bank of a watercourse.
- ***Spotting:*** Refers to the behavior of a fire producing sparks or embers that are carried by the wind and start new fires beyond the zone of direct ignition by the main fire***.***
- ***State Responsibility Area (SRA) –*** Land where the State of California (i.e. CALFIRE) has primary financial responsibility for the prevention and suppression of wildland fires. All SRA land is located within County unincorporated areas; SRA does not include lands within city boundaries or in federal ownership
- ***Strategy:*** The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives.
- ***Surface Fire:*** Fire that burns loose debris on the surface, which includes dead branches, leaves, and low vegetation.
- ***Surface Fuels:*** Fuels lying on or near the surface of the ground, consisting of leaf and needle litter, dead branch material, downed logs, bark, tree cones, and low stature living plants.
- ***Topography:*** Referred to as “terrain.” The term also refers to parameters of the “lay of the land” that influence fire behavior and spread. Key elements are slope (in percent), aspect (the direction a slope faces), elevation, and specific terrain features such as canyons, saddles, “chimneys,” and chutes.
- ***Understory:*** Term for the area of a forest which grows at the lowest height level below the forest canopy. Plants in the understory consist of a mixture of seedlings and saplings of canopy trees together with understory shrubs and herbs.
- ***Values at Risk:*** People, property, ecological elements, and other human and other intrinsic values within the City. Values at Risk are identified by stakeholders as important to the way of life in the City and are particularly susceptible to damage from undesirable fire outcomes.
- ***Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ)*** – A designated area in which the type and condition of vegetation, topography, fire history, and other relevant factors increase the possibility of uncontrollable wildland fire. Structures within a VHFHSZ require special construction features to protect against wildfire hazards; please consult with the local building department and refer to CBC Chapter 7A for specific requirements
- ***Wildland Fire Environment:*** The surrounding conditions, influences, and modifying forces of fuels, topography, and weather that determine wildfire behavior.

- ***Wildfire Risk Area*** – Land that is covered with vegetation, which is so situated or is of such an inaccessible location that a fire originating upon it would present an abnormally difficult job of suppression or would result in great or unusual damage through fire, or such areas designated by the fire code official. For purposes of this document, Wildfire Risk Area includes Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (see above), Wildland-Urban Interfaces (WUI), and similarly hazardous areas

Appendix B. *Relevant Federal, State and Local Regulations & Policies*

This appendix provides a detailed list and summary of the federal, state, county, and city level policies and regulations that pertain to this CWPP.

B.1 FEDERAL LEVEL POLICY

+ ***Disaster Mitigation Act (2000–present)***

  Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) enacted Section 322 - Mitigation Planning of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act - that created incentives for state and local entities to coordinate hazard mitigation planning and implementation efforts, and is an important source of funding for fuels mitigation efforts through federal hazard mitigation grants.

+ ***National Incident Management System (NIMS)***

  NIMS provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work together to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment. The NIMS improves a community's ability to prepare for and respond to potential incidents and hazard scenarios.

+ ***National Fire Plan (NFP) 2000***

  In 2000 dry climatic conditions resulted in a historic number of wildland fires within the United States (mainly the Western U.S.) It is estimated that 7.2 million acres, nearly double the 10-year average burned. Costs in damages including fire suppression activities were approximately 2.1 billion dollars. Congressional direction called for substantial new appropriations for wildland fire management. This resulted in action plans, interagency strategies, and the Western Governor's Association's, "A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment - A 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy - Implementation Plan". This collectively became known as the National Fire Plan. This plan places a priority on collaborative work within communities to reduce their risk from large-scale wildfires.

+ ***National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (2009)***

  The National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy is a strategic push to work collaboratively among all stakeholders and across all landscapes, using best science, to make meaningful progress towards the three goals: resilient landscapes, fire adapted communities, and safe and effective wildfire response. Its vision is to safely and effectively extinguish wildfire when needed; use wildfire where allowable; manage our natural resources; and as a nation, to live with wildland fire.

+ ***National Fire Protection Association***

  The NFPA maintains numerous codes and standards that provide direction on development in the WUI including:

  - NFPA 1, Fire Code, Chapter 17
  - NFPA 1141, Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Suburban and Rural Areas
  - NFPA 1142, Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting
  - NFPA 1143, Standard for Wildland Fire Management

- NFPA 1144, Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland

B.2 STATE LEVEL POLICY

+ ***California Strategic Fire Plan 2018***

The Strategic Fire Plan is one of the preeminent policies specified by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's (Board). The Board has adopted these Plans since the 1930s and periodically updates them to reflect current and anticipated needs. Over time, as the environmental, social, and economic landscape of California's wildlands has changed, the Board has evolved the Strategic Fire Plan to better respond to these changes and to provide CAL FIRE with appropriate guidance "…for adequate statewide fire protection of state responsibility areas" (PRC § 4130). This 2018 Plan reflects CAL FIRE's focus on (1) fire prevention and suppression activities to protect lives, property, and ecosystem services, and (2) natural resource management to maintain the state's forests as a resilient carbon sink to meet California's climate change goals and to serve as important habitat for adaptation and mitigation.

+ ***CAL FIRE Strategic Fire Plan 2019***

This plan reinforces the Goals supporting the CAL FIRE Mission, Vision, and Values. The following Goals are equally important, and all will be acted on simultaneously: 1. Improve core capabilities. 2. Enhance internal operations. 3. Ensure health and safety. 4. Build an engaged, motivated and innovative workforce. These goals meet California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection mission which serves and safeguards the people and protects the property and resources of California.

+ ***California State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Version 2013; update in progress)***

The purpose of the State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) is to significantly reduce deaths, injuries, and other losses attributed to both natural and human-caused hazards in California. The SHMP provides guidance for hazard mitigation activities emphasizing partnerships among local, state, and federal agencies as well as the private sector.

+ ***Public Resource Code Sections 4125-4137 – Fire Protection Responsibilities***

This policy defines suppression and prevention roles and responsibilities of agencies within and across administrative boundaries. Fire protection responsibility area designations directly correlate to specific financial responsibility for wildfire prevention and suppression actions. Area mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements are reviewed on a regular (annual) basis, to ensure accuracy in updates and procedures.

+ ***Public Resource Code Sections 4201-4204 – Fire Hazard Severity Zones***

Requires CAL FIRE to classify lands within State Responsibility Areas in accordance with the severity of fire hazard present for the purpose of identifying measures to be taken to slow wildfire rates of spread and to reduce the potential intensity of uncontrolled fires that threaten to destroy resources, life, or property. These measures are part of an overall strategy to implement community adaptability in the wildfire environment.

+ ***Public Resources Code Section 4291 and California Code of Regulations (CCR) 1299.1***

A state law, effective in January 2019, this section requires 100-foot defensible space clearance around homes and structures for wildfire protection, but not beyond the property line. The code applies to all lands that have flammable vegetation. The regulations include several requirements for how the vegetation surrounding buildings and structures should be managed to create defensible space.

+ ***Public Resources Code 4292-93, 4296 and 14 CCR 1256: Fire Prevention for Electrical Utilities***

These statutes and regulations address the vegetation clearance standards for electrical utilities. They include the standards for clearing around energy lines and conductors such as power line hardware and power poles. These regulations are critical to wildland fire safety because of the substantial number of power lines in wildlands, the historic source of fire ignitions associated with power lines, and the extensive damage that results from wildfires caused by power lines in severe wind conditions.

+ ***Public Resource Code Section 4296.5 – Board of Directors– CCR 1290 Railroad Right-Of-Ways***

Established in 1999, this code empowers the Board Director to adopt regulations establishing fire prevention and hazard reduction standards that any Railroad Corporation or person owning a Railroad in this state must abide by. The resulting formulated PRC 4296.5 regulations are found in the California Code of Regulations (CCR's), Title 14; Article 2; Sections 1290 through 1295.

+ ***Public Resource Code Section 4421-4446 – Prohibited Activities***

This series of codes specifies the prohibited human actions regarding setting fire or causing fire to be set to any forest, brush, or other flammable material which is on any land that is not his own, or under his legal control, without the permission of the owner, lessee, or agent of the owner or lessee of the land. Proper burn permitting needs are identified. Prohibited actions involving use of noncompliant industrial and/or mechanical equipment is also cited.

+ ***Public Resources Code 4741 - Wildland Fire Prevention and Vegetation Management***

In accordance with policies established by The Board, CAL FIRE shall assist local governments in preventing future wildland fire and vegetation management problems by making its wildland fire prevention and vegetation management expertise available to local governments to the extent possible within the department's budgetary limitations. Department of Forestry recommendations shall be advisory in nature and local governments shall not be required to follow such recommendations.

+ ***California Code of Regulations Title 24***

California's building regulations and standards are contained within Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) published by the California Building Standards Commission. These are regulations passed by California agencies charged with enforcing the state's various laws and requirements for builders and property owners. Title 24 includes all regulations for how buildings are designed and constructed and are intended to ensure the maximum structural integrity and safety of private and public buildings. It contains requirements for the structural, mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems, and requires measures for energy conservation, green design, construction and maintenance, fire and life safety, and accessibility.

The County of Santa Barbara's (County) green building program was established in 1994 by implementing the County Comprehensive Plan's Energy Element Policy 2.1: Voluntarily Going Beyond State Building Energy Standards. Throughout the years, the program has been amended a number of times to incorporate new energy-efficient strategies and be consistent with Title 24.

+ ***2019 California Fire Code***

This code establishes regulations affecting or relating to structures, processes, premises and safeguards regarding residences and historic buildings. The code includes: 1) hazards of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures, materials or devices; 2) conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of structures or premises; 3) fire hazards in the structure or on the premises from occupancy or operation; 4) matters related to the construction, extension, repair,

alteration or removal of fire suppression or alarm systems; and 5) conditions affecting the safety of fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.

+ ***California Building Code 2019 Chapter 7A (includes section 705A – roofing)***

  Establishes minimum standards for the protection of life and property by increasing the ability of a building located in any FHSZ within SRA or any WUI Fire Area to resist the intrusion of flames or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire and contributes to a systematic reduction in conflagration losses.

+ ***California Residential Code 2019 Chapter 3 Building Planning, Section R337 Material and Construction Methods for Exterior Wildfire Exposure***

  Establishes minimum standards for the protection of life and property by increasing the ability of a building located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone within State Responsibility Areas or any Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area to resist the intrusion of flame or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire and contributes to a systematic reduction in conflagration losses.

+ ***California Building Code 2019 Chapter 7A***

  California Code of Regulations Title 14, 1270.04 (relates to PRC 4290)

  This subchapter specifies the following directives: (a) local jurisdictions shall provide the Board Director with notice of applications for building permits, tentative parcel maps, tentative maps, and use permits for construction or development within a SRA, (b) the Board of Directors shall review and make fire protection recommendations on applicable construction or development permits or maps provided by the local jurisdiction, and (c) the local jurisdiction shall ensure that the applicable sections of this subchapter become a condition of approval of any applicable construction or development permit or map.

+ ***Government Code 51175-51189: Chapter 6.8 - Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones***

  This code defines Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ) and designates lands considered by the State to be a very high fire hazard. The purpose of this chapter is to classify lands in the state in accordance with whether a very high fire hazard is present so that public officials are able to identify measures that will retard the rate of spread, and reduce the potential intensity, of uncontrolled fires that threaten to destroy resources, life, or property, and to require that those measures be taken. For more detail and a discussion regarding wildland fire hazard severity in general and VHFHSZ's specifically, see Section 5.1.

+ ***Government Code 51189: WUI Building Standards (referenced from Ch. 6.8 in paragraph above, for emphasis)***

  This code directs the Office of the State Fire Marshal to create building standards for wildland fire resistance. The code includes measures that increase the likelihood of a structure withstanding intrusion by fire (such as building design and construction requirements that use fire-resistant building materials) and provides protection of structure projections (such as porches, decks, balconies and eaves) and structure openings (such as attics, eave vents, and windows). For more detail and further discussion on WUI building standards, see Section 5.4.

+ ***Government Code 65302.5: General Plan Fire Safety Element Review***

  This statute requires the Board to provide recommendations to a local jurisdiction's General Plan fire safety element at the time that the General Plan is amended. While not a direct and binding fire prevention requirement for individuals, General Plans that adopt the Board's recommendations will include goals and policies that provide for contemporary fire prevention standards for the jurisdiction.

+ ***California Health and Safety Code: DIVISION 12. Fires and Fire Protection; Chapter 1 Liability in Relation to Fires; Section 13000***

  Every person is guilty of a misdemeanor who allows a fire kindled or attended by him to escape from his control or to spread to the lands of any person other than the builder of the fire without using every reasonable and proper precaution to prevent the fire from escaping.

+ ***California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)***

  The 1970 CEQA has evolved into one of the most prominent components of community planning in California. It requires state and local agencies to follow a protocol of analysis and public disclosure of environmental impacts in proposed projects and to include feasible measures to mitigate those impacts. Any proposed hazardous fuel treatment project recommended in this CWPP must comply with CEQA regulations.

+ ***Senate Bill 979: Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014: Protecting Rivers, Lakes, Streams, Coastal Waters, and Watersheds***

  This Act is a useful reference during planning and implementation of fuel treatment projects to reduce wildfire risk, because it can help to ensure those projects account for the protection and restoration of California's rivers, lakes, streams and watersheds, protect watersheds tributary to water storage facilities, and promote watershed health. It also determines priorities for water security, climate, and drought preparation.

+ ***California Civil Code 1103.C.3 : Law Governing Natural Hazard Disclosure***

  This code deals with the Transfer of Real Property and the Disclosure of Natural and Environmental Hazards: Article (3) states "A transferor of real property that is located within a very high fire hazard severity zone, designated pursuant to Section 51178 of the Government Code, shall disclose to any prospective transferee the fact that the property is located within a very high fire hazard severity zone and is subject to the requirements of Section 51182 of the Government Code". Details go on to include information regarding property transferor, information regarding agency, county assessor and map documentation.

+ ***California Emergency Services Act - Chapter 7, Section 8550-8551 (CESA)***

  The CESA ensures preparations within California will be adequate to deal with natural, manmade, or war-caused emergencies. It declares it necessary to give the Governor, chief executives and governing bodies of political subdivisions of the state emergency powers to provide for state assistance in the organization and maintenance of emergency programs The Act created the Office of Emergency Services, within the office of the Governor, and gave it the powers and duties to (1) provide for the assignment of functions to state entities to be performed during an emergency and for the coordination and direction of the emergency actions of those entities; (2) provide for the rendering of mutual aid by the state government and all its departments and agencies and by the political subdivisions of the state in carrying out the purposes of this chapter; and (3) authorizes the establishment of organizations and directing actions necessary to protect the health and safety and preserve the lives and property of the people of the state.

  It further declared the purpose of Chapter 7 and the policy of the state that all emergency services functions of the state be coordinated, as far as possible, with the comparable functions of its political subdivisions, of the federal government including its various departments and agencies, of other states, and of private agencies of every type, to the end that the most effective use may be made of all manpower, resources, and facilities for dealing with any emergency that may occur.

+ ***California Regional Water Quality Board***

The California State Water Resources Control Board (Board) has jurisdiction throughout California. Created by the State Legislature in 1967, the Board protects water quality by setting statewide policy, coordinating and supporting the Regional Water Board efforts, and reviewing petitions that contest Regional Board actions. There are nine regional water quality control boards that exercise rulemaking and regulatory activities by basins. (All proposed mitigation projects must adhere to CEQA regulations in planning and implementation phases. Primary concerns associated with wildland fire hazard mitigation actions involve addressing project design/engineering to reduce potential slope erosion or excess runoff during rain events.

+ ***California Air Resources Board***

The California Air Resources Board is responsible to reduce air pollution and protect public health. Their role is to set the state's air quality standards at levels to protect public health, identify and measure pollutants, research the cause and effect of air pollution problems and potential solutions, develop and adopt specific rules and regulations needed to achieve healthful air quality and lead California's efforts to reduce climate-changing emissions through measures that promote a more energy-efficient and resilient economy.

+ ***AB 1956 - Fire Prevention Activities. Local Assistance Grant Program. Chapter 632, 2018***

The measure establishes a local assistance grant program through CAL FIRE to improve fire prevention in California and ensure that fire prevention activities happen year-round. This bill also requires local agencies, resource conservation districts, fire safety councils, the California Conservation Corps, certified local conservation corps, University of California (UC) Cooperative Extension, Native American tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations to be eligible for grants.

+ ***AB 2911 - Fire Safety. Chapter 641, 2018***

Measure makes changes to fire safety planning efforts, defensible space requirements, and electrical transmission or distribution lines' vegetation clearance requirements with the intent to improve the fire safety of California communities. Specifically, this measure:

- Requires a local agency to transmit a copy of its adopted ordinance designating very high fire hazard severity (VHFHS) zones to the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board);
- Removes exemptions from requirement that a local agency designate, by ordinance, very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the director of CAL FIRE;
- Requires the State Fire Marshal (SFM), in consultation with CAL FIRE and the Director of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to recommend building standards that provide for comprehensive site and structure fire risk reduction to protect structures from fire risk;
- Requires the SFM, in consultation with CAL FIRE and HCD to develop a list of low-cost retrofits that provide for comprehensive site and structure fire risk reduction to protect structures from fire risk;
- Requires CAL FIRE to incorporate the list in its fire prevention education and outreach efforts;
- Requires, before July 1, 2020, the Office of Planning and Research to update the guidance document entitled "Fire Hazard Planning General Plan Technical Advice Series" and update not less than once every eight years;
- Authorizes the Board, within 15 days of receipt of notification that its fire prevention recommendations will not be accepted by the local government, to request a consultation, prior to approval of the draft element or amendment, conducted in person, electronically, or by phone;

- Requires on or before July 1, 2021, and every five years thereafter, the Board, in consultation with the SFM, to survey local governments to identify existing subdivisions in SRA or VHFHS zones without a secondary egress route that are at significant fire risk; and
- Authorizes owners of any electrical transmission or distribution line to traverse land as necessary, regardless of land ownership or permission from the owner, after providing notice and an opportunity to be heard to the land owner, to prune trees to maintain and to abate, by pruning or removal, any hazardous, dead, rotten, diseased, or structurally defective live trees.

+ ***SB 465 - Property Assessed Clean Energy Program. Wildfire Safety Improvements. Chapter 837, 2018***

Measure expands, until January 1, 2029, Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing to allow cities and counties in very high fire hazard severity zones to authorize contractual assessments for property owners to finance wildfire safety improvements. Eligible wildfire safety improvements are improvements identified by CAL FIRE that can be fixed to an existing residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural or other building or structure, including ember-resistant roofs, dual-paned windows, driveways, and various ignition-resistant products such as walls, decks, and patio covers. This measure outlines a procedure to be taken by the local agency before PACE financing can be used for wildfire improvements.

+ ***SB 901 - Wildfires. Chapter 626, 2018***

Measure provides numerous changes concerning wildfire prevention and recovery. These include changes to: forest management and fuel reduction; mutual aid; wildfire mitigation planning by electric utilities; cost recovery for wildfire-related damages; funding opportunities from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) for forest health; fire prevention and fuel reduction projects; a $200 million annual appropriation for forest health and fire prevention programs; and comprehensive streamlining of landscape and forestry management practices to enhance fire prevention activities.

+ ***SB 1260 - Fire Prevention and Protection. Prescribed Burns. Chapter 624, 2018***

This measure is an omnibus fire prevention and forestry management bill with the intent of promoting long-term forest health and wildfire resiliency. It makes various changes related to local fire planning, prescribed fire requirements, and broader fire prevention efforts.

+ ***AB 1877 - Office of Emergency Services. Communications. Notifications. Translation. Chapter 630, 2018***

Measure requires the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) and the governing body of each political subdivision of the state to translate to the public any emergency communication into the most commonly spoken language other than English in the impacted county or counties. The measure authorizes CalOES to require a city, county, or city and county to translate emergency notifications as a condition of approving its application to receive any voluntary grant funds in connection to emergency management performance.

+ ***AB 1956 - Fire Prevention Activities. Local Assistance Grant Program. Chapter 632, 2018***

Measure establishes a local assistance grant program through CAL FIRE to improve fire prevention in California and ensure that fire prevention activities happen year-round. This bill also requires local agencies, resource conservation districts, fire safety councils, the California Conservation Corps, certified local conservation corps, University of California (UC) Cooperative Extension, Native American tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations to be eligible for grants.

+ ***AB 836 -Wildfire Smoke Clean Air Centers for Vulnerable Populations Incentive Pilot Program. Chapter 393, 2019***

  Measure establishes the Wildfire Smoke Clean Air Centers for Vulnerable Populations Incentive Pilot Program. The grant program creates a network of clean air centers by providing funding to public facilities for smoke-protective filtration systems. The grant program prioritizes applications for projects located in a documented high smoke exposure area to mitigate the adverse public health impacts that result from wildfires and other smoke events. This measure sunsets on January 1, 2025.

+ ***SB 167 - Electrical Corporations. Wildfire Mitigation Plans. Chapter 403, 2019***

  Measure requires each electrical corporation, as part of submitting their wildfire mitigation plans to the CPUC, to additionally include the impacts on customers who are receiving medical baseline allowances as part of their protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of disabling reclosers and deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system.

+ ***SB 560 - Wildfire Mitigation Plans. Deenergizing of Electrical Lines. Notifications. Mobile Telephony Service Providers. Chapter 410, 2019***

  Measure requires public and private utilities to notify all public safety offices, critical first responders, health care facilities, and operators of telecommunications infrastructure with premises within the footprint of potential deenergization for a given event. This measure also requires telecommunications providers to designate points of contact within the company to receive notifications from public and private utilities in anticipation of possible deenergization events and to notify stakeholders, such as public safety offices and emergency response offices, about the impacts to communications capabilities during such events.

+ ***SB 160 - Emergency Services. Cultural Competence. Chapter 402, 2019***

  Measure requires cities and counties to integrate cultural competency in the next regular update to their emergency plan. It requires city and county local emergency managers to incorporate cultural competence into emergency plans, upon its next update, and at a minimum, describe how all cultural populations within its jurisdiction are served by emergency notifications, evacuations, sheltering, mitigation, prevention, planning, and preparedness. It requires cities and counties, when updating emergency plans, to provide a forum for community engagement in geographically diverse locations to engage with culturally diverse communities.

+ ***SB 190 - Fire Safety. Building Standards. Defensible Space Program. Chapter 404, 2019***

  Measure requires the SFM to develop both a model defensible space program and a WUI Fire Safety Building Standards Compliance training manual. It requires the SFM; to develop a model defensible space program for use by a city or county in the enforcement of existing defensible space provisions in law and consult with representatives from local, state, and federal fire services, local governments, building officials, utility companies, the building industry, and the environmental community. If a defensible space program is adopted, the local agency for enforcement of this program must have the authority to recover the actual cost of abatement and must have the authority to place it as a special assessment or lien on the property. In addition, it requires the SFM to develop, and update on a regular basis, a WUI products handbook listing products and construction systems that comply with the WUI Fire Safety building standards for: Exterior wall siding and sheathing; Exterior windows; Under eaves, including eave and cornice vents; Decking; Treated lumber and ignition-resistant materials; and Wood shakes and shingles roofing materials.

+ ***SB 670 -Telecommunications. Community Isolation Outage. Notification. Chapter 412, 2019***

Measure requires telecommunications providers to notify the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) whenever there is an outage limiting the ability for customers to make 911 calls or receive emergency notifications within 60 minutes of discovering the outage. It also requires CalOES to notify the affected county office(s) of emergency services, the sheriff of any county, and any public safety answering point affected by the outage.

+ ***AB 1054 – Chapter 79 - Public utilities: wildfires and employee protection.***
    - Existing law authorizes the commission, in a proceeding on an application by an electrical corporation to recover costs and expenses arising from a catastrophic wildfire occurring on or after January 1, 2019, to allow cost recovery if the costs and expenses are just and reasonable, after consideration of the conduct of the utility, including consideration of specified factors.
    - This bill would establish the California Wildfire Safety Advisory Board consisting of 7 members appointed by the Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, and Senate Committee on Rules, as provided, who would serve 4-year staggered terms. The bill would require the board, among other actions, to advise and make recommendations related to wildfire safety to the Wildfire Safety Division or, on and after July 1, 2021, the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, as established pursuant to AB 111 or SB 111 of the 2019–20 Regular Session.

B.3 COUNTY LEVEL POLICY AND REGULATIONS

+ ***Office of Emergency Management – Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan - 2017***

This plan is a tool for stakeholders to increase public awareness of local natural and human-made hazards and risks, while providing information about options and resources available to reduce risks by hazard mitigation measures. The emphasis of the Plan is on the assessment of identified risks, identifying mitigation measures for existing exposures, and ensuring critical infrastructure are capable of surviving a disaster

+ ***Santa Barbara Unit Strategic Fire Plan - 2020***

The 2020 Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan is developed with the Santa Barbara County Fire Department's Mission Statement in mind and intended to serve as a collaborative local planning document. The Santa Barbara County Strategic Fire Plan tiers under the 2018 California Strategic Fire Plan and the 2019 CAL FIRE Strategic Plan to identify goals and objectives to minimize wildland fire risk to county watersheds, communities, firefighters, the public and various other local assets.

The Santa Barbara Unit Fire Plan is intended to convey management direction from the County Fire Chief, involve and educate stakeholders on the wildfire environment, establish strategic priorities for wildfire prevention and suppression projects and programs into a single unified plan, and be a living document that will adapt to changing conditions and be updated on a regular basis.

+ ***CA Fire Code Chapter 49 as amended by County of Santa Barbara in Chapter 15 County code:***

Establishes defensible space around structures as one of the most powerful tools for preventing fire hazards and is therefore required by both County regulations and State law. The California Fire Code Chapter 49 as amended by the County of Santa Barbara through Chapter 15 of the County Code defines defensible space as: "*The area surrounding a structure or building where basic wildfire protection practices are implemented, providing the key point of defense from an approaching wildfire or escaping structure fire. The area is characterized by the establishment and maintenance of fuel modification measures.*"

+ ***Santa Barbara Operational Area Mutual "All Risk" Mutual Aid Plan***

To provide, in an expedient manner, fire, rescue, emergency medical services, hazardous materials, urban search and rescue or other expertise in the form of resources and qualified personnel as would be necessary to manage a major incident or disaster that would exceed the capabilities of a single agency. Santa Barbara County is located in California Mutual Aid Region I, which includes San Luis Obispo, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and Santa Barbara counties. Each county is required to have a Mutual Aid Plan that outlines procedures, policies, resources, and personnel information. This Plan assists local, state, and federal fire agencies in preparing for a major emergency.

+ ***Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan***

A comprehensive, long-term plan mandated by California state planning law for the physical development of a city or county. Various elements of the plan are mandated, including land use, circulation, open space, conservation, housing, safety, and noise. The objective of this plan was to analyze regional resources and environmental constraints in order to be able to identify and rank opportunities for urban development, agricultural expansion, and recreational activities. Areas to be preserved because of environmental hazards, ecological communities, or scenic value also were evaluated. Additional elements in Santa Barbara County include groundwater resources, oak tree protection, air quality, and coastal land use. Carpinteria and Summerland resides in the South Coast study area of this plan.

+ ***Santa Barbara County Code – Chapter 35 – County Land Use & Development Code - 2020***

The Santa Barbara County Land Use and Development Code, hereafter referred to as the "Development Code," constitutes a portion of Chapter 35 of the Santa Barbara County Code. This Development Code carries out the policies of the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan by classifying and regulating the uses of land and structures within the County, consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. This Development Code is adopted to protect and to promote the public health, safety, comfort, convenience, prosperity, and general welfare of residents, and businesses in the County.

+ ***Article II - Coastal Zoning Ordinance***

This ordinance is applicable to the unincorporated coastal zone and implements the Coastal Land Use Plan by classifying and regulating the uses of land, buildings, and structures in the coastal zone.

+ ***Article IX - Deciduous Oak Tree Protection and Regeneration Ordinance***

This ordinance addresses deciduous oak tree removal in the inland rural areas if such removal is not associated with development that requires a permit under Section 35-1 and Section 35-2 of Chapter 35 of the County Code or Ordinance 661.

+ ***Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District***

In 1970, the California Legislature passed a law that gave local governments primary responsibility for controlling air pollution from all sources except motor vehicles. In response, the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors formed the Air Pollution Control District (APCD). The staff includes meteorologists, engineers, environmental scientists, planners, inspectors, and administrative personnel. There are 3 primary department divisions, Engineering, Compliance and Planning – working to meet the needs and demands of countywide tasks and procedures, while maintaining acceptable air quality levels.

B.4 CITY | COMMUNITY LEVEL POLICY

+ ***City of Carpinteria Hazard Mitigation Plan - 2017***

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires local governments to provide and maintain a hazard mitigation plan. Public Law 106-390, Section 322, commonly known as the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), and the associated Interim Final Rule, 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002 establishes planning and funding criteria for states and local communities.

The 2017 City of Carpinteria Hazard Mitigation Plan is a comprehensive document that evaluates natural, technological, and human caused disaster impacts on the public and local government. It also identifies resources and capabilities and proposes mitigation actions or projects to reduce future impacts. The Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies potential hazards that could impact the City and assists emergency management staff with response planning, exercise development, public education, awareness programs and other emergency management functions.

+ ***City of Carpinteria Emergency Operations Plan – 2014***

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for the City of Carpinteria addresses the planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological and intentional incidents, and national security emergencies in or affecting the City. This plan does not address normal, day-to-day emergencies or the well-established and routine procedures used in coping with such emergencies. Instead, the operational concepts reflected in this plan focus on potential large-scale disasters which can generate unique situations requiring expanded emergency responses. Effective response requires that the City of Carpinteria Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff remember to communicate, collaborate, coordinate, and cooperate with each other and with the field responders and other jurisdictions.

+ ***City of Carpinteria General Plan Annual Progress Report – 2019***

Safety Element: The Safety Element contains a description of those natural and human-induced environmental effects that may constitute risk to the public. City policies minimize the potential risks and reduce the loss of life, property and the economic and social dislocations resulting from natural hazards. The Element identifies several issues related to natural hazards including seismically induced hazards, slope stability hazards, soil hazards, flood hazards, fire hazards and hazardous materials.

+ ***Summerland Community Plan – 2017***

By definition in State Law, a "community plan" is a part of the Comprehensive Plan of a city or county which applies to a defined geographic portion of the total area included in a Comprehensive Plan. This Community Plan also includes (by reference) all of the relevant policies of the elements of the County's Comprehensive Plan, which includes the County's Coastal Land Use Plan.

+ ***Toro Canyon Community Plan***

The Toro Canyon Plan (Plan) updates the 1980/81 Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and Local Coastal Program (LCP) for the urban, rural and semi-rural areas and neighborhoods of Toro Canyon by addressing local issues and protecting the unique character of the area.

+ ***Ordinance No. 2020-01 - Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection***

An ordinance of the Governing Board of the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District adopting by reference and amending the 2019 California Fire Code and appendix chapters and appendix standards prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire, hazardous materials or explosion; adopting by reference the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District development standards; providing for the issuance of permits for hazardous uses or operations; establishing a Bureau or Fire Prevention and providing officers therefore and defining their powers and

duties within the District; amending section R313 of the 2019 California Residential Code and repealing Ordinance Nos. 2017-01 and 2017-03.

+ ***Carpinteria California – Code of Ordinances: Title 8 – Health and Safety; Chapter 8.24 – Fire Prevention***

  For statutory provisions on fire protection generally, see Health and Saf. Code § 13000 et seq.; for provisions on fireworks, see Health and Saf. Code § 12500 et seq.; for provisions on high explosives, see Health and Saf. Code § 12000 et seq. 8.24.010 - City inclusion in Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District. The city is included within the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District, state of California.

+ ***Vegetation Management Plan- Development Standard #6 (rev 7/2018)***

  The Vegetation Management Plan also known as the Fuel Management Plan is required in the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District - High Fire Hazard Area. For the purposes of this standard, the High Fire Hazard Area may be modified from time to time to reflect current conditions affecting the community from the threat of Wildland fires. The Vegetation Management Plan may also be required in other plan areas of the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District if deemed necessary by the Fire Chief or his designee.

+ ***Southern California Edison 2020-2022 Wildfire Mitigation Plan***

  The 2020-2022 plan includes infrastructure hardening, vegetation management, detailed inspections and remediations, and situational awareness. SCE's WMP also emphasizes Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) resilience and community engagement, particularly for under-represented groups and our access and functional needs (AFN) customers.

  The primary objective of SCE's WMP is to protect public safety, and includes an actionable, measurable, and adaptive plan for 2020 through 2022 to reduce the risk of potential wildfire causing ignitions associated with SCE's electrical infrastructure in High Fire Risk Areas (HFRA) through enhanced system hardening, situational awareness, and operational practices.

+ ***Fire Hazard Reduction Burning (Permits Required)***

  Permit burning is allowed within State Responsibility Areas (SRA) and Local Responsibility Areas (LRA) within the jurisdiction of the CSFPD. Burning is allowed when the department has transitioned to Low Fire Season Preparedness Level based on predicted weather patterns and local fuel moisture levels**. Agricultural burning is allowed under certain controlled conditions during high fire season**. Please note: these permits are issued for burn piles only and are not intended for the burning of standing vegetation.

  The burning of cuttings from trees, vines or bushes that have been cut specifically for the purpose of reducing a potential fire hazard. Fire Hazard Reduction Burning is restricted to "high" and "very high" fire hazard severity zones as delineated in the Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps.

Appendix C. *Firefighting Capacity and Fire Behavior Correlation*

Evaluating the effectiveness of firefighting resources against wildfire is a complex matter. On the same wildland fire there are locations where firefighters can be successful in defending structures or securing portions of the fire's perimeter, while at the same moment in time firefighters elsewhere on the fire are being over matched by the intensity and rate of spread of the fire. Elements such as the alignment of the fire spread (head or flanking fire versus backing fire) can significantly change the fireline intensity faced by firefighters. Other elements which can influence firefighter success include assess, topography, the ability to secure a safe operational space, and the availability of aerial resources to support ground operations.

A common standard used to evaluate the potential of firefighting resources to succeed on the fire ground are fire suppression interpretations based on flame length found in the Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide (NWCG, 2014). Generally, these interpretations evaluate what type of firefighting resources would be required to successfully suppress the head of a wildland fire based on the observed fire length (Table 22). Since flame lengths can be directly related to potential firefighting success, these breakpoints are used for classifying modeled fire behavior throughout the CWPP.

Table 22. Suppression capabilities based on flame lengths found at the flaming front of a wildfire

Flame Lengths (feet)	Fireline Intensity (BTU/foot/Second)	Interpretation
0-4	0-100	Fires can be generally attacked at the head or flanks by persons using hand tools. Handlines should hold the fire
4-8	100-500	Fires are too intense for direct attack at the head of the fire by persons with hand tools. Handlines cannot be relied upon to hold the fire. Equipment such as dozers, engines and retardant aircraft can be effective.
8-11	500-1,000	Fires may present serious control problems – torching out, crowning and spotting. Control efforts at the head of the fire will probably be ineffective.
11+	1,000+	Crowning, spotting and major fire runs are common. Control efforts at the head of the fire are ineffective.

Caution: These are not guidelines to personnel safety; fires can be dangerous at any level of intensity; Wilson (1977) has shown that most fatalities occur on small fires or isolated sections of large fires. Source: NWCG Fireline Handbook, Appendix B, Fire Behavior, April 2006

The classifications in Table 22 provide insights into resource capabilities but can be misinterpreted if applied out of context. For example, 8-foot flame lengths can be successfully suppressed by engine crews using hose lays, if they are able to approach the fire from a direction where convective and radiant heat are focused away from the firefighter. The same 8-foot flame length will likely overwhelm firefighters positioned in a manner where they are receiving large portions of the heat flux from the fire. This can be the case where firefighters are performing structure defense or attempting a frontal assault on the advancing fire front. It has been found that convective energy transferred by wind gusts, fire whirls, or air turbulence can significantly increase the total heat transfer to the firefighter and increase the required safety zone size necessary to engage the fire (Butler, Cohen, 1998).

Appendix D. *Fuel Treatment Prescriptive Guidelines and Techniques*

This appendix provides fuel treatment prescriptions and guidelines to assist the District and property-owners in implementing fuel treatments. This prescriptive guidance incorporates fire behavior assessment factors and best management practices (BMPs) for achievable wildfire hazard mitigation actions. Understanding and working within BMP standards will help minimize impacts to surrounding natural resources.

Fuel treatment prescriptions vary from high to low intensity. The level of intensity is determined by the vegetation type, topography, and may be limited by sensitive habitats, historical and cultural sites, soil or watercourses, and proximity to structures, and roads. The intensity of treatment is measured by the amount of vegetation modification required to meet site-specific mitigation goals (e.g., high intensity treatments generally remove a greater volume of vegetation than do low intensity treatments). The goal of these fuel treatment prescriptions is to reduce fire behavior, thereby reducing the wildfire impacts on community assets.

D.1 ROADSIDE FUEL TREATMENT PRESCRIPTIVE GUIDELINES

The following table describes the intensity levels for roadside and driveway fuel treatments:

Table 23. Roadside Fuel Treatment Prescriptive Guidelines

Location → Fuel Type ↓	Primary Zone (A) (10' minimum; up to 50') (distance varies with terrain & accessibility)	Secondary Zone (B) (50' – 100') (distance varies with terrain & accessibility)
Grass/ Forbs	Reduce fuel depth to less than 2-inch.	Treatment may not be needed.
Surface dead/down material (primarily correlated with tree and chaparral overstory)	Remove all large (>3-inches diameter) dead/down material.	Remove up to 75 percent of >3" diameter dead/down material.
Chaparral/Shrub	Remove all chaparral/shrub vegetation within this zone. Retain the root system to provide for soil stabilization	Remove up to 75 percent of chaparral vegetation. Widely spaced small pockets or clumps of chaparral/shrubs are permitted. Pockets/clumps of chaparral remaining should be healthy, early seral stage plants limbed to 1/3 height of chaparral/shrub crown. Chipped or masticated material may be "blown" back onto the slope where feasible to enhance soil coverage.
Trees Overstory (without chaparral/shrub understory)	Prune all trees to 6-feet or ½ of the live crown height, whichever is less. Remove dead standing snags and branches extending over roadways to a minimum height of 13 feet 6 inches. Thin/remove smaller trees leaving larger trees	Same treatment as Zone A, with the exception of overstory spacing. Overstory canopy should provide shading of the surface to limit potential development of grass or shrub understory vegetation.

	(6-inch DBH) with a minimum crown spacing of 10-feet min.	
Trees Overstory (with chaparral/shrub understory)	Thinning specifications, same as Trees Overstory (without understory), but remove all understory chaparral/shrubs below trees in this zone.	Remove all chaparral/shrubs from the understory of the tree canopy. Where crown cover allows, ensure shading of the surface to limit potential development of grass or shrub understory vegetation.

D.2 VEGETATION/FUEL TREATMENT PRESCRIPTIVE GUIDELINES

The following table describes prescriptive guidelines for the District's Vegetation Management HIZ.

Table 24. Vegetation Management Prescriptive Guidelines

Location →	**Primary Defense Zone (A)** (0 – 30' from a structure)	**Fuel Reduction Zone (B)** (30' – 100' from a structure)	**Fuel Reduction Zone (C)** (100' and greater from a structure)
Fuel Type ↓	*Based on California Public Resources Code 4291 and HIZ Recommendations*		*Based on Firefighter Safety*
Grass/ Forbs	Reduce fuel depth to 2-inches maximum.	Reduce grass height to 4" or less. Longer grass in discontinuous open areas is acceptable.	Treatment may not be needed.
Surface Dead/Down Material	Remove all dead/down materials.	Reduce dead/down flammable material to < 3" depth; and < 5 tons/acre, non-contiguous isolated logs acceptable.	Reduce heavier pockets of dead/down flammable material to < 5" depth; < 5-7 tons/acre in isolated logs acceptable.
Chaparral/ Shrub	Remove all but individual specimen chaparral plants. Individual ornamental/native shrubs should be spaced at a minimum 2x shrub height.	Remove up to 75 percent of chaparral vegetation. Allow for intermittent small pockets or clumps of chaparral/shrub vegetation. Pockets and clumps of chaparral remaining should be healthy, all dead material removed and limbed to 1/3 height of chaparral crown.	Less intensive chaparral/shrub vegetation removal with up to 30 foot for spacing of pockets and clumps of chaparral and shrubs. The remaining pockets and clumps of chaparral should be healthy, all dead material removed, early seral plant stage; and limbed.
Trees Overstory (without chaparral/shrub understory)	Thin smaller trees leaving larger trees (>than 6-inches DBH) at 10-20 ft crown spacing (based on slope, tree size and type); limb/prune lower branches 6-feet above grade level, or lower 1/3 of tree height on smaller trees. Remove dead standing snags.	Thin smaller trees leaving larger trees (> than 6-inches DBH) at approximately 10 foot crown spacing (based on slope, tree size and type); limb/prune lower branches 6-feet up, or lower 1/3 of tree height on smaller trees; remove all broken limbs and dead material.	Limb and prune lower branches of larger trees up to 6-feet and remove all broken limbs and dead material.
Trees Overstory (with chaparral/shrub understory)	Thinning specifications: the same as Overstory without Chaparral /shrub understory Zone A.	Thinning specifications are the same as Trees Overstory without Chaparral/shrub understory (Zone B).	Thinning specifications are the same as Trees Overstory without chaparral/shrub understory in Zone C.

	Understory: remove chaparral/shrub; limb/prune healthy ornamental shrubs to 1/3 of shrub height, maintain spacing between shrubs.	Understory: occasional less dense chaparral/shrub or small tree clump in openings is acceptable.	Understory specifications are the same as Chaparral/shrub in Zone C except the pockets and clumps are limited to tree openings (non-canopy).

D.3 IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES FOR FUEL TREATMENTS

The following describes possible restrictions to implement fuel treatments:

Noxious Weeds

+ To limit the spread and establishment of invasive plant species (e.g., noxious weeds) into project areas, all off-road equipment used during project implementation will be washed free of invasive exotic weeds and seeds before entering project areas. If any equipment works in an area where weeds occur, it will be washed to remove weed propagules prior to entering other work locations.
+ All equipment staging areas and burn pile areas will be located away from known areas with noxious weed occurrences and outside of riparian habitat area.

Cultural Resources

+ Any known cultural resources within the proposed treatment area will be protected. If any sensitive cultural resources are found, work will stop, and a qualified Archaeologist will be notified.

Soil and Watershed

+ Every effort should be made to minimize damage to the soil surface in order to reduce potential for erosion and sediment transport due to project implementation activities.
+ No mechanical equipment use on slopes greater than 30 percent with following exception: Mastication can occur on slopes greater than 30 percent where the equipment is operating on slopes less than 30 percent and accessing steeper slopes with a boom arm.
+ Chipped or masticated material may be “blown” back onto the slope where feasible to enhance soil coverage.

Tree Removal

+ All live tree removal will be in compliance with the 2016 California Fire Code CSFPD Fire Code Chapter 49 and the California Public Resources Code and Government Code. Actions must comply or be permitted by local area vegetation management ordinances.

Sudden Oak Disease Prevention

A plant disease known as Sudden Oak Disease (SOD) is threatening coastal forests in California and Oregon. Currently, this disease is found in 16 California coastal counties from Monterey to Humboldt; the cause is a pathogen, *Phytophthora ramorum*. These counties are under State and federal quarantine regulations. Although Santa Barbara County is not amongst the identified counties, it is relatively close in proximity to affected counties. Therefore, vegetation management practices should include guidance for preventative SOD measures. Following are helpful references (English and Spanish):

+ https://www.suddenoakdeath.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/recreation-11-08-with-new-2014-map.pdf
+ https://www.suddenoakdeath.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/08/Spanish-Fact-Sheet-.pdf

D.4 RECOMMENDED BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S)

+ CEQA may be required prior to implementation of all site-specific projects.
+ Shrubs will vary in size randomly scattered across the project area. Chipped material should not exceed 4-inches in depth.
+ If slash piling is an option, piles must be small in size (4' x 4' x 4'); pile location must be pre-designated and must meet CEQA and local area policy.
+ Boundaries between treatment levels will maintain free-form shapes and feathered edges that replicate natural patterns; avoid straight lines by scalloping and feathering along edges of vegetation. The feathering of edges includes undulating edges horizontally and diverse heights of the brush retained on site.
+ Precautions will be taken to prevent scarring of trees or retained shrubs by equipment.
+ Signs should be posted warning the public of potential hazards during fuel treatment activities.
+ Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) including, but not limited to riparian areas and wetlands, will be marked on the project area maps (Figure 7).
+ Known landslide and unstable areas should be avoided for safety reasons and because vegetation treatment activities may result in increased potential for mass wasting and erosion.
+ Heavy equipment should not work on slopes greater than 30%. Movement of any heavy equipment across slopes should be minimized. Heavy equipment will not be used in riparian areas.
+ When operating equipment off of roadways the use of rubber tracked equipment, with a low ground pressure coefficient, is preferred.
+ When treating herbaceous/grass fuels; mowing or weed whipping is the preferred over discing to limit soil disturbance.
+ Standard BMPs to protect streams and stream courses include the following (NOTE: site specific BMPs are to be delineated in project planning stage):
  - Activities within the riparian zone of any stream or top of bank, whichever is further from water course, shall be subject to a designated setback zone. This distance should be identified, mapped and flagged prior to project implementation work.
  - Location and method of stream course crossing should be identified prior to fuel reduction activities to protect the stream course. Required approvals should be obtained from the jurisdictional agencies prior to commence of project activity.
  - Project generated vegetation debris shall be removed from the stream course.
  - Water bars and other erosion control structures will be located where necessary to limit erosion and associated run-off causing sediment movement into stream courses.
+ No servicing or refueling of equipment will occur on site. Operators must remove residues, waste oil, engine coolants, and other harmful materials from all worksites. Spill containment will be established prior to any on-site servicing or refueling, even in approved on-site service locations.

D.5 FUEL TREATMENT TECHNIQUES

Fuel treatments typically fall into four treatment categories – mechanical, manual, prescribed fire (pile burning), and biological. The fuel treatment strategy for the District may involve all of these treatment types with the use of pile burning being the most complex implementation category. The following are brief descriptions of the more common fuel treatment methods:

D.5.1 Mechanical

This method is generally associated with larger fuel treatment areas where the cost of contracting industrial mowers or masticators can be offset by rapidly treating large portions of the landscape. Mechanical treatments can also be effective for linear treatments such as roadsides.

Mechanical treatments, such as mowing and mastication, do not reduce hazardous fuels but rearrange them into a less flammable configuration. Both methods of treatment take vertically oriented fuels and rearrange them into horizontally oriented fuels through the process of cutting and chipping the standing vegetation.

D.5.2 Manual

This process utilizes human labor to manually cut and remove or rearrange fuel. Thinning, dropping dead standing trees, pruning and clearing of vegetation is the most common treatment. Fuels treated manually are either chipped into a less flammable state (similar to mastication), then removed from the site by a vehicle or piled for burning at a later date when weather conditions preclude fire from spreading across the landscape. Generally, manual fuel treatments are more precise than mechanical treatments and often are less likely to have significant impact on visual, cultural, or biological resources.

D.5.3 Pile Burning

Pile burning under appropriate weather conditions can rapidly eliminate fuel after manual or mechanical treatment activities. Pile burning is a cost-effective way to address the elimination of hazardous fuel but requires permitting from air regulators and CSFPD. As with any prescribed fire, there is risk of a potential escape from a burning or smoldering pile moving into nearby vegetation. Risk can be mitigated through careful pre-planning steps and adherence to the permitting process for prescribed burning operations and smoke management.

D.5.4 Biological

Biological treatments use grazing animals to consume hazardous fuel. Typically, animals are indiscriminate eaters, however, they prefer younger soft vegetation and will often eat non-target vegetation (e.g., ornamental vegetation) if not properly contained within the treatment area. The animal of choice for grazing within communities are typically goats. Some issues associated with using animals include an increased risk of spreading invasive species when not maintained on a weed free diet prior to placement, soil disturbance within the confined treatment area, potential odor impacts and noise within residential areas. Another consideration is the effect of animal waste on nearby waterways and ESHAs.

D.6 FUEL TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION TIMING

The treatment of hazardous fuels as proposed in this CWPP are not of the type or magnitude that could have a negative effect on species response from the various plant communities associated within the Planning Area. Typically, only the use of prescribed fire, mastication or crushing to eliminate standing chaparral requires a consideration of how individual species will recover following a treatment. Species response to prescribed fire often is related to the seasonality of the treatment. Lower intensity spring-time prescribed fires when used to eliminate chaparral vegetation has been found to favor the recovery of sprouting chaparral species over those that require a recovery response from seeds stored in the soil. Over time, the continued use of low intensity fire can shift the species composition of a chaparral stand (Beyers, Wakeman, 1997).

+ **Herbaceous vegetation/Grass** – Herbaceous fuels are most effectively treated following curing of the individual plants. When cured, these grass-like fuels have dispersed their seeds helping to assure their continued presences as part of the landscape. Treating herbaceous fuels after they have cured also minimizes regrowth following treatment. When looking to eliminate non-native herbaceous fuels, treating this vegetation before it has set seed will, over time, help to reduce the abundance of a species on the landscape. Herbicides can also be effective in killing targeted non-native species before they sow their seed. However, the use of herbicides on public lands can be controversial and require an impact analysis following California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) protocols.

+ **Oaks** – The most widely recommended time to prune oak species is during July or August, when the trees are not normally growing, and when the dry weather is less likely to support pathogens that may attack the wounds. As much as possible, avoid pruning large limbs as this exposes the tree to possible infection and can take many years to recover (https://calscape.org/Quercus-agrifolia-(Coast-Live-Oak)), accessed July 24,2020

  Santa Barbara County has several existing oak tree ordinances which can impact the treatment of native oaks on unincorporated lands of the County. Specific direction regarding oak tree maintenance can be found in a variety of County and City planning documents. Property owners are counseled to contact the jurisdictional planning authority prior to undertaking any oak tree maintenance or removal to fully understand site specific regulations. The following is a sample of existing oak tree ordinances germane to the Planning Area.

  - Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors as Ordinance No. 4490 – Addresses deciduous oaks outside of the coastal zone but excluding the environmentally sensitive areas overlay of Toro Canyon.
  - Santa Barbara County Article II Coastal Ordinance - Section 35-97.18 Development Standards for Native Plant Community Habitats. Ordinance is relevant to oak tree removal.
  - Toro Canyon Community Plan – DevStd-FIRE-TC-3.2 - Fuel breaks shall not result in the removal of protected healthy oaks, to the maximum extent feasible. Within fuel breaks, treatment of oak trees shall be limited to limbing the branches up to a height of eight (8) feet, removing dead materials, and mowing the understory.
  - City of Carpinteria - Policy OSC-7a. The standard states that oak trees, because they are particularly sensitive to environmental conditions, should be protected. The element also recommends that an oak tree ordinance should be developed that would include provisions for the design and siting of structures to minimize the impact of grading and other development. However, no specific municipal code related to oak trees has been developed by the City.

+ **Chaparral** – Treatments surrounding chaparral species traditionally focus on thinning dense stands of the vegetation or removing brush species to meet defensible space requirements of PRC 4291. Hand removal of chapparal is not time sensitive regarding species response, as most chaparral species will sprout from the underground root ball. To eliminate chaparral species from a treatment zone, the use of herbicides to kill

regrowth or grubbing out the root ball is required. Both treatments required attention over time to fully eliminate chaparral from the desired area.

Chapter 9a of the Santa Barbara County Code defines brush removal requirements for southeasterly Coastal Area and Coastal Zone. Two key exceptions to the general code are the:

- Removal or destruction of vegetation on a parcel if limited to an area or areas not exceeding a total of five acres within any twelve-month period.
-
- Removal or destruction of vegetation, performed, caused to be performed or required to be performed, by a fire prevention agency having jurisdiction under chapter 15 of this Code or otherwise, including, but not limited to, weed abatement, clearance around a building or structure, fuel breaks and fire breaks.

+ **Agricultural waste/pile burning** – Both agricultural burning and fire hazard reduction burning are permitted on State Responsibility Areas (SRA) and Local Responsibility Areas (LRA) within the Fire District. Santa Barbara County Fire is the jurisdictional agency for issuing burn permits. Burning must be conducted during the declared "Low" fire season and must meet the strict standard of CSFPD. The Fire District has the authority to cancel burn permits issued by County Fire at the discretion of the Fire Marshal. More information concerning open burning can be found at: https://www.carpfire.com/carpinteria-fire-department-standards

Appendix E. *Public Workshop*

The following is a sample agenda provided as part of the 1st and 2nd public workshops held in Carpinteria and Summerland. A copy of the full presentation can be provided upon request from the CSFPD.

JENSEN HUGHES
Advancing the Science of Safety

Agenda

Meeting Title:	Carpinteria-Summerland CWPP Update Public Workshop
Date/Time	January 14, 2020 / 6:30 to 8:30 p.m.
Meeting Location:	5315 Foothill Rd (Girl's Inc) in Carpinteria
Project	Update of Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District CWPP
Distribution:	All Stakeholders

Item #		*Who*
1	Welcome and Introduction	JH & CSFD
2	Purpose of the CWPP Update	JH
3	An Overview of the CWPP Process + Plan Requirements and Potential Outcomes + Collaborative Approach + Basic Hazard and Risk Assessments + Areas of Wildfire Concerns + Goals and Objectives + Public Engagement	JH
4	How This Evening Works + Review of Presentation Materials + Input into Goals and Objectives + Community Values and Assets + Issue Identification	JH
5	Questions and Answers	ALL
6	Adjourn	CSFD

Appendix F. *Results of Public Survey*

1. General information

How many years have you been a resident in Carpinteria-Summerland and/or surrounding areas?	
Less than 1 year	0
1-2 years	1
3-7 years	2
8+ years	20
In which neighborhood do you currently live?	
Ladera Lane	3
Carpinteria	1
Casitas Pass Road	1
Foothill Road	3
La Mirada	3
Macadamia Lane	2
Montecito	1
Sandpiper	1
Seacoast Village	1
Shepard Mesa	1
Summerland	1
Toro Canyon	4

2. Household Demographics

What best describes your current residence?	
Permanent Residence	18
Seasonal or vacation residence	2
Second home	1
Ranch	1
How many people currently inhabit your residence	
1	2
2-3	17
4-5	1
6 or more	1

Resident Demographics			
Age & Gender	*Male*	*Female*	*Unspecified*
Over 65 years	8	10	1
60-65 years	3	5	1
50-59 years	3	1	1
40-49 years		2	
30-39 years	3	1	1
21-29 years			1
18-20 years		2	1
6-17 years		1	
TOTAL	17	22	6
Highest Level of School Completed			
Less than high school degree		3	
High school degree or equivalent		2	
Bachelor degree	5	9	
Graduate degree	8	4	
TOTAL	13	18	

What is your household's primary language of communication?	
English	19
Spanish	1
Do any household members have a disability or impairment?	
Mobility and/or physical impairment (e.g. upper/lower limb disability	2
Vision disability (e.g. blindness, ocular trauma)	1
Hearing disability (complete or partial)	2
Cognitive or learning disabilities (e.g. dyslexia, speech disorders)	1
What is your approximate annual household income	
Between $50,000 and $74,999	3
Between $100,000 and $149,999	1
Between $150,000 and $199,999	2
Over $200,000	7
N/A	4

How many pets currently inhabit your residence?	
0	3
1-2	13
3-4	4
5+	1
How many large animals currently reside on or near your property?	
0	18
1-2	1
3-4	1
5 or more	1
How many vehicles does your household currently have for functional use?	
1	3
2	9
3 or more	10

3. Physical Housing Characteristics

Which best describes the housing in which you live?	
A single-family house detached from any other house	14
A single-family house with detached guest house	3
A single-family house attached to one or more houses	1
A mobile home	1
Approximately when was your residence first built?	
1927 to 1939	1
1940 to 1959	2
1960 to 1979	2
1980 to 1999	12
2000 to 2008	2
2009 or later	1
Is this house, apartment, mobile home or alternate accomodation -	
Owned by you or someone in your household with a mortgage or loan?	14
Owned by you or someone in your household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?	6

What is the main structural material of your residence?	
Light-timber frame construction	12
Concrete, stone, masonry, brick	8
Heavy-timber frame construction	6
Steel	1
What are the surfaces of the exterior walls of your residence primarily constructed of?	
Stucco, Gypsum board, Fiber-cement siding	11
Timber siding, plywood panels, clapboard siding, engineered wood siding	7
Brick, masonry, concrete, stone veneer or siding	3
Glass walls	3
Concrete blocks	2
What type of construction materials is your roof covering primarily made of?	
Composite shingles/tiles	9
Clay, concrete or slate tile	5
Membrane roof (e.g. neoprene, EPDM or rubber roofing, PVC, chlorinate polyethylene sheets, polymer-modified bitumens)	4
Mineral-impregnated asphalt (rolled or felt)	1
Don't Know	1
What type of windows and/or glass doors do you have?	
Double or triple pane floating glass	8
Single pane floating glass	7
Heat strengthened, laminated glass (i.e. "safety glass"), tempered/tempered-laminated glass	4
Don't know	1

Have you made any upgrades or improvements to your residence to increase its resilience to fire?	
Vegetation management (e.g. remove dead debris from roof, gutters, above/below decking, cover or relocate wood piles away from home, near-home landscaping, remove mulching within 5ft of home)	15
Roof improvements (e.g. change to non-combustible or ignition resistant materials, seal any voids/openings)	6
Vent improvements (e.g. install ember resistant vents or 1/8" metal mesh)	5
Exterior wall improvements (e.g. replace combustible wall siding with non-combustible or ignition resistant siding, seal gaps around windows/doors)	2
Window improvements (e.g. install tempered or laminated glass)	2
Deck improvements (e.g. ignition resistant walking surface)	1
Rooftop sprinklers	1
None	1
If you haven't be able to provided improvements to your residence, what are/have been the barriers or constraints?	
Financial	3
Have provided other fire protection measures for the structure (roof sprinklers)	1

Have you taken any measures to provide defensible space around your residence for firefighters to safely operate? Defensible space (per Public Resources Code 4291 or Government Code 51175 - 51189) is the area around a structure that is free of flammable plants and objects.	
Thin out and remove additional vegetation 30-100 feet from the structure	14
Remove all flammable vegetation (e.g. mulch, fire-prone plants, dead vegetative debris, weed abatement) or other combustibles (e.g. furniture, wood piles) within 30 feet of any structure	12
If you have been unable to maintain a defensible space around your residence, what are the barriers or constraints?	
Financial	3
Homeowners Association requirements	2
Unable to access to locations where brush accumulates	1

4. Wildland Fire Experiences - Emergency Communications and Evacuation

How many wildland fires have you experienced (where you and/or your home were threatened) in your lifetime?	*1-3*	*4+*
	17	3

During the most recent wildland fire event (e.g. Thomas Fire), how did you receive information regarding details of the emergency event?	
	Number of Responses
Government managed social media accounts (e.g.SBCountyOEM, CSFPD)	13
TV or radio (e.g. news)	12
Official government websites (e.g. ReadySBC.org)	10
Reverse 911 (e.g. via mobile device, email, or	7
Door-to-door by Emergency Responders (e.g. fire department, police, sheriff)	7
A neighbor, friend or family member notified me	6
Nixle, Pulse-Alert or similar	5
Citizen managed social media accounts on Twitter, Facebook (e.g. Ventura County Fires Info)	5
I never received any information	0

During the most recent severe wildland fire event (e.g. Thomas Fire) did you evacuate either voluntarily or under mandatory order?	
Yes	*15*
No	*5*

If you elected to stay at your residence, why did you choose to do so?	
Was prepared if the fire shifted, but didn't need to leave	2
Felt prepared with fire protection equipment	1
Wanted to protect home/property	2

If you evacuated, how were you notified to evacuate?	
	Number of Responses
Door-to-door by Emergency Responders (e.g. fire department, police, sheriff)	4
Emergency Alert System, EAS (e.g. TV, radio)	3
Official government web page (e.g. ReadySBC.org)	3
Reverse 911 (e.g. via mobile device, email, or landline)	3
A neighbor, friend or family member notified me	2
Other - left before evacuation warning	1

	Yes	No
If given a warning to evacuate from emergency responders or other government agencies/services, do you feel that you were given sufficient time?	18	0
When given a warning to evacuate, do you feel you were given sufficient information on how, where and/or what to do to evacuate?	13	3

If you evacuated, what mode(s) of transportation did you and/or your household members use	
Personal vehicles (e.g. automobile, truck, motorhome, motorcycle)	15
If you evacuated, where was your immediate destination of safety during the last wildland fire emergency?	
A hotel, airbnb or similar type of accommodation	3
Another family member, relative or friend's house	9
A second home	3

If you evacuated, approximately how much time did it take from the moment you got in your car to the point you were able to exit your neighborhood (i.e. get to a primary road/highway)?		
0 - 30 min	13	
1 - 3 hours	2	
If you evacuated, approximately how much time did it take before you felt like you were out-of-danger?		
0 - 30 min	5	
30 - 60 min	1	
I never felt in danger.	8	

If you evacuated, how many personal vehicles did your household use to reach a place of safety?		
1	3	
2	8	
3	3	
4 or more	1	

If you evacuated, what sort of challenges (if any) did you experience in trying to get to a place of relative safety?	
I didn't experience any challenges	11
Poor visibility	4
Fear, shock	2
Too much traffic	1
Intense heat and flames	1

5. Wildfire Risk Perception and Values

	Number of Responses				
	A great deal	*A lot*	*A moderate amount*	*A little*	*None at all*
Prior to the 2017 Thomas Fire how concerned were you and/or your household about the threat of wildfire in Carpinteria-Summerland?	6	6	5	1	1
After the 2017 Thomas Fire how concerned are you abut the future threat of wildfires in Carpinteria-Summerland?	5	7	5	2	0

Please rank each of the following community assets/values in order of importance for protecting from wildfire threats with #1 being the most important to #6 being the least important						
	Number of responses					
	1st	*2nd*	*3rd*	*4th*	*5th*	*6th*
Human Life and Health	18	1				
Critical Facilities (e.g. roads, hospitals, police stations, evacuation centers, fire fighting stations)	1	11	5			
Private Residential Property		5	10		2	
Environment and Natural Resources			1	9	4	3
Cultural and Historical Resources			1	6	7	3
Local Economy				2	4	11

Evaluate current wildfire risk mitigation policies by the Fire District and/or Other Agencies in terms of the following statements:					
	Number of Responses				
	Agree	*Somewhat agree*	*Neither agree or disagree*	*Somewhat disagree*	*Disagree*
Current wildfire risk mitigation priorities (i.e. life safety and property protection) are reasonable	10	2	2	1	
Current wildfire risk mitigation priorities overemphasize protection of life-safety	1		4	1	10
Current wildfire risk mitigation priorities overemphasize protection of private property	1		3	1	9
Current wildfire risk mitigation priorities overemphasize protection of ecological values	1	3	6		4
Current wildfire risk mitigation practices overemphasize suppression	1	1	4		7
Current wildfire risk mitigation practices overemphasize fuel treatments and vegetation management	1		4		7
Ecological values should be given equal weight to private property values when deciding how to mitigate wildfire risk	1	3	1	4	5
Ecological values should be given equal weight to critical facility values (e.g. hospitals, police/fire stations, medical facilities, emergency centers, primary roadways/bridges, water treatment plants, etc.)	1	1	2	4	7

6. Public Education

Evaluate current wildfire public educational resources provided by the Fire District in terms of the following statements:					
	Number of Responses				
	Agree	*Somewhat agree*	*Neither agree or disagree*	*Somewhat disagree*	*Disagree*
Educational resources for structural hardening are adequate.	3	5	2	1	1
Educational resources for preparing a Personal/Family Wildfire Action Plan are adequate	9	3	2	1	
Educational resources for creating defensible space (e.g. weed abatement, spacing, desirable plant list, firewise landscaping) are adequate	11	2	1	2	
Educational resources for evacuation preparedness and planning are adequate	6	4	2	1	
Educational resources for receiving emergency communications are adequate	8	3	1	1	
Educational resources on Red Flag Warning days are adequate	5	3	3	1	1
Educational resources on Public Safety Power Shutoffs are adequate	5	3	2	1	3

What additional public educational resources and/or programs (if any) would be of value to you, your household and/or the community (e.g. online YouTube videos, school programs, training/seminar classes)?	
Online seminars or videos	3
Mailers with information	1
Fireman coming door to door to assess defensible space	1

7. Policy changes for increasing wildfire resiliency

How likely or unlikely are you to support the following policy/legal changes aimed at increasing wildfire resiliency? (WUI = wildland urban interface)					
	Number of Responses				
	Very Likely	*Likely*	*Neutral*	*Unlikely*	*Very Unlikely*
New developments (e.g. residential subdivisions, commercial businesses) in the WUI to submit an evacuation plan	9	5	2		
Primary and secondary evacuation routes to be cleared of encroaching vegetation	11	3	2	1	1
Annual evacuation drills	5	2	5	3	2
Retro-active law requiring existing residences in the WUI be upgraded to current WUI building code standards if major retrofits and/or upgrades are performed	1	2	7	4	3
Local ordinance requiring defensible space for a distance of 100 feet for all properties within WUI areas	3	5	4	2	4
Community Chipping Program	10	2	4		
Local policy to review firewise landscaping review for new developments and large landscape remodels with the WUI area	6	9	2		1
Use of vegetation management projects (e.g. fuelbreaks, fuel treatments) in City, County and State lands to reduce rate of fire spread and provide defensible space	9	5	2	1	1
Use of mechanical methods such as dozers or masticators for vegetation management (e.g road side fuel treatments, fire access roads, fuel breaks)	11	2	5		
Use of prescribed grazing methods (e.g. goats, sheep) for vegetation management	13	4	1		
Use of prescribed cut and pile burning for vegetation management	8	6	2	3	
Use of hand cutting and chipping for vegetation management	11	2	4		1
Use of natural based herbicides for vegetation management (i.e. maintain fuel treated areas or reduce invasive species)	5	4	4	3	1

8. Risk perception and needs

What are your main concerns regarding wildland fire hazards/risks for your home and community?	
Other properties not cleaning dead brush	5
Wind-borne embers	2
Single exits leaving neighborhoods	2
Given adequate time to get out	2
Lack of affordable insurance	1
Have your concerns about these wildfire risks led you to take precautions, if so what are they?	
Made changes to prevent brush accumulation on property	4
Made changes to the structure (upgrading exterior siding, providing barricade fire foam)	2
Made landscape changes regarding plant types to reduce threat	1
Installed active systems (portable sprinkler system for roof)	1
Had fire department assessment for property and neighboring properties	1

Did you feel prepared for the most recent Thomas fire?	
Yes	11
No	1
Partially	1
During the Thomas fire, did you feel like you received enough information from city/county agencies regarding the status of the fire and what measures/steps you needed to take to remain safe?	
Yes	11
No	2
Were there services and/or needs that weren't met during the Thomas fire or could be improved for future wildland fire emergencies?	
Carpinteria itself was not prepared with an evacuation center	
Masks were not provided in all locations	
More police presence to immediately close off streets to non-residents and prevent robbery	
Difficult to get information on the status of their homes	

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CARPINTERIA SUMMERLAND FIRE DISTRICT
Community Wildfire Protection Plan

DAVID KERR | MARCH 2021

Goals and Objectives

Five Primary Goals Each Supported With Measurable Objectives

- Goals (Table 1, page 2)
  - Minimize the wildfire threat to life safety
  - Reduce the wildfire threat to values/assets at risk
  - Develop a plan that set priorities to mitigate risks and hazards identified
  - Enhance the resiliency of the District to the effects of future climate change impacts
  - Improve accountability, public trust and efficiency in implementing action items identified in the CWPP

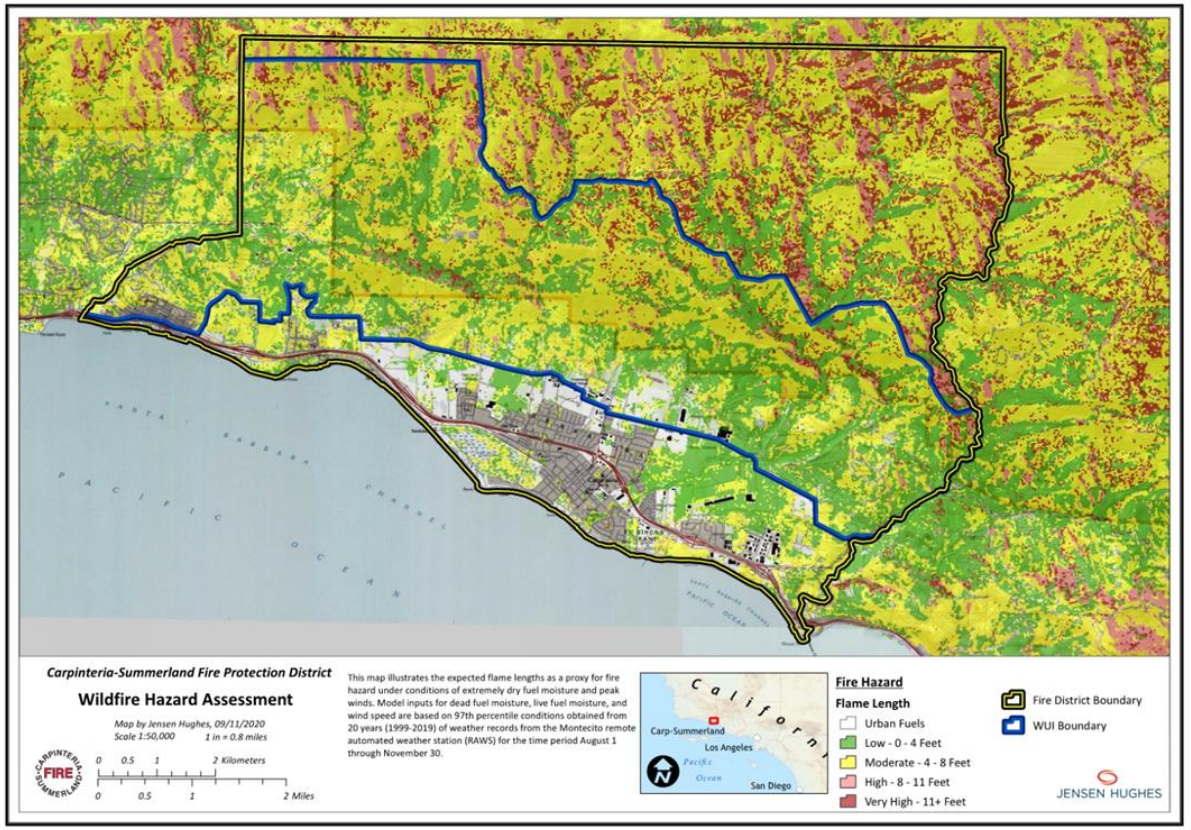
Section 8.0 "Recommendations" provides specific community actions that address these goals

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Significant Wildfire Assessments Completed

- Wildfire risk based on fire spread probabilities
- Wildfire hazard
  - Fire intensity
  - Ember Exposure
  - Defensibility
  - Structure damage potential
- Probable impacts of climate change

1990s	2025s	2055s
SUMMER(Jun -Aug)/ FALL(Sept -Nov)	SUMMER(Jun -Aug)/ FALL(Sept -Nov)	SUMMER(Jun -Aug)/ FALL(Sept -Nov)
FUEL MOISTURE(SUMMER) /(FALL)	FUEL MOISTURE(SUMMER) /(FALL)	FUEL MOISTURE(SUMMER) /(FALL)
13.6% /14.2%	13.5% /14.1%	13.4% /13.9%
EXTREME DANGER(SUMMER) /(FALL)	EXTREME DANGER(SUMMER) /(FALL)	EXTREME DANGER(SUMMER) /(FALL)
0.9days /3.9days	1.2days /4.2days	1.3days /5.1days



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Community Action Plan – Section 6.0

- District and Community Programs
  - A summary of available emergency preparedness programs and support
- Emergency Notification Systems
  - Evacuation noticing and implementation
- Structure Ignitability and Hardening
  - Provides source information on actions property owners can take to develop a more fire resilient home
- Fuels Mitigation Strategy
  - Existing and proposed treatments
    - Community chipper program
  - Treatment standards
  - Fuel treatment prioritization







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Community Action Plan – Section 6.0

- Defensible Space
  - A primary concern is the lack of defensible space within many areas of the District
  - The use of the Community Defensible Space concept will be required for individual property owners to achieve any wildfire protection and meet local standards
  - Focus should be on the heavy maintenance or removal of non-native trees and invasive shrubs and grasses.

California Assembly Bill 3074 effective January 2021, requires a person in a VHFSZ to create an ember-resistant zone within 5 feet of the structure



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Community Action Plan – Section 6.0

- Vegetation Management Activities
  - Priority Activities
    - Maintenance of existing activities to assure the viability of the project over time.
  - Priority Locations
    - Pre-attack zones have been prioritized based on fire hazard ratings
  - Priority Treatments
    - Development of Community Defensible Space
    - Roadsides/Right-of Ways - Reduce encroachment of native and ornamental vegetation on the road prism
    - Removal/maintenance of non-native trees within the Home Ignition Zones and along primary travel routes
    - Fuelbreaks – Maintenance of Thomas Fire firelines and fuel breaks that provide immediate separation of improvements from wildland vegetation

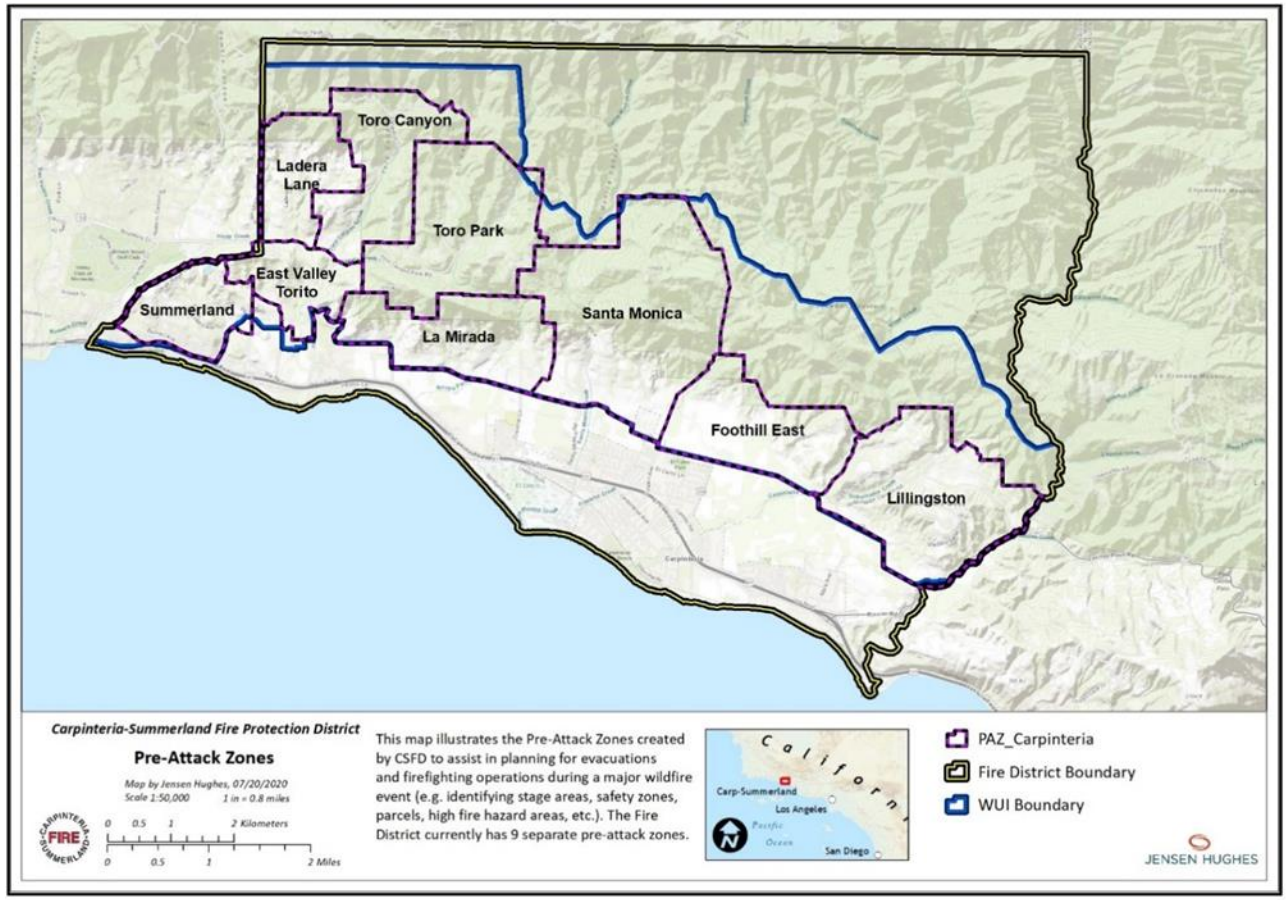


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Action Plan Recommendations – Section 8.0

Organizational Structure of Recommendations

- Actions that can be applied Community-wide
- Actions divided into 9 geographic divisions of the District
  - Divisions are associated with Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District "Pre-attack Zones"



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Action Plan Recommendations – Section 8.0

Key Action Items – District-wide

- B-2 - Identify jurisdictional agencies with Right-of-Way maintenance requirements and coordinate annual maintenance of the ROWs District-wide
- C-3 - Redesign CSFPD website to better organize wildfire prevention tab. Centralize information to allow users to obtain information from a single location.
- D-1 - Research the potential to develop an “Agricultural Pass” program to allow Ranch Managers or essential agricultural workers to pass through roadblocks so that agricultural resources can be maintained, and critical agricultural water sources can remain viable
- D-4 - Investigate the potential to use interconnecting “ranch roads” north of the community to assure fire suppression equipment can access wildfire prior to it entering more densely developed areas of the District. Look to develop a “Roads Association” for road maintenance if feasible
- F-4 - Look for opportunities for connecting fuel treatments to agricultural lands in order to create a barrier to fire spread above the communities

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Action Plan Recommendations – Section 8.0

Key Action Items – Preattack Zones

- Summerland (S-2) - Seek funding to continue and expand the existing neighborhood chipping program in higher density neighborhoods of Summerland south of Greenwell Avenue.
- Ladera Lane (LL-4) - Maintain existing roadside fuel treatments, Ladera-Toro Connector, Bella Vista and Hidden Valley. Create depth by treating areas between road switchbacks.
- East Valley – Torito (EVT-7) - Seek funding and work with willing property owners to remove non-native pines, eucalyptus, acacia and other undesirable tree and shrub species within higher density neighborhoods of Torito Road, Freehaven Drive and Macadamia Lane.
- Toro Canyon (TC-5) - Establish road signage for Viola Road off of Toro Canyon Road. Establish road names and signage for roads east of Toro Canyon Road between Vista Linda and Viola Road.



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Action Plan Recommendations – Section 8.0

Key Action Items – Preattack Zones

- La Mirada – (LM-1) - Establish an MOU with the jurisdictional roads agency to maintain vegetation within established right-of-ways of Arriba, La Mirada, Paquita Drive and Ocean Oaks Road.
- Toro Park (TP-4) - Develop the ridgetop fuels treatment running east-west from the agricultural lands at the top of Cravens Lane to the structures on the long driveway south of Toro Canyon Park Road.
- Santa Monica (SM-6) - Form road associations with landowners to identify and fund maintenance of existing private agriculture road systems.
- Lillingston – (L-1) - Work with willing property owners to identify and develop an evacuation route across private property that links Shepard Mesa Lane to Gobernador Canyon Road



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Questions?



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City of Carpinteria

COUNCIL AGENDA STAFF REPORT
April 12, 2021

ITEM FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Adoption of Resolution No. 6040, condemning hate crimes, hateful rhetoric and hateful acts against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, and authorizing sending letters of support under the Mayor's signature concerning federal and state legislation consistent with Resolution No. 6040.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Action Item _X_; Non-Action Item ___

Adopt Resolution No. 6040,

Sample Motion: I move to approve and adopt Resolution No. 6040, as read by title only, and authorize sending letters under the Mayor's signature that support federal and state legislation consistent with Resolution No. 6040.

BACKGROUND

From time-to-time the City Council elects to take positions on matters of public interest and concern. For example, in January 2020, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 5938, condemning white nationalism in response to the mass shootings in Dayton, El Paso, Thousand Oaks and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in June of 2020, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 5981, condemning the unjustified use of force and brutality used against black people and people of color by law enforcement and standing in solidarity with non-violent protestors of racial injustice around the country.

Currently, in response to a surge in anti-Asian attacks targeting predominately elderly Asian Americans that began earlier this year, Councilmember Lee, with the Mayor's endorsement, has requested an agenda matter where the City Council may consider and act on a resolution condemning such targeted hate crimes and actions, and authorize supporting various pending federal and state legislation on this subject.

DISCUSSION

The City Council has consistently taken actions and spoken in support of making Carpinteria a welcoming, inclusive, and safe community for everyone, promoting freedom of expression and speech, while condemning racism, prejudice, and violence.

The City's Mission Statement expressly states that the diversity of the community shall be recognized, and City government shall serve the interest of all residents, maintaining an atmosphere in which the residents feel the City has their best interests at heart at all times.

The proposed resolution would establish a formal record of the City's condemnation of the recent attacks against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. Authorization to send letters of support under the Mayor's signature would allow the City to express its support for concerning federal and state legislation consistent with Resolution No. 6040,

POLICY

Taking formal positions on matters of public interest and concern is within the purview of the City Council. For example, it is in the City's interest to monitor and take positions, as deemed appropriate by City Council, on important matters that impact the Carpinteria community and or City projects and programs necessary or desirable to serve the community.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are no costs associated with taking a position as recommended.

LEGAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

No legal or risk analysis has been undertaken concerning this matter.

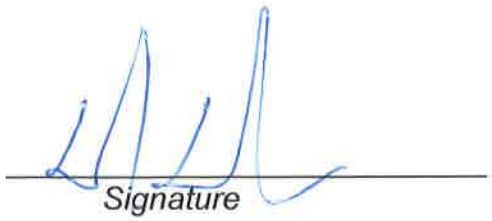
OPTIONS

1. Approve and adopt Resolution No. 6040.
2. Direct changes to the draft resolution
3. Decline to adopt the resolution.

ATTACHMENT

Draft Resolution No. 6040

Staff contact: Dave Durflinger, City Manager
(805 755-4400, daved@ci.carpinteria.ca.us



RESOLUTION NO. 6040

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARPINTERIA CONDEMINING HATE CRIMES, HATEFUL RHETORIC, AND HATEFUL ACTS AGAINST ASIAN AMERICANS AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS, AND AFFIRMING THE CITY OF CARPINTERIA'S COMMITMENT TO THE SAFETY AND WELL-BEING OF ASIAN AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER COMMUNITIES.

WHEREAS, the City of Carpinteria is committed to inclusion and advancing equity and justice for all races, nations of origin, and ethnicities; and

WHEREAS, the City's Mission Statement reflects the foundational importance of equity and inclusion in the provision of local government services and in the fulfillment of our commitment to democracy, and the City is proud of our history of condemning racial injustice and hate crimes, and

WHEREAS, the Asian American and Pacific Islander community contributes to the rich ethnic diversity of Carpinteria, the central coast region, and continues to add to the economic and cultural vibrancy of the City; and

WHEREAS, Carpinteria's history is intertwined with Asian American families, including the Otas and Fukasawas, who contributed to the early growth and success of agriculture in the Carpinteria Valley, were some of the founders of the Carpinteria community and helped with the establishment and success of the City of Carpinteria; and

WHEREAS, the current sociopolitical environment has fostered and reinforced violence and aggression against Asian American and Pacific Islanders as well as perpetuating and encouraging systemic discrimination and institutionalized racism; and

WHEREAS, following the spread of COVID-19 in 2020, there has been a dramatic increase in hate crimes and violence against Asian American and Pacific Islanders, and the increased use of anti-Asian rhetoric has resulted in Asians and Asian Americans being harassed, assaulted, and scapegoated for the COVID-19 pandemic; and

WHEREAS, scientists have confirmed that COVID-19 does not respect borders and is not caused by ethnicity, and the World Health Organization (WHO) has cautioned against using geographic descriptors because they can fuel ethnic discrimination; and

WHEREAS, the County of Santa Barbara has recently declared that racism and social inequities have created a public health crisis affecting Santa Barbara County and our entire country; and

WHEREAS, the City of Carpinteria welcomes and serves immigrants, visitors and residents of all national origins, ethnicities, religious beliefs, gender and racial identities, sexual orientations and creeds; and

WHEREAS, the City Council supports policies and efforts that reflect and uphold its commitment to diversity, equality and public safety in the Carpinteria community and the nation as a whole; and

WHEREAS, it is important that the City take leadership and stand in solidarity with its Asian American and Pacific Islander communities to send a message that discriminatory and hate-motivated behavior in our community will not be tolerated.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED as follows:

SECTION 1. The above recitals are true and correct.

SECTION 2. The City Council of the City of Carpinteria affirms that the City of Carpinteria will not tolerate racism or hate in any form or context.

SECTION 3. The City Council of the City of Carpinteria condemns recent hate crimes, hateful rhetoric and hateful acts against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and is committed to the safety and well-being of Asian and Pacifica Islander communities.

SECTION 4. The City Council of the City of Carpinteria renews the commitments it has made via Resolution No. 5981, which include (but are not limited to) actively working to be anti-racist, including educating ourselves, better supporting leaders and institutions who are working to combat injustice and systematic racism, and working together toward the more equitable distribution of resources and public services, and continuing to learn about, reflect on, and incorporate anti-racist policies into City government, and strengthen a climate incompatible with racism in our community and nation.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED on 12th day of April, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER(S):

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER(S):

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER(S):

ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBER(S):

Mayor, City of Carpinteria

ATTEST:

City Clerk, City of Carpinteria

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Carpinteria held on April 12, 2021.

City Clerk, City of Carpinteria

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Peter Brown, on behalf of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP acting as City Attorney of the City of Carpinteria

City of Carpinteria

COUNCIL AGENDA STAFF REPORT
April 12, 2021

ITEM FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

A report on the current state of homelessness in Santa Barbara County and adoption of Resolution No. 6038, approving the Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Action Item _X_; Non-Action Item ___

1. Receive a report on homelessness in Santa Barbara County, including a report on the Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness, which identifies key strategies and priority areas to address homelessness and ensures compliance with State of California requirements demonstrating a regional planning process;
2. Adopt Resolution No. 6038, approving the Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness; and

Sample Motion:

I move to receive the report and adopt Resolution No. 6038, as read by title only.

BACKGROUND

The Phase I Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on June 18, 2019. The Phase I Plan identified five key strategies to address homelessness:

1. Increase access to safe, affordable housing;
2. Use best practices to deliver tailored support services;
3. Build a collective action plan;
4. Strengthen support system to obtain and maintain housing;
5. Build provider capacity to address complex needs.

The process to develop the Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness (Phase II Plan) began in October 2019 and concluded in January 2021, and included

community outreach and input from over 400 community members, key stakeholder groups, and feedback during the Phase II Plan process. Three Elected Leaders Forums were held to facilitate County staff work on the Phase II Plan in October 2019, and in February and August of 2020. Councilmember Clark is the City of Carpinteria representative to the Elected Leaders Forum to Address Homelessness.

County staff gathered data on funding amounts for housing and services dedicated to homelessness in Santa Barbara County for a 12-month period and analyzed recent state and federal investments to address homelessness.

The Phase II Plan includes the Phase I Plan's five key strategies to address homelessness, priorities, with greater elaboration on implementation. Phase II calls out Regional System Level Goals focusing on Priority Populations, New Resources, and Performance, such as:

I. Prioritize ending/dramatically reducing homelessness for specific populations.
II. Increase housing inventory dedicated to homelessness and affordability.
III. Create a culture of diversion and prevention across the homeless response system.
IV. Improve overall homeless system performance.
V. Achieve Continuum of Care (CoC) strategies and benchmarks approved in 2019.

The housing and shelter needs identified were based on a gaps analysis conducted by LeSar Development, led by an experienced senior staff of proven industry professionals. The gaps analysis included system modeling using data from the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), the Coordinated Entry System (CES), Point in Time (PIT) Count, and other data sources. These critical steps assisted both the CoC and County to identify resource gaps, key eligible activities and uses, and meet threshold criteria for the CoC and County to apply for federal and state funds.

The purpose of this agenda matter is to allow the City Council to receive a report from County staff on the state of homelessness in Santa Barbara County and to consider and act on approval of the Phase II Plan via adoption of Resolution No. 6038 (Attachment A). The complete Phase II Plan is included with this staff report as Attachment B.

DISCUSSION

The Phase II Plan includes a detailed Implementation Work Plan that outlines specific strategies and actions, suggested community partners, timelines for accomplishing specific actions, and potential resources to be used. (see table beginning on page 17 of the attached Phase II Plan document). The Phase II Plan was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on February 23, 2021.

In order to encourage community awareness and community leader commitment to addressing homelessness in the region, County staff is presenting the Phase II Plan to

City Councils and other key jurisdictional leadership bodies for adoption. Jurisdictions are asked to adopt the Phase II Plan in order to ensure compliance with State of California requirements demonstrating a regional planning process, encourage community engagement, demonstrate planning coordination, and participate in funding collaboration.

POLICY CONSISTENCY

The Phase II Plan is an example of the collaboration between local governments, various service agencies, and community volunteers that is integral to the City's work to meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness in Carpinteria. The Phase II Plan serves in part to meet State of California requirements for regional collaboration in the planning and delivery of homeless services.

The Phase II Plan can also be found consistent with various policies of the City's Housing Element including Program Category #2: assist in the development of adequate housing to meet the needs of extremely-low-, very-low-, low- and moderate-income households, and Program Category #5: promote housing opportunities for all persons.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Approval of the Phase II Plan does not have a direct cost to the City; however, projects, programs and services anticipated in the Plan, should the City determine to develop and/or participate in them, would likely result in the City paying for some portion of the expense.

LEGAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Jurisdictions are asked to adopt the Phase II Plan in order to ensure compliance with State of California requirements demonstrating a regional planning process, encourage community engagement, demonstrate planning coordination, and participate in funding collaboration

OPTIONS

1. Approve the Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness (staff recommendation)
2. Request modifications to the Phase II Plan. (Any changes would require cooperation/agreement among the other cities and the county)
3. Decline to approve the Phase II Plan (Regional cooperation is an important aspect of ensuring State funding for homeless services).

PRINCIPAL PARTIES EXPECTED AT MEETING

Kimberlee Albers, Homeless Assistance Program Manager, County of Santa Barbara

ATTACHMENTS

A. Resolution No. 6038
B. Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness

Report Prepared with assistance from Lucille Boss, Housing Program Specialist Sr., County of Santa Barbara

Reviewed by: Steve Goggia, Community Development
(805) 755-4414, steveg@ci.carpinteria.ca.us

Signature

Reviewed by: Dave Durflinger, City Manager
(805) 755-4400, daved@ci.carpinteria.ca.us

Signature

ATTACHMENT A

RESOLUTION NO. 6038

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARPINTERIA APPROVING THE PHASE II COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Carpinteria has received a presentation on homelessness in Santa Barbara County, including a report on the Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness ("Plan"), which identifies key strategies and priority areas to address homelessness and ensures compliance with State of California requirements demonstrating a regional planning process; and

WHEREAS, the City of Carpinteria's certified Housing Element includes policies and programs aimed at addressing the need for housing people experiencing homelessness in the City of Carpinteria; and

WHEREAS, regional collaboration is critical to the City's approach to addressing the needs of people experiencing homelessness in the City of Carpinteria; and

WHEREAS, the Plan complements City Housing Element policies and will serve to support City efforts to effectively address homeless in the Carpinteria community.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED as follows:

SECTION 1. The above recitals are true and correct.

SECTION 2. The City Council of the City of Carpinteria adopts the Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness, which identifies key strategies and priority areas to address homelessness and ensures compliance with State of California requirements demonstrating a regional planning process.

SECTION 3. The City Council of the City of Carpinteria determines the receipt and approval of the Plan is not the approval of a project that is subject to environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15378(b)(5), finding that the project is an organizational or administrative activity of government that will not result in direct or indirect physical changes to the environment.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED on 12th day of April, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER(S):

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER(S):

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER(S):

ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBER(S):

_____
Mayor, City of Carpinteria

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk, City of Carpinteria

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Carpinteria held on April 12, 2021.

_____
City Clerk, City of Carpinteria

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Peter Brown, on behalf of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP acting as City Attorney of the City of Carpinteria

ATTACHMENT B





Santa Barbara County

Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness





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County of Santa Barbara • Community Services Department / Housing and Community Development Division (CSD/HCD)
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(805) 560-1090 • Kimberlee Albers • Homeless Assistance Program Manager • kalbers@co.santa-barbara.ca.us

WE WON'T GIVE UP, AND HERE'S WHY

"Courtney was one of our very first shower guests when we began offering showers at Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church in April of 2016. We asked our guests to sign-up for a shower in Alameda Park and wait there to be escorted in small groups to the trailer, which was across the street in the church parking lot. Often, we would have 20-30 people patiently waiting in the park. This was a perfect opportunity for me to hang-out and strike-up conversations. Courtney quickly became one of my favorite contacts in the park. She would share her ups and downs with a disarming trust and openness. I soon learned how she became homeless four years earlier. She had always lived at home with her Mom and became her main caregiver as her mom's health declined. When her mom died, Courtney, who had never held a job and had limited education, lost everything and found herself on the streets. Courtney was smart and resourceful but had very low self-esteem. She unquestioningly accepted the deprivations and difficulties of life on the streets and began to create a life of her own for the very first time. She built a circle of friends (also homeless) and successfully established routines and strategies for survival. Other than caring for her mother, this became the only adult life that Courtney ever knew. One Thursday afternoon our sign-in volunteer at Alameda Park failed to show-up and I asked Courtney if she could help. Without hesitation, she planted herself behind the sign-in table and began taking control of the sign-in process. When our volunteer came back the following week he found that Courtney had already set up the table and created a waiting list of all of the folks who arrived early in the park. From that day forward our volunteer shared the table with Courtney in a supportive role. Courtney had taken control and seemed to thrive with this responsibility. Over the next 4 years Courtney became an integral part of Showers of Blessing on Thursday afternoons. It was not always smooth. But Courtney loved the job so much that she was willing to adjust and even seek guidance in order to better serve her role. When the pandemic struck and our base of volunteers withdrew from serving



Courtney, Showers of Blessing participant

at the sites, we hired Courtney to run the sign in table at all five our remaining sites. The county provided Courtney and our two other homeless employees with motel rooms while they were willing to work at this essential service. During all of these years there were many dedicated service providers who tried their best to get Courtney off the streets and into housing. It never worked. I believe this was not because of a failure by the agencies but because Courtney wasn't ready to accept that she deserved to be off the streets. I think her time with Showers showed her that she had value and was needed. She had something to offer the world. She wasn't simply a person who needed help. With her self-esteem restored I am not surprised to see her finally off the streets and in supportive housing. There is dignity and magic in work."

- Ken Ralph, Showers of Blessing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2018, Phase I of the Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness in Santa Barbara County was completed. This first effort sought to meet the obligations of various funding sources, which require homeless planning data and analysis as a condition of funding. The Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness seeks to integrate strategies, cost analysis, and data, and organize those activities so all sectors of the community can work together toward a common set of actionable goals. Crafting a collective response to homelessness required an in-depth community-based planning process in coordination with County staff, analysis of data, and drafting of this comprehensive, specific regional strategy in collaboration with the Continuum of Care and municipal jurisdictions. The Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness will guide strategic resource decisions and comply with funding resources and other State and Federal regulations.

The collective vision for Santa Barbara County to address homelessness is as follows:

> ***Create a regionally unified response and an urgent, flexible system of care that is driven by data, guided by best practices, and seeks to prevent homelessness whenever possible. It is through commitment, collaboration, and connection that we will minimize homelessness and ensure it is rare, brief and non-recurring.***

For Santa Barbara County to reach this vision, the community needs to be guided by a core set of principles that serve as the foundation and create a culture for how the region addresses homelessness. These guiding principles include:

- Respond with urgency
- Grounded in community with regular and ongoing communication
- Promote cross-sector collaboration and collective support
- Incorporate those with lived experience at all levels of planning, policy, and implementation
- Embrace best practices and be housing focused
- Use objective data to drive decision making
- Support homeless services providers and value contribution



Artisan Court

Phase I identified five key strategies to address homelessness, and priorities for a detailed implementation plan were added in Phase II:

Strategy 1: Increase Access to Safe, Affordable Housing

Priority 1: Increase Inventory of Affordable and Permanent Supportive Housing

Priority 2: Increase the Pool of Funding Available to Provide Housing and Services

Priority 3: Expand and Enhance the Shelter System and Implement Best Practices

Priority 4: Develop and Improve Partnerships with Landlords to Secure Housing in the Private Rental Market

Strategy 2: Use Best Practices to Deliver Tailored Supportive Services to Meet Individual Needs

Priority 1: Provide education and ongoing training opportunities to stakeholders on best practices

Priority 2: Expand Supportive Services to Meet Client Needs

Priority 3: Connect Clients to Mainstream Services

Strategy 3: Build a Collective Action Plan; Improve Data Sharing

Priority 1: Craft a Collective Response to Homelessness

Priority 2: Improve Data Collection Countywide and Enhance the Use of HMIS as Person-Centered Tool

Priority 3: Create a data-driven culture and use data to drive decision making

Priority 4: Implement Cross Sector Data Sharing to improve Care Coordination and Outcomes

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing

Priority 1: Ensure a Coordinated Response System to Quickly Access Appropriate Housing and Services

Priority 2: Improve Prevention and Diversion Programs

Priority 3: Reach Out to Those Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness

Priority 4: Create Meaningful Opportunities for Employment

Strategy 5: Build Provider Capacity to Address the Needs of Specific Populations

Priority 1: Provider Training

Priority 2: Address Implementation Challenges

Priority 3: Provider Coordination and Management

Priority 4: System Management and Maintenance

Phase II also calls out Regional System Level Goals focusing on Priority Populations, New Resources, and Performance:

I. Prioritize ending/dramatically reducing homelessness for specific populations.

- Immediate (October 2020 – December 2021): End homelessness among veterans
- Immediate (July 2020 – February 2021): End unsheltered homelessness among youth
- Short term (2021-2024): Prevent and end homelessness for families
- Longer term (2021-2026): End homelessness for all other populations including unsheltered and chronically homeless persons

II. Increase housing inventory dedicated to homelessness and affordability.

III. Create a culture of shelter diversion and prevention across the homeless response system.

IV. Improve overall homeless system performance.

V. Achieve Continuum of Care strategies and benchmarks approved in 2019

- Increase Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) bed coverages to 85%

- Address individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless and increase the rate at which individuals and families in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and rapid rehousing exit to permanent housing
- Re-house families with children within 30 days of becoming homeless
- Increase the rate at which individuals and families in permanent housing retain their housing or exit to other permanent housing and minimize returns to homelessness
- Increase access to employment, volunteerism, and commnity service and promote partnerships and access to employment opportunities with private employers and private employment organizations
- Increase non-employment cash income (mainstream benefits) and increase access to other cash income/ SSDI and SSI

This document presents principles, goals, regional system-level goals, and a detailed work plan up-front. The final sections include data analysis of the current state of homelessness as well as key terms and definitions for reference. As you will see, there is a real need for increased coordinated case management and intervention for the most vulnerable clients moving into housing. Homelessness in Santa Barbara County is a regional issue that will require region-wide commitment, collaboration, and action.

On a single night in January 2020 there were nearly 1,900 people experiencing homelessness countywide. The cities of Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, Lompoc, and Goleta each had sizable populations. More striking is that 64% of the region's population of people experiencing homelessness is living unsheltered – sleeping in places not meant for human habitation such as the streets, beaches, riverbeds, and a significant portion in vehicles. Santa Barbara County's poverty rate - at 22% - is the second highest in the state[1], and the housing vacancy rate is extremely low - ranging from 1.9%-3%, and rental costs are high. Sixty percent (60%) of renters are cost burdened - defined as spending over 30% of their income on rent. This indicates a strong link between homelessness and the cost of living, especially housing, in the county.

Because of housing issues across the county, annually there are about 1,000 evictions and over 1,200 persons became homeless for the first time in 2019. Because of these and other factors, homeless services providers who operate outreach, shelter, Safe Parking,

Rapid Re-Housing (RRH), and Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) programs have a difficult time successfully placing people in housing and ensuring they remain stable, even with the provision of services. It is important to understand this plan outlines steps for the community to address homelessness and create a high functioning, well-resourced homeless crisis response system.

1 *Source: California Poverty Measure (CPM), averaged across 2016-18.*



Rancho Hermoso

However, the region needs to simultaneously address larger structural issues that impact homelessness, including: poverty, income levels, deficiency in living-wage employment, housing availability, and housing affordability, for there to be meaningful changes in homelessness levels and a thriving environment for everyone living in Santa Barbara County. Solutions will require sustained support and funding, with leadership and political courage to explicitly identify and unequivocally work to resolve systemic challenges.

The Phase II Action Plan includes a detailed Implementation Work Plan that outlines specific strategies and actions, suggested community partners, timelines for accomplishing specific actions, and potential resources to be used. It is critical that Santa Barbara County establish a driven leadership structure for Action Plan implementation, including the roles of stakeholders in championing the larger vision and goals of the plan, and in managing day to day responsibilities to ensure that specific actions are in progress and performance is monitored to ensure accountability at all levels.

The cost of doing nothing is too great – on the healthcare industry, the environment, taxpayers, businesses, and communities at large. Communities across the United States have participated in efforts to end homelessness among targeted populations while building systems to ensure homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring – and then they scale the efforts and successes. These efforts require collective buy-in, common vision and guiding principles, use of data to identify specific homeless intervention needs, and goal-setting with specific strategies, priorities, and action steps. With sustained support and courage, homelessness is solvable.

BY THE NUMBERS

1,900
People experienced homelessness in Santa Barbara County on a single night in January 2019

64%
Of those experiencing homelessness in the County live unsheltered (streets, beaches, riverbeds)

22%
Santa Barbara County poverty rate = Second highest in California

1.9-3%
Santa Barbara County vacancy rate

60%
Of renters are cost burdened (spend more than 30% of income on rent)

Data indicates a strong link between homelessness and the cost of living, especially housing, in the county.

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

It is important to note that the process leading up to the Phase II: Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness in Santa Barbara County started in October 2019 with community engagement, and a draft of the plan was completed near the onset of the unprecedented COVID-19 health crisis. COVID-19 has impacted our entire world and especially vulnerable populations, including those experiencing homelessness in Santa Barbara County. This Action Plan does not incorporate impacts, urgent health responses, subsequent financial fallout, and emergency funding available as a result of the Coronavirus.

At the time of finalizing this Action Plan, Santa Barbara County was grappling with responding to the immediate health crisis and planning for the subsequent economic fallout which will disproportionately impact people who are homeless, unstably-housed individuals and families in the region, and various sectors of the Santa Barbara County economy (especially the service and hospitality sectors). The homeless services system and individuals and families who were experiencing homelessness, those who were at-risk of homelessness, and working households who were financially hurt and who may face housing instability and potential housing loss, will be significantly impacted and the region will need to respond appropriately. At the same time, with the crisis may come opportunities to act with urgency, access state and federal funds, and creatively rethink system resources to best meet the immediate and future needs of those whose economic and housing status was impacted by the pandemic.

At the onset of California's shelter-in-place ordinance, a task force assembled to address pressing issues, and meet the following objectives:

- Prevent and mitigate COVID-19 impacts for persons who remain unsheltered through support centers and outreach re-establishing access to showers, device charging, food and hygiene supplies.
- Establish non-congregate sheltering for persons at highest risk of COVID-19 complications.
- Sustain shelter capacity for persons not experiencing COVID-19 symptoms.
- Enhance homelessness prevention and housing activities through increased funding for rental assistance and supportive services.

While COVID-19 has altered the work to address homelessness, this plan lays out goals and strategies identified before the health crisis (Fall of 2019 to early Spring 2020), and as noted above, the community will need to reassess and adjust the plan as Santa Barbara County moves forward and as the region rebounds. There will be additional needs for homelessness prevention support and **shelter** diversion services, a rethinking of congregate settings, increased medical outreach and education to encamp-ments, and mental health support for families.

Yet many of the guiding principles of this plan: responding with urgency and working in collaboration; as well as goals: creating new shelter beds and Rapid Re-Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing units, and increasing resources for homelessness prevention, remain relevant given the immediate impact of COVID-19 over time.

"... with the crisis may come opportunities to act with urgency, access state and federal funds, and creatively rethink system resources to best meet the immediate and future needs of those whose economic and housing status was impacted by the pandemic."

PHASE II PRINCIPLES

Community-Wide Vision and Guiding Principles

Santa Barbara County Community-Wide Vision for Addressing Homelessness

Create a regional unified response and an urgent flexible system of care that is driven by data, guided by best practices and seeks to prevent homelessness when possible or otherwise ensures that homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring for anyone in Santa Barbara County. It is through commitment, collaboration, and connection, that we will realize this vision.

Collective Guiding Principles for Santa Barbara County Stakeholders – Commitment, Collaboration, and Connection

For Santa Barbara County to reach this vision, the community needs to be guided by a core set of principles that serve as the foundation and create a culture for how the region addresses homelessness. These guiding principles include:

Respond with urgency:

Homelessness is a crisis and needs to be treated as such. All stakeholders must act urgently, deliberately, and with intention to assist those experiencing homelessness as quickly and as collaboratively as possible.

Grounded in community with regular and ongoing communication:

Homelessness is a community-wide issue and impacts everyone in Santa Barbara County. Community leaders and providers must offer ample opportunities for regular and ongoing communication, dialogue, and sharing of ideas with the public, businesses, neighborhood organizations, and others.

Promote cross-sector collaboration and collective support:

The homeless system alone cannot solve the problem. Strengthen connections and coordination among leaders within healthcare, criminal justice, employment, education, and transportation sectors to bridge gaps in services, streamline bureaucratic and regulatory processes, and adopt changes in policies and practices. Homelessness in Santa Barbara County cannot and will not be solved by a single entity. Agencies and individuals across all sectors, through collaboration and working together, will sustain performance and end homelessness.

Incorporate those with lived experience at all levels of planning, policy, and implementation:

People who are currently experiencing homelessness or have previously experienced the situation are resilient and have endured the trauma, loss, and stigma that comes with homelessness. At the same time, they are experts in the issue, and have firsthand knowledge of the daily experience of homelessness and what is needed to solve the problem. Persons with lived experience need to be invited to participate and incorporated in all levels of planning and decision making.

Embrace best practices and be housing focused:

Santa Barbara County stakeholders, including the public sector, homeless services providers, and funders need to embrace best practices and promote them at a system and program level. The system needs to be oriented to helping an individual or family experiencing homelessness access resources including supportive wraparound services and safe, affordable housing as quickly as possible, while ensuring the appropriate wrap-around supports and approaches (trauma-informed care, harm reduction) to meet the needs and ensure housing stability and retention.

Use objective data to drive decision making:

All decisions made regarding programming, new resources, and strategies should be backed up with solid data. HMIS should be valued and regarded as a critical component and be used as a central decision-making resource, as data is interpreted and new strategies are acted upon.

Support homeless services providers and value contribution:

Homeless services providers are experts and have direct firsthand experience interacting and building relationships with, and supporting, people experiencing homelessness. Homeless services providers need to be valued for their extremely hard work on the front lines and need to be a key partner in policy solutions throughout the region.

Maintain transparency and accountability at all levels of decision making:

To drastically minimize homelessness in Santa Barbara County, hard decisions will need be made. Stakeholders will need to be honest, transparent, and accountable for decisions. Decisions must be made in the best interest of those experiencing homelessness while balancing the needs of the entire community around them.

Commit to ongoing performance management and process improvement:

Consistent and ongoing process monitoring and improvement are critical for understanding what is working, what needs to be adjusted, and what additional strategies need to be considered. Measuring performance is not a one-time activity but rather something that needs to be happening on a regular basis with leadership support.



Service day at Johnson Court.

PHASE II GOALS: MOVING FROM PLANNING TO BOLD ACTION

Santa Barbara County Community-Wide Vision for Addressing Homelessness

> ***Create a regional unified response and an urgent flexible system of care that is driven by data, guided by best practices and seeks to prevent homelessness when possible or otherwise ensures that homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring for anyone in Santa Barbara County. It is through commitment, collaboration, and connection, that we will realize this vision.***

Strategy 1: Increase Access to Safe, Affordable Housing

Priority 1: Increase Inventory of Affordable and Permanent Supportive Housing

Priority 2: Increase the Pool of Funding Available to Provide Housing and Services

Priority 3: Expand and Enhance the Shelter System and Implement Best Practices

Priority 4: Develop and Improve Partnerships with Landlords to Secure Housing in the Private Rental Market

Strategy 2: Use Best Practices to Deliver Tailored Supportive Services to Meet Individual Needs

Priority 1: Provide education and ongoing training opportunities to stakeholders on best practices

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Priority 3: Connect Clients to Mainstream Services

Strategy 3: Build a Collective Action Plan; Improve Data Sharing

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Priority 2: Improve Data Collection Countywide and Enhance the Use of HMIS as Person-Centered Tool

Priority 3: Create a data-driven culture and use data to drive decision making

Priority 4: Implement Cross Sector Data Sharing to improve Care Coordination and Outcomes

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing

Priority 1: Ensure a Coordinated Response System to Quickly Access Appropriate Housing and Services

Priority 2: Improve Prevention and Diversion Programs

Priority 3: Reach Out to Those Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness

Priority 4: Create Meaningful Opportunities for Employment

Strategy 5: Build Provider Capacity to Address the Needs of Specific Populations

Priority 1: Provider Training

Priority 2: Address Implementation Challenges

Priority 3: Provider Coordination and Management

Priority 4: System Management and Maintenance

Regional System Level Goals – Priority Populations, Adding New Resources, and Increasing Performance

The overarching goal as part of the region's vision is to make homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring for anyone in Santa Barbara County. This vision will not happen overnight and the region needs to set immediate, short-term, and long-term goals to achieve a radical reduction in homelessness across the county. The following identifies five system-level goals with descriptions of need and considerations. These goals are embedded within the Implementation Work Plan in Part 3, along with strategies and actions to achieve them.

In addition to a bold vision and guiding principles, the Action Plan outlines a series of specific goals which build on the goals outlined in Phase I. The Phase II goals below are more detailed in terms of targeted populations and measurable targets in the Implementation Plan itself, but all are aligned with the direction the community initiated in 2019 with the Phase I Plan. Much of the work necessary to meet the goals outlined has already begun, and must be continued. The Phase II Action Plan goals include the following:

Prioritize ending/dramatically reducing homelessness for specific populations



Immediate (October 2020 – December 2021): End homelessness among veterans

Ending veteran homelessness has been a federal priority for several years and is very much in reach for Santa Barbara County. Homelessness among veterans has been on the decline in Santa Barbara County over the last decade with a slight uptick in 2020 when there was a total of 210 Veterans enumerated in the PIT Count. Two hundred ten veterans is a very manageable number of people for the community to come together and house, especially given the amount of existing resources in the region dedicated to homeless veterans. Over one hundred HUD VASH vouchers between the City and County Housing Authorities remain un-utilized until referrals are made from Veterans Affairs to the respective Housing Authority. These vouchers need to be prioritized for use which will take coordinating with the VA (Santa Barbara County is part of the Greater Los Angeles VA Medical Center region) to ensure there is timely case management support for the vouchers and motivation for landlords in the region to accept HUD VASH vouchers. VASH will need to shift from relying solely on existing PSH for housing placements, and more flexibility in terms of transitioning chronically homeless Veterans from VASH to PBV placements is needed. In addition to PSH vouchers through VASH, the region currently has 44 openings of RRH through the VA's Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program available through Good Samaritan, New Beginnings, and Salvation Army. Lastly, the Salvation Army operates a 17 bed VA Grant and Per Diem Transitional Housing program providing clinical treatment and housing services for veterans who may need a clean and sober environment to focus on recovery.



Immediate (July 2020 – February 2021): End unsheltered homelessness among youth

The Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County CoC conducts a specific Youth Count to enumerate homeless youth more accurately. In 2020 there were a total of 82 homeless youth, aged 18-24, identified in the youth PIT Count. According to the 2019 PIT Count 83% of unaccompanied youth were living unsheltered. It appears that most homeless youth are known to outreach programs as 61 youth were served annually through street outreach from Oct 2018-Sept 2019. Santa Barbara County has strong, dedicated street outreach with UWNSBC and BeWell leading efforts. The region also has strong, dedicated youth providers engaging youth on the streets including Channel Islands YMCA and Fighting Back Santa Maria Valley. Currently, very little funding is dedicated to this population, but there are opportunities for Federal grants through the



Youth Housing

The Santa Maria Valley Homelessness Youth Prevention Collaborative identified the need to provide a safe place to provide space and time for a family to receive services to help the youth return home.

Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) funding supported renovation and furnishing of a single-family home to serve runaway and homeless youth with emergency shelter service.

Coordinated Entry System assessment and referrals.

Ongoing support and case management from Fighting Back Santa Maria Valley staff and other service providers.

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) program and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP). Fighting Back SMV was awarded a regional HEAP grant dedicated to providing outreach, housing navigation, and **shelter** diversion to homeless youth, and CIYMCA Youth & Family Services was awarded a regional HHAP grant for rental assistance and rapid rehousing and outreach and coordination to assist vulnerable populations in accessing permanent housing and to promote housing stability in supportive housing. Because of these efforts and the relatively small size of the youth population on the streets, reducing street homelessness among youth is within reach. As part of this effort there might be opportunities to engage local colleges, universities, and businesses as many youths could be served through education and employment programs to support their exit from homelessness and enhance their future economic and housing security.

Short term (2021-2024): Prevent and end homelessness for families

Family homelessness has been declining since 2017, with 90 families experiencing homelessness in 2020. The majority of families are staying in shelters, transitional housing, and Safe Parking programs. The emergency shelter system is doing an effective job with helping families move into permanent housing with a 53% success rate of families retaining permanent housing over a 12-month period (Oct 2018 to Sept 2019). When looking at families who exited shelter successfully, 58% did so because of receiving some form of rental subsidy such as a Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) or RRH. Only 22% of successful shelter exits were able to enter rental housing without a subsidy and 20% left to live with family or friends. This indicates that most families will need some form of rental assistance to exit homelessness successfully. Data from CES demonstrates that RRH is the largest need for families in the region. When looking at families served in RRH annually, only 74 families received assistance, however 73% of those families were successful in RRH. Both shelter data and RRH data indicate a significant need to increase RRH and other rental subsidies if the region wants to end family homelessness.

Additionally, the region needs to prevent families from becoming homeless. There is also a regional need to increase investments in family preservation initiatives, and expand support to include housing specialists and rental assistance for parents involved in the child welfare system for the purpose of keeping families together or helping those parents displaced because of child welfare system involvement and/or court orders mandating family separation. When looking at homeless prevention services, only eight families were served during a year, however all families who received those services were able to avoid homelessness and remain housed.

Longer term (2021-2026): End homelessness for all other populations including unsheltered and chronically homeless persons

Unsheltered homelessness and chronic homelessness are rising. While addressing this population is a longer-term goal, this does not mean that the region should not act now. Activities such as coordinated encampment responses, prioritizing all PSH in the region (not just HUD-funded) for high acuity individuals such as those living unsheltered and experiencing chronic homelessness, and increasing and expanding behavioral health services, can be started immediately. Unlike other populations noted above such as veterans, youth, and families, the resources to address unsheltered individuals, chronic homelessness, and other single adults will primarily include PSH and other affordable housing. This will require new housing production and therefore these resources will take longer to realize.

Increase housing inventory dedicated to homelessness and affordability.

There are not enough temporary and permanent housing resources to meet the need in the region. California state law recognizes that local governments play a vital role in developing affordable housing. In 1969, the state mandated that all California cities, towns and counties must plan for the housing needs of our residents—regardless of income. The Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) is mandated by State Housing Law as part of the periodic process of updating local housing elements of the General Plan. The RHNA quantifies the need for housing within each jurisdiction during specified planning periods.

There is a need to increase both short-term shelter beds sub-regionally as well as a need to create new homeless dedicated permanent housing resources in the form of RRH, PSH, and long-term housing subsidies countywide. The projected need for new temporary and permanent housing to meet the current and projected demand over time includes: 563 shelter beds, 1,053 RRH slots, 835 PSH units, and 531 long-term housing subsidies. The costs of providing needed services attached to these beds needs to be considered as well:

- 563 new emergency shelter beds: 369 in South County (some through a Crisis Respite Navigation Center), 61 in Mid-County, and 133 in North County. Total new shelter costs are estimated at $9,247,275.
- 1,053 new slots of Rapid Re-Housing: Total new RRH costs are estimated at $11,583,000.
- 835 PSH units: Total new PSH costs per unit are estimated at $18,000 on an annual basis, which include capital, operating subsidies, and supportive services, for a total cost of $15,030,000 for 835 units. The cost to construct 835 units is estimated to be $334,000,000.
- 531 new long-term affordable housing opportunities for homeless households: Total new long-term affordable housing rental voucher assistance is estimated at a total cost of $7,646,400 annually.

While there is a strong need to increase homeless dedicated housing resources identified above, the region needs to also continue to make progress on the state's RHNA 2014-2022 targets that necessitate the creation of over 11,000 new units of housing, including 1,810 units for low-income households and 2,625 units for households with very-low income.[2]

2 *Santa Barbara County Association of Governments Regional Hosing Needs Allocation Plan 2014-2022. At the time of publication, the 2021 RHNS cycle affordability break-down had not been finalized, although the overall RHNA showed an increase countywide.*



Homekey Conversion

Permanent Supportive Housing: 14 studio apartments (conversion from office building)

Funding: State Homekey and Permanent Local Housing Application (PLHA)

Referrals and Supportive Services Partner: Santa Barbara County Behavioral Wellness



New Senior Housing

Demand for affordable housing for Santa Barbara's senior population is growing exponentially.

Collaboration between Garden Court Inc. and the Housing Authority and is geared for Santa Barbara's "financially vulnerable" senior population, who will pay 30% of their income for rent.

Community outreach and marketing: "C" couldn't afford housing after the loss of her spouse and was connected to Gardens on Hope through Santa Barbara Rescue Mission.

All 89 units are covered with Project-based Section 8. A service package includes three meals a day, cable tv and all of the other household services, which is about $400.

Senior Peer Counseling, Religious Services, DASH, IHSS, Food Bank and VA are a few examples of social services and partnerships available at Gardens on Hope.

Create a culture of shelter diversion and prevention across the homeless response system.

Although Santa Barbara County has seen decreases in new persons becoming homeless for the first time over the last several years, over 1,200 people entered homelessness for the first time in 2019. A significant number of people in the 2020 PIT count were living in vehicles, indicating that they are relatively new to homelessness and still have a vehicle that can provide some form of shelter. Homeless prevention resources are minimal in the region and need to be increased. Many people entering homelessness for the first time may not need extensive case management or financial support but need services to quickly resolve their housing crisis. Through the region's HEAP funding, the CoC awarded homeless services providers funds to operate much needed new shelter diversion, criminal justice diversion, and prevention services. These new programs will be evaluated for effectiveness and sustainability. Expanding these efforts along with increased training on **shelter** diversion and creative approaches to housing retention, and inno-vative strategies such as shared housing, can begin to create a culture of prevention and **shelter** diversion across the system:

- Ensure there is a centralized access point for homeless prevention assistance and all community stakeholders are aware and can direct at-risk households.
- Integrate a culture of prevention and **shelter** diversion with key gatekeepers providing human contact and case management rather than distributing funds directly to clients.
- Provide training for service providers on specific approaches and best practices that have demonstrated effectiveness in other jurisdictions. Ma, including but not limited to: California Housing law, ADA, eviction prevention, housing stability/retention strategies, trauma-informed care, motivational interviewing, harm reduction, landlord engagement, and strategies for connecting clients to mainstream resources and employment. Incorporate training for case managers so they are aware of the full array of homelessness prevention and response services, practice of problem-solving, prevention and **shelter** diversion. Use both the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) and a housing placement risk assessment tool at the front end of social services. Ensure data related to tracking returns to homelessness (RTH) is accurately entered into HMIS and that data is evaluated for common risk factors to be used as part of a prevention strategy.
- Support, expand, and improve eviction prevention programs, including mediation, dispute resolution, and legal services and establish/expand a flexible eviction-prevention fund for clients. Bridge communication gap between legal aid providers and housing providers; model or expand the City of Santa Barbara's rental housing mediation task force.
- Support, expand, and improve upon discharge planning from criminal justice, health care, foster care, and other institutional settings.

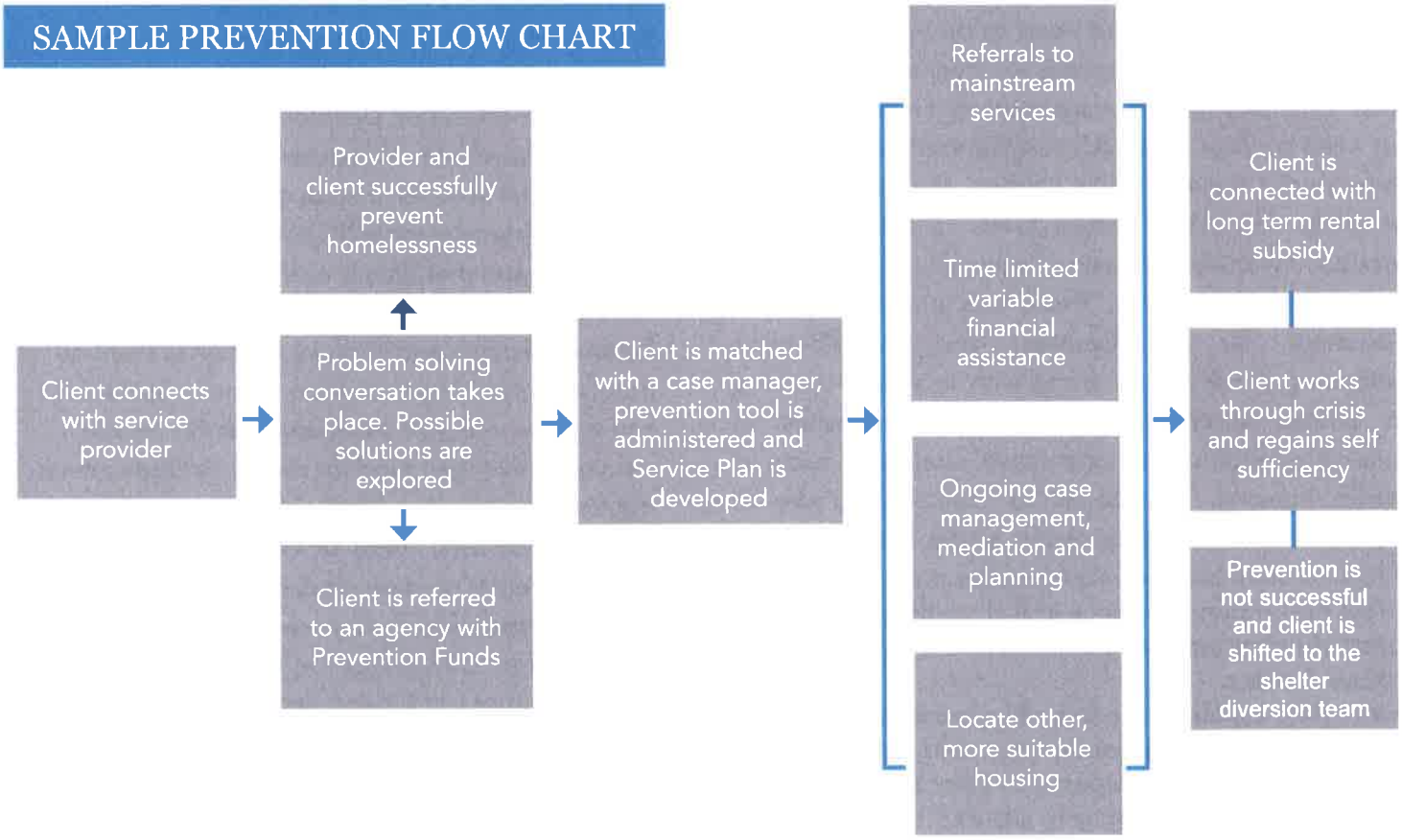
Improve overall homeless system performance.

There is a need to increase overall participation in the homeless crisis response system that includes ensuring homeless services agencies are participating in CES and entering data in HMIS. Although HUD can only require programs receiving CoC and ESG funds to participate, CES is designed for use of the entire homeless system and resources, not just those that are HUD funded. Similarly, HMIS is required by HUD and state funding, but HMIS is not just for programs receiving those funds. HMIS should serve as a regional database for all homeless services and assistance and should be viewed beyond just an activity that needs to be done to receive funding; rather, as a robust, person-centered care management tool and a system-wide planning tool to understand performance, identify gaps, and integrate data across sectors such as healthcare and criminal justice system. There is also a need to increase overall performance across the system. Current system performance was detailed earlier, and although there are some measures that are trending in the right direction, there are others - such as decreasing the length of time homeless, increasing successful placements into housing, and decreasing returns to homelessness – where performance can be improved.:

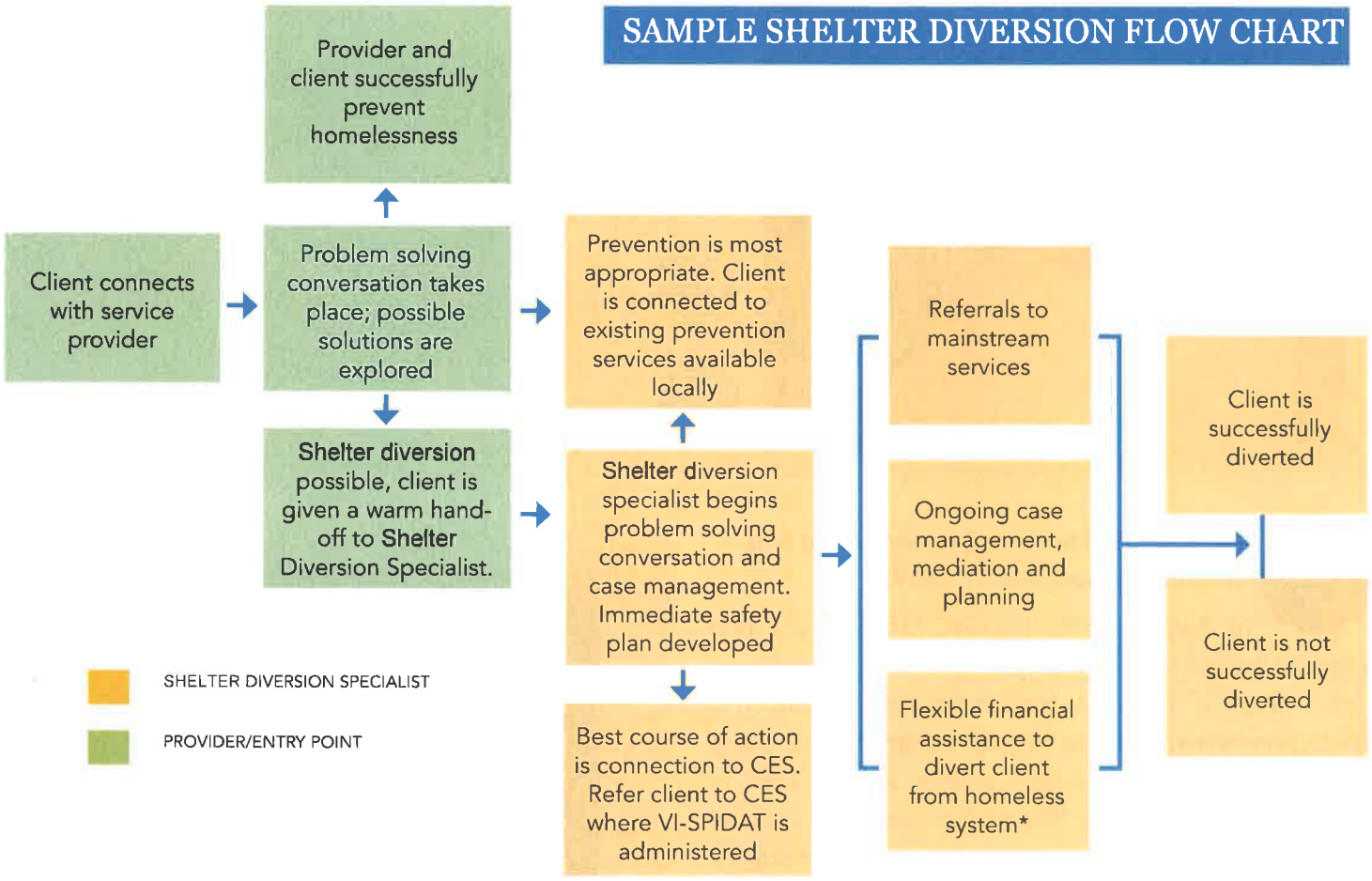
- Decrease length of time homeless
- Increase successful placements from street outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and RRH; and, increase retention in PSH
- Decrease returns to homelessness

> *"HMIS should serve as a regional database for all homeless services and assistance and should be viewed beyond just an activity that needs to be done to receive funding; rather, as a robust, person-centered care management tool and a system-wide planning tool ..."*

SAMPLE PREVENTION FLOW CHART



SAMPLE SHELTER DIVERSION FLOW CHART



Examples of financial assistance include:

- Background check payment assistance
- Certification/license fees related to employment
- Criminal justice and legal assistance
- Food card
- Interpreter payment assistance
- Landlord fees
- Moving cost
- Security deposit
- Transportation
- Utility bill payment assistance
- Work or education related materials

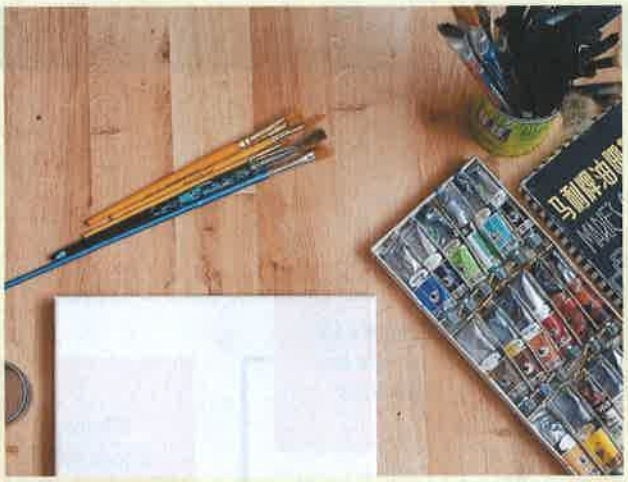
Successful shelter diversion:

- Rental by client, no housing subsidy
- Rental by client, other (non-VASH) housing subsidy
- Rental by client, VASH subsidy
- Staying or living with family, permanent tenure
- Staying or living with family, temporary tenure (e.g., room, apartment or house)
- Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure
- Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure

Unsuccessful shelter diversion:

- Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher
- Foster care home or foster care group home
- Hospital (non-psychiatric)
- Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher
- Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility
- Place not meant for habitation
- Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility
- Safe Haven
- Substance abuse treatment facility or detow center
- Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)

- Shelter diversion specialist will be available 24/7
- CES entry points will have a "Shelter Diversion Champion"
- DS will be housed under a separate entity (RFP required
- Shelter diversion activities will be entered into HMIS
- Ongoing shelter diversion training will be provided to all providers, regardless of CoC involvement
- DS will follow up with successfully diverted clients within 30 days



Coordinated Entry System

New Beginnings Counseling Center staff served as a housing navigator and provides ongoing case management

Independent Living Resource Center provided a laptop for "K" to research housing opportunities.

Thanks to HACSB Mainstream Vouchers and TBRA, housing was made affordable.

In 6 weeks time, the client found a lovely apartment with a large bay window, on a quiet street. Now, she can sit at her new desk to paint and study to be a full-time artist.

Achieve Continuum of Care strategies and benchmarks approved in 2019.

In August 2019, the CoC Governing Board adopted specific strategies to improve the system of care. Many of the strategies and subsequent actions are in progress with some already accomplished, along with remaining strategies and actions incorporated in the Phase II Action Plan. The region needs to support the CoC with achieving the strategies adopted through a Leadership Structure to incorporate convening of Elected Leaders Forums to Address Homelessness, County Department meetings through Homeless Inter-Agency Policy Council (HIAPC), jurisdictional representation at Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC), and the continuation of the COVID-19 Homeless/ Housing Task Force:

1. Increase Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) bed coverages to 85%
2. Address individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless and increase the rate at which individuals and families in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and rapid rehousing exit to permanent housing
3. Re-house families with children within 30 days of becoming homeless
4. Increase the rate at which individuals and families in permanent housing retain their housing or exit to other permanent housing and minimize returns to homelessness
5. Increase access to employment, volunteerism, and community service and promote partnerships and access to employment opportunities with private employers and private employment organizations
6. Increase non-employment cash income (mainstream benefits) and increase access to other cash income/ SSDI and SSI



SUPPORT NETWORK

"S" did not have access to mental health services and did not have a support network.

Client was sleeping in shelters and outside.

Referred to Emergency Shelter: Non-Congregate Shelter.

"S" was connected to services, began to receive treatment, and developed a support network.

"S" is now feeling much more positive about her self and the future.

PHASE II ACTION PLAN: IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN

Homelessness in Santa Barbara County is a regional issue that will require region-wide commitment, collaboration, and action. This plan outlines steps for the community to address homelessness and advance a high functioning, well-resourced homeless crisis response system. However, the region needs to simultaneously address larger structural issues that impact homelessness, including: poverty, income levels, deficiency in living-wage employment, housing availability, and housing affordability, for there to be meaningful changes in homelessness levels and a thriving environment for everyone living in Santa Barbara County. Solutions will require sustained support and funding, with leadership and political courage to explicitly identify and unequivocally work to resolve systemic challenges.

"These efforts require collective buy-in, common vision and guiding principles, use of data to identify specific homeless intervention needs, and goal-setting with specific strategies, priorities, and action steps. With sustained support and courage, homelessness is solvable."

Building on past initiatives, current Santa Barbara County stakeholders – including elected officials, local governments, homeless services providers, the homeless Continuum of Care (CoC), business and philanthropic leaders, faith-based organizations, and healthcare partners – have increasingly been working together to create a system-level, cross-sector response to homelessness. People who have experienced – or are currently experiencing – homelessness are needed at every level of decision making.

The Phase II Implementation Work Plan brings into focus the additional needs for homelessness prevention support and **shelter** diversion services, a rethinking of congregate settings, increased medical outreach and education to encampments, and mental health support for families. Yet many of the guiding principles of this plan: responding with urgency and working in collabo-ration; as well as goals: creating new shelter beds and Rapid Re-Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing units, and increasing resources for homelessness preven-tion, remain relevant given the immediate impact of COVID-19 over time.

This Phase II Action Plan and the following Implementation Work Plan is intended to be used as guide to direct the work of those responsible for overseeing the plan implementation. Timelines are based on factors such as projected cost and funding availability, staff resources, service provider workload, and construction estimates. It includes key strategies and subsequent priorities (identified from the Phase I plan) and actions. Each action includes suggested community partners, the timeline for accomplishing each action based on the date the Action Plan is adopted, and potential resources although some are "to be determined" at this time. It is critical that Santa Barbara County establish a driven regional leadership structure among elected leaders, staff, and community stakeholders, for Action Plan implementa-tion, including the roles of stakeholders in championing the larger vision and goals of the plan, and in managing day to day responsibilities to ensure that specific actions are in progress and performance is monitored to ensure accountability at all levels.

These efforts require collective buy-in, common vision and guiding principles, use of data to identify specific home-less intervention needs, and goal-setting with specific strategies, priorities, and action steps. With sustained support and courage, homelessness is solvable.

Increase Access to Safe, Affordable Housing

Priority 1: Increase Inventory of Affordable and Permanent Supportive Housing

Priority 2: Increase the Pool of Funding Available to Provide Housing and Services

Priority 3: Expand and Enhance the Shelter System and Implement Best Practices

Priority 4: Develop and Improve Partnerships with Landlords to Secure Housing in the Private Rental Market

Strategy 1: Increase Access to Safe, Affordable Housing Priority 1: Increase Inventory of Affordable and Permanent Supportive Housing							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Educate key stakeholders on the need for affordable and supportive housing	• There is currently not enough affordable and PSH in the county to meet the need to effectively address homelessness. • Homelessness at its core is a housing problem, however there is a need to ensure that there is an appropriate amount of funding, as well as quantity, quality/level, and type of services paired with housing. • Political will and public acceptance are critical for the creation of new affordable housing and PSH. • Understanding newer state legislation is important.	• Convene "elected leaders forums" on a regular basis and ensure that affordable housing issues are a key part of the agenda. • Educational sessions modeled after Santa Barbara City Council PSH Presentation should be expanded countywide. • Housing providers could also educate service providers about the very real challenges and obstacles related to housing retention/eviction prevention.	Elected Leaders – County Elected Leaders – Cities Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara Housing Authority of the City of Santa Barbara Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Capital Loan Committee Cities-county joint affordable housing task group	Staff time	TBD		Started 2019

Strategy 1: Increase Access to Safe, Affordable Housing							
Priority 1: Increase Inventory of Affordable and Permanent Supportive Housing							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Create 1,053 new slots of Rapid Re-Housing	• There is a significant lack of RRH across the region. • RRH is the most in-demand resource, per CES data, and is the least resourced intervention in the region. Families are in the greatest need of RRH according to CES data. • Current RRH programs are successful with 70% of those who received it exiting to permanent housing. • Increasing RRH resources will positively impact shelter system by increasing successful exits from shelter, decreasing length of stay, and increasing shelter capacity in the system by increasing bed turnover. • RRH is appropriate for all populations including families, youth, and single adults with moderate acuity.	• RRH can be easily created because it does not require new development or a facility; however, existing units that are affordable in the rental market are needed. • RRH will be a primary intervention for addressing family homelessness and partnerships will need to be created for employment support and childcare. • Add more flexibility to Rapid Re-Housing efforts via additional sources of funding. • Ensure RRH programs for singles and families are available countywide and have flexibility in service provision and the amount of time in the program. There will be a need to have some households in RRH programs for a sustained length of time (i.e. up to 24 months or more).	BeWell (SB County Dept. of Behavioral Wellness) CommUnify (aka Community Action Commission) DSS (County of Santa Barbara Department of Social Services) Employment navigation agencies (ex: EDD, WIB, homeless service providers) Food providers (ex: FoodBank, SYV Fruit & Veggie Rescue, The Salvation Army) Homeless Services Providers – Rapid Rehousing Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara Housing Authority of the City of Santa Barbara Legal advocacy organizations (ex: Legal Aid Foundation, tenants' rights groups) Family Resource Centers network Private market landlords Private/Philanthropic funders		State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.) State funding – ongoing Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) funding Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) funding Funding from Federal Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG) Funding from State Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG) Veterans-specific funding (ex: SSVF, VASH) Private/philanthropic funding	Create 50% of needed resources within 2 years Create remaining resources within 4 years	
Create regional inventory map of all available or underutilized public and private lands for housing	• There is currently no single inventory of available/underutilized properties countywide to be used for regional planning for new development, acquisition, and rehab. • Public sites include city-, county/unincorporated-, state- and federally-owned, and transportation-agency-owned. • Private sites include church-owned, non-profit-owned, and private parcels.	• A single comprehensive inventory list/map of potential properties/land across jurisdictions with various zoning types is needed for regional planning and to promote equitable geographic spread based on sub-regional needs. • Identify potential zoning changes and processes.	Cities in Santa Barbara County CalTrans County of Santa Barbara Faith-based organizations Faith-Based community (churches with parking lots) Federal agencies (ex: armory) Non-profits State agencies County Planning and Development Real estate associations SBCAG (Santa Barbara County Association of Governments)	Technology /software Staff time	Other	12 months	

Strategy 1: Increase Access to Safe, Affordable Housing							
Priority 1: Increase Inventory of Affordable and Permanent Supportive Housing							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Streamline a comprehensive process for planning and input for proposed new developments	• Numerous stakeholders have voiced a need for a comprehensive planning process for new development. • A critical component is a comprehensive planning and community outreach process for proposed new development to ensure the general public is aware of a project, can learn and ask questions, and provide feedback. There is a need to really emphasize building community support of developments through this process of education and input gathering. • The process will need to balance the urgency of bringing on new resources with the need to ensure there is a comprehensive process for input. • Elected leaders, local governments, developers, and the public should understand new "by right" legislation for affordable and PSH, and use this strategy to move forward with projects that meet the criteria.		Advocates/advocacy networks Communications and public relations professionals Elected Leaders – County Elected Leaders – Cities Elected Leaders – State Non-profits Developers – PSH	Staff time		12-24 months	

Strategy 1: Increase Access to Safe, Affordable Housing							
Priority 1: Increase Inventory of Affordable and Permanent Supportive Housing							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Create 835 new units of Permanent Supportive Housing	• PSH provides subsidized, affordable housing with intensive wrap-around services targeted to those most in need, with significant challenges, and with one or more disabling conditions. • Expand PH beds and units (along with adequate supportive services to maintain stability) available to individuals and families experiencing homelessness. • Support and expand supportive housing and affordable independent housing programs throughout the County. Programs should represent a diversity of configurations (e.g., single site, scattered-site) and supportive service approaches in order to accommodate the diversity of needs and offer choices to homeless households prioritized for housing placement. Supporting a diversity of housing providers will allow nonprofit affordable housing providers to have the means to contribute more dedicated beds. • Although the region has significantly increased the supply of PSH (774 units in 2016 compared to 962 in 2019 – includes Other Permanent Housing units), there are currently not nearly enough PSH units to meet the demand. • PSH is a proven, evidenced-based model that uses the Housing First approach. It has been effective in ending chronic homelessness, specifically for those who are more vulnerable and who have mental health and substance use disorders. • PSH in the county is successful at keeping people permanently housed with a 97% retention/successful exit rate in 2019 as measured by HUD (figures only include PSH programs that enter data in HMIS). • State legislation such as AB 2162 made it easier to site new PSH. • The CalAIM proposal includes Medi-Cal funding for "Tenancy Supports" could be leveraged for supportive services. • Although the length of time in PSH is indefinite, many communities are working to move people on from PSH who may no longer require the intensive services however many still need subsidized housing. Consider adopting a countywide "Moving On" strategy. This would be a way to free up existing low-barrier PSH units in a more intentional, strategic and comprehensive fashion. PSH with intensive services is costly and should be prioritized for those that need it most. Create incentives for Moving On.	• Create new units through new development, acquisition/rehab of hotels/motels, single family homes, and others. Is it worth creating a sub-strategy that is specific to PHA-owned/managed PSH sites, since the retention rates are different, and the challenges are often greater when creating large, congregate-style PSH sites that include PBV or similar subsidy types? The seriousness of criminal activity and the impacts to community and neighborhood are amplified in larger congregate settings. Adherence to federal regs (preponderance of evidence) also influences management of PSH sites. Addressing the true realities of managing large PSH sites seems like a separate need. • Create new units through a scattered-site model by pairing housing vouchers or other rental assistance/subsidy with intensive wrap-around services such as Assertive Community Treatment programs or other MHSA programs through BeWell. • Create new units through master leasing. An example of this from the past was the SHIA Vouchers, a multi-agency collaborative that housed high acuity clients (pre-ACT program) with targeted vouchers. • Convert existing Other Permanent Housing (OPH) units and some Transitional Housing to PSH upon turnover of those units. • Train and build capacity of current and prospective service providers. Develop agreed upon strategies, dialogue and actions among permanent housing providers.	BeWell (SB County Dept. of Behavioral Wellness) CenCal Federal/state liaisons/partners Continuums of Care (regional, state-wide, nation-wide) Homeless Services Providers – Permanent Supportive Housing Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara Housing Authority of the City of Santa Barbara Private/Philanthropic funders		Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) funding Veterans-specific funding (ex: SSVF, VASH) Low-Income Housing Tax Credits Medi-Cal Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funding No Place Like Home Program (NPLH) funding Private/philanthropic funding SAMHSA GBHI (Grants for the Benefit of Homeless Individuals) State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.) State funding – ongoing HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Create 50% of units within 3 years 100% within 10 years	

Strategy 1: Increase Access to Safe, Affordable Housing Priority 1: Increase Inventory of Affordable and Permanent Supportive Housing							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Create 531 affordable housing subsidies dedicated to homeless households	• Santa Barbara County's high-cost rental market creates a need to provide dedicated, affordable housing subsidies to sub-populations who, because of their income levels, will never be able to afford 100% of housing costs when they exit short-term rental assistance with services such as RRH. Ensure/adjust homeless preferences on voucher programs within City and County Housing Authorities as necessary. Align policies to the extent possible. • In November 2019 HUD awarded the City of Santa Barbara Housing Authority with 49 new mainstream vouchers and the County of Santa Barbara Housing Authority with 52 vouchers. These vouchers are for individuals aged 18-61 who are homeless or at-risk and have one of more disabling conditions.	• Attach deep subsidies (traditional Housing Choice Voucher) or shallow subsidies (locally funded) at the end of RRH for households who may need longer-term rent support but no longer need services. • Populations may include seniors, those affected by one or more disabling conditions, individuals who are on a fixed income such as SSI/SSDI, and working families. • Ensure use of already available subsidies (i.e. 129 unused VASH).	Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara Housing Authority of the City of Santa Barbara Private/Philanthropic funders Child Welfare Services	Broader supports paired with other resources HUD Family Unification Program (FUP) Vouchers HUD Housing Choice Vouchers HUD Mainstream Vouchers	Bond measure State funds for rental assistance (for shallow subsidies)	Create 50% of resources within 3 years Create Remaining resources within 6 years	

Strategy 1: Increase Access to Safe, Affordable Housing Priority 2: Increase the Pool of Funding Available to Provide Housing and Services							
Key Action	**Background/description of need**	**Action steps**	**Who will support**	**Key Resources to address**	**Fiscal impact/funding source(s)**	**Timeline**	**Progress**
Maintain a comprehensive list of funds dedicated to homelessness	• Having a current and comprehensive understanding of all funding dedicated to addressing homelessness is important to ensure funds are aligned, not duplicative, used for effective strategies, and to identify gaps.	• List needs to be maintained and regularly updated.	County of Santa Barbara Cities in Santa Barbara County Private/Philanthropic funders	Staff time		6 months	
Coordinate and align all regional funding for homelessness	• There are not enough resources to meet the need, so funding alignment is critical to create maximum impact. • Because most funding is competitive, it can sometimes feel like a zero-sum game, where some providers or types of service providers come up short. • Various funding sources go to different public agencies in the region. • New state funding such as HHAP requires the region to coordinate funding.	• There may be a need to create a forum for housing and service providers to be able to come together (perhaps without funders) to discuss needs, and ways to ensure each other's projects are successful and staffed/funded at appropriate levels.	County of Santa Barbara Cities in Santa Barbara County Private/Philanthropic funders	Staff time Broader supports paired with other resources		Ongoing	
Ensure regional capacity to apply for/receive all new funding from the state for housing, homelessness	• The region has not been successful in pursuing/securing many federal and state opportunities because of capacity issues and readiness. • The state is going to continue to provide opportunities for funding for homelessness as well as healthcare and other sector funding that touch homelessness. • The region needs to be ready for funding opportunities that require coordination.		County of Santa Barbara Cities in Santa Barbara County Private/Philanthropic funders Policy/legislation tracker(s)	Staff time		Ongoing	
Align contracting expectations/ best practices across funders	• Contracting expectations and language should strive to be uniform across public and private sector entities to ensure regional funding from various entities are aligned for impact. • There needs to be alignment of expectations and best practices across the public sector as well as the private sector. • Universally aligned contracting procedures will streamline processes for applicants.		Cities in Santa Barbara County County of Santa Barbara Foundation Roundtable, Funders Collaborative Private/Philanthropic funders	Staff time		Ongoing	
Increase the percentage of homeless individuals served in mental health and substance use disorder treatment programs	• There are over 1,000 people served annually with homeless assistance that have a self-reported mental illness, and in the 2019 PIT Count there were 365 persons with severe mental illness. • The behavioral health system is complex, and agencies should be able to more easily navigate the "system" so that some services are easily identifiable and accessible for clients ranging from Mild/Mod to SPMI. • Percentage of Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) patients who are/were people experiencing homelessness	• Mental health and substance use services need to be targeted, accessible and available to homeless households, especially those experiencing unsheltered and chronic homelessness. • There is a specific need for additional MH services for non-SPMI individuals and/or those that do not successfully engage in BeWell services • Percentage of Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) patients who are/were people experiencing homelessness	BeWell (SB County Dept. of Behavioral Wellness) PHD (SB County Department of Public Health) Behavioral health providers (ex: PathPoint, NBCC, FSA)		Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funding Medi-Cal		

Strategy 1: Increase Access to Safe, Affordable Housing

Priority 2: Increase the Pool of Funding Available to Provide Housing and Services

Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Ensure all cities have an inclusionary zoning policy for new development	• Inclusionary zoning ordinances can help create affordable units within new developments or provide funding in the source of "in lieu" fees. • Some cities within the county have adopted ordinances and others are in various stages of the process.		Cities in Santa Barbara County Elected Leaders – Cities Advisory commisions/committees (ex: Planning, Transportation)	Staff time		12-24 months	
Plan for a regional tax/bond local housing revenue creation program	• There is a need to have a local source of funds dedicated to affordable housing and/or homelessness. • Although there is increased funding from the state, it may not be enough, and it is unsure if those funds are continuing year over year. • Other California cities and counties have moved forward successfully with voter approved bonds or tax measures.		Advocates/advocacy networks Communications and public relations professionals Elected Leaders – County Elected Leaders – Cities Feasibility study partner/leader Homeowner Associations			12-24 months	
Further strategically engage healthcare partners to collaboratively address homelessness and housing	• Healthcare partners have an increased stake in addressing social determinants of health, of which housing is a core determinant. • Maximize opportunity to engage partners in new Whole Person Care pilot. • Healthcare partners - both CenCal and local hospitals - have made investments in various pilots and programs regionally that could be expanded upon. • There will be immediate opportunities within the CalAIM proposal for enhanced partnership with CenCal and homeless system. • State legislation such as SB 1152 requires hospitals to have appropriate discharge policies in place for homeless patients. • The homeless system should engage healthcare partners to jointly fund opportunities that benefit both the homeless system and the healthcare system.		CenCal Cottage Health System Dignity Health Healthcare providers (ex: Planned Parenthood, Sansum, SB Neighborhood Clinics)	Staff time		Ongoing	
Engage CenCal in the planning and implementation of the State's CalAIM proposal	• The CalAIM proposal includes potential funding for housing navigation, tenancy supports, housing deposits, and medical respite care through the "In Lieu of Services" section. • CenCal would be responsible for how these efforts are implemented in the county.		CenCal County of Santa Barbara Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Staff time		6 months	

Strategy 1: Increase Access to Safe, Affordable Housing

Priority 3: Expand and Enhance the Shelter System and Implement Best Practices

Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Create 563 new low-barrier emergency shelter beds	• There are not enough shelter beds available to meet the need. All shelters in the region have lengthy waiting lists and a significant portion of the population experiencing homelessness is unsheltered. Increasing shelter beds was a significant item raised by stakeholders throughout the plan development process. • With a more housing-focused shelter system and additional permanent housing resources, lengths of stay in shelter should continue to decrease and successful exits should increase, thus improving overall system performance. • The need for shelter beds varies regionally based on population need and existing beds. There is a need to create 369 new beds in South County (some through a Crisis Respite Navigation Center), 133 beds in North County, and 61 beds in Mid-County. • Bed projections are based on having an "ideal system" where a bed turns over every 90 days.	• Strategies for increasing new shelter beds include identifying new sites (single-site or scattered-site), underutilized properties, increasing beds at existing sites, and potentially engaging landlords who operate vacation rentals to determine if some rentals could be used as temporary housing in the off-season or for immediate short-term shelter opportunities on an as-needed basis. • Strategies for creating dedicated shelter beds by type (i.e. opening a women's shelter; or shelter beds for seniors, etc.). • Use countywide emergency shelter declaration to accelerate new shelter resources and by-pass previous hurdles. • Bed projections are based on having an "ideal system" where a bed turns over every 90 days.	Homeless Services Providers – Emergency Shelter County of Santa Barbara Cities in Santa Barbara County Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)		State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.) State funding – ongoing Funding from Federal Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG) Funding from State Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG) Private/philanthropic funding	Create 50% of resources within 2 years Remaining resources within 5 years	
Identify sites for additional shelter programs	• Ensure people have immediate access to low-barrier shelter in the community by identifying sites based on need in each jurisdiction. • Use the comprehensive site inventory/map for affordable and supportive housing to identify potential sites for shelter.		County of Santa Barbara Cities in Santa Barbara County Neighborhood associations Advocates/advocacy networks County Planning and Development	Staff time		6 months	
Engage CenCal and hospitals in creating new Medical Respite Care beds	• Medical respite beds are temporary shelter beds for homeless individuals transitioning from an acute care hospital setting to the community and who still require some level of healthcare follow up and services. • Currently CenCal and Cottage Health System are funding respite beds at different shelter locations and with Medi-Cal funding could be expanded. • The CalAIM proposal will potentially provide Medi-Cal funding for medical respite/recuperative care beds. • In many cases, PSH providers have taken on many of these critically ill folks who most likely need a higher level of housing support - such as Skilled Nursing. Better coordination is needed to ensure property housing placements between the shelter system and PSH providers.	• Respite beds could be expanded as the region adds new shelter programs or respite beds could be incorporated into a single site.	CenCal County of Santa Barbara Cottage Health System Dignity Health Health Systems (Cottage, Dignity, Lompoc Valley, Sansum) Healthcare providers (ex: Planned Parenthood, Sansum, SB Neighborhood Clinics) Respite care providers (ex: PATH and Good Samaritan Shelter)				

Strategy 1: Increase Access to Safe, Affordable Housing Priority 3: Expand and Enhance the Shelter System and Implement Best Practices							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Identify new sites for alternative housing models and vehicular parking programs across the county	• According to the 2019 PIT Count 27% of the population are living in vehicles. • The Safe Parking Program operated by New Beginnings Counseling Center is recognized as a long-standing successful model. • Currently the program has over 125 spaces across 24 lots primarily in South County with a waiting list of up to 3-5 months for a parking space.	• Develop a communications strategy. • Ensure that overnight parking program models include overnight staffing. • Identify at least 5 new sites within 6 months to accommodate at least 50 vehicles	Cities in Santa Barbara County County of Santa Barbara Faith-Based community (churches with parking lots) Faith-based organizations Homeless Services Providers – Street Outreach Safe parking program(s) Owners/managers of underutilized parking lots (e.g. schools, shopping centers, etc.)	Parking lots (public and private)	State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.) State funding – ongoing Funding to operate program and services		
Identify the need for Transitional Housing or Recovery Housing for special sub-populations	• Community feedback voiced a need for multiple housing options across a spectrum including sobriety housing options. • Ensuring there is a wide array of choice in housing options for people experiencing homelessness is critical. A portion of the population may choose a sober-living, structured environment. Multiple housing options/types need to exist and there should be much more flow overall within the continuum of housing options. • Enhancing the shelter system includes building collaboration between shelter providers and permanent housing providers. Exits from shelters may not be successful without a warm hand-off and adequate supports being put into place. PSH providers are being asked to house folks that are often critically ill and/or lack needed support from referring agencies. There could more collaborative case planning. • BeWell has been successful with operating models providing transitional housing that master lease single-family homes to provide housing and services to 4-5 individuals per home with onsite 24/7 staffing. More of this is needed. Transitional housing is needed both as a stepping stone into PSH, and for people who regress as a "step down" option.	• Determine how much of this type of housing is needed given the population and how to target this type of housing to specific sub-populations (those seeking abstinence-based housing, TAY, those exiting criminal justice settings, and those fleeing domestic violence). • The County of Santa Barbara opted into the Drug Medi-Cal Organized Delivery System Waiver and went live in 2018. DMC provides funding for substance use treatment services (recovery services, case management, etc.) that could be paired with housing to create recovery type housing environments (recovery residences) with services.	BeWell (SB County Dept. of Behavioral Wellness) County of Santa Barbara Substance Use Disorder programs (ex: CADA) Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Drug Medi-Cal / Organized Delivery System Waiver	Funding for transitional housing models Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funding		

Strategy 1: Increase Access to Safe, Affordable Housing							
Priority 4: Develop and Improve Partnerships with Landlords to Secure Housing in the Private Rental Market							
Key Action	**Background/description of need**	**Action steps**	**Who will support**	**Key Resources to address**	**Fiscal impact/funding source(s)**	**Timeline**	**Progress**
Create a coordinated, regional landlord-engagement strategy and a centralized system with uniform messaging to engage private landlords in all regions	• Build on efforts by Partners in Housing Solutions, PATH Lease Up Program, HomeShare, and PHAs' signing and referrals bonus programs/incentives.	• Continue and expand efforts to build relationships with landlords who will agree to rent to program clients who would otherwise be screened out, including by establishing/expanding a risk mitigation fund and/or landlord incentive fund. • Create new housing and use the existing private rental markets by engaging current/prospective landlords. • Create a public messaging campaign aimed at community landlords to dedicate units to homeless households. • Implement 100-day challenges with engaging landlords around leasing units to specific populations, in particular veterans, families, and youth.• Region could consider creating a centralized regional landlord entity or dividing landlord engagement efforts on a sub-regional basis. Messaging to landlords across the region needs to be consistent. • 24/7 landlord liaison services, recognize long-term landlords in the community, and incentive payments to landlords • Incorporate housing-unit-inventory platform for real/near real time unit vacancy. • Region should also consider expanding "master leasing" strategies to secure dedicated units for homeless households across the region.	Housing Authority of the City of Santa Barbara Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara Homeless Services Providers – Landlord Incentives Property Management Associations (ex: Santa Barbara County Rental Property Association) Private market landlords Landlord Associations		State funding – ongoing State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.) Private/philanthropic funding	12 months	
Ensure centralized entity or sub-regional entities have flexible funds	• Having flexible funds for housing lease-up and retention is important. Funds should be used for the following: landlord financial incentives, holding fees, deposits, rental/utility arrears, and damage/mitigation funds. • There is a need to incorporate case management into rapid resolution/flexible funding. • There is a need for housing navigation assistance through CalWorks eligibility issues, especially for: Parents/families with kids in foster care, trying to get back on their feet, Criminal history, Cleaning up credit history	• Create public and private partnerships across jurisdictions to contribute to a landlord fund to be used in jurisdictions. Engage health care and private sector for additional funding. • Support and expand housing navigation efforts, which includes the development of tools to be shared across the CoC (e.g., lists of available units/participating landlords in the private market).	Housing Authority of the City of Santa Barbara Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Health Systems (Cottage, Dignity, Lompoc Valley, Sansum) Private/Philanthropic funders Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency	Medi-Cal CalAIM (if approved in future budgets)	State funding – ongoing State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.) Private/philanthropic funding	12 months	

Use Best Practices to Deliver Tailored Supportive Services to Meet Individual Needs

Priority 1: Provide education and ongoing training opportunities to stakeholders on best practices

Priority 2: Expand Supportive Services to Meet Client Needs

Priority 3: Connect Clients to Mainstream Services

Strategy 2: Use Best Practices to Deliver Tailored Supportive Services to Meet Individual Needs

Priority 1: Provide education and ongoing training opportunities to stakeholders on best practices

Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Engage homeless services providers to implement best practices and visions for robust services; examine and discuss the barriers to staying housed and create specific actions and alternatives	• Region has dedicated and passionate providers, but there are not many common guiding principles or agreements to unify providers. • Engagement, flexible, and voluntary services are not clearly defined, resulting in varying levels of interpretation and practice across the region. • This should not just include providers funded by CoC/ESG funds	• Engage providers on specific training topics and needs based on ideal vision of service provision. Part of engagement could be creating "listening sessions" among providers of various types to better understand and meaningfully address one or two of the needs within each service sector (housing providers, service providers, behavioral health providers, outreach, etc).	Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Homeless Services Providers	Training Staff time	Funding for training	9 months	
Regularly update and ensure adherence to CoC Written Standards to promote best practices	• The CoC has a current set of standards that guide all interventions including homeless prevention, street outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, RRH, and PSH. • The standards are not well followed and there is no structure for evaluating adherence to the standards. • Enhancing the standards to ensure service quality and fidelity to best practices would support first steps toward these monitoring activities. • There needs to be ongoing education and training around standards. This needs to be made more appealing somehow to a broader group of providers. Many are reluctant to participate or have grown weary of HUD or CoC mandates. • There does not appear to be regular monitoring of services beyond basic contract compliance requirements such as eligible expenses. • The standards should be followed by all programs providing homeless assistance regardless of funding source and should be viewed as regional standards. • Public and private funders should use the standards and tie funding to these expectations. • The CoC needs to have a system in place for [illegible] monitoring of services, and provide		Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Homeless Services Providers	Staff time		ongoing	

Strategy 2: Use Best Practices to Deliver Tailored Supportive Services to Meet Individual Needs							
Priority 1: Provide education and ongoing training opportunities to stakeholders on best practices							
Key Action	**Background/description of need**	**Action steps**	**Who will support**	**Key Resources to address**	**Fiscal impact/funding source(s)**	**Timeline**	**Progress**
Provide regular Housing-Based Case Management trainings/ learning collaboratives focused on housing retention	• Retention services in PSH and RRH vary greatly across the region.	• There is a need to provide in-depth training on housing retention services that incorporate a housing focus when it comes to addressing substance use and mental health, working with landlords, coordinating employment, and other strategies. • Review current post-placement housing retention/stability services to determine current practices in place and identify barriers to housing stability and retention. Develop a wrap-around services checklist, including goals and benchmarks before move-in, throughout move-in, and other ongoing key steps. • Support, expand, and improve eviction prevention programs, including **mediation,** dispute resolution, and legal services and establish/expand a flexible eviction-prevention **fund** for clients. Bridge communication gap between legal aid providers and housing providers; model or expand the City of Santa Barbara's rental housing mediation task force • Analyze specific examples of past housing placement challenges (evictions): What are the specific situations (impacts/behavior) that often lead to evictions (that cannot be mediated or prevented)? How can we learn from these examples, and how can we put in place a system for re-housing folks (at other sites or with other agencies)? • Consider developing intensive, multi-disciplinary, in-home case management teams which can quickly intervene when housing stability/retention is threatened. Such teams may operate within or across agencies and should provide clinical as well as logistical support to case managers and clients. The teams should also be able to identify alternative housing placements when needed. Housing providers need more support. • Develop strategies for engaging housed clients in meaningful activities, including but not limited to: employment, volunteerism, social groups/activities, hobbies, and participation in the broader community. Provide training for service providers on specific approaches and best practices that have demonstrated effectiveness in other jurisdictions, including but not limited to: California Housing law, ADA, eviction prevention, housing stability/retention strategies, trauma-informed care, motivational interviewing, harm reduction, landlord engagement, and strategies for connecting clients to mainstream resources and employment. Develop specific strategies for dealing with regression/the need for relocation. • Further develop strategies among the homeless service provider community to expand harm reduction services and to provide tenants with the opportunity to transfer from one housing situation, program, or project to another if a tenancy is in jeopardy, so that whenever possible, eviction back into homelessness is avoided. (This is also a Housing First principle)	Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Homeless Services Providers	Training Staff time	Funding for training	Twice each year, ongoing	

Strategy 2: Use Best Practices to Deliver Tailored Supportive Services to Meet Individual Needs Priority 1: Provide education and ongoing training opportunities to stakeholders on best practices						
Key Action	**Background/description of need**	**Action steps**	**Who will support**	**Key Resources to address**	**Fiscal impact/funding source(s)**	**Timeline**	**Progress**
Provide regular trainings to Street Outreach Programs/ learning collaboratives for addressing Unsheltered Homelessness	• Street outreach programs are doing a sound job of getting individuals off the streets.	• There is a need for continued training to build on existing strengths of street outreach workers and ensure new staff are well-trained and equipped. • Trainings should focus on compassionate, effective engagement, shelter diversion/problem solving approaches, and ensuring a housing-focused approach.	Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Homeless Services Providers BeWell (SB County Dept. of Behavioral Wellness) Homeless Services Providers – Street Outreach Law enforcement	Training Staff time	Funding for training	Twice each year, ongoing	
Provide regular Housing First trainings	• Many stakeholders, including service providers, are opposed to the Housing First approach and many think it is a specific program. • Housing First as an approach can be applied across all homeless services interventions even those that may require sobriety. • As part of SB 1382, the state is requiring that all state-funded programs for homeless persons utilize a Housing First approach as defined in the law. • The region needs to make sure that homeless services providers are educated and trained in Housing First that includes a low-barrier, housing focused, and harm reduction approach.	• An understanding of Housing First and cases where it has been successful would help dispel myths and help providers understand how to adjust practices to make this approach work. • The community of providers and residents have to talk more about how to handle unsuccessful housing placements (regression and/or evictions). Some placements cannot be sustained because of violence or serious drug activity, etc. Strategies are needed to do a better job of acknowledging that retention will never be 100%, and create step-down options that are easy to access. Past and ongoing challenges should inform future strategies. • There is a need to educate other stakeholders, private market landlords, and the general public on the model.	Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Homeless Services Providers	Training Staff time	Funding for training	Twice each year, ongoing	
Provide regular trainings on other, core best practices	• Providers have varying levels of experience and expertise on these concepts. There are no regular, ongoing methods of teaching this information at a community level. • Trainings should include harm reduction, trauma-informed care, motivational interviewing, and cultural competency.	• Create a region-wide training schedule and promote the use of peer learning collaboratives to roll out trainings. • Providing regular ongoing trainings on core best practices can promote the creation of an engagement-oriented system focused on building authentic relationships.	Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Homeless Services Providers	Training Staff time	Funding for training	Twice each year, ongoing	

Strategy 2: Use Best Practices to Deliver Tailored Supportive Services to Meet Individual Needs

Priority 2: Expand Supportive Services to Meet Client Needs

Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Ensure supportive services models meet client needs	• There is a need for more "upstream" services: prevention will strengthen existing systems. • There is a need for a holistic approach based on programs with proven track records of success. • There is a need to expand/facilitate more accessible pathways to treatment (primary and behavioral health) so that clients with more complex needs have a better chance at stabilization, and so that housing providers are well supported when being asked to house folks with profound and untreated underlying conditions. • There are no clear standards set for supportive services, especially as they differ by sub-population and housing intervention.	• Research best practice case-load sizes across PSH, RRH, and temporary housing programs and ensure that all supportive services models have appropriate ratios coupled with appropriate funding. • Research best practices on services teams, caseload size, service offerings and approaches based on acuity levels and unique population needs (i.e. safety planning for DV survivors, culturally responsive services).	Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Services Providers Public Defender (Santa Barbara County Office of the Public Defender) DA (County of Santa Barbara District Attorney)	Staff time		12 months	
Set caseload ratios for PSH and RRH	• Successful PSH programs require low staff to client ratios such as 1:10 or 1:15. • RRH has more flexibility but lower staff to client ratios are optimal. • Public funders need to ensure that PSH and RRH programs they fund use low staff to client ratios to ensure success.		Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Services Providers Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency	Staff time Training		9 months	
Create a pilot with enhanced multi-disciplinary team to serve a small cohort of PSH/RRH clients in scattered site housing	• Enhance knowledge and connection to programs and services. Need to incorporate training for case managers so they are aware of the full array of homelessness prevention and response services, practice of problem-solving, prevention and shelter diversion. • The team could include a nurse case manager, mental health worker, peer specialist, income/education/employment specialist and a case manager that can focus on finding resources for unique client needs. Could have a lead agency that manages the team. • This would be a great opportunity to jumpstart strong collaboration with the health sector and can test the impact of bringing robust, in-home services in scattered site housing. It could be smart to have the cohort serve both PSH and RRH clients for a mix of acuity levels.	• Integrate a culture of prevention and shelter diversion with key gatekeepers providing human contact and case management rather than distributing funds directly to clients.	County of Santa Barbara Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)		Funding for pilot State funding – ongoing State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.)	18 months	

Strategy 2: Use Best Practices to Deliver Tailored Supportive Services to Meet Individual Needs Priority 3: Connect Clients to Mainstream Services							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Identify access and eligibility barriers to mainstream services, starting with other county services.	• It is clear that many stakeholders understand some of the barriers and challenges to connecting clients; however, analyzing where clients get stuck along the way will help with enrollment success. • Ensure that providers understand all of the services available and their referral processes. • If common barriers arise such as long wait times for appointments or capacity issues to take on new clients, problem-solving meetings with leadership include the decision makers needed to make process changes. (VASH is a good example: VASH Vouchers are under-utilized due to lack of referrals from the Dept. of Veterans Affairs, which seems to be a result of the Dept. not having enough case managers hired to do their required outreach.)		CenCal Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Staff time		6 months	
Understand the overlap of common clients between HMIS, county and other mainstream services.	• Understanding client overlap can support prioritization of resources for common clients. • By conducting a data match between HMIS and county services the region can gain insight on gaps on who and who is not accessing mainstream benefits.		County of Santa Barbara	Staff time Training		12 months	
Create community guide/website that is user friendly for service providers and contains eligibility information and access steps up front.	• There are existing places to access services by category such as the 211 websites; however, existing public guides tend to only contain basic contact information. • The guide could also include a standardized assessment tool for services providers to screen for eligibility. • There is a need for ongoing training for services providers to understand the various benefits.	• Implement a standardized assessment tool to screen clients' eligibility for other cash income sources, including, but not limited to: SSDI, SSI, Social Security, veterans' benefits, unemployment benefits, child support, and/or retirement/pension benefits.	Santa Barbara County 2-1-1 Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Services Providers BeWell (SB County Dept. of Behavioral Wellness) CenCal	Technology/software		18 months	

Strategy 2: Use Best Practices to Deliver Tailored Supportive Services to Meet Individual Needs Priority 3: Connect Clients to Mainstream Services							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Increase the use of SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) in the region	• SOAR is a promising practice model that helps homeless households access disability benefits quickly.	• Implement a standardized assessment tool for all providers to screen clients' eligibility for non-cash, mainstream benefits. • Coordinate regular CoC-wide training on connecting clients to mainstream benefits. Provide updates on changes to benefits eligibility through listservs and regular meetings. These training sessions and updates will be organized with the intention of helping with providers' work. • Ensure more CoC providers are SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery (SOAR) trained and the SSA engages with SOAR trained staff to help expedite qualified applications. • There is a need to have more homeless services providers trained in the model and/or fund dedicated staff in the region to complete the application process. • To implement effectively there should be a key point of contact responsible for SOAR activities and training in the region. • The model requires a strong partnership with the Social Security offices. • SOAR providers could also partner with legal assistance programs to provide support with denials, appeals, and hearings. • Continue to develop relationships with providers of non-cash, mainstream benefits, including engaging representatives from provider agencies in the Continuum of Care.	DSS (County of Santa Barbara Department of Social Services) Federal agencies (ex: armory) Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) SAMHSA SOAR TA Center		Criminal justice funding Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funding State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.) State funding – ongoing	Ongoing	
Develop existing task forces/committees to improve service connections for the top 20-30 clients on the CES list	• The focus is to ensure that clients access mainstream services once they are housed, so identifying those services before they are housed is key. The group would ensure that there is a services resource that meets each client's unique needs beyond general case management. • Could leverage case conferencing to identify and coordinate care/services.		Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Services Providers Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Advocates/advocacy networks Santa Barbara Alliance for Community Transformation (SB ACT)	Staff time		12 months	

Build a Collective Action Plan; Improve Data Sharing

Priority 1: Craft a Collective Response to Homelessness

Priority 2: Improve Data Collection Countywide and Enhance the Use of HMIS as Person-Centered Tool

Priority 3: Create a data-driven culture and use data to drive decision making

Priority 4: Implement Cross Sector Data Sharing to improve Care Coordination and Outcomes

Strategy 3: Build a Collective Action Plan; Improve Data Sharing							
Priority 1: Craft a Collective Response to Homelessness							
Key Action	**Background/description of need**	**Action steps**	**Who will support**	**Key Resources to address**	**Fiscal impact/funding source(s)**	**Timeline**	**Progress**
Ensure region-wide adoption and commitment to Phase II Action Plan.	• For successful implementation, there is a need for commitment to and adoption by the BOS, the CoC, and various city councils. • Elected leaders and stakeholders also need to commit to the regional vision and guiding principles of the action plan. • Elected leaders, county and city governments, non-profits, and other involved stakeholders need to commit to the regional goals: 1. End veteran homelessness 2. Decrease unsheltered homelessness particularly among youth 3. Prevent and end family homelessness 4. Minimize number of first time homeless 5. Improve overall system performance 6. Achieve CoC strategies and benchmarks 7. Increase all housing options • Providers should convene on a quarterly basis to discuss and work through the very real and specific challenges of this work in each service type (i.e. housing providers, behavioral health providers, shelter providers), refine agreed-upon strategies, and put the plan into action.		Elected Leaders – County Elected Leaders – Cities County of Santa Barbara Cities in Santa Barbara County Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Staff time		3-6 months	

Strategy 3: Build a Collective Action Plan; Improve Data Sharing							
Priority 1: Craft a Collective Response to Homelessness							
Key Action	**Background/description of need**	**Action steps**	**Who will support**	**Key Resources to address**	**Fiscal impact/funding source(s)**	**Timeline**	**Progress**
Convene elected leaders on a regular basis on the topic of homelessness.	• Elected leaders need to provide leadership, political will, commitment, education, advocacy, and seek to increase community-wide buy in.	• Regular meetings should be held to ensure ongoing dialogue regarding homelessness and housing and alignment of vision and response. • Review Action Plan progress regularly at meetings. • As part of regular convenings elected officials could hold meetings at homeless services programs to increase knowledge of various interventions and services. • Review policies and procedures for conflicts of interest on a regular basis.	Elected Leaders – Federal Elected Leaders – State Elected Leaders – County Elected Leaders – Cities	Staff time		Ongoing	
Commit to an overall leadership structure for plan oversight and implementation	• At the time of the completion of the Action Plan, plan leadership and infrastructure were still in development. • Structure should include representatives with lived experience, homeless services providers, other city governments, healthcare partners, business/philanthropic, and others.	• The region will need to create a robust structure for oversite and implementation of the plan that includes roles, responsibilities, and reporting. • Specifically, the region will need to determine the role of the CoC and if this body provides the oversite function and/or a different body, single person, or other groups such as the county's Homeless Interagency Policy Council. • Review policies and procedures for conflicts of interest among public bodies such as Continuum of Care on a regular basis.	Elected Leaders – County Elected Leaders – Cities County of Santa Barbara Cities in Santa Barbara County Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Staff time		12 months	

Strategy 3: Build a Collective Action Plan; Improve Data Sharing							
Priority 1: Craft a Collective Response to Homelessness							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Create a region-wide communication plan to provide regular feedback and updates on plan	• Community leaders and providers must offer ample opportunities for regular and ongoing communication, dialogue, and sharing of ideas with the public, businesses, neighborhood organizations, and others. • Public messaging was a key needed activity voiced from various stakeholders during the plan process. • Needs to have unifying messaging that everyone needs to be involved. • Need homeless system "branding"/PR campaign. • Need to have a process for providing progress to elected officials, key stakeholders, and the general public that highlights successes and challenges. • Supply the community with clear and engaging information • Clearly and consistently communicate facts and data in order to communicate and support effective policies addressing homelessness. • Need for a better understanding of concerns and solutions: survey community members about specific concerns, services they would support, an understanding of primary causes of homelessness, personal impact(s), etc.	• Develop an annual homeless report in addition to the PIT Count report that includes quantitative and qualitative outcomes and reports on the entirety of how the region is addressing homelessness.	County of Santa Barbara Communications and public relations professionals	Staff time		12 months	

Strategy 3: Build a Collective Action Plan; Improve Data Sharing							
Priority 1: Craft a Collective Response to Homelessness							
Key Action	**Background/description of need**	**Action steps**	**Who will support**	**Key Resources to address**	**Fiscal impact/funding source(s)**	**Timeline**	**Progress**
Provide robust opportunities for those with lived experience to participate in planning, policy, and advocacy.	• Some clients feel as though their voice is not fully heard. Providing more feedback and advocacy opportunities will enhance important ideas from clients. Incorporate when planning/considering: o Affordable housing developments o Support centers (restrooms, showers, meal distribution, device charging, etc.) o Warming centers (an example of a Housing First model which serves those resistant to other services) o Work experience and employment assistance programming o Safe places to sit, rest, assemble without fear of harassment o Law enforcement response o Community relations regarding education about houseless community	• The region could create a client advocacy program for those with lived experience to tell their stories and speak at public forums meetings. • Enhance existing Youth Action Board.	Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Services Providers	Staff time	Funding to compensate persons with lived experience	Ongoing	
Coordinate with faith-based community and ensure strong partnerships with homeless system.	• Faith-based organizations are providing various support throughout the county such as meal programs, vehicle parking lots, collecting items for donations, and others. • Churches and the faith-community can also be an opportunity for engaging private landlords. • Churches also need to be included in discussions regarding affordable and PSH development as many churches own land.		Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Services Providers Faith-Based community (churches with parking lots) Faith-based organizations	Staff time		Ongoing	

Strategy 3: Build a Collective Action Plan; Improve Data Sharing							
Priority 1: Craft a Collective Response to Homelessness							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Engage local media on messaging of challenges and progress in addressing homelessness		• Invite media to key events, notify them when key reports are being published. • Invite media rep(s) to a CoC meeting or other public meeting. • Invite media rep(s) to community planning/input events. • Offer ideas for articles several times per year. • Identify accountability measures and celebrate benchmarks.	County of Santa Barbara Communications and public relations professionals Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Staff time		Ongoing	

Strategy 3: Build a Collective Action Plan; Improve Data Sharing							
Priority 2: Improve Data Collection Countywide and Enhance the Use of HMIS as Person-Centered Tool							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Ensure all public and private funders include HMIS participation as a funding requirement	• HMIS is the community's data system for tracking the provision of homeless services and should be required for all programs who are providing homelessness assistance. Availability of data associated with homelessness is essential to address needs • HMIS is not just a data system for those receiving HUD funding. • A lack of participation in HMIS negatively impacts HUD CoC funding levels and makes it difficult to use HMIS as a community-wide planning and measurement tool. • HMIS should be valued and regarded as a critical component and be used as a central decision-making resource, as data is interpreted and new strategies are acted upon.	• Adopt new strategies to address barriers to HMIS participation and timely data entry, potentially including utilizing incentives for participation (e.g., grants to assist with personnel costs associated with HMIS participation). • To increase participation there may need to be funds provided to ensure adequate and full participation. Work with major local funders, including local jurisdictions and foundations, to establish HMIS participation as a requirement for major local funding sources for homeless services (including non-HUD sources).	HIAPC (Homelessness Interagency Policy Council: CEO, BeWell, Public Defender, Community Services, Public Health, Social Services, Planning & Development, Sheriff) Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Staff time Training	Funding to participate in HMIS	24 months	

Strategy 3: Build a Collective Action Plan; Improve Data Sharing							
Priority 2: Improve Data Collection Countywide and Enhance the Use of HMIS as Person-Centered Tool							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Increase use of HMIS across county departments	• The CoC's Collaborative Applicant (Lead Agency), SB County HCD, will contract with HUD Capacity Building funds (beginning Fall 2019). Extra Help will assist with required data entry for agencies with inventory not in HMIS; this includes local Housing Authorities (HA/PH/PHA), Veterans Affairs (VA), and agencies not yet participating. • HCD is using HUD Capacity Building funds to provide initial support to PHA's and VA for data entry. This will need to be continued. • Various county departments provide services to homeless households however HMIS participation is limited across county departments. • Public Health Department, Behavioral Wellness, DSS, and the Public Defender's Office have already signed on to this.	• Increase use of HMIS across County departments through the Homeless Interagency Policy Council (HIAPC). Note that Public Health, Behavioral Wellness, DSS, and the Public Defender have already signed on and that DSS as agreed to be a CES Entry Point. • Create a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the VA for the incorporation of VA programs in HMIS, including the HUD-VASH rental assistance vouchers. The MOU will include technical assistance/personnel support, incentives, and will create a plan to protect client privacy while ensuring timely and accurate data entry. Request support from VA and PHAs in order to collect all necessary data in a timely fashion.	HIAPC (Homelessness Interagency Policy Council: CEO, BeWell, Public Defender, Community Services, Public Health, Social Services, Planning & Development, Sheriff) Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Staff time Training		12 months	

Strategy 3: Build a Collective Action Plan; Improve Data Sharing Priority 3: Create a data-driven culture and use data to drive decision making							
Key Action	**Background/description of need**	**Action steps**	**Who will support**	**Key Resources to address**	**Fiscal impact/funding source(s)**	**Timeline**	**Progress**
Enhance public data dashboards that visualize system and project level performance.	• The visual snapshot of data needs to be expanded to include performance in the region. • CoC Board receives quarterly reports of systemwide performance as part of agency monitoring.	• There should be a central, web-based location for the community to view performance data. • Review dashboards to ensure racial equity.	HIAPC (Homelessness Interagency Policy Council: CEO, BeWell, Public Defender, Community Services, Public Health, Social Services, Planning & Development, Sheriff) Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Staff time Technology/software		12 months	
Share performance data with the community	• HUD is increasingly linking CoC funding to overall system performance.	• Performance data should include both system, project, and program performance. • Data should be regularly presented at various meetings and should be used as a key item for decision making. • Elected officials and others should receive regular performance updates.	HIAPC (Homelessness Interagency Policy Council: CEO, BeWell, Public Defender, Community Services, Public Health, Social Services, Planning & Development, Sheriff) Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Communications and public relations professionals	Staff time Technology/software		Ongoing	
Engage local colleges and universities to support homeless system evaluation and research, plan implementation, and communications	• Colleges and universities can be key partners in the region for conducting objective evaluation activities. • Many colleges and universities across California and the nation are partnering with the homeless system in various ways especially around evaluation support and research. • Santa Barbara County is home to UCSB, Santa Barbara County City College, and others who could be great partners as well as provide students with meaningful learning opportunities in the community.		Community colleges (ex: SBCC, AHC) Universities (ex: UCSB)	Staff time	Funding for paid internships	18 months	

Strategy 3: Build a Collective Action Plan; Improve Data Sharing							
Priority 4: Implement Cross Sector Data Sharing to improve Care Coordination and Outcomes							
Key Action	**Background/description of need**	**Action steps**	**Who will support**	**Key Resources to address**	**Fiscal impact/funding source(s)**	**Timeline**	**Progress**
Provide health care partners view-only access if not part of HMIS data system.	• Although there is some coordination with the health sector, this should be expanded to large-scale, strategic coordination with the health sector to ensure better outcomes for clients.	• The region should offer healthcare partners "View Only" access in HMIS that allows their staff to view clients records in HMIS to understand their homeless history, current participation in homeless services, and better coordinate care. • Review and reflect racial equity when improving care coordination and outcomes.	County of Santa Barbara Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) CenCal Health Systems (Cottage, Dignity, Lompoc Valley, Sansum) Healthcare providers (ex: Planned Parenthood, Sansum, SB Neighborhood Clinics)	Staff time Technology/software Training		24 months	
Begin sharing data between the homeless and healthcare providers, and others, through the Whole Person Care Pilot, or consider a frequent user pilot.	• Sharing limited data within specific pilots is a good way to start sharing data across sectors. • As new health and housing pilots are being implemented, determine how these opportunities can lead to more robust data sharing.		County of Santa Barbara Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) CenCal Health Systems (Cottage, Dignity, Lompoc Valley, Sansum) Healthcare providers (ex: Planned Parenthood, Sansum, SB Neighborhood Clinics)	Staff time Technology/software Training		12 months	
Create a robust, privacy-compliant, and integrated data exchange that shares data across sectors	• There is a need for an integrated data exchange to assist with policy and planning decisions, improved care coordination, and enhanced analytics and community research. • Communities across the country are moving towards creating integrated exchanges. Many of these are still in pilot phases or early development.	• Research other models across the country and learn how they are implementing, what data is being shared, and how privacy protocols are set up.	County of Santa Barbara Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) CenCal Health Systems (Cottage, Dignity, Lompoc Valley, Sansum) Healthcare providers (ex: Planned Parenthood, Sansum, SB Neighborhood Clinics)	Staff time Technology/software Training		3 years	

Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing

Priority 1: Ensure a Coordinated Response System to Quickly Access Appropriate Housing and Services
Priority 2: Improve Prevention and Diversion Programs
Priority 3: Reach Out to Those Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness
Priority 4: Create Meaningful Opportunities for Employment

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing							
Priority 1: Ensure a Coordinated Response System to Quickly Access Appropriate Housing and Services							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Require all funded homeless services programs to participate in CES	• CES is a community initiative and is not meant to be just for programs receiving HUD funding. • Social Venture Partners (SVP) assessed CES in 2018 and a key recommendation was to increase participation in CES. • To ensure that CES can be an effective regional system, all programs regardless of funding sources need to participate in CES. This includes ensuring that all temporary or permanent housing programs participate in CES, and specifically all RRH, PSH, and OPH make their units/beds available through CES. • Fair housing must be assured. Both Housing Authorities are piloting use of CES for PBV projects. • As stated in the CoC CES Policies and Procedures, participation is defined for all temporary housing programs: emergency shelter and transitional housing serve as CES access points and RRH, PSH, and OPH programs accept referrals from CES for their units/beds. • Work with all public entities to educate them on the vision, purpose, and importance of CES to encourage public sector funders to adopt CES as a core requirement of their contractors.		County of Santa Barbara Cities in Santa Barbara County Housing Authority of the City of Santa Barbara Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency	Training Staff time		2 years	
Enhance and expand CES sub-regional entry points.	• Currently there are 7 physical entry/access points region-wide with most embedded within existing shelter programs with limited CES hours. • Entry points should also provide a welcoming, non-judgmental environment where people can access emergency assistance resources and services.	• There is a need to expand the hours for walk-in CES entry points as well as to expand locations or create centralized CES access points at a sub-regional level or a sub-population level (families, singles, youth). • Promote the use of street outreach teams as a primary CES access point along with temporary housing programs.	Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Regional Entry Point partners Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Training Staff time	Funding to expand hours of service	12 months	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing

Priority 1: Ensure a Coordinated Response System to Quickly Access Appropriate Housing and Services

Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Create and implement a sub-regional and population specific CES plan and process	• One of the key recommendations from SVP CES assessment was to improve case conferencing meetings. Implementing a sub-regional CES model should help with improving case conferencing meetings as the homeless population varies by sub-region (e.g., more singles in South County vs families in North County). • There is also a need to maintain population-specific BNL's such as for veterans that all sub-regions can use.	• Increase participation in the regional CES policy group by non-CES providers and enhance meeting purpose and efficiency. • Formalize sub-regional CES leads to serve as designated staff in each of the sub-regions and outline core responsibilities. • Incorporate coordinated outreach meetings to focus on those unsheltered and to ensure structure, align outreach groups, and compassionate, effective communication regarding common individuals. • Implement sub-regional case conferencing meetings using sub-regional By Name Lists (BNL) and connect sub-regional resources to those in need at a sub-regional level.	Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Regional Entry Point partners Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Training Staff time		12 months	
Enhance Flexibility within CES Process Especially Related to Prioritization	• HUD requires all communities to implement a coordinated entry process that includes four core activities: 1) Access, 2) Assessment, 3) Prioritization, and 4) Referral. • At this time the regional CES is implementing activities 1 and 2 well however struggles with 3 and 4. • CES should be flexible to meet the needs of all homeless households and the region should consider updating prioritization protocols based on feedback from present and past housing providers and this Action Plan. • At this time there are not enough resources to address all people in need. A dynamic prioritization process helps ensure there is flexibility within how resources are allocated and seeks to provide some level of support to all households. • CES Policy Group can help design how this process could work. • Could consider TA to help facilitate this process if needed.	• Task the CES Policy Group to simplify CES prioritization guidelines to more effectively meet community needs.	Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Regional Entry Point partners Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Staff time		12 months	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing Priority 1: Ensure a Coordinated Response System to Quickly Access Appropriate Housing and Services							
Key Action	**Background/description of need**	**Action steps**	**Who will support**	**Key Resources to address**	**Fiscal impact/funding source(s)**	**Timeline**	**Progress**
Increase Flexible Source of Funding Administered through CES.	• There is a need to expand a flexible source of funding to assist those accessing CES to resolve their housing crisis immediately. • The fund needs to be able to provide security deposits, move-in costs, furniture, and short-term rental assistance. • The fund could help people access housing quickly, provide needed funds for employment – assistance with uniforms or equipment, or funds to assist with preventing homelessness – rent arrears, utility arrears, and other housing-related expenses. • Ensure good data collection on the type of resources people are accessing to promote future investments.		Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Regional Entry Point partners Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) CenCal Private/Philanthropic funders	Staff time Medi-Cal CalAIM (if approved in future budgets)	Private/philanthropic funding State funding – ongoing State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.)	12 months	
Engage key health care stakeholders to participate in CES case conferencing.	• Health plan staff and clinics can be great partners for case conferencing and this needs to be increased.		CenCal PHD (SB County Department of Public Health) DWOW/SBSM (Doctors Without Walls – Santa Barbara Street Medicine)	Staff time		6 months	
Work with CenCal on coordinating Medi-Cal funded Housing Navigation Services	• The CalAIM proposal will potentially provide Medi-Cal funding for Housing Navigation Services. • There will need to be discussions on how this is operationalized and potentially implemented in 2021/beyond.		CenCal County of Santa Barbara Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Staff time Technology/software		9 months	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing							
Priority 1: Ensure a Coordinated Response System to Quickly Access Appropriate Housing and Services							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Increase the use of shared housing including home sharing	• Better use of the existing rental market through shared housing models is critical. This can include pairing two or more individuals to live together. • Additional shared housing opportunities for the homeless can be created when nonprofits and/or homeless service providers master lease homes or apartments. Providers can work with PHA's to identify potential landlords, property management companies, and/or specific sites. • Ensure city and county PHA's are educated on how their various rental assistance programs can be used in shared housing settings. Ensure PHA's properly relay program requirements that may constrain use of specific rental assistance • Roommate matching should be prioritized for those in RRH programs or those in prevention or shelter diversion. • A home sharing model could also include opportunities to create Youth Host Home model.	• Provide trainings and education to homeless services providers to increase shared housing strategies. • Create a regional home-sharing model for homeowners who want to rent out a room to homeless households who may be in RRH or are low acuity. Incentives could be offered to homeowners.	Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Homeless Services Providers	Staff time	State funding – ongoing State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.)	12 months	
Create renters basic training curriculum so new tenants understand their rights and responsibilities.	• Curriculum should be flexible, yet allow for consistency in messaging to tenants across interventions. • Curriculum could be co-developed with local law schools as part of community project.		Housing Authority of the City of Santa Barbara Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Advocates/advocacy networks Legal advocacy organizations (ex: Legal Aid Foundation, tenants' rights groups)	Staff time		12 months	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing Priority 1: Ensure a Coordinated Response System to Quickly Access Appropriate Housing and Services							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Increase Transportation resources	• Transportation was repeatedly identified as a barrier from various stakeholders. • There is a need to ensure those enrolled in CES and other programs have access to available transportation to attend appointments, search for housing, job interviews, and other activities.		County of Santa Barbara SBCAG (Santa Barbara County Association of Governments) Transportation planning agencies (ex: SBCAG, Traffic Solutions)			18 months	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing Priority 2: Improve Prevention and Diversion Programs							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Increase prevention programs for those at-risk of homelessness.	• Support and expand homeless prevention services throughout the County, including a flexible funding source administered through CES. Preserve homelessness prevention funding (emergency rental assistance grants); many new resources have come about because of COVID-19 and it will be important for there to be some continuity of funding. • Support, expand, and improve upon discharge planning from criminal justice, health care, foster care, and other institutional settings. • Expand community outreach to raise awareness of homeless prevention and shelter diversion programs. Coordination of programs is important. • Region-wide there were 1,224 people who were newly homeless in 2019. It is assumed that many instances of homelessness could have been prevented with adequate homeless prevention resources. • Ensure there is a centralized access point for homeless prevention assistance and all community stakeholders are aware and can direct at-risk households. • Resources can include flexible funds for rental and utility arears, other one-time funds to prevent loss of housing, homeless prevention support services, and increased access to eviction/legal services. • Appropriate access and prioritization of resources is needed to ensure those who are most likely to become homeless receive support. • Region could also pilot a shallow rent-subsidy model for seniors or others on fixed incomes who are at-risk of homelessness.	• Identify gaps in service where those at risk may be averted from homelessness. • Establish a CoC risk mitigation fund and landlord incentive fund based on the best practice examples and successes of multiple other communities and agencies. Support, expand and improve eviction prevention programs, including dispute resolution and legal services and establish a flexible eviction-prevention fund for clients.	Santa Barbara County 2-1-1 Cities in Santa Barbara County County of Santa Barbara Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency Social Venture Partners Non-Profits		State funding – ongoing State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.) Funding from State Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG) Funding from Federal Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG)	6 months	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing Priority 2: Improve Prevention and Diversion Programs							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Increase shelter diversion services across entire system	• Shelter diversion is an evolving model to assist those entering shelter to problem solve and use other housing options they may have (e.g., family and friends, relocation) allowing for a rapid exit from homelessness thereby ensuring shelter beds are available to those who have no other options. • In 2019 there were 1,224 people who entered homelessness for the first time, many of whom may have been successfully diverted with proper supports. • Nearly a third of those who entered emergency shelter came from a non-homeless situation (14% from housed settings and 16% from institutional settings). • Some shelters in Santa Barbara County are providing limited shelter diversion services using HEAP or other funding.	• Provide training to shelter-intake staff on shelter diversion/housing problem solving techniques. • Train 211 staff and outreach workers on shelter diversion techniques. • Identify all shelter diversion activities that may need funding. It should be noted that not all shelter diversion activities will require funding. Most activities will be a re-orienting of how services are provided. • Determine sources for those activities (sources may come from various partners). Determine the fastest way to access those resources on an ongoing basis. • Determine methods to track shelter diversion services (i.e. HMIS) and ensure this is part of staff training.	Santa Barbara County 2-1-1 Regional Entry Point partners Homeless Services Providers Social Venture Partners	Training	Funding for training	6 months	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing							
Priority 2: Improve Prevention and Diversion Programs							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Develop standards for family reunification programs	• Some homeless households may have family members or friends who may be willing to take them in.	• Develop family reunification programs when permanent housing would be available, which provide resources to reunite homeless individuals and households with family members and/or supportive systems outside of the County. • Develop a program/system that encourages family/friends to accept households, coordinates placement, provides travel expenses, and follows up to ensure placement was successful.	Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Staff time		12 months	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing Priority 2: Improve Prevention and Diversion Programs							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Work with area hospitals and jails on effective and efficient discharge policies	• For individuals and families at-risk of homelessness there should be a centralized place for them to call to receive assistance to prevent their homelessness. • For individuals and families experiencing homelessness prior to and following discharge, there should be a centralized place for them to call to receive assistance to resolve their homelessness. • Home for Good serves as the CES lead for the county and can act in this role. (Ensure the region understands that Home for Good is the entry point for those seeking prevention assistance.)		Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Sheriff (County of Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department) Law enforcement Homeless Services Providers Health Systems (Cottage, Dignity, Lompoc Valley, Sansum) Healthcare providers (ex: Planned Parenthood, Sansum, SB Neighborhood Clinics) Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency	Staff time		9 months	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing							
Priority 2: Improve Prevention and Diversion Programs							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Consider expansion of the Public Defenders Holistic Defense Program, Solutions Track, and other restorative justice efforts	• The Public Defenders Holistic Defense Program is a model for addressing individuals involved in the criminal justice system, many of whom are experiencing housing instability and homelessness. • Solutions Track is another program model operating in North County courts to address shelter and housing challenges of vulnerable, chronically homeless justice involved individuals. • Ensuring that people have support with post-incarceration services and housing is critical to minimize recidivism.		County of Santa Barbara Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) DA (County of Santa Barbara District Attorney) Public Defender (Santa Barbara County Office of the Public Defender)		Federal funding State funding – ongoing State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.) Criminal justice funding	9 months	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing Priority 3: Reach Out to Those Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness							
Key Action	**Background/description of need**	**Action steps**	**Who will support**	**Key Resources to address**	**Fiscal impact/funding source(s)**	**Timeline**	**Progress**
Provide basic necessities such as clean restrooms, showers, and laundry facilities for those on the streets		• Determine where folks are receiving virtually no services for basic necessities and start there. • Provide transportation support for nearby services. • Provide onsite mobile facilities, particularly for large, remote encampments. • Sub-regions such as the City of Santa Barbara County may consider the creation of drop-in day centers where those experiencing unsheltered homelessness can come during the day and receive services.	Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) County of Santa Barbara Cities in Santa Barbara County Faith-Based community (churches with parking lots) Faith-based organizations		Private/philanthropic funding State funding – ongoing State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.) Funding to expand hours of service	9 months	
Ensure health services are provided through mobile clinics or street medicine programs	• Many individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness have a difficult time accessing traditional healthcare services through a community clinic.	• Work with health partners to understand current landscape and what is available. • Negotiate with health partners to deploy staff or mobile clinics to key areas where they are not present.	Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) PHD (SB County Department of Public Health) DWOW/SBSM (Doctors Without Walls – Santa Barbara Street Medicine) CenCal Health Systems (Cottage, Dignity, Lompoc Valley, Sansum) Healthcare providers (ex: Planned Parenthood, Sansum, SB Neighborhood Clinics)		Medi-Cal State funding – one-time (HEAP, CESH, HHAP, etc.) State funding – ongoing	12 months	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing							
Priority 3: Reach Out to Those Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Create a coordinated encampment response across public agencies that highlights both policy and procedural steps for successfully resolving encampments	• Encampments pose a significant public health and safety risk, dangerous to those who reside in them, and are costly to the public. • Addressing encampments requires the coordination across multiple public departments, non-profits, and others. • Having a uniform approach countywide, in both policy and protocols, that is agreed upon by all stakeholders will be important for responding effectively. A uniform approach can be targeted toward distinct areas of concern: risk of wildfire, concern about watershed impacts, etc. • It is critical to avoid further criminalizing homelessness in development of strategies and policies. • The region could decide to create an encampment resolution team that is comprised of various departments, street outreach staff, and others to focus on encampment resolutions.		Cities in Santa Barbara County County of Santa Barbara Law enforcement Homeless Services Providers – Street Outreach			6 months	
Educate non-traditional public departments on how their staff can coordinate with the homeless system	• City and county departments such as Parks and Rec, Libraries, Public Works, and others regularly interact with those experiencing homelessness. • Although entities may not be equipped to provide homeless services, they all should be knowledgeable about the homeless system and able to provide information to homeless individuals. • Departments should participate in basic training and orientation of homelessness as part of job requirements.		County of Santa Barbara Cities in Santa Barbara County	Staff time		6 months	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing							
Priority 4: Create Meaningful Opportunities for Employment							
Key Action	**Background/description of need**	**Action steps**	**Who will support**	**Key Resources to address**	**Fiscal impact/funding source(s)**	**Timeline**	**Progress**
Increase access to employment, volunteerism, and community service		• Implement a standardized assessment tool to screen clients for potential employability and/or other interests which would provide opportunities for non-paid meaningful activity and social engagement. Explore tools used by go-to agencies such as Goodwill and the Workforce Development Board. • Identify barriers to employment and/or non-paid meaningful activities using a trauma informed approach. Research best practices for linking homeless/formerly homeless individuals to employment and/or non-paid meaningful activities and provide training to local service providers. Identify meaningful volunteer opportunities within the community. • Work with the local WIB, State EDD, community colleges, and other adult education providers to develop job training and educational programs for homeless and formerly homeless individuals. These training programs should be targeted to local hiring needs. • Expand relationships with employers open to hiring homeless/formerly homeless individuals. Support and expand employment navigation efforts, which will include the development of tools to be shared across the CoC (e.g., lists of available jobs/employers opening to hiring the homeless/formerly homeless). • Develop flexible funding for clients to assist them with employment related expenses (e.g., transportation costs, certification fees, tools or supplies).	Employment navigation agencies (ex: EDD, WIB, homeless service providers) Labor prerequisite trainers (ex: CPR/FA, ServSafe, etc.)	Staff time		18 months	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing							
Priority 4: Create Meaningful Opportunities for Employment							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Engage in partnerships with Workforce Programs to partner with homeless system to ensure stability; promote partnerships and access to employment opportunities with private employers and private employment organizations	• Provide the resources and support needed to find and maintain employment so individuals can complete a self-directed job search and provide them with the necessary tools so they can succeed in the job market for the rest of their lives. • Stable employment at a living wage is a key strategy to help end homelessness and ensure individuals and families have income to pay rent. Provide transitional jobs in street and building maintenance, janitorial, warehouse, and front desk work. • From October 2018 through September 2019, only 6% of adults who exited all emergency shelter programs gained or increased income from employment. Similarly, only 6% of those who exited RRH programs gained or increased income from employment. • There is a need to better provide employment services in partnership with housing programs - specifically shelter and RRH.	• Implement a standardized assessment tool to screen clients for potential employability and/or other interests which would provide opportunities for non-paid meaningful activity and social engagement. Explore tools used by go-to agencies such as Goodwill and the Workforce Development Board. • Organize an annual job fair for current and former CoC-participants with private employers and employment organizations to promote local employment opportunities. • Partner with staffing agencies to provide training to providers and job search services to CoC participants. • Form a Committee with representatives from each PSH provider and Board members with applicable skills, along with other interested community members, to ensure that PSH participants are provided meaningful education and training, on-the-job training, internship, and employment opportunities to further their recovery, well-being, and stability.	Employment navigation agencies (ex: EDD, WIB, homeless service providers) Labor prerequisite trainers (ex: CPR/FA, ServSafe, etc.) Goodwill Industries of Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC)	Staff time		Ongoing	

Strategy 4: Strengthen Support Systems Available to Help Residents Obtain and Maintain Housing							
Priority 4: Create Meaningful Opportunities for Employment							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Engage local businesses and government agencies to hire homeless or formerly homeless individuals	• Local businesses can be a great source for creating partnerships to hire formerly homeless persons. • Industries may include agriculture, hospitality, landscaping, construction, transportation and warehousing, and other sectors critical to Santa Barbara County's economic health. • Government departments and offices can also help by determining how to create partnerships to hire formerly homeless persons.		Employment navigation agencies (ex: EDD, WIB, homeless service provider(s) Labor prerequisite trainers (ex: CPR/FA, ServSafe, etc.) Goodwill Industries of Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties Santa Maria / Santa Barbara County Continuum of Care (CoC) Cities in Santa Barbara County County of Santa Barbara	Staff time		Ongoing	

Build Provider Capacity to Address the Needs of Specific Populations

Priority 1: Provider Training
Priority 2: Address Implementation Challenges
Priority 3: Provider Coordination and Management
Priority 4: System Management and Maintenance

Strategy 5: Build Provider Capacity to Address the Needs of Specific Populations							
Priority 1: Provider Training							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Provide training to staff administering CE processes	• Implementation of the core elements of the Coordinated Entry System, such as assessment, must follow requirements and recommendations defined by HUD and the State of California, and be informed by local needs. Training is critical to implementation.		Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency	Staff time Training		Ongoing	
Provide training to staff on prioritization	• Implementation of the core elements of the Coordinated Entry System, such as prioritization, must follow requirements and recommendations defined by HUD and the State of California, and be informed by local needs. It is critical to offer regular training sessions for CE participants and providers of all levels of experience. • There is a need to build the system to encourage providers to serve the entire population in need.		Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency	Staff time Training		Ongoing	

Strategy 5: Build Provider Capacity to Address the Needs of Specific Populations							
Priority 2: Address Implementation Challenges							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Capacity building	• Support providers in capacity building to ensure that participating projects can meet program participants' needs, as it also reinforces the benefits and requirements of coordinated entry.		Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency	Staff time Training		Ongoing	
Diversify network of service providers	• Develop an integrated network of diverse service providers to ensure persons are considered for as many possible service options as possible.		Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency	Staff time Training		Ongoing	
Access Planning	• Continue to evaluate and identify access points, determine whether specialized access points need to be developed, coordinate with outreach teams, define staffing needs for access points, manage/redesign/communicate a supervision and feedback loop, use Stella to map and evaluate flow of people through the system, manage communications strategy.		Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency	Staff time Training		Ongoing	

Strategy 5: Build Provider Capacity to Address the Needs of Specific Populations							
Priority 3: Provider Coordination and Management							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Encourage and equip providers with the tools to work on alternative housing plans	• Ensuring providers are working with people on alternative housing plans includes applying for affordable housing in the community, increasing income from employment and benefits, and exploring other housing opportunities available through the person's personal support network.	• Identify barriers to obtaining non-cash, mainstream benefits. Research best practices for linking homeless/formerly homeless individuals to non-cash, mainstream benefits and provide additional training to local service providers on overcoming barriers. • Support legal assistance/advocacy programs to assist individuals with denials, appeals and other legal/eligibility barriers. • Include a mechanism for addressing incompatibility concerns in case a provider does not feel able or well suited to accommodate a referral (this includes, but is not limited to, case counseling and reconciliation).	Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency	Staff time Training		Ongoing	
Ensure clients are "document ready"	• Work closely with providers and clients to ensure clients are "document ready" within 90 days of VI-SPDAT administration.		Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency	Staff time Training		Ongoing	

Strategy 5: Build Provider Capacity to Address the Needs of Specific Populations							
Priority 3: Provider Coordination and Management							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Ensure post-placement housing retention		• CES Lead Agency to coordinate with the service provider network to ensure that a plan for post-placement services is in place before each consumer is placed in permanent housing or given a voucher. In some cases, CES Lead Agency staff may need to assist in the performance of some of these duties. • Assist service providers if previously-housed CES consumers need to be relocated. Work to ensure any vacated units remain in the housing pool available to the CoC. • Review current post-placement housing retention services to evaluate current practices and to identify barriers to housing stability and retention as well as gaps in step-down housing opportunities. Ensure a continuum of housing options are available, including step-down housing. As part of this review, encourage providers to conduct thorough follow-up after program exit to ensure consumers stay housed and have the necessary supportive services for housing stability. Just as providers should ensure that post-placement services are put in place, they should also create action plans in case housing crises occur. Post-placement plans and Crisis Plan Worksheets (Org Code) are tools that can be used. • Expand eviction prevention programs, including dispute resolution and legal services, and establish/expand a flexible eviction-prevention fund for clients. Develop intensive, multi-disciplinary, in-home case management teams available to quickly intervene when housing stability/retention is threatened. Such teams could operate within or across agencies and would provide clinical as well as logistical support to case managers and clients. Strategize ways to provide higher levels of intensive services by coordinating service providers in the community who can convene a residential services team. Research Medi-Cal eligibility. • Use both the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) and a housing placement risk assessment tool at the front end of social services. Ensure data related to tracking returns to homelessness (RTH) is accurately entered into HMIS and that data is evaluated for common risk factors to be used as part of a prevention strategy. • Provide training for service providers on specific approaches and best practices that have demonstrated effectiveness in other jurisdictions, including, but not limited to: California Housing law, ADA, eviction prevention, housing stability/retention strategies, trauma-informed care, motivational interviewing, harm reduction, landlord engagement, and strategies for connecting clients to mainstream resources and employment. • Identify vulnerable people with complex needs and share the information with the housing provider so they are able to adequately manage those needs (required when providing PSH). Communication and services available may depend upon where they are matched (i.e. Willbridge, etc.).	Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency	Staff time Training		Ongoing	

Strategy 5: Build Provider Capacity to Address the Needs of Specific Populations							
Priority 4: System Management and Maintenance							
Key Action	Background/description of need	Action steps	Who will support	Key Resources to address	Fiscal impact/funding source(s)	Timeline	Progress
Engage, manage, and support all participating partners and build trust in the system through training and other mechanisms cited in core elements	• Work with providers and county staff to streamline processes and facilitate ease of use for providers and clients. • Provide training and communication on a regular basis to entry point staff on the CES assessment tool, process, policy updates, and strategies for engaging the hardest to serve.		Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency	Staff time Training		Ongoing	

CURRENT STATE OF HOMELESSNESS IN THE CENTRAL COAST REGION

Current Funding to Address Homelessness

Federal funding to address homelessness in the county has been increasing in recent years. At the same time, the State of California has provided unprecedented amounts of funding to communities, including Santa Barbara County. In 2019, the Santa Barbara County CoC received its highest award to date from the federal CoC Program - $2,014,213 (Figure 1).

When comparing HUD CoC awards to other central coast CoCs, Santa Barbara County receives more funding than San Luis Obispo and (in recent years) Monterey/San Benito counties and less than Ventura County, even though Ventura County has a smaller population of people experiencing homelessness.

Figure 1. Annual HUD CoC Award for Santa Barbara County

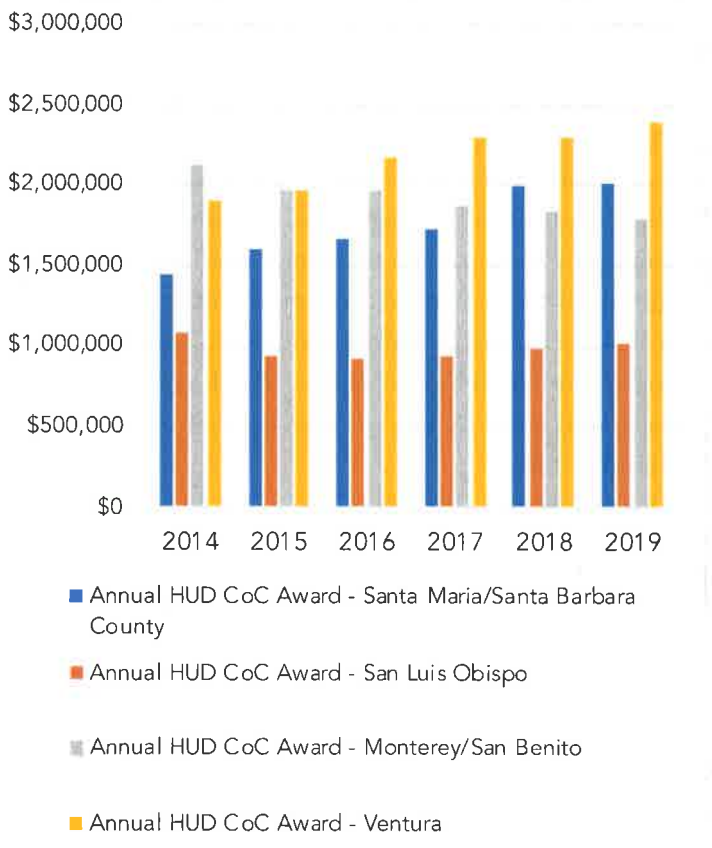


Figure 2. 2019 HUD CoC Awards for Central Coast CoCs

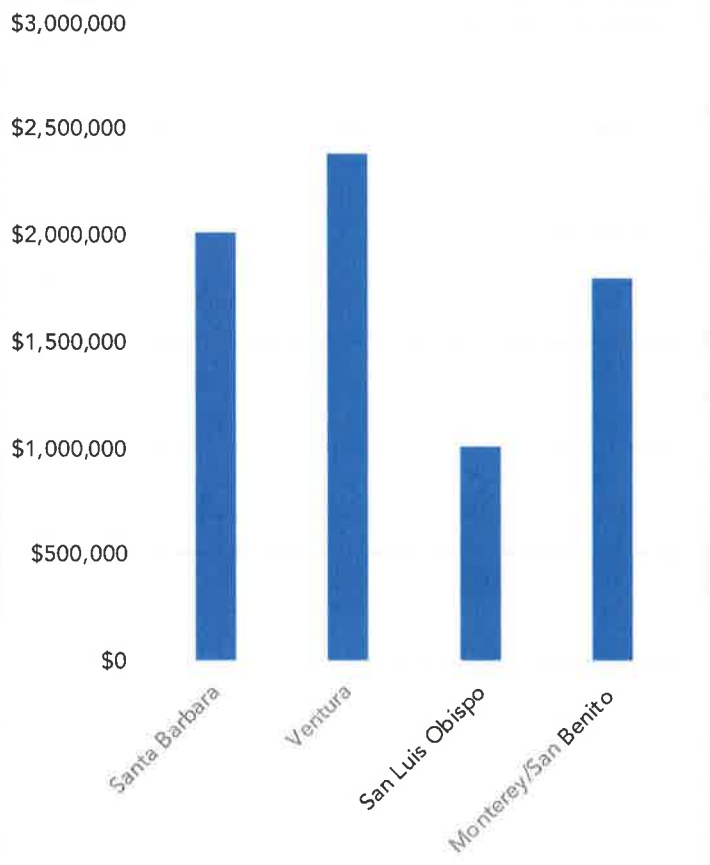
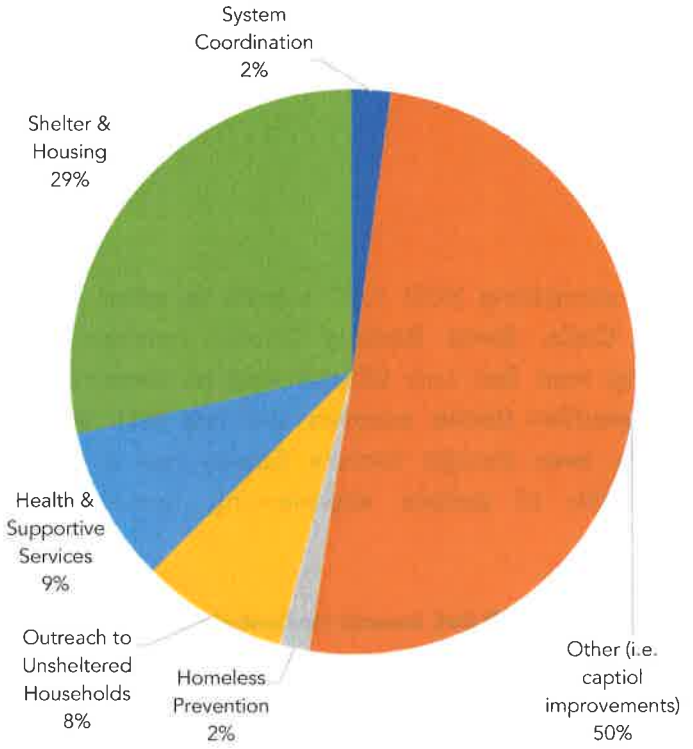


Figure 3. Funding to Address Homelessness in Santa Barbara County over a Previous 12 Month Period (2019)



(Note: Santa Barbara County has a lower PIT Count than the Monterey/San Benito CoC and a higher PIT Count than the San Luis Obispo CoC).

It is promising that the CoC program funding for Santa Barbara County is increasing; however, CoC program funds are a small portion of the total funding that is dedicated annually to addressing homelessness. The most recent annual total funding to address homelessness in Santa Barbara County was $39,456,699 - which included funding from both public and private sector funders. Figure 3 highlights annual funding to address homelessness by type of service and intervention. Of the total figure, it is estimated that the County of Santa Barbara contributes just over $16 million to the regional total across various departments. However, capturing county department dollars spent on people who are experiencing homelessness is difficult because many county programs – such as behavioral health and others – also serve non-homeless populations. Additionally, these figures do not include costs to the community for the impacts of homelessness on systems such as healthcare, public safety, or sanitation.

New State of California Funding for Homelessness

The State of California has and is continuing to provide large amounts of one-time funding to address homelessness through various programs. The county and the CoC are the primary receiving entities for state funding, which in turn, sub allocate a large percentage to nonprofit service and housing providers. Figure 4 provides a summary of some of the key state funding sources and amounts for Santa Barbara County. It is important to note that for the majority of state funding for homelessness, non-profit recipients are required to adhere to best practices, specifically the use of Housing First as outlined in Senate Bill 1380.

Figure 4. Summary of State of California Funding to Santa Barbara County for Homelessness and Housing

FUNDING SOURCE	RECEIVING ENTITY	YEAR	$2,700,000
No Place Like Home (NPLH)	County	2019	$9,385,186
Homelessness Emergency Aid Program (HEAP)	CoC	2019	$365,898
California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH)	County	2019	County = $569,787
Permanent Local Housing Allocation	County and Cities	2020	County = $569,787 Goleta = $94,015 Santa Maria = $733,471
Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention	CoC and County		CoC = $2,123,943 County = $1,967,682

Projection of Homeless Housing Needs and Estimated Costs

As stated above, the region needs to increase the stock of dedicated homeless housing, both temporary and permanent. Based on PIT Count data, the current housing inventory, and annualized data on utilization of the current system, including turnover rates and population need, the following projections were derived.

These estimates do not breakdown the need by sub-populations such as veterans, youth, single adults, and families. These figures are derived from existing available data used in HMIS for certain factors, and therefore are estimates. However, these figures can provide the community with financial targets and can help guide funding and prioritization decisions. These figures estimate what is needed to effectively end homelessness and sustain that end. Homelessness is a crisis and even if resources fall short of the projections shown here, the region should move as quickly as possible to bring these goals to fruition, if incrementally. Ideally these figures can be used to set short-term goals, such as what each region can accomplish in three years to begin to address each gap by bed/unit type.

New Temporary Housing Beds Needed

Based on current demand and turnover of shelter beds, the region needs to create 563 new beds to meet the need at the current bed-turnover rate. However, if the system was functioning at a high level, persons were able to exit the shelter system to permanent housing, and shelter beds turned over successfully four times a year (every 90 days) then the need drops to 263 beds. Thus, the range for what is needed spans from 563 on the high end to 263 on the low end.

The projected new temporary housing beds should also be allocated at a sub-regional level as Santa Barbara County is a geographically large county and homeless individuals and families may not wish to travel to other parts of the county to access a shelter bed. It is estimated that on the high-end South County needs 369 beds, Mid-County 61 beds, and North County 133 beds. Conversely on the low end (at a higher turnover rate) it is estimated that South County needs 195 beds, Mid-County 30 beds, and North County 68 beds.

Figure 5. Estimated Gaps in Beds/Units by Region

REGION	TEMPORARY BEDS	RAPID RE-HOUSING SLOTS	PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING UNITS	LONG TERM SUBSIDY
SOUTH COUNTY Santa Barbara, Goleta, IV, Montecito, Carpinteria, Summerland	369	537	602	270
MID-COUNTY Lompoc, Santa Ynez Valley	61	155	76	69
NORTH COUNTY Santa Maria, Orcutt, Guadalupe	133	361	157	192
TOTAL CURRENT GAP	563	1,053	835	531

Based on 10/1/2018-9/30/19 data year; incorporates PIT, CES and HMIS data to represent gaps in each region. Data available to census tract or zip code based on unsheltered populations.

New Permanent Housing Resources Needed

Based on current resources and projected demand, the region needs to create 1,053 new slots of RRH, 835 new PSH units/vouchers, and 531 long-term subsidy units/vouchers. It should be noted that for RRH, long-term subsidies, and a portion of the PSH units, effective use of these resources relies on available units within the existing rental market, which is a challenge. For PSH, a percentage of the needed units (figure to be determined) will be attained through rehab or new construction.

Housing & Shelter Gaps Analysis

Figure 6 provides estimated costs to create the new permanent housing resources needed. Per unit cost estimates were created by using average per unit costs from the region. For PSH units, a portion to be determined will be through rehab/new construction while the rest will be in the form of scattered-site PSH in the existing rental market. It should be noted that many of these costs will be ongoing annual costs including RRH, PSH operating subsidies and services, and long-term vouchers subsidies.

Figure 6. Estimated Costs of Projected New Permanent Housing Resources

NEW PERMANENT HOUSING	NEW HOUSING NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST PER UNIT	TOTAL COSTS FOR PROJECTED NEEDS
Rapid Re-Housing slots/subsidies	1,053	$11,000	$11,583,000
Permanent Supportive Housing units (Scattered Site Vouchers include Operating Subsidies, and Services)	835	$18,000	$15,030,000
Long-Term Subsidy/Rental Assistance units/vouchers	531	$14,400	$7,646,400
TOTAL COST			**$34,259,400**

NEW PERMANENT HOUSING	NEW HOUSING NEEDED	ESTIMATED COST PER UNIT	TOTAL COSTS FOR PROJECTED NEEDS
Permanent Supportive Housing units (Rehab/New Construction costs include Capital, Operating Subsidies, and Services)	835	$400,000	$334,000,000

NEW TEMPORARY HOUSING	TOTAL NEW BEDS NEEDED AT CURRENT TURNOVER	ESTIMATED COST PER BED NIGHT	TOTAL NEW BEDS NEEDED AT CURRENT TURNOVER
Permanent Supportive Housing units (Rehab/New Construction costs include Capital, Operating Subsidies, and Services)	563	$45	$9,247,275

Rapid Re-Housing and Long-Term Subsidies utilize existing units in the rental market. New PSH units would be a combination of existing units in the market and new construction.

Point-In-Time (PIT) Count Trends

It is essential to understand the homeless population's past residence history to assess the needs and gaps in services and resources within our system of care. Santa Barbara County Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) started collecting data on residence history and time spent in Santa Barbara County in 2019. By the 2020 Point in Time count, residence history data of over 2,900 clients were collected within HMIS. As this dataset was significantly bigger than the number of people who answered these questions in the Point-In-Time count, we decided to include results from HMIS data for this metric.

The majority (60%) reported that they have been living in Santa Barbara County for over ten years or most of their lives. Three-fourths (75%) of the clients reported that they became first-time homeless in Santa Barbara County and had their most recent permanent address in Santa Barbara county. The Point-In-Time count percentages were similar to the results from HMIS.

In January 2020 there were a total of 1,897 persons experiencing homelessness on a single night. The majority (68%) of the population experiencing homelessness is in South County, specifically in the City of Santa Barbara. Twenty percent (20%) of the population is in the City of Santa Maria, 11% is within the City of Lompoc, and is 9% within the City of Goleta.

Figure 7. 2019 and 2020 Homeless Point-In-Time County Figures by City

CITY/AREA	2020 TOTAL	2019 TOTAL
Carpinteria	39	21
Summerland	8	8
Montecito	6	6
Goleta	166	119
Santa Barbara	914	887
Isla Vista	69	33
South Coast areas including Gaviota, East Goleta Valley, Mission Canyon and Toro Canyon.	90	not reported
Lompoc	211	249
Vandenberg Village/Mission Hills	5	
Buellton/Solvang/Santa Ynez Valley	2	5
Santa Maria	382	464
Orcutt	2	7
Guadalupe	3	4
New Cuyama	0	0
TOTALS	**1,897**	**1,803**

When looking at annual counts over a 10-year period, the numbers have been trending upwards, with 2020's figures the highest the region has seen. The number of unsheltered persons living on the streets, beaches, in riverbeds, and in vehicles has been increasing, while the number of sheltered persons has decreased. This can be correlated to the decreased availability of temporary, emergency shelter beds at the same time as increased rental costs.

Figure 8. 10 Year Point-In-Time Count Trends

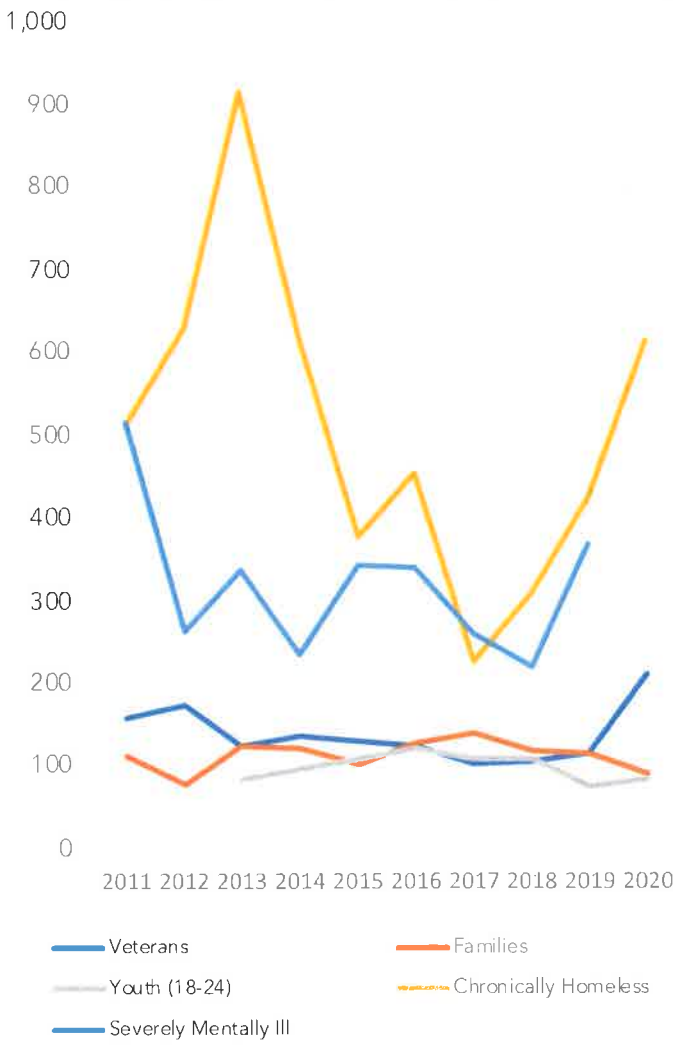


"The number of unsheltered persons living on the streets, beaches, in riverbeds, and in vehicles has been increasing, while the number of sheltered persons has decreased."

Subpopulation Trends

Although the total number of people experiencing homelessness has risen over the past 10 years, there are variations when examining subpopulations (Figure 9). The region has seen a steady decline in the total number of homeless veterans. However, this number trended upward in 2020. Chronic homelessness has fluctuated over the years, with the region experiencing declines from an all-time high in 2013 through 2018. However, from 2018 to 2020 the number has been on the rise. Family homelessness has remained relatively steady with a slight decline in the total number of families experiencing homelessness starting in 2017 and continuing to 2020. The number of unaccompanied youth age 18-24 has also seen decreasing figures starting in 2017.

Figure 9. 10 Year Point-In-Time Count Trends Sub-Populations



Persons Served Annually with Homeless Assistance Services

PIT Count figures are important gauges of the extent of homelessness in Santa Barbara County, but it is only a one-night snapshot of the population and there are limitations to the count. HMIS can serve as a powerful tool for understanding the extent of the population experiencing homelessness beyond the PIT Count. While the PIT Count looks at homelessness on a single night, the homeless system in Santa Barbara County provides services to nearly twice as many people on an annualized basis, and probably more are served given that the figure only includes programs who enter their data into HMIS.

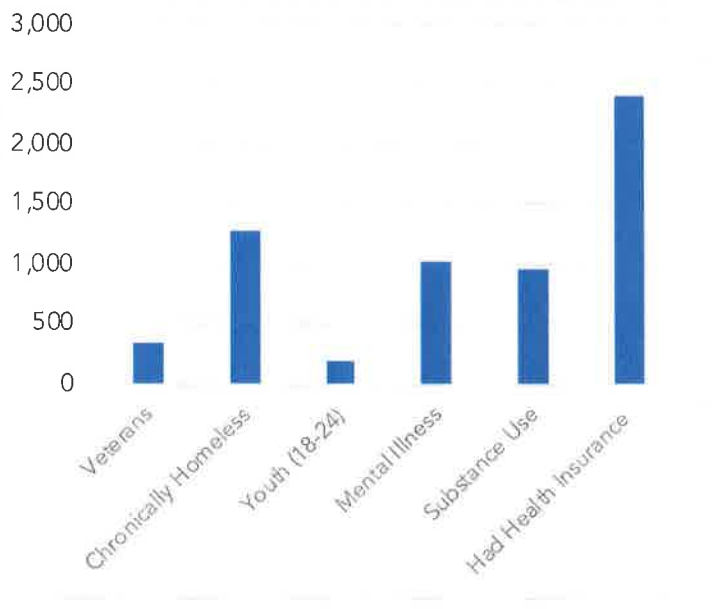
For example, HMIS data shows that in the twelve-month period from October 2018 through September 2019, there were a total of 3,623 unduplicated persons who received homeless assistance in Santa Barbara County; while the PIT count from January 2019 was 1,803. HMIS data includes individuals and families who receive services such as Homelessness Prevention, Street Outreach, Emergency Shelter, Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH).[3] When looking at households, this figure includes 2,877 unique households comprised of primarily single adults (2,626 households) and 250 families with children. Because some homeless services providers elect to not enter data in HMIS, the true number of people who receive homelessness assistance across the county is unknown. This is a severe limitation when using HMIS for system planning and measuring performance of the entire system.

Figure 10 displays persons served in various sub-populations annually. It is helpful to look at annualized figures as they can help understand the flow of the homeless system. For example, while there were only 82 youth identified in the 2020 PIT Count, the homeless system served 200 youth annually.

This indicates that the system needs the capacity to serve a higher number of persons, including new youths entering the homeless assistance system.

Another important datapoint collected in HMIS is the health insurance coverage status. Although collecting health insurance information is a challenge across all populations and programs, the majority of people entered into the system do have recorded health insurance status. Of those who had recorded insurance status, 76% of those were on Medi-Cal. This is important to understand as there are significant opportunities for Medi-Cal Managed Care Plans to play a critical role in addressing housing and homelessness in the state's proposed California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal initiative (CalAIM). Within the enhanced care management portion of CalAIM, there is proposed funding from Medi-Cal for housing navigation, housing retention supports, medical respite/recuperative care programs, funding for housing security deposits, and other services.[4] Santa Barbara County has an advantage as there is only one CalAIM health plan in the region, CenCal, making partnership and coordination simpler.

Figure 10. Annual Numbers of Persons Served: Sub-Populations



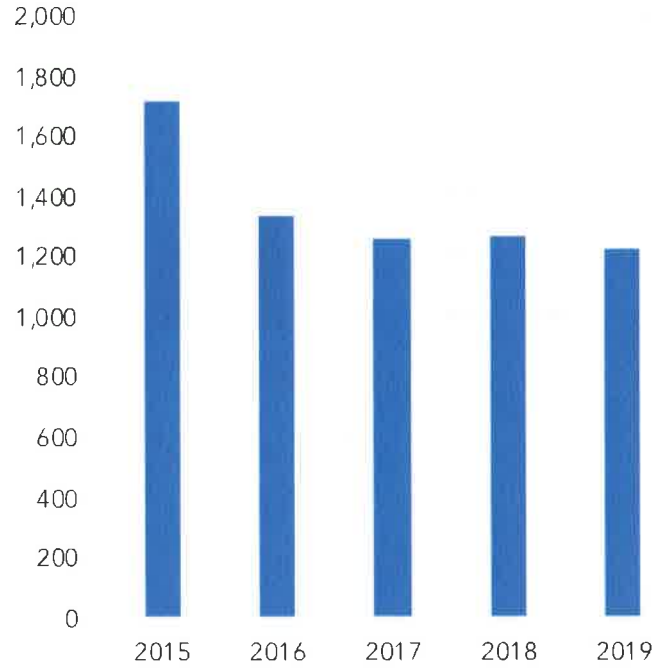
3 *This figure includes formerly homeless households in RRH and PSH programs who may no longer meet the definition of homelessness.*

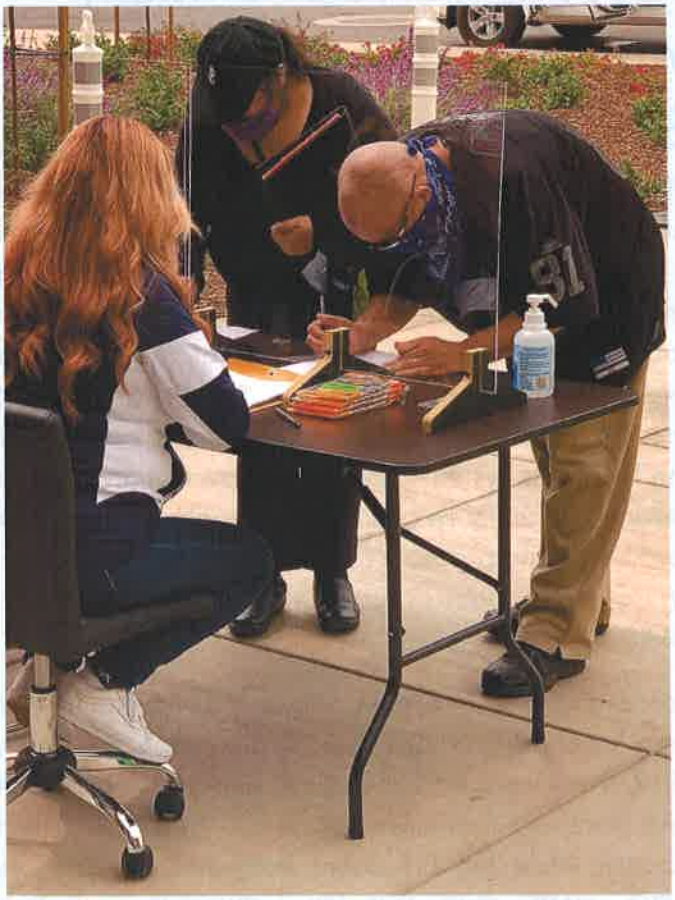
4 https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/CalAIM.aspx

Persons Experiencing Homelessness for the First Time

With an increased number of total persons homeless in 2020 and a significant number of unsheltered individuals living in vehicles, it is necessary to look at the number of people who are experiencing homelessness for the first time. Figure 11 identifies the number of people who accessed homeless services on an annual basis and did not have a previous interaction with the homeless system within past two years. (Note: This is HUD's definition of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time. It is part of their annual System Performance Measures and is based on data entered in HMIS). In 2019, the region saw a decrease in the number of total persons who were categorized as experiencing homeless for the first time. The last time Santa Barbara County saw this statistic decrease was five (5) years ago in 2014. Nevertheless, over 1,200 persons in 2019 accessed homeless services in the county for the first time, indicating a need for increased prevention and shelter diversion programming.

Figure 11. Number of Persons Served Annually Who Were Homeless for the First Time





"In 2019, the region saw a decrease in the number of total persons who were categorized as experiencing homeless for the first time. The last time Santa Barbara County saw this statistic decrease was five (5) years ago in 2014. Neverthe-less, over 1,200 persons in 2019 accessed homeless services in the county for the first time, indicating a need for increased prevention and shelter diversion programming."

Available Homeless Dedicated Housing Interventions

Santa Barbara County's homeless crisis response system is designed to quickly connect homeless individuals and families to permanent housing, but the lack of affordable units is a major barrier. It is composed of various interventions such as homelessness prevention, street outreach, and temporary and permanent housing. Specific to housing programs, homeless services providers in the Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County CoC operate the following temporary and permanent housing programs:



PATH Santa Barbara

Emergency Shelter (ES): Temporary housing program that generally provides a low-barrier (minimal requirements for program eligibility), safe place for people to stay while awaiting housing placement. Programs are focused on assisting a household with accessing permanent housing but generally have some support services that may include connections to health and behavioral health services, linkages to mainstream services, employment assistance, and others. Programs also include safe environments for persons fleeing domestic violence situations. Some shelters in the Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County CoC are not low-barrier, and have specific requirements for entry, e.g., sobriety requirements.

Agencies operating ES programs as of 2020 include:

Channel Islands YMCA, Department of Social Services, Domestic Violence Solutions for Santa Barbara County, Good Samaritan Shelter, Junior League, People Assisting the Homeless (PATH), Rescue Mission, Salvation Army, Transition House, and Willbridge of Santa Barbara. When extreme winter weather is forecast for Santa Barbara County, Freedom Warming Centers provides a safe, dry and warm place to sleep, and approximately half of those served by FWC are not connected to other services (service-resistance may be a factor).



Good Samaritan Shelter

Transitional Housing (TH): Temporary housing program that provides more intense support services and a longer length of stay - up to two years. Programs are focused on addressing barriers to housing stability that individuals and families may have prior to accessing permanent housing. Such barriers could include employment, mental health, substance use, and other issues. Generally transitional housing programs have higher barriers to entry and more stringent program rules, such as sobriety requirements and treatment adherence.

Agencies operating TH programs as of 2020 include:

Domestic Violence Solutions for Santa Barbara County, Good Samaritan Shelter, Salvation Army, Santa Barbara County Community Housing Corporation, Transition House, Willbridge of Santa Barbara and others serving people moving from homelessness, but not dedicated to homelessness.



New Beginnings Counseling Center

Rapid Re-Housing (RRH): Permanent housing program that provides housing search assistance, time-limited rental assistance for units in the private rental market, and wraparound case management to promote housing stability and increased income for housing retention and self-sufficiency. RRH is targeted to mid-level acuity households who are likely to become self-sufficient in time and most likely be employed.

Agencies operating RRH programs as of 2020 include:

Department of Social Services, Good Samaritan Shelter, New Beginnings Counseling Center, PATH, Salvation Army, and Transition House.



Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH): Permanent housing programs provide subsidized housing either in a designated PSH development with units within a single location, or in a scattered site model with units leased throughout the existing rental market. In addition to housing, PSH provides wrap-around supportive services including mental health and substance-use disorder programming. PSH is targeted to those most in need, with significant challenges, and who are affected by disabling conditions.

Agencies operating PSH programs as of 2020 include:

Channel Islands YMCA, City Net, Good Samaritan Shelter, Housing Authority of the City of Santa Barbara, Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara, Mental Wellness Center, PathPoint, Sanctuary Psychiatric Centers of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Community Housing Corporation, Sarah House, and WillBridge of Santa Barbara County



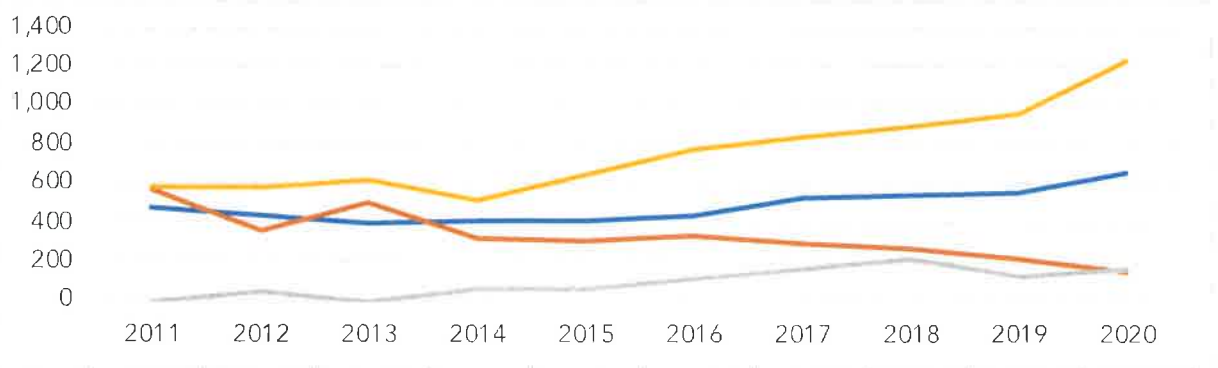
Housing Authority of the City of Santa Barbara:

Other Permanent Housing (OPH): Other permanent housing is affordable, subsidized housing dedicated to homeless households primarily in single-site housing locations. Supportive services provided in this model are minimal, however individuals and families can access various community-based and mainstream supports. Targeted to homeless households who may need a long-term affordable housing subsidy but may not need intense wraparound supportive services.

Agencies operating OPH programs as of 2020 include:

Good Samaritan Shelter, Housing Authority of the City of Santa Barbara, Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara, People's Self-Help Housing, Transition House and others serving people moving from homelessness, but not dedicated to homelessness.

Figure 12. 10 Year Homeless Housing Inventory Count Trends – Total Beds by Inventory Type



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Emergency Shelter	475	432	394	408	408	443	531	542	552	665
Rapid Re-Housing	569	356	504	318	311	328	293	273	217	150
Transitional Housing	0	51	0	59	54	108	166	213	127	162
Permanent Supportive Housing/Other Permanent Housing	587	580	626	510	648	774	840	890	962	1,238

Housing Inventory Count of Dedicated Homeless Beds

The number of temporary and permanent housing beds has been increasing countywide over the last decade. Figure 12 provides an overview of housing inventory trends across the different interventions since 2011. In general, PSH/OPH, RRH, and emergency shelter beds have been increasing while transitional housing beds have seen a decrease. This correlates with federal priorities around funding for homeless housing interventions. Although the region has seen an increase of total housing beds, it is still not enough to meet the current demand for temporary or permanent housing placements.

Coordinated Entry System Demand

The Coordinated Entry System (CES) is a HUD-mandated activity for all communities across the country that seeks to ensure any individual or family who is at-risk of homelessness or is currently experiencing homelessness has access to the homeless crisis response system. CES also ensures that: the community has an agreed upon assessment process to determine the needs of each household; there is an approved prioritization process for resource allocation based on need; and that there is a streamlined process and method for referring people to those resources. HUD has published federal guidelines for communities in regard to planning, implementing, and operating a CES.

In Santa Barbara County, United Way of Northern Santa Barbara County - Home for Good is the Coordinated Entry System Lead Agency and is responsible for overall coordination, planning, and oversight of CES with support from the County of Santa Barbara's Housing and Community Development Division. HUD requires programs that

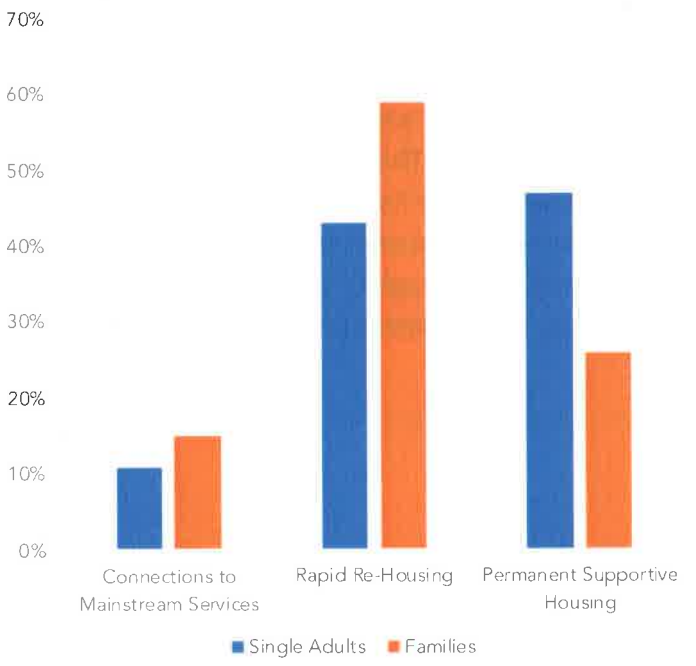
receive federal homeless assistance funding through their Continuum of Care and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs to participate in CES; and, HUD strongly recommends that all programs and resources dedicated to addressing homelessness in a community participate in CES. The State of California also mandates the use of CES as part of new state funding for homelessness. New efforts that will be funded by Medi-Cal also make mention of CES.

"Although the region has seen an increase of total housing beds, it is still not enough to meet the current demand for temporary or permanent housing placements."

In addition to being the community system for accessing homeless services and housing, CES can serve as a system planning tool to understand the needs of the population and correlated housing intervention strategies. Santa Barbara County uses the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) as the region's approved CES assessment tool. The VI-SPDAT is used by the majority of communities across the country to assess needs and assign a total score that is then correlated to an appropriate housing intervention. While assessment scores generally reflect the factors included in the prioritization process, the assessment score alone does not necessarily determine the relative order of potential participants for resources. Additional consideration, including use of case conferencing, is often necessary to ensure that the outcomes of the assessment more closely align with the community's prioritization process by accounting for unique population-based vulnerabilities and risk factors. Santa Barbara County includes HUD disabling conditions and length of time homeless into the prioritization scheme. Households scoring lower on the assessment may be considered less vulnerable and can be referred to the types of mainstream services available to the community at large. This group may need a brief stay in shelter and other temporary services to access stable housing; but individuals and families with a lower score may resolve their homeless crisis with limited assistance from the homeless crisis response system. Households scoring with mid-range acuity are referred for Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) which includes assistance with housing location and navigation, temporary rental assistance (generally up to 24 months), and housing-based case management to assist households with the transition to self-sufficiency. More vulnerable households are recommended for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), an intense intervention that provides subsidized affordable housing paired with wrap-around supportive services, sometimes for an extended period of time.

As of October 2019, there were a total of 1,730 single adults age 18 and up who had been assessed through CES and 330 families. When looking at single adults, 11% were assessed as needing a connection to mainstream services, 43% needed RRH, and 47% needed PSH. The figures differed for families, with 15% needing a connection to mainstream services, 59% needing RRH, and 26% needing PSH.

Figure 13. Recommended Service Interventions Based on CES Assessments



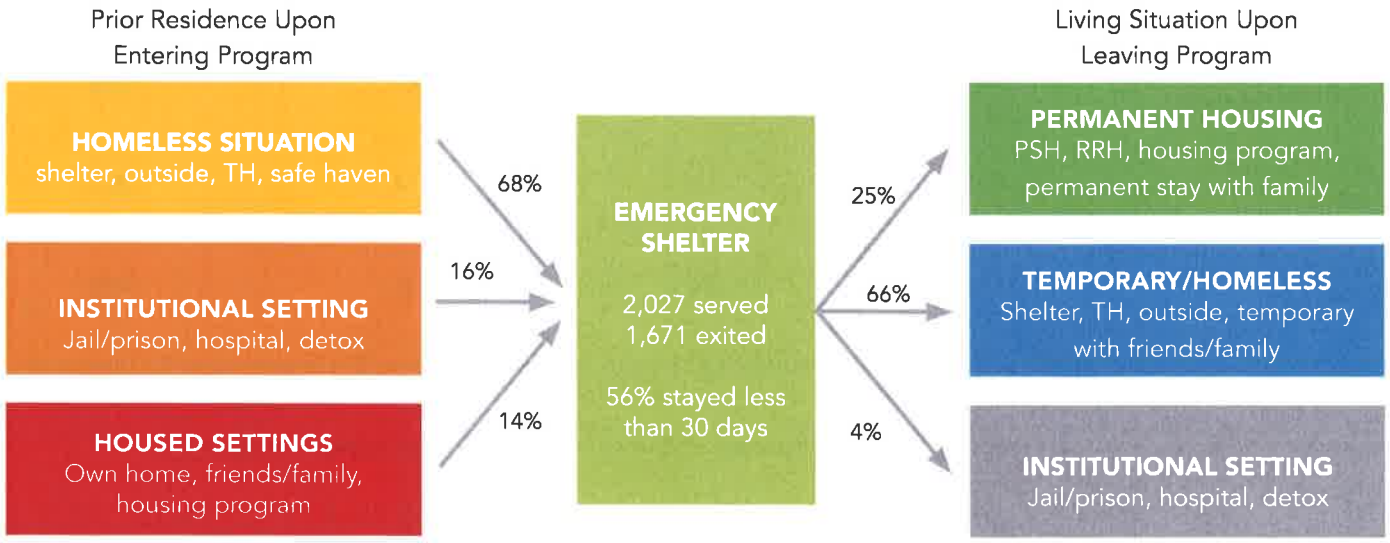
Current Performance of the Homeless Crisis Response System

Ensuring there are adequate housing resources for homeless people is important; however, equally important is an understanding of how individuals and families flow through the system, and to ensure the system and various programs are performing at optimal levels. There are seven performance measures in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Each measure may have one or more "metrics" used to measure the system performance. The seven measures are as follows:

1. The Length of Time Persons Remain Homeless
2. The Extent to which Persons who Exit Homelessness to Permanent Housing Destinations Return to Homelessness
3. Number of Homeless Persons
4. Employment and Income Growth for Homeless Persons in CoC Program-funded Projects
5. Number of Persons who Become Homeless for the First Time
6. Homeless Prevention and Housing Placement of Persons Defined by Category 3 of HUD's Homeless Definition in CoC Program-funded Projects
7. Successful Placement from Street Outreach and Successful Placement in or Retention of Permanent Housing

There are over 3,000 people who access homeless services annually in the region. Figure 14 provides a visual of the over 2,000 people who accessed emergency shelter countywide from October 2018 through September 2019, including where people were staying prior to shelter entry and their destination upon exit. (Appendix A includes similar visuals of the flow of persons for all homeless interventions). When looking at where people are prior to accessing homeless services such as emergency shelter, the data indicates that the majority were staying on the streets or in other shelter programs prior to shelter entry. However, 14% were staying in a housed location prior to shelter intake. That includes staying with friends or family or in their own rental or owned home. Additionally, 16% were entering shelter from an institutional setting - either from a hospital, substance use treatment or detox program, or a criminal justice setting such as jail or prison. This is understandable, in part, because some shelters have agreements with local hospitals for placements. Collectively it appears that 30% are entering a critical homeless resource such as emergency shelter from non-homeless settings. While some individuals likely met the definition for homelessness when they entered the institutional setting, this data does indicate an opportunity for increased prevention and **shelter** diversion programming at the front door of the shelter, and for discharge planning in institutional settings, to ensure that shelter beds are provided to those most in need.

Figure 14. Annual Flow of Persons through All Emergency Shelter Beds in the Region



Performance of Project Types in Successful Housing Placements

Reviewing where people are staying prior to entering the homeless crisis response system can help us understand who is coming into homelessness and if there are opportunities for prevention and shelter diversion, but it is also important to understand the success of homeless inter-ventions. Success can be defined as keeping people housed as in the case of homelessness prevention programs; supporting people with accessing perma-nent housing for shelter, transitional, and RRH programs; or ensuring people remain housed in PSH and OPH programs - and if they do leave, that they exit to another permanent housing location. Figure 15 provides an over-view of performance across different project types within the region from October 2018 through September 2019. These figures include any programs that operate these interventions regionwide and record data in HMIS.

When reviewing annual performance data across various interventions it is interesting to know that while Homelessness Prevention programs were extremely successful in keeping people in housing, there is a significant lack of those programs (or HMIS data entry) in the region as only 27 total households received support in a year. RRH programs were also very successful in the region with helping households access permanent housing; however, relatively small numbers were served given the demand identified by CES. The performance of shelter, transitional housing, and PSH programs were fairly typical when comparing outcomes to other communities, but there is also room for improvement. However, for emergency shelter and transitional housing programs, their success primarily depends on having units in the community available for placements.

Figure 15. Annual Flow of Persons through All Emergency Shelter Beds in the Region

PROJECT TYPE	TOTAL PERSONS SERVED	SINGLE ADULT HOUSEHOLDS	FAMILY ADULT HOUSEHOLDS	PERMANENT HOUSING PLACEMENTS*
Emergency Shelter	2027	1495	157	25%
Transitional Housing	317	195	31	57%
Rapid Re-Housing	440	175	74	71%
Permanent Supportive Housing	347	272	21	52%
Other Permanent Housing	86	7	14	100%
SSVF Homelessness Prevention**	58	19	8	93%

**PSH in the county is successful at keeping people permanently housed with a 97% retention/successful exit rate in 2019 as measured by HUD (figures only include PSH programs that enter data in HMIS).*

*** The permanent housing placements for prevention might appear high because there were very few prevention programs during this year.*

System Performance Measures

Most public and private funders are increasingly linking funding to performance. HUD has moved from looking solely at the performance of specific programs to reviewing how well the community is performing as a collective system in providing homeless services. HUD is also increasingly linking funding to overall system performance. It is important to note that when HUD looks at system performance, it includes all programs providing homeless services in a community, not just those who receive HUD funding.

HUD has a set of seven System Performance Measures used to measure all CoCs across the country. Measurements include: the length of time people remain homeless, the number of returns to homelessness, total number of homeless persons (based on the PIT Count), number of people who become homeless for the first time, employment and income growth, and successful placements and retention in permanent housing. Although HUD has seven measures, there are three measures that HUD emphasizes: length of time homeless, successful placements, and returns to homelessness. Again, the data available to analyze these measures only includes programs who enter data into HMIS.

Figure 16 includes a five-year trend of Santa Barbara County's performance with the length of time people remain homeless. HUD measures this in two ways: 1) The average length of time people stay in emergency shelter and safe havens (Santa Barbara County does not have any Safe Haven projects); and 2) The average length of time people stay in emergency shelter, safe havens, and transitional housing programs. Santa Barbara County is seeing positive results with both measures as length of time in programs has been decreasing.

Figure 16. Length of Time Homeless – Average Number of Days in Temporary Housing Programs

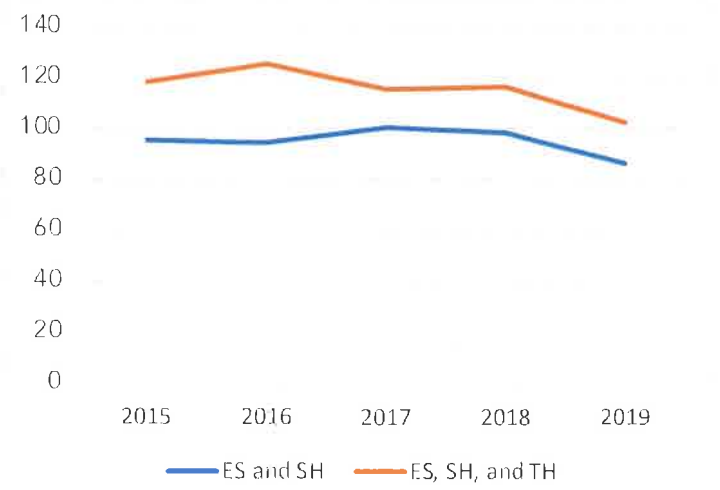


Figure 17 includes a five-year trend looking at successful placements from street outreach programs and temporary housing programs (emergency shelter, transitional housing) and RRH programs (Note: HUD combines these programs for this measure). For street outreach programs, successful placements include placements into a temporary setting such as a shelter or detox program as well as placements into permanent housing. Street outreach programs have seen significant increases in successful placements over the last five years. Successful placements for temporary housing and RRH only include permanent housing placements and the region has been trending downward, due in part to the limited supply of PSH and OPH units.

Figure 17. Successful Placements from Street Outreach and Temporary Housing/Rapid Re-Housing

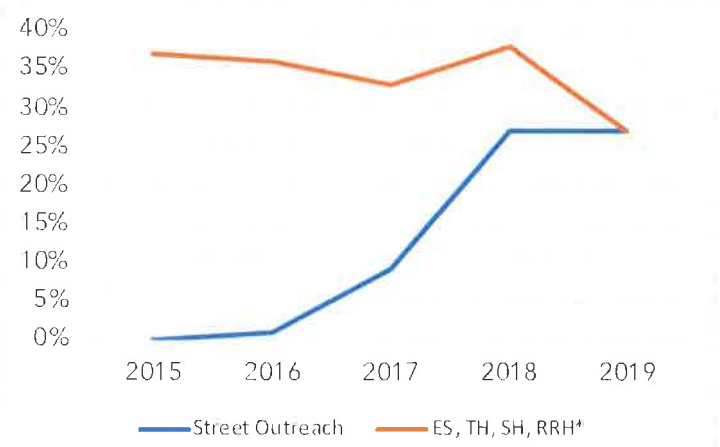
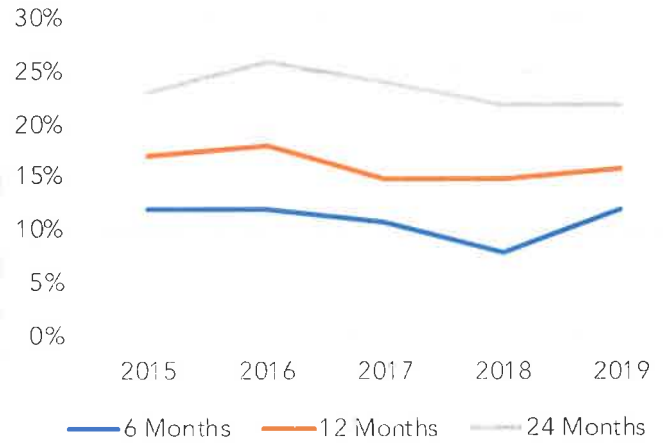


Figure 18 highlights Santa Barbara County's performance for households who were placed in permanent housing, but then return to homelessness within different intervals – 6 months, 12 months, and 24 months. Returns to homelessness across the various time periods have fluctuated slightly over the past five years but remain relatively consistent with 12% of successful households returning to homelessness in 6 months, 16% within 12 months, and 22% within two years when looking back (as of 2019).

Figure 18. Returns to Homelessness within 6, 12, and 24 months



Overall, System Performance in Santa Barbara County is mixed. It is positive that the length of time households spend in temporary housing programs is decreasing; however, successful exits from those programs are also decreasing. Street outreach is performing well in getting people off the streets and into temporary or permanent housing. And while returns to homelessness is holding steady over the last five years it is important to understand that over 10% of those who exit to permanent housing fall back into homelessness within six months, that number rises to 25% within two years.

For funding decisions HUD does not compare Santa Barbara County to other CoCs but rather looks at each CoC and reviews their current performance compared to prior performance. However, every CoC across the country uses the same metrics, so Santa Barbara County can also understand how they are performing compared to some of their neighboring central coast CoCs.

"Santa Barbara County has the largest number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time, but the number is decreasing."

Appendix B provides data on how Santa Barbara County compared to Ventura, San Luis Obispo, and Monterey/San Benito counties CoCs from 2015-2018 (HUD only has publicly available data through 2018). Key takeaways with comparisons to the other central coast CoCs include:

- **Length of time homeless in Emergency Shelter:** San Luis Obispo has seen significant decreases, while the average in Ventura has been increasing and as of 2018 is very similar to the average length of time homeless in Santa Barbara County. The average for Monterey and San Benito counties has remained flat but is significantly lower than Santa Barbara County.
- **First time homeless:** Santa Barbara County has the largest number of persons experiencing homelessness for the first time, but the number is decreasing. San Luis Obispo and Ventura are also seeing similar trends with decreased numbers over the last few years while Monterey and San Benito counties are trending upwards.
- **Successful Placements from Temporary Housing Programs and RRH:** Santa Barbara County was in the middle of the pack when reviewing successful placement rates in 2018. Ventura performed the highest with a 52% success rate, Monterey/San Benito achieved a rate of 40% with Santa Barbara County at 38% and San Luis Obispo at 31%.
- **Returns to Homelessness within 24 months:** Santa Barbara County has room for improvement when comparing rates of returns to homelessness within 24 months with neighboring counties. In 2018 Santa Barbara County was at a 22% return rate, Monterey/San Benito was at 12%, San Luis Obispo was at 9%, and Ventura was at 5%.

Summary of Homeless System-Wide Understanding and Needs

The Phase I Action Plan provided a good foundation for understanding the needs across Santa Barbara County to address homelessness. The sections above build on the Phase I analysis and include a more in-depth analysis of the PIT data, available funding, housing inventory, and project and system performance. Based on findings from the Phase I Action Plan and the analysis above, the following understandings and needs can be derived and should be the basis for the goals and strategies that the region sets forth. Committing to goals and strategies based on objective data is critical when making decisions moving forward.

- At 22%, Santa Barbara County has the second highest poverty rate in the state – second only to Los Angeles County.
- Housing affordability continues to significantly impact households across the county and remains a key factor contributing to homelessness and is a barrier to successful permanent housing placements.
- Santa Barbara County has a sizable population of people experiencing homelessness living in their vehicles and saw over 1,200 persons enter homelessness for the first time in 2019.
- The number of people experiencing homelessness in Santa Barbara County stayed relatively flat over the last decade through 2019, then saw a significant increase in 2020, especially among the population living unsheltered – on the streets, on area beaches, along riverbeds, and in vehicles.
- Funding from HUD for the CoC program has been steadily increasing and the CoC received over $2 million in the 2019 award. More importantly, the state is providing unprecedented resources to address homelessness that require coordination and alignment for maximum impact. Most of the funding from the state is coming directly to the CoC or the county and a significant portion is subcontracted to nonprofit service and housing providers; however, there is a proposed State program, that would create a fund of $750 million that would be divided into sub-regions in which Santa Barbara County is in a group with other Central Coast counties.
- A significant portion of the population experiencing homelessness is enrolled in Medi-Cal, which is critical for ensuring access to appropriate health-care services. At the same time, this provides an opportunity for funding from Medi-Cal to pay for housing-related services. As part of the State's CalAIM initiative, under the enhanced care management section, there is proposed funding from Medi-Cal to pay for housing navigation, housing tenancy supports, medical respite/recuperative care programs, funding for housing deposits, and others.[5] Santa Barbara County has an advantage as there is only one health plan in the region, CenCal, simplifying coordination. The State has delayed the launch of CalAIM because of economic impacts of the Coronavirus.
- Housing inventory resources in the form of emergency shelter, RRH, and PSH/OPH have been increasing over the past decade while the region has seen a decrease in total transitional housing beds. However even with substantial increases in dedicated homeless housing, demand for shelter, transitional, bridge, and permanent housing opportunities far exceed availability, limiting new placements and successful performance.
- Street outreach programs and their effectiveness have increased over the past two years, including improved results in connecting people to shelter and housing. UWNSBC Home for Good coordinates regional CES outreach activities and provides direct outreach through dedicated staff and AmeriCorps volunteers. County Behavioral Wellness also plays a significant role providing regional outreach specifically to those with mental health issues. Other providers such as City Net, YMCA, Santa Barbara County Sheriff, Santa Barbara City Police Department, Fighting Back Santa Maria Valley, SB ACT, Doctors Without Walls Street Medicine program, and Showers of Blessing provide critical services to those living on the streets and partner with other street outreach providers. While efforts

5 https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/CalAIM.aspx

are strong, data from a recent year showed that only 598 persons were served through outreach annually. This indicates that street outreach programs are not reaching a portion of those experiencing unsheltered homelessness in the region, or that programs are not recording data in HMIS.

- In comparison to other Central Coast CoCs, Santa Barbara County is performing in the middle of the pack on most System Performance Measures. However, Santa Barbara County is significantly underperforming compared to its neighbors when it comes to the rates at which households return to homelessness within two years. Santa Barbara County's rate of return is more than double compared to the other Central Coast CoCs.
- A lack of participation in HMIS impacts the ability to provide the community, funders and stakeholders with a comprehensive view of the homeless response system. And for some sources, specifically HUD, lack of HMIS participation impacts the amount of funding the total region receives.
- There is a need for more services tailored to meet the unique needs of specific populations.
  - » Chronic homelessness and unsheltered counts are rising.
  - » Many individuals need expanded and enhanced services. Over 10% of those who exit to permanent housing fall back into homelessness within six months, and that number rises to 22% within two years.
- There is a critical need for more affordable housing and better matching of housing interventions to household types.
  - » The largest unmet need is additional RRH based on CES demand data. Families in the region primarily need RRH while individuals affected by disabling conditions primarily need PSH.
  - » 70% of households successfully exiting from RRH is notable, though the number of returns to homelessness rates within two years supports the need for longer-term rental assistance.
- There is a need for more efforts targeting youth, veteran, and family populations. Each of these populations represent a relatively small number within the population experiencing homelessness; therefore, with focused attention the community could significantly reduce the numbers of these critical populations.
  - » Though the percentage of homeless youth has been declining in recent years, the majority of homeless youth are experiencing unsheltered homelessness.
  - » The total number of veterans experiencing homelessness has been decreasing; however, 2020 saw the first increase in veteran homelessness in recent years, with many veterans living unsheltered.
  - » As of November 2019, there were a total of 129 unused HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program vouchers between the County and City of Santa Barbara County Housing Authorities. If the region were able to fully use these vouchers, there would be a significant decline in veteran homelessness.
  - » The number of families living in shelters has increased steadily while the total number of homeless families has been declining in recent years.
- There is a need for more homeless prevention and shelter diversion resources.
  - » Only 27 households received homeless prevention resources in a recent 12-month period, which is extremely small considering about 1,000 households are evicted annually in Santa Barbara County. Those that did receive prevention support were largely successful in retaining permanent housing.
  - » 14% of people entered emergency shelter from a housed situation, highlighting the need to have diversion activities at the front door of the shelter system.

"Committing to goals and strategies based on objective data is critical when making decisions moving forward."

APPENDIX

Key Terms and Definitions

The following definitions are from the HUD Glossary and the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) Glossary of Terms/Acronyms.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING: In general, housing for which the occupant(s) is/are paying no more than 30 percent of his or her income for gross housing costs, including utilities. Please note that some jurisdictions may define affordable housing based on other, locally determined criteria, and that this definition is intended solely as an approximate guideline or general rule of thumb.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROGRAM (AHP): A competitive program of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLBanks) system that provides grants twice a year through financial institutions for investment in low- or moderate-income housing initiatives. The program is flexible, so that AHP funds can be used in combination with other programs and funding sources, thus promoting a project's feasibility.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS): A nationwide survey designed to provide communities with a fresh look at how they are changing. It is a critical element in the Census Bureau's reengineered 2010 census plan. The ACS collects information such as age, race, income, commute time to work, home value, veteran status, and other important data from U.S. households.

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY (AHS): Contains data on apartments, single-family homes, mobile homes, vacant homes, family composition, income, housing and neighborhood quality, housing costs, equipment, fuels, size of housing units, and recent movers. National data are collected every other year, from a fixed sample of about 50,000 homes, plus new construction each year. The survey started in 1973 and has relied on the same sample since 1985, allowing users to view statistical changes in homes and households over the years. In some metropolitan areas, additional samples (every four to six years) measure local conditions.

ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS (AI): A review of impediments or barriers that affect the rights of fair housing choice. It covers public and private policies, practices, and procedures affecting housing choice. The AI serves as the basis for fair housing planning, provides essential information to policymakers, administrative staff, housing providers, lenders, and fair housing advocates, and assists in building public support for fair housing efforts.

ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (AAF): Section 8 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 provides for annual rent adjustments for housing units assisted under this section. HUD develops the rent adjustment factors, called AAFs, on the basis of Consumer Price Index (CPI) data on changes in residential rent and utility costs. HUD publishes the AAFs annually in the Federal Register.

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION CONTRACT (ACC): Annual contracts with Public Housing Authorities for payments toward rent, financing debt service, and financing for modernization.

ANNUAL INCOME: The HOME Program allows the use of three income definitions for the purpose of determining applicant eligibility:

- Annual income as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (24 CFR 5.609);
- Annual income as reported under the Census Long Form for the most recent decennial census; or
- Adjusted gross income as defined for purposes of reporting under Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 1040 series for individual federal annual income tax purposes.

The definitions are collectively referred to as "annual income" and are also used in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program.

BRIDGE (RESERVED CRISIS) HOUSING: Safe, reserved, 24-hour emergency shelter to be utilized by eligible homeless individuals, identified through the Coordinated Entry System (CES). The intention of this emergency housing is to provide individuals with some stability, so that they can more easily maintain contact with their Housing Navigator, as they are assisted in their efforts to housing. Crisis Housing bed converts to a Bridge (Reserved Crisis) Housing bed if the program participant does not self-resolve their episode of homelessness within 14 days.

BUILDING CODE: A set of building construction requirements developed and administered by national and local bodies to ensure that buildings meet certain minimum standards for structural integrity, safety, design, and durability.

CASE CONFERENCING: A region's formal, planned, and structured meeting in which providers coordinate staffing assignments, provide client level updates, and ensure coordination of services. The goal of case conferencing is to provide holistic, coordinated, and integrated services across providers, and to reduce duplication. Case conferences are usually multidisciplinary, and include multiple providers from throughout the SPA or region. Case conferences should be used to identify or clarify issues regarding a participant's housing status and progress towards permanent housing; to review activities including progress and barriers towards housing; to assign primary Housing Navigation responsibilities; to strategize solutions; and to adjust current service plans, as necessary. Case conferences may be face-to-face or by phone/videoconference, held at routine intervals or during significant change. Case conferencing must be documented and must follow any policies and procedures established for the Coordinated Entry System (CES).

CASE MANAGEMENT: Case management is defined by the Case Management Society of America as "a collaborative process of assessment, planning, facilitation, care coordination, evaluation, and advocacy for options and services" to meet individual needs. Case Management in the context of the Coordinated Entry System (CES) should be voluntary and client centered, with the goal of identifying strengths and client directed goals, while promoting "health, recognition, and well-being" (USICH, 2016). Case Managers in CES should ultimately focus on linking the client to a permanent housing resource and providing the necessary services needed to promote housing stability.

CENSUS TRACT: A small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county or statistically equivalent entity, delineated for data presentation purposes by a local group of census data users or the geographic staff of a regional census center in accordance with Census Bureau guidelines.

CENSUS TRACT NUMBER: A four-digit basic number, followed by an optional two-digit decimal suffix, used to uniquely identify a census tract within a county or statistically equivalent entity.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR): The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government. It is divided into 50 titles that represent broad areas subject to federal regulation. Each volume of the CFR is updated once each calendar year and is issued on a quarterly basis.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING: Any building other than a residential or government building, including any building constructed for industrial, retail, business, or public purposes.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM (CDBG): Created under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, this program provides grant funds to local and state governments to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing with a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities to assist low- and moderate-income residents. CDBG replaced several categorical grant programs, such as the Model Cities program, the Urban Renewal program, and the Housing Rehabilitation Loan and Grant program.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (CPD): HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development seeks to develop viable communities by promoting integrated approaches that provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expand economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons. The primary means toward this end is the development of partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector, including for-profit and nonprofit organizations.

CONDOMINIUM: A form of ownership in which the separate owners of the individual units jointly own the development's common areas and facilities.

CONSOLIDATED PLAN: A document written by a state or local government describing the housing needs of the low- and moderate-income residents, outlining strategies to meet these needs, and listing all resources available to implement the strategies. This document is required in order to receive HUD Community Planning and Development funds.

CONTINUUM OF CARE (COC): A community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximize self-sufficiency. It includes action steps to end homelessness and prevent a return to homelessness."

COOPERATIVE (Co-op): Housing in which each member shares in the ownership of the whole project with the exclusive right to occupy a specific unit and to participate in project operations through the purchase of stock.

COORDINATED ENTRY SYSTEM (CES): CES is a regionally based system that connects new and existing programs into a "no-wrong-door network" by assessing the needs of individuals/ families/youth experiencing homelessness and linking them with the most appropriate housing and services to end their homelessness. The goal of the CES is to streamline processes through which communities assess, house, and support housing retention for individuals/families who are homeless; to ensure all of our homeless neighbors are known and supported; to target and maximize limited housing resources; and comply with the federal mandate to adopt a standardized intake and coordinated assessment process for housing. The essential components of CES are: 1) a system that is low-barrier and easy to access; 2) a system that identifies and assesses people's needs; and 3) a system that prioritizes and matches housing resources based on those needs.

CREDIT PERIOD: The term "credit period" means, with respect to any building, the span of taxable years beginning with the taxable year in which the building is placed in service, or at the election of the taxpayer, the succeeding taxable year, but only if the building is a qualified low-income building as of the close of the first year of such period.

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUAL: A homeless individual with a disability who lives either in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, or in an institutional care facility if the individual has been living in the facility for fewer than 90 days and had been living in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter immediately before entering the institutional care facility. In order to meet the "chronically homeless" definition, the individual also must have been living as described above continuously for at least 12 months, or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years, where the combined occasions total a length of time of at least 12 months. Each period separating the occasions must include at least 7 nights of living in a situation other than a place not meant for human habitation, in an emergency shelter, or in a safe haven.

DATA SET: HUD USER provides researchers with access to original electronic data sets generated by PD&R-sponsored data collection efforts, including the American Housing Survey, HUD median family income limits, as well as microdata from research initiatives on topics such as housing discrimination, the HUD-insured multifamily housing stock, and the public housing population.

DECENNIAL CENSUS: The Decennial Census, undertaken by the U.S. Census Bureau, occurs every 10 years, in years ending in zero, to count the population and housing units for the entire United States. Its primary purpose is to provide the population counts that determine how seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are apportioned.

DENSITY: The average number of dwelling units or persons per gross acre of land, usually expressed in units per acre, excluding any area of a street bordering the outside perimeter of a development site.

DISABILITY: A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such for an individual.

DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM: Provides complete documentation of the development of the income limits and median family incomes (since 2007), as well as fair market rents (since 2005), for any area of the country.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

ELDERLY PERSON HOUSEHOLD: A household composed of one or more persons at least one of whom is 62 years of age or more at the time of initial occupancy.

EMERGENCY SHELTER: Any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary or transitional shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANT (ESG) PROGRAM: A federal CPD program grant designed to help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless, to make additional shelters available, to meet the costs of operating shelters, to provide essential social services to homeless individuals, and to help prevent homelessness. ESG also provides short-term homeless prevention assistance to persons at imminent risk of losing their own housing due to eviction, foreclosure, or utility shutoffs.

EMPOWERMENT ZONES (EZ): Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities are part of The Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities (EZ/EC) program. The Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities (EZ/EC) program was designed by the federal government to encourage comprehensive planning and investment aimed at the economic, physical, and social development of the neediest urban and rural areas in the United States. Under the initial round of funding announced in December 1994, 71 urban sites received EZ/EC designation. The major share of the federal funding went to the six sites designated as Empowerment Zones (EZs) and the remaining funds went to Enterprise Communities (ECs). Although considerable latitude has been afforded to these sites regarding the selection of specific strategies and activities to pursue, each funded community's efforts at zone transformation were expected to reflect four key principles: (1) economic opportunity; (2) community-based partnerships; (3) sustainable community development; and (4) a strategic vision for change.

EQUITABLE LAND USE PLANNING: zoning, land use regulation, master planning, and other land use planning that, at a minimum, furthers the purposes of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Fair Housing Act and are intended to achieve additional objectives for expanding housing choice.

EVICTION: The dispossession of the tenant from the leased unit as a result of the termination of tenancy, including a termination prior to the end of a lease term.

EXTENT OF HOUSING OVERCROWDING: The number of housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room based on data compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census and referable to the same point or period in time.

FAIR HOUSING ACT: 1968 act (amended in 1974 and 1988) providing the HUD Secretary with fair housing enforcement and investigation responsibilities. A law that prohibits discrimination in all facets of the home-buying process on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability.

FAIR MARKET RENT (FMR): Primarily used to determine payment standard amounts for the Housing Choice Voucher program, to determine initial renewal rents for some expiring project-based Section 8 contracts, to determine initial rents for housing assistance payment contracts in the Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy program, and to serve as a rent ceiling in the HOME rental assistance program.

FAIR MARKET VALUE: The amount of money that would probably be paid for a property in a sale between a willing seller, who does not have to sell, and a willing buyer, who does not have to buy.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION (FHA): Provides mortgage insurance on loans made by FHA-approved lenders throughout the United States and its territories. FHA insures mortgages on single-family, multifamily, and manufactured homes and hospitals. It is the largest insurer of mortgages in the world, insuring over 34 million properties since its inception in 1934.

FEDERAL REGISTER: Published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the Federal Register is the official daily publication for rules, proposed rules, and notices of federal agencies and organizations, as well as executive orders and other presidential documents.

FOSTER CHILDREN: Children that are in the legal guardianship or custody of a State, county, or private adoption or foster care agency, yet are cared for by foster parents in their own homes, under some kind of short-term or long-term foster care arrangement with the custodial agency. These children will generally remain in foster care until they are reunited with their parents, or until their parents voluntarily consent to their adoption by another family, or until the court involuntarily terminates or severs the parental right of their biological parents, so that they can become available to be adopted by another family. Therefore, the parental rights of the parents of these children may or may not have been terminated or severed, and the children may or may not be legally available for adoption.

FRAIL ELDERLY: An elderly person who is unable to perform at least three "activities of daily living" comprising of eating, bathing, grooming, dressing, or home management activities.

GENERAL RELIEF (GR): A county-funded program that provides financial assistance to indigent adults who are ineligible for Federal or State programs.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS): A computer system for the input, storage, processing, applications development, retrieval, and maintenance of information about the points, lines, and areas that represent the streets and roads, rivers, railroads, geographic entities, and other features on the surface of the earth — information that previously was available only on paper maps.

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED ENTERPRISE (GSE): HUD regulates two housing-related government-sponsored enterprises, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which were chartered by Congress to create a secondary market for residential mortgage loans. They are considered "government-sponsored" because Congress authorized their creation and established their public purposes.

GROSS ANNUAL INCOME: the total income, before taxes and other deductions, received by all members of the tenant's household. There shall be included in this total income all wages, social security payments, retirement benefits, military and veteran's disability payments, unemployment benefits, welfare benefits, interest and dividend payments and such other income items as the Secretary considers appropriate.

HARM REDUCTION: An aspect of a program's or system's design established by a set of policies and the resulting procedures and practices whose objective is to reduce the negative consequences of participants' continued use of drugs and/or alcohol or failure to be medication compliant. In housing settings, harm reduction is intended to prevent a participant's loss of housing and/or termination from the program based solely on his or her inability to stop using drugs or alcohol or failure to take prescribed medications. Programs incorporating a harm reduction model must utilize all interventions possible, short of termination from the program to

enable the participant to reduce or minimize their risky behaviors while at the same time assisting them to move into and become stabilized in permanent housing. Harm reduction is not intended to prevent the termination of a participant whose actions or behavior constitute a threat to the safety of other participants and staff. Organizations must develop a set of policies and procedures to be implemented in the event of such behavior on the part of a participant.

HOME (HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM): Provides formula grants to states and localities that communities use — often in partnership with local nonprofit groups — to fund a wide range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or homeownership, or to provide direct rental assistance to low-income people.

HOMELESS: An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; as well an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is a supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations, an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

HOMELESS PREVENTION: Activities or programs designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness, including, but not limited to: (1) short-term subsidies to defray rent and utility arrearages for families that have received eviction or utility termination notices; (2) security deposits or first month's rent to permit a homeless family to move into its own apartment; (3) mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes; (4) legal services programs that enable representation of indigent tenants in eviction proceedings; (5) payments to prevent foreclosure on a home; and (6) other innovative programs and activities designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness.

HOMEOWNERSHIP ZONE PROGRAM (HOZ): Allows communities to reclaim vacant ,and blighted properties, increase homeownership, and promote economic revitalization by creating entire neighborhoods of new, single-family homes, called HOZs.

HOUSEHOLD: All the people who occupy a housing unit. A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household.

HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY (HFA): State or local agencies responsible for financing and preserving low- and moderate-income housing within a state.

HOUSING FIRST: Housing First is an approach that offers permanent housing as quickly as possible for people experiencing homelessness, particularly for people with long histories of homelessness and co-occurring health challenges, while providing the supportive services people need to keep their housing and avoid returning to homelessness. The provider ensures that the supportive services that program participants need or want in order to achieve permanent housing and to increase income are offered, but are not required as a condition of housing, including links to mainstream programs or partner agencies (i.e. mental health services, substance abuse treatment, medical services, child care, etc.). Income, sobriety and/or participation in treatment or other services are voluntary and are not required as a condition for housing.

HOUSING INVENTORY CHART (HIC): Consists of three housing inventory charts for: emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing

HOUSING NAVIGATION: Housing Navigation is the process by which homeless clients that have entered the CES system are provided ongoing engagement, document collection, and case management services in order to facilitate a match to an appropriate housing resource. In the context of CES, outreach workers, case managers, and other homeless service providers may provide housing navigation assistance.

HOUSING NAVIGATOR(S): Housing Navigator is the client's primary point of contact in CES, often a social worker, case manager, outreach worker, or volunteer. The primary function of the Housing Navigator is to: 1) assist clients in collecting necessary documents for housing applications, 2) accompany clients to housing appointments, and 3) assist clients in navigating the entire housing search and placement process.

HOUSING MARKET AREA: A geographic region from which it is likely that renters/purchasers would be drawn for a given housing project. A housing market area most often corresponds to a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS (HOPWA): Provides housing assistance and supportive services to low-income people with HIV/AIDS and their families. HOPWA funds may also be used for health care and mental health services, chemical dependency treatment, nutritional services, case management, assistance with daily living, and other supportive services.

HOUSING STOCK: the number of existing housing units based on data compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census and referable to the same point or period in time.

HUD METRO FMR AREA: Indicates that only a portion of the OMB-defined core-based statistical area (CBSA) is in the area to which the income limits or FMRs apply. HUD is required by OMB to alter the name of metropolitan geographic entities it derives from the CBSAs when the geography is not the same as that established by OMB.

HUD USER: An information resource from HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research offering a wide range of low- and no-cost content of interest to housing and community development researchers, government officials, academics, policymakers, and the American public. HUD USER is the primary source for federal government reports and information on housing policy and programs, building technology, economic development, urban planning, and other housing-related topics.

INADEQUATE HOUSING: Housing with severe or moderate physical problems, as defined in the American Housing Survey (AHS) since 1984. A unit is defined as having severe physical problems if it has severe problems in any of five areas: plumbing, heating, electrical system, upkeep, and hallways. It has moderate problems if it has problems in plumbing, heating upkeep, hallways, or kitchen, but no severe problems.

INCOME LIMIT (IL): Determines the eligibility of applicants for HUD's assisted housing programs. The major active assisted housing programs are the Public Housing program, the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments program, Section 202 housing for the elderly, and Section 811 housing for persons with disabilities.

INDIAN TRIBE: any Indian tribe, band, group, and nation, including Alaska Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos, and any Alaskan Native Village, of the United States, which is considered an eligible recipient under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act or was considered an eligible recipient under chapter 67 of title 31 prior to the repeal of such chapter.

JUDGMENT: A legal decision; when requiring debt repayment, a judgment may include a property lien that secures the creditor's claim by providing a collateral source.

LAND DEVELOPMENT: the process of making, installing, or constructing improvements.

LEAD-BASED PAINT: Paint or other surface coatings that contain lead equal to or exceeding 1.0 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight or 5,000 parts per million (ppm) by weight.

LEASE: A written agreement between an owner and a family for the leasing of a decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling unit to the family.

LEASE TERM: The period of time for which a lease agreement is written.

LIVABILITY: a measure of integration of the housing, transportation, environmental, and employment amenities accessible to residents. A livable community is one with multiple modes of transportation, different types of housing, and destinations located within an easy distance (20 minutes by transit, 15 minutes by bike or foot, 10 minutes by car) of homes.

LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCY: the official body empowered under State law to plan and undertake a local urban renewal program with Federal assistance. May be a city, county or other governmental entity, or a separate body such as a redevelopment agency or a local housing authority.

LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT (LIHTC): A tax incentive intended to increase the availability of low-income housing. The program provides an income tax credit to owners of newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated low-income rental housing projects.

MARKET AREA: The geographic area from which a project owner could reasonably expect to draw applicants, based on the services and amenities offered by the development and the needs of the community.

MANUFACTURED HOME: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which in the traveling mode is 8 body feet or more in width, or 40 body feet or more in length, or which when erected onsite is 320 or more square feet, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems contained in the structure. This term includes all structures that meet the above requirements except the size requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification pursuant to 24 CFR 3282.13 and complies with the construction and safety standards set forth in this 24 CFR 3280. The term does not include any self-propelled recreational vehicle. Calculations used to determine the number of square feet in a structure will include the total of square feet for each transportable section comprising the completed structure and will be based on the structure's exterior dimensions measured at the largest horizontal projections when erected onsite. These dimensions will include all expandable rooms, cabinets, and other projections containing interior space, but do not include bay windows. Nothing in this definition should be interpreted to mean that a manufactured home necessarily meets the requirements of HUD's Minimum Property Standards (HUD Handbook 4900.1) or that it is automatically eligible for financing under 12 U.S.C. 1709(b).

MARKET VALUE: The most probable price that a property should bring in a competitive and open market, provided that all conditions requisite to a fair sale are present, the buyer and seller are knowledgeable and acting prudently, and the price is not affected by any undue stimulus.

MINORITY-OWNED BUSINESS: A business in which more than 50 percent of the ownership or control is held by one or more minority individuals; and more than 50 percent of the net profit or loss of which accrues to one or more minority individuals.

MODERATE INCOME: Households whose incomes are between 81 percent and 95 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller or larger families. HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 95 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs, fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes.

NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION PROGRAM (NSP): Provides emergency assistance to state and local governments to acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight within their communities. The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) provides grants to every state and certain local communities to purchase foreclosed or abandoned homes and to rehabilitate, resell, or redevelop these homes in order to stabilize neighborhoods and stem the decline of house values of neighboring homes. The program is authorized under Title III of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008.

NONPROFIT HOUSING ORGANIZATION: Any private organization that is organized under state or local laws; has no part of its net earnings inuring to the benefit of any member, founder, contributor, or individual; and has a long-term record of service in providing or financing quality affordable housing for low-income families through relationships with public entities.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (OMB): Assists the President in overseeing the preparation of the federal budget and supervises its administration in Executive Branch agencies. In helping to formulate the President's spending plans, OMB evaluates the effectiveness of agency programs, policies, and procedures, assesses competing funding demands among agencies, and sets funding priorities. OMB ensures that agency reports, rules, testimony, and proposed legislation are consistent with the President's Budget and with Administration policies. In addition, OMB oversees and coordinates the Administration's procurement, financial management, information, and regulatory policies. In each of these areas, OMB's role is to help improve administrative management, to develop better performance measures and coordinating mechanisms, and to reduce any unnecessary burdens on the public.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH (PD&R): HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) maintains current information on housing needs, market conditions, and existing programs, as well as conducts research on priority housing and community development issues. The office provides reliable and objective data and analysis to help inform policy decisions. In 1978, PD&R established HUD USER, an information resource for housing and community development researchers, government officials, academics, policymakers, and the American public.

OFFICE OF UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIPS (OUP): HUD's Office of University Partnerships facilitates the formation of campus-community partnerships by sharing information about community partnership development in general, and about OUP's various funded programs, in particular. OUP is committed to helping colleges and universities join with their neighbors to address urban problems. The resulting partnerships enable students, faculty, and neighborhood organizations to work together to revitalize local economies, generate jobs, and rebuild healthy communities.

OUTREACH: In the context of the CES system, Outreach is defined as the activity of engaging a homeless individual through the process of rapport building with the goal of linking that individual to a permanent housing resource. Outreach and engagement is an ongoing process that "involves creativity, flexibility, may take months or years, and involves establishing a relationship" to connect a client to services (Olivet, Bassuk, Elstad, Kenny, and Jassil, 2010). Outreach can be viewed as a "service in itself" and "a process of building a personal connection that may play a role in helping a person improve his or her housing, health status, or social support network" (Olivet, Bassuk, Elstad, Kenny, and Jassil, 2010). Outreach and engagement should be approached in a client-centered and voluntary manner that does not create any time constraints as to the alacrity in which the client voluntarily seeks permanent housing. Outreach workers should have the capacity to refer clients to resources and services such as Crisis & Bridge (Reserved Crisis) Housing and should regularly participate in case conferencing to ensure clients entering CES are matched to the appropriate permanent housing resource.

OUTREACH COORDINATION: The planning and ongoing coordination of outreach activities in a region. This should include a multi-disciplinary approach that ensures adequate geographic coverage and the use of best practices to outreach.

PARENTING YOUTH: A youth who identifies as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household.

PERCENTILE RENT ESTIMATES (50th): Calculated for all FMR areas. These are not fair market rents. Under certain conditions, as set forth in the Interim Rule (Federal Register Vol. 65, No. 191, Monday October 2, 2000, pages 58870—58875), these 50th percentile rents can be used to set success rate payment standards.

PERMANENT HOUSING (PH): Community-based housing without a designated length of stay, which includes both Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Rapid Rehousing (RRH). Examples of permanent housing include, but are not limited to, a house or apartment with a month-to-month or annual lease term or home ownership.

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (PSH): Long-term, community-based housing that has supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities. This type of supportive housing enables the special needs of populations to live independently as possible in a permanent setting. Permanent housing can be provided in one structure or in several structures at one site or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

POINT IN TIME (PIT): A snapshot of the homeless population taken on a given day. Since 2005, HUD requires all CoC applicants to complete this count every other year in the last week of January. This count includes a street count in addition to a count of all clients in emergency and transitional beds.

PROTECTED CLASSES: Demographic categories of persons established by civil rights statutes against whom discrimination is prohibited. (See also Prohibited Bases.)

PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY (PHA): Any state, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body, or agency or instrumentality of these entities that is authorized to engage or assist in the development or operation of low-income housing under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937.

QUALIFIED CENSUS TRACT (QCT): Any census tract (or equivalent geographic area defined by the Census Bureau) in which at least 50 percent of households have an income less than 60 percent of the area median gross income or have a poverty rate of at least 25 percent.

QUALIFIED MORTGAGEE: An entity approved by the HUD Secretary that is capable of servicing, as well as originating, FHA-insured mortgages, and is not suspended or debarred by the Secretary, is not suspended or on probation imposed by HUD's Mortgagee Review Board, and is not in default under any Government National Mortgage Association obligation.

REHABILITATION: The labor, materials, tools, and other costs of improving buildings, other than minor or routine repairs. The term includes where the use of a building is changed to an emergency shelter and the cost of this change and any rehabilitation costs does not exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before the change in use.

RAPID REHOUSING (RRH): A support intervention that uses a combination of case management, Housing Navigation, and short to medium term financial assistance to assist mid-range acuity homeless households identify and stabilize in tenant-based, scattered site, permanent housing.

REGIONAL COORDINATION: Oversight of SPA-wide partnerships across public and private entities that ensure homeless persons are fully supported and connected to housing and services within their respective communities. Regional and coordinated access to housing and services ensures that a homeless person does not have to go to multiple agencies to obtain housing and services assistance.

RENT REASONABLENESS: The total rent charged for a unit must be reasonable in relation to the rents being charged during the same time period for comparable units in the private unassisted market and must not be in excess of rents being charged by the owner during the same period for comparable non-luxury unassisted units. Such determinations should consider: (a) location, quality, size, type, and age of unit; and (b) any amenities, housing services, maintenance and utilities to be provided by the owner. Comparable rents may be verified by using a market study, reviewing comparable units advertised for rent, or by obtaining written verification from the property owner documenting comparable rents for other units owned.

RENOVATION: rehabilitation that involves costs of 75 percent or less of the value of the building before rehabilitation.

SAS: Originally called statistical analysis software, SAS is software that allows users to perform a range of statistical analyses. Some of the HUD USER data sets are available in SAS.

SECTION 202: Provides capital advances to finance the construction, rehabilitation or acquisition (with or without rehabilitation) of structures that will serve as supportive housing for very-low-income elderly persons, including the frail elderly, and provides rent subsidies for the projects to help make them affordable.

SECTION 8 EXISISTING RENTAL ASSISTANCE: Provides rental assistance to low-income families who are unable to afford market rents. Assistance may be in the form of vouchers or certificates.

SECTION 8 HOMEOWNERSHIP PROGRAM: Allows low-income families who qualify for Section 8 rental assistance to use their certificates or vouchers to pay for homeownership costs under a mortgage.

SECURITY DEPOSIT: A payment required by an owner to be held during the term of the lease (or the time period the tenant occupies the unit) to offset damages incurred due to the actions of the tenant. Such damages may include physical damage to the property, theft of property, and failure to pay back rent. Forfeiture of the deposit does not absolve the tenant of further financial liability.

SERVICE COORDINATOR PROGRAM: Provides funding for the employment of Service Coordinators in insured and assisted apartment housing that is designed for the elderly and persons with disabilities. A service coordinator is a social service staff person hired or contracted by the development's owner or management company. The Service Coordinator is responsible for assuring that elderly residents, especially those who are frail or at risk, and those nonelderly residents with disabilities are linked to the specific supportive services they need to continue living independently in that housing development.

SHELTER PLUS CARE PROGRAM (S+C): Authorized by title IV, subtitle F, of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (the McKinney Act) (42 U.S.C. 11403–11407b). S+C is designed to link rental assistance to supportive services for hard-to-serve homeless persons with disabilities (primarily those who are seriously mentally ill; have chronic problems with alcohol, drugs, or both; or have acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS and related diseases) and their families. The program provides grants to be used for rental assistance for permanent housing for homeless persons with disabilities. Rental assistance grants must be matched in the aggregate by supportive services that are equal in value to the amount of rental assistance and appropriate to the needs of the population to be served. Recipients are chosen on a competitive basis nationwide.

SINGLE FAMILY PROPERTY: A single-unit family residence, detached or attached to other housing structures.

Supportive Services: Services that may assist homeless participants in the transition from the streets or shelters into permanent or permanent supportive housing, and that assist persons with living successfully in housing.

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PROGRAM: This program is authorized by title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (the McKinney Act) (42 U.S.C. 11381–11389). The program is designed to promote the development of supportive housing and supportive services, including innovative approaches to assist homeless persons in the transition from homelessness, and to promote the provision of supportive housing to homeless persons to enable them to live as independently as possible.

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY: Housing that is designed to meet the special physical needs of elderly persons and to accommodate the provision of supportive services that are expected to be needed, either initially or over the useful life of the housing, by the category or categories of elderly persons that the housing is intended to serve.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES: Urban, suburban, and rural places that successfully integrate housing, land use, economic and workforce development, transportation, and infrastructure investments in a manner that empowers jurisdictions to consider the interdependent challenges of: 1) economic competitiveness and revitalization; 2) social equity, inclusion, and access to opportunity; 3) energy use and climate change; and 4) public health and environmental impact.

SWEAT EQUITY: Using labor to build or improve a property as part of the down payment.

TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE (TBRA): HUD assists low- and very low-income families in obtaining decent, safe, and sanitary housing in private accommodations by making up the difference between what they can afford and the approved rent for an adequate housing unit.

TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT (TOD): Development of commercial space, housing services, and job opportunities close to public transportation, thereby reducing dependence on automobiles. TODs are typically designed to include a mix of land uses within a quarter-mile walking distance of transit stops or core commercial areas.

TRANSITION AGE YOUTH (TAY): An individual between the ages of 16 and 24. Please note that while the Youth Coordinated Entry System serves youth and young adults, ages 16-24, for the purposes of Rapid Rehousing and other housing resources that require a lease to be signed, youth must be at least 18 years old to sign a lease. * Therefore, for the program area of Rapid Rehousing, TAY are defined as youth ages 18-26. *Youth under age 18 who have legally emancipated are legally able to sign a lease. However, the prevalence of youth who have emancipated before age 18 is rare.

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING: Transitional housing (TH) is designed to provide homeless individuals and families with the interim stability and support to successfully move to and maintain permanent housing. Transitional housing may be used to cover the costs of up to 24 months of housing with accompanying supportive services. Program participants must have a lease (or sublease) or occupancy agreement in place when residing in transitional housing. A project that has as its purpose facilitating the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing within a reasonable amount of time (usually 24 months). Transitional housing includes housing primarily designed to serve deinstitutionalized homeless individuals and other homeless individuals with mental or physical disabilities and homeless families with children.

UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH: Unaccompanied youth are persons under age 18 who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian and are not a parent presenting with or sleeping in the same place as his/her child(ren). Unaccompanied youth are single youth, youth couples, and groups of youth presenting together as a household.

UNDUPLICATED COUNT: The number of people who are homeless within a specified location and time period. An unduplicated count ensures that individuals are counted only once regardless of the number of times they entered or exited the homeless system or the number of programs in which they participated.

UNIVERSAL DESIGN: A design concept that encourages the construction or rehabilitation of housing and elements of the living environment in a manner that makes them usable by all people, regardless of ability, without the need for adaptation or specialized design.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD): Established in 1965, HUD's mission is to increase homeownership, support community development, and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination. To fulfill this mission, HUD will embrace high standards of ethics, management and accountability and forge new partnerships — particularly with faith-based and community organizations — that leverage resources and improve HUD's ability to be effective on the community level.

VACANT UNIT: a dwelling unit that has been vacant for not less than nine consecutive months.

VERY LOW-INCOME: Households whose incomes do not exceed 50 percent of the median area income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger families and for areas with unusually high or low incomes or where needed because of facility, college, or other training facility; prevailing levels of construction costs; or fair market rents.

VETERAN: This subpopulation category of the PIT includes adults who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: This subpopulation category of the PIT includes adults who have been victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDER: A private nonprofit organization whose primary mission is to provide services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. This term includes rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, domestic violence transitional housing programs, and other programs.

WAITING LIST: A formal record of applicants for housing assistance and/or assisted housing units that identifies the applicant's name, date and time of application, selection preferences claimed, income category, and the need for an accessible unit. The waiting list may be kept in either a bound journal or a computer program. Whichever method is used to maintain the waiting list, the owner must establish a method of documenting the appropriate selection of applicant names from the list.

WORST CASE HOUSING NEEDS: Needs experienced by unassisted very low-income renters who either (1) pay more than one-half of their monthly income for rent; or (2) live in severely inadequate conditions, or both.

YOUTH: Persons under age 25, including children under age 18 and young adults ages 18 to 24.

ZONING: The classification of land by types of uses permitted and prohibited in a given district, and by densities and intensities permitted and prohibited, including regulations regarding building location on lots.

System Flow Analysis for All Homeless Interventions

The following charts display the flow of persons entering and exiting homeless interventions. The data is from HMIS using the date range from October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019.

Figure 19. System Flow for Homelessness Prevention Programs



Figure 20. System Flow for Street Outreach Programs

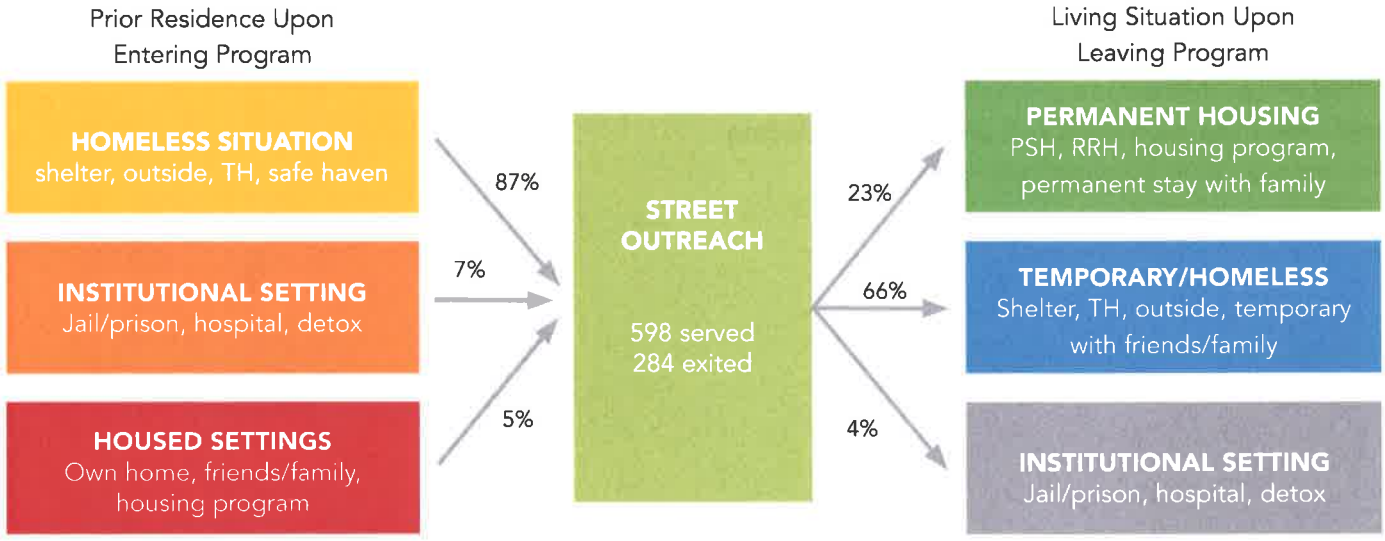


Figure 21. System Flow for Coordinated Entry System

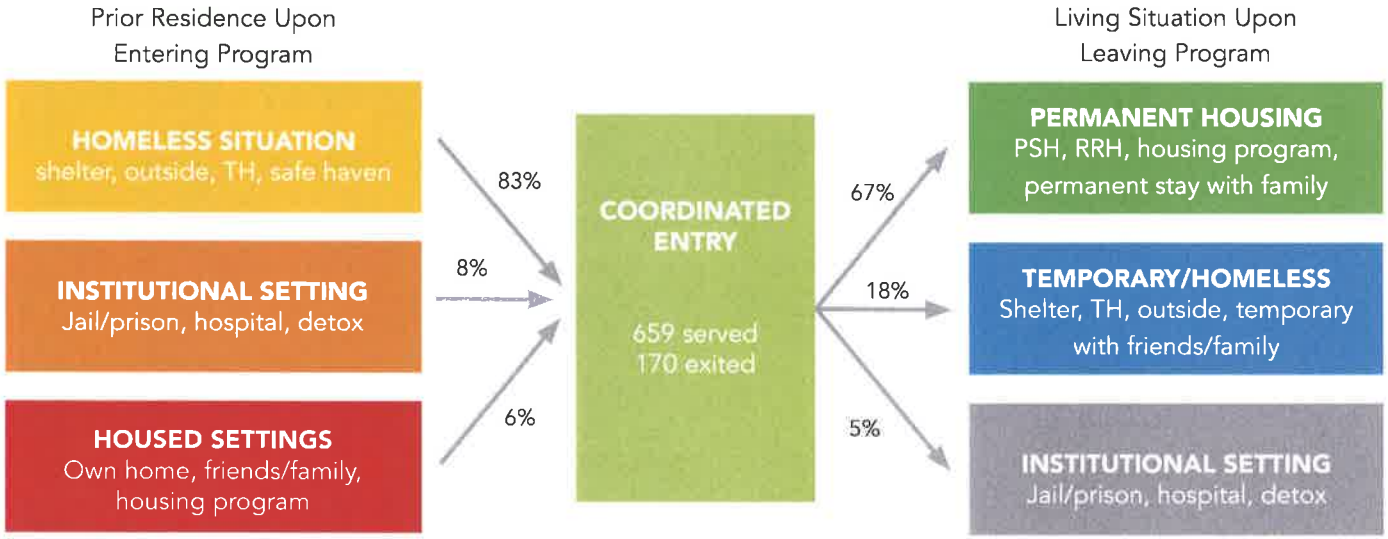


Figure 22. System Flow for Emergency Shelter Programs

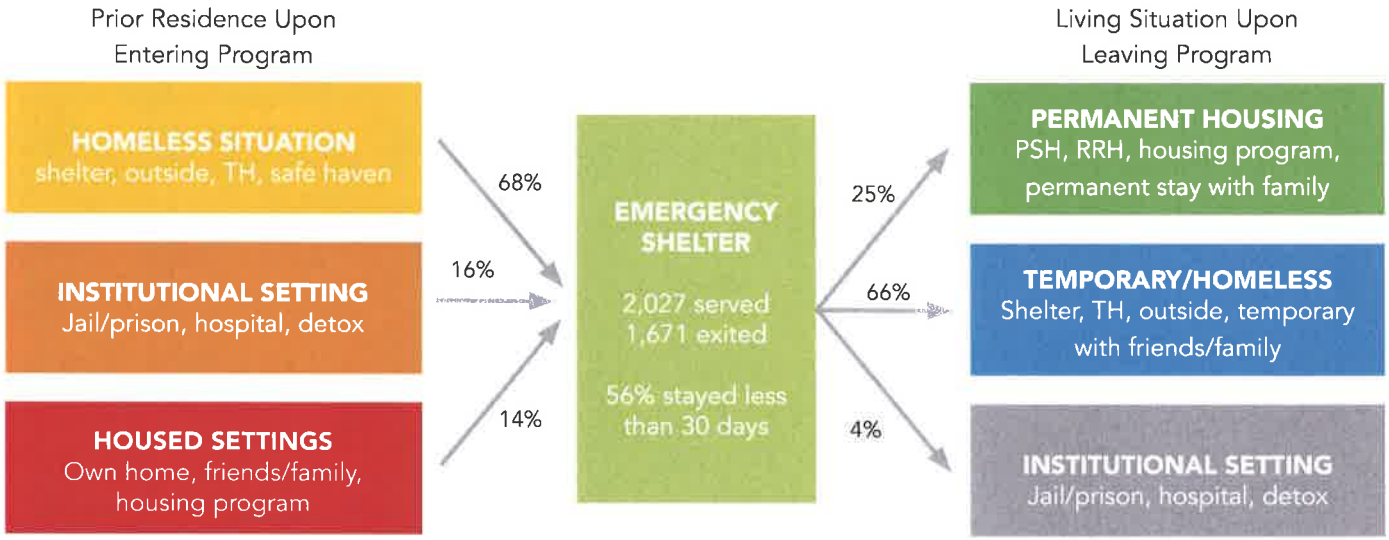


Figure 23. System Flow for Transitional Housing Programs

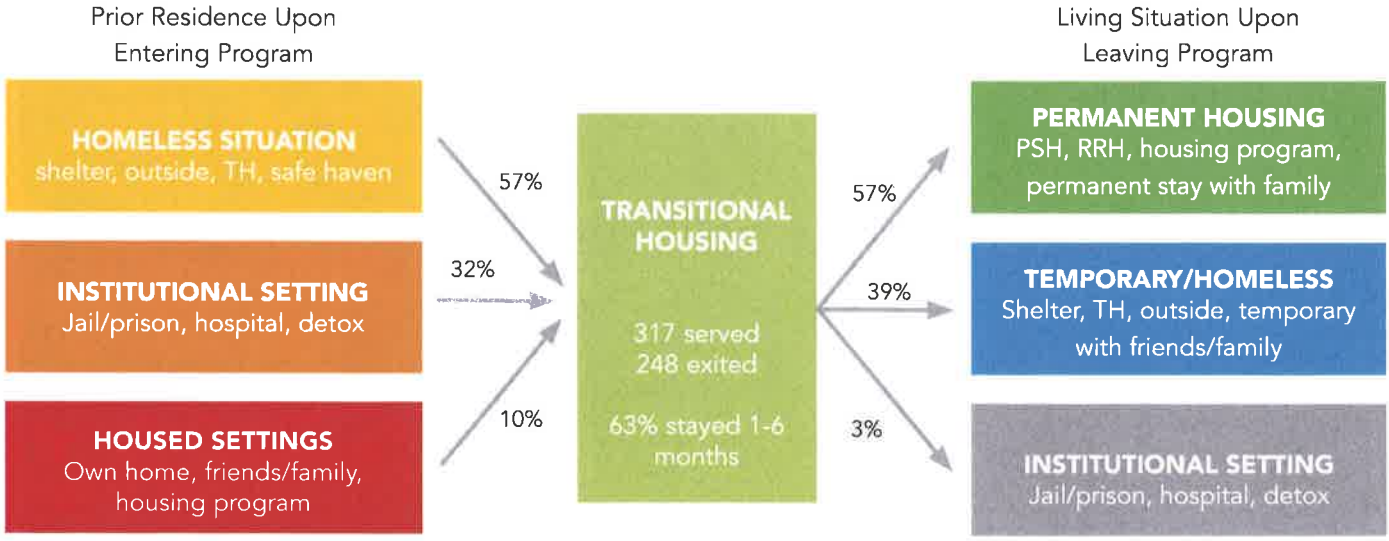


Figure 24. System Flow for Rapid Re-Housing Programs

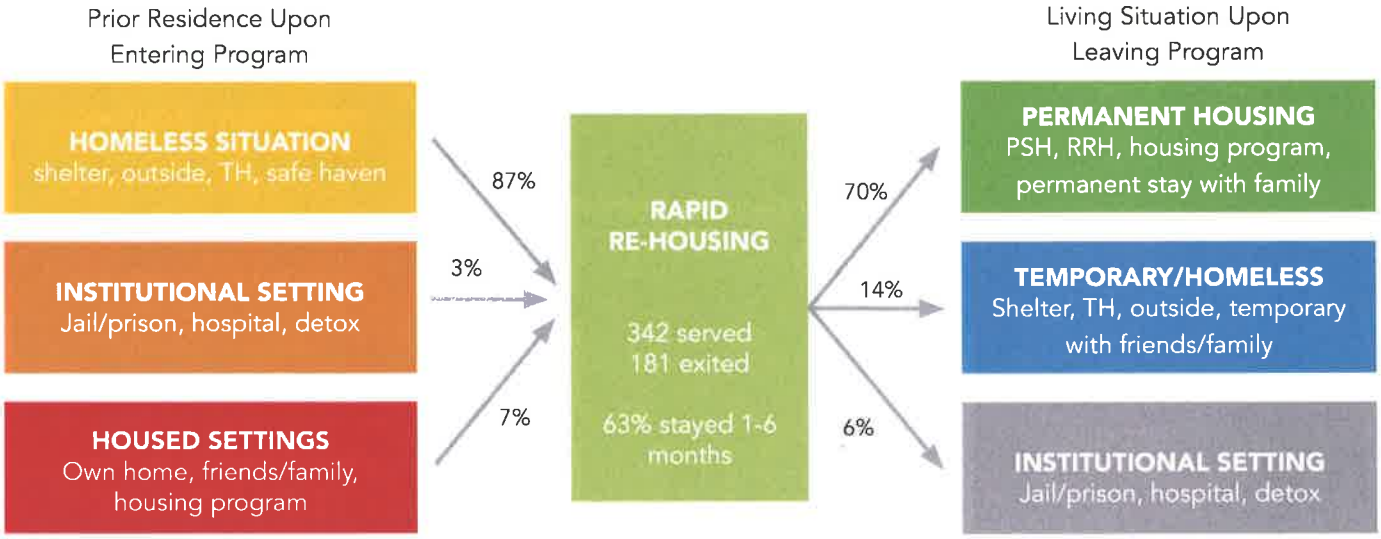
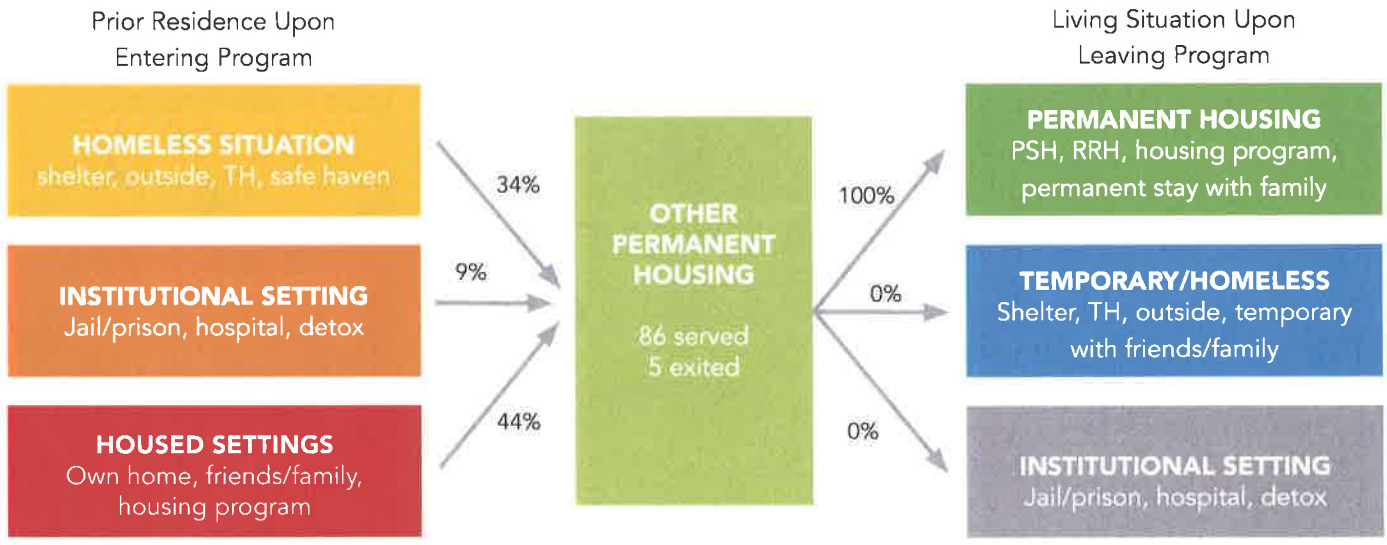


Figure 25. System Flow for Permanent Supportive Housing Programs



Figure 26. System Flow for Other Permanent Housing Programs



Comparison of 2015-2018 System Performance Measures for Central Coast CoCs

The following includes charts include comparisons of Santa Barbara County to other Central Coast CoCs using publicly available HUD System Performance Measures data. Data from HUD is only available from 2015-2018.

Figure 27. Length of Time Homeless – Average Days in Emergency Shelter and Safe Haven

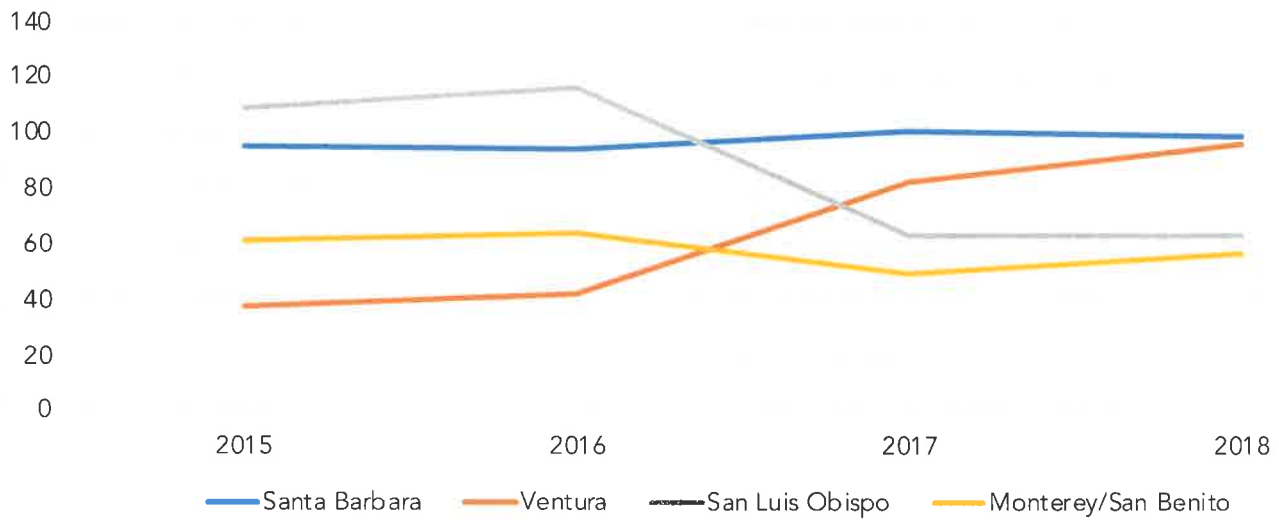


Figure 28. Number of First Time Homeless

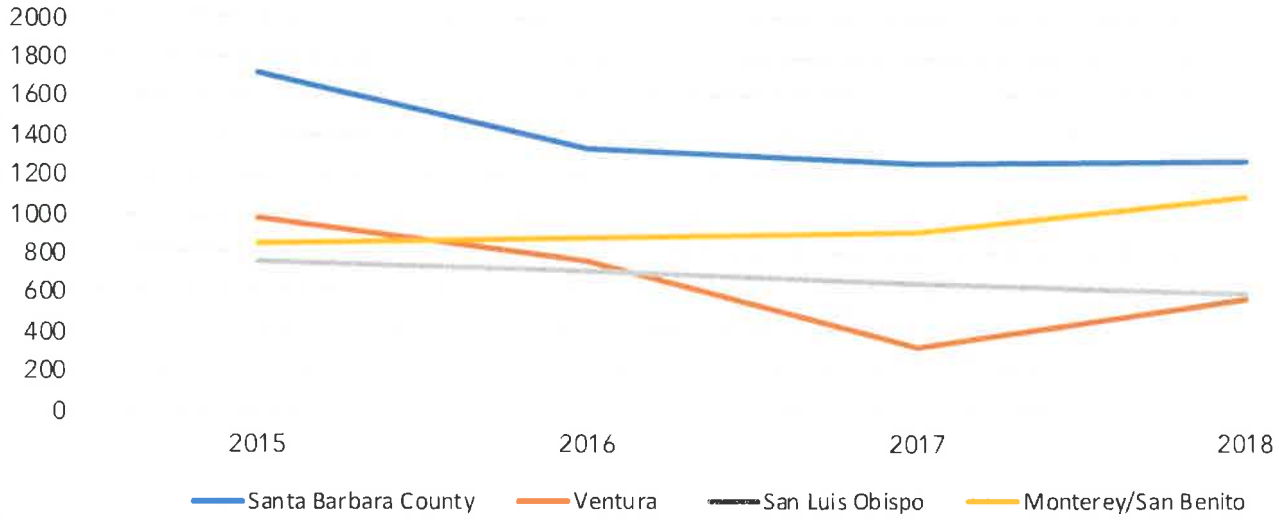


Figure 29. Percentage of Successful Placements from Temporary Housing and Rapid Re-Housing

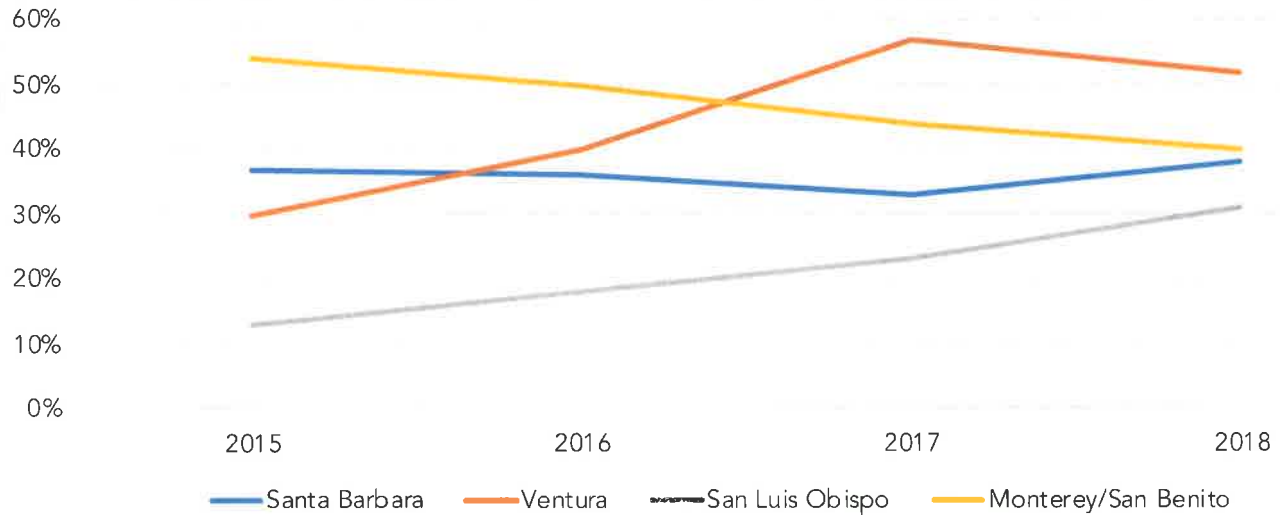
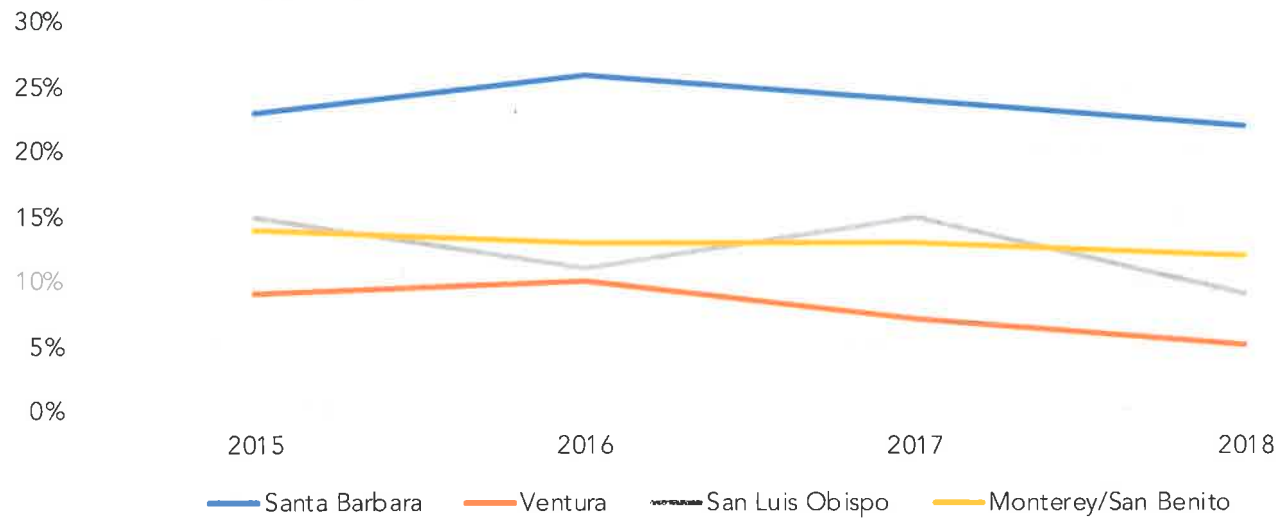


Figure 30. Percentage of those Returning to Homelessness within 24 Months



Acknowledgments

In 2006, community stakeholders developed a county-wide ten-year plan to end chronic homelessness. "Bringing Our Community Home: Santa Barbara County-wide 10-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness" identified strategies to address and minimize the incidence of chronic homelessness by examining existing community resources and gaps, and identifying solutions based on best practices and models. The Plan identified and affirmed the efficacy of programs and resources, most in operation today, which have assisted individuals and households to successfully access housing and services. The prior homeless plan provided a framework which resulted in community support for a variety of successful housing and service programs. However, several factors made apparent the need for an updated Homeless Plan, including broadening the focus of the Plan to include segments of the population experiencing homelessness in addition to the chronically homeless; multiple changes in federal and state regulations, including widespread acceptance of Housing First and Low Barrier approaches for providing housing for the most difficult populations; the need for a current homeless plan in order to be eligible for additional state funding; and the availability of planning resources to assist with the cost of preparing an updated plan.

Building on past initiatives such as 2006's Bringing Our Community Home (the region's 10 year plan), and the Central Coast Collaborative on Homelessness (C3H) (the predecessor to Home for Good), current Santa Barbara County stakeholders – including elected officials, local governments, homeless services providers, the homeless Continuum of Care (CoC), business and philanthropic leaders, faith-based organizations, and healthcare partners – have increasingly been working together to create a system-level, cross-sector response to homelessness. Data captured in the countywide Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) shows that participating homeless services providers serve over 3,600 people annually. However, this is only a partial reflection of the total number served annually by the homeless crisis response system because some homeless services providers elect not to input their data in to HMIS. Other public sector providers, such as law enforcement and emergency response personnel, track homeless assistance calls in other databases. HMIS is necessary to comply with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) data collection, management, and reporting standards and is the key data source for homeless service providers.

In 2018, Phase I of the Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness in Santa Barbara County was completed. This first effort sought to meet the obligations of various funding sources, which require homeless planning data and analysis as a condition of funding. A summary of the components of the Phase I Plan include:

- A description of homelessness County-wide, including a discussion of the estimated number of residents experiencing homelessness or chronic homelessness among single adults, families, and unaccompanied youth;
- An estimate of the number of residents experiencing homelessness who are also experiencing serious mental illness, co-occurring disabilities or disorders, or who are children with a Serious Emotional Disturbance;
- Identification of special challenges or barriers to serving those experiencing, or those who are at risk of entering, homelessness;
- An inventory of resources that are already being used to address, or could be applied towards addressing, homelessness;
- Analysis of how the deployment of Resource Connect Santa Barbara, the region's Coordinated Entry System, affects the region's ability to address homelessness;
- Description of systems in place to collect data on homelessness;
- Identification of community partners and stakeholders working to address homelessness in Santa Barbara County;
- Assessment of homelessness services throughout the county to ensure nondiscriminatory access to the assessment and referral system, including from the perspective of those who may face economic, linguistic, cultural, physical, mental health, behavioral, developmental, and identity-based barriers and

recommendations for improvement, as needed;
- Identification of system resource gaps, including funding needs and funding strategies; and
- Proposed solutions to reduce and end homelessness.

The Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness community outreach involved feedback from over 400 community members, key stakeholder groups, and feedback during the Consolidated Plan process. The purpose of these forums was to:

- Share demographic trends in the population experiencing homelessness in each area;
- Provide an update on funding and efforts to address housing and homelessness issues;
- Listen to concerns regarding the impacts of housing and homelessness on local communities;
- Discuss opportunities to assist in identifying gaps and inspire action toward addressing housing and homelessness regionally.

The meetings with key stakeholder groups and regional community assemblies helped inform Phase II. In addition to nearly 100 general community members, the County acknowledges and thanks representatives from the following agencies, departments, and associations:

A.V.I.D.
Ambassador House
Assembly Member Monique Limón's office
Be Well
Buena Vista Care Center
CAC
candidate
Central Coast Rescue Mission
Channel Islands YMCA
City of Goleta
City of Lompoc
City of Lompoc
City of Santa Barbara
City of Santa Maria
CIYMCA YFS
Community Action Commission of SBC
Community Homeless Protect + Serve!
Cottage Health System
County 1st District
County HCD
County Housing & Community Development
County of Santa Barbara
Doctors Without Walls SBSM
Domestic Violence Solutions
Eastside Coalition
Everyday Church
FACT
Family Service Agency
Fighting Back Santa Maria Valley
First United Methodist Church Santa Barbara
Freedom Warming Centers
Freelance Journalist
Future Housing Communities
Good Samaritan Shelter
Guardian Angels Lompoc
Habitat
Heal the Ocean
Home For Good Americorps
Homes N Land Realty
Housing Authority City of Santa Barbara
Housing Authority County of Santa Barbara
Housing Trust Fund
HTIN-USA
Independent Living Resource Center
Jodi House
LEAD
League of Women Voters
Montecito Association
NBCC Safe Parking
New Beginnings
New Beginnings
One to One
Pacific Properties
PATH Santa Barbara
PathPoint
Peoples Self Help Housing
Public Solutions Inc
Romo and Associates
Salvation Army
Santa Barbara County Behavioral Wellness
Santa Barbara County Department of Social Services
Santa Barbara County Public Defender's Office
Santa Barbara East Side Society
Santa Barbara Foundation
Santa Maria Sun
Santa Maria Times
SB Independent
SB News Press
SBRPA
Showers of Blessing
SMVYFC
Social Venture Partners
St. Mary's Church
St. Peter's
Superior Court
The Salvation Army
Third District Supervisor John Hartman
Transition House
Transitions Mental Health Association
Trinity Lutheran Church CLUE
United Way
Valley of the Flowers United Church of Christ
Westmont Initiative
Women's Fund

Throughout this extensive community engagement, staff gathered funding amounts for housing and services dedicated to homelessness in Santa Barbara County for a 12-month period and analyzed recent state and federal investments to address homelessness. The housing and shelter needs identified were based on a gaps analysis conducted which included system modeling using data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), the Coordinated Entry System (CES), Point in Time (PIT) Count and other data sources. Gaps identified included (but were not limited to) need for additional rental assistance and rapid rehousing; incentives for landlords; shelter beds; and assistance for Transitional Aged Youth. These critical steps assisted both the CoC and County to identify specific, targeted uses for potential funding and other leverage. The Phase II Community Action Plan to Address Homelessness will guide strategic resource decisions and comply with funding resources including the State of California's Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program, No Place Like Home (NPLH) Program, Homeless Housing and Assistance Program (HHAP), and California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH) Program.

Funding to address homelessness has been increasing in recent years through the CoC's success in the annual United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) CoC funding competition, and with the State of California providing unprecedented levels of funding to communities. It is estimated that in a recent one-year period the region collectively spent nearly $40 million on housing and services to address homelessness, which does not include other costs such as law enforcement, healthcare, sanitation, environmental preservation, and other resources deployed to address the impacts. Increases in funding have helped the region steadily increase homeless dedicated housing such as shelter, RRH, and PSH. However even with these increases, the demand for suitable, affordable housing options has outpaced supply.

The cost of doing nothing is too great – on the healthcare industry, the environment, taxpayers, businesses, and communities at large. Communities across the United States have participated in efforts to end homelessness among targeted populations while building systems to ensure homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring – and then they scale the efforts and successes. These efforts require collective buy-in, common vision and guiding principles, use of data to identify specific homeless intervention needs, and goal-setting with specific strategies, priorities, and action steps. With sustained support and courage, homelessness is solvable.


COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA

City of Carpinteria

COUNCIL AGENDA STAFF REPORT
April 12, 2021

ITEM FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Authorization for the City Manager to submit a letter request on behalf of the City for membership in the Black Gold Cooperative Library System.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Action Item _X_; Non-Action Item ___

Authorize the City Manager to submit a letter request on behalf of the City for membership in the Black Gold Cooperative Library System.

Sample Motion: I move to authorize the City Manager to submit a letter request on behalf of the City for membership in the Black Gold Cooperative Library System.

BACKGROUND

At its regular meeting of September 14, 2020, the City Council approved moving forward with actions as necessary to transition Carpinteria Library services from operation by the City of Santa Barbara as a County Branch Library to operation by the City of Carpinteria as an independent municipal library. The City Council's direction also included working with the County to establish Carpinteria as a new Zone Library in the County Branch Library system.

The City Council's action was in response to a Library Report[1] that was prepared at the Council's request to provide background information, analysis and recommendations for the Council's consideration in determining governance options for the future of the Carpinteria Library.

The final Library Report serves to address the Committee's objectives and, based on the Council's action endorsing the Report, City staff has begun implementing the Library transition to operation and management of the City of Carpinteria.

[1] The Carpinteria Library Report, dated August 2020, is available along with other information on the Library Report process through the City's website under Hot Topics at www.carpinteria.gov

Earlier this year the City Council authorized entering into a consultant services Agreement with Dale Redfield to assist the City in the process of transition to a City operated public library.

The purpose of this agenda matter is to allow the City Council to consider and authorize the City Manager, on behalf of the City, to send a letter (attached) to the Black Gold Cooperative Administrative Council requesting approval of City of Carpinteria Library membership.

DISCUSSION

One of the steps necessary to operate an independent library is for the City to join a cooperative library system. Public libraries in Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and one independent library in Ventura County are members of Black Gold Cooperative Library System, one of nine cooperative systems in the State. Black Gold was formed in 1964 and is a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) with each member agency represented on the Administrative Council and subject committees. The benefits of membership are provided in an economy of scale through a shared catalog and computer system that provide efficient resource sharing utilizing a courier service as well as contract management for electronic products.

POLICY

Transitioning to a City operated library can be found consistent with the City's interest in meeting local service needs and desires of the Carpinteria community. This interest is articulated in policy via the City General Plan Public Facilities & Services Element:

Objective PF-5:

To provide a high quality and broad range of public services, facilities and utilities to meet the needs of all present and future residents of the Carpinteria Planning Area

Policy PF-5a:

The City will strive to maintain adequate library services for the community of Carpinteria.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Annual Black Gold membership cost is estimated at approximately $60,000. Initial one-time costs are estimated at approximately $25,000. These expenses are a part of the annual expenses being included in the Library budget. Start-up costs are expected to be experienced in Fiscal Year 2021-22 and annual membership dues are expected to begin for FY 2022/23.The Library budget will be reviewed by the Finance Committee and included in the City's annual budget.

LEGAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Should the City Council determine to proceed with the subject recommendation, the City Attorney's Office will assist with review of the appropriate agreement form.

OPTIONS

1. Authorize the City Manager to send the letter requesting Black Gold membership approval. (Staff recommendation)
2. Direct staff to modify the proposed letter request.
3. Decline to move forward with the request for membership in the Black Gold Cooperative and direct staff as determined appropriate (this action could result in delay in the library transition to the City's operation).

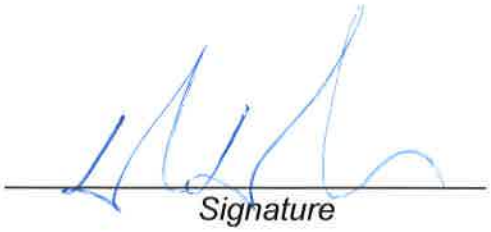
PRINCIPAL PARTIES EXPECTED AT THE MEETING

Dale Redfield, Library transition consultant

ATTACHMENT

Draft Letter

Staff contact: Dave Durflinger, City Manager
(805 755-4400, daved@ci.carpinteria.ca.us)



CITY of CARPINTERIA, CALIFORNIA

April 12, 2021

Mr. Ned Branch
Chair, Black Gold Administrative Council 2020-21
Black Gold Cooperative Library System
580 Camino Mercado
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420

Re: City of Carpinteria Library Black Gold Membership

Dear Mr. Branch,

I am writing to respectfully request that at its meeting of May 21, 2021, the Black Gold Administrative Council consider the City of Carpinteria's membership into the Black Gold system for the 2022-23 fiscal year. To document this acceptance, we would request a formal letter summarizing the Administrative Council's decision as a part of the City's submission to the California State Library Board requirements.

Background
Since 2017, as part of a larger system assessment, the Santa Barbara County Library Advisory Committee has been studying the equity of library service throughout the County. The most recent study was presented to the Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors in August 2020. The City of Carpinteria was also involved in a significant study. With the September 2020 vote of the Carpinteria City Council, the public library in Carpinteria is transitioning to become a municipal library on July 1, 2022. During the final stages of this deep analysis by the Library Advisory Committee, the Carpinteria Library would be the example for implementing the changes that will forward the goals of the Committee.

Leadership
Carpinteria will be recruiting for a management level Library Director who will pursue exceptional library service for the City, will be an active participant in the Library Advisory Committee and, as a member of the Administrative Council, a strong voice in the governance of the Black Gold Cooperative Library System. This individual will empower library staff to participate in the Black Gold committees to learn, contribute, share, and promote excellence.

Collection
The City of Carpinteria library study included focus group sessions and interviews with civic leaders and citizens to, in part, determine unique local needs. One of the topics identified by the consultant was the need for more library materials in Spanish. An essential project for the Carpinteria Library would be an increase in materials in Spanish, in particular recorded books. These would be available through resource sharing within Black Gold. Electronic services and eBooks for Spanish readers would be potentially identified and contracted to enhance the Black Gold catalog.

5775 CARPINTERIA AVENUE • CARPINTERIA, CA 93013-2603
(805) 684-5405 • FAX (805) 684-5304
www.carpinteria.ca.us

Carpinteria Library has historically been a net borrower of material through resource sharing. A part of the City Library Director's charge will be to identify and implement methods for alleviating this utilization of resources. Reducing the volume of material moving through the Black Gold system would benefit all members.

Support
The Carpinteria Friends of the Library (FOL) are a long-time supporter of Carpinteria library operations. The Carpinteria FOL operate a used bookstore adjacent the library in a City owned building as a part of its fundraising work in support of the Carpinteria library. Carpinteria FOL and the City will continue to collaborate to improve library services in Carpinteria through value-added services and programs, and facility improvements. FOL Board members participate in the Santa Barbara Library Advisory Committee and are well-informed on political relationships and funding.

Services
The Carpinteria Library has had the benefit of being a branch of the Santa Barbara County Library system under the management of the City of Santa Barbara Library. With the transition to City of Carpinteria management, the City plans to provide enhanced programs and services tailored to meet local community needs and expectations while also being responsive to the greater needs of the Black Gold system of libraries.

Once again, the City of Carpinteria is requesting the Administrative Council's favorable consideration of its request for membership into the Black Gold System and thank you in advance for your assistance.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me at (805) 755-4400.

Sincerely,

Dave Durflinger
City Manager

Cc: Mayor and City Council members
Dale Redfield, Library Consultant

City of Carpinteria

COUNCIL AGENDA STAFF REPORT
April 12, 2021

ITEM FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Initiation of Memorandum of Understanding negotiations with the County of Santa Barbara and the Housing Authority of Santa Barbara County regarding City interests associated with a Housing Authority of Santa Barbara County project located at 1101-1103 Bailard Avenue, Assessor's Parcel Number APN 001-080-045 and 001-080-046.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Action Item _X__; Non-Action Item ___

Authorize the City Manager to initiate Memorandum of Understanding negotiations with the County of Santa Barbara and the Housing Authority of Santa Barbara County regarding issues associated with a Housing Authority of Santa Barbara County project located at 1101-1103 Bailard Ave.

Sample Motion: I move to authorize the City Manager to initiate Memorandum of Understanding negotiations with the County of Santa Barbara and the Housing Authority of Santa Barbara County regarding issues associated with a Housing Authority of Santa Barbara County project located at 1101-1103 Bailard Ave.

BACKGROUND

The Housing Authority of Santa Barbara County (HACSB) is partnering with Urban Advisory and Building Group, LLC, of Las Vegas, Nevada, on a proposal to develop a multi-family residential project just outside of City limits at 1101-1103 Bailard Avenue in unincorporated Santa Barbara county. The County of Santa Barbara has zoned the property 3-E-1 (Estate Residential), and designated it in the County coastal land use plan for Residential use with a density not to exceed one unit/three acres. The site is included in the City of Carpinteria General Plan/Local Coastal Land Use Plan as Public Facility, is within the City's proposed Sphere of Interest, and is outside the designated Urban/Rural boundary of the Coastal Zone.

The approximately seven acre site, currently in row crop agricultural use and occupied by several single-family homes, is west of and adjacent to Monte Vista Park at the northerly terminus of Bailard Avenue. The site is currently owned by the Carpinteria Unified School District and is under a sale option agreement to HACSB.

The project proposal is expected to include a General Plan Amendment, Rezone, and Lot Line Adjustment in support of the development of 173 rental apartment units, of which 132 apartments would be rented at market-rates and 41 rented at affordable rates to individuals and families that qualify on an income basis. The apartments would vary in size and include studio, one-, two- and three-bedroom units. The project concept includes 307 parking spaces and a variety of common facilities available for resident use, including a pool and spa, a 5,000 square foot community center, walking paths, a tot lot playground, an orchard, BBQs, and a dog park. Vehicle, bicycle and pedestrian access would be provided from Bailard Avenue.

The site is currently served by the Carpinteria Valley Water District and the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District. The project would require LAFCO approval for annexation by the Carpinteria Sanitary District. Should the site be annexed to the City of Carpinteria, it would also be de-annexed from certain County Service Areas.

To date, the City has identified topics for discussion with the County and HACSB that are described in part in a December 12, 2020 letter from the City to HACSB (Attachment A) and in the January 21, 2021 response letter from HACSB to the City (Attachment B). The County and HACSB representatives have agreed that a Memorandum of Understanding is desirable as a means for the respective agencies to identify a path for addressing the City's areas of concern.

The purpose of this agenda matter is to provide the Council the opportunity to authorize Memorandum of Understanding negotiations.

DISCUSSION

Staff has identified the below list of topics for the initial scope of the negotiations; however, the negotiation process may lead to new issues for consideration. The City Council's authorization to proceed with MOU negotiations in no way requires or implies that the City will approve entering into an MOU. Only after consideration at a public meeting would a formal action on an MOU occur. There are always uncertainties with a negotiation process, and there are no guarantees provided that the City, County and HACSB will reach consensus or that the MOU will be approved by all parties. Should the parties be unable to reach agreement on an MOU, the development project may still proceed and the City would have the opportunity to participate in that process.

As described in the attached letter of January 21, informal discussions have commenced with the applicants and Santa Barbara County representatives regarding various City interests such as:

1. Process and Timing. This covers both the need for consideration of project consistency with City policies and regulations and annexation of the project site;
2. Regional Housing Needs Allocation credit.
3. City services and infrastructure impacts, e.g., payment of Development Impact Fees
4. Park Space. This includes both the development's impact on the function and safety of the park as well as space needs;
5. Adequacy of Parking.

Should the City Council authorize MOU negotiations, the City Manager would lead a staff team to negotiate an MOU that identifies pathways for addressing the areas of concern the City has identified.

POLICY CONSISTENCY

The subject parcel is contiguous with the City's incorporated limits and is addressed in the City's General Plan / Local Coastal Land Use Plan. As indicated in the City's General Plan / Local Coastal Land Use Plan, the City has an interest in working with the County of Santa Barbara to cooperatively plan for land use and development in its proposed Sphere of Interest and Planning Area of Interest.

The subject parcel is designated Public Facility in the City's General Plan / Local Coastal Land Use Plan. The following are examples of policies applicable to the site and that can be found to support areas of concern identified by the City, to date, and the City's interest in reaching an agreement with the County and HACSB on a path for addressing the identified areas of concern:

Objective LU-3: *Preserve the small beach town character of the built environment of Carpinteria, encouraging compatible revitalization and avoiding sprawl development at the city's edge.*

LU-3a. *New development shall occur contiguous to existing developed areas of the city. Higher density in certain residential neighborhoods and for residential uses in commercial districts shall be provided as a means to concentrate development in the urban core consistent with zoning designations, particularly where redevelopment of existing structures is proposed.*

(GP) LU-3c. *Work cooperatively with the County to strive to achieve a jobs/housing balance in the Carpinteria Valley.*

LU-3h. *Develop land uses that encourage the thoughtful layout of transportation networks, minimize the impacts of vehicles in the community, and encourage alternative means of transportation.*

LU-3i. *Ensure the provision of adequate services and resources, including parking, public transit and recreational facilities, to serve proposed development.*

LU-3n. *Setbacks shall be created between agricultural and urban uses. The responsibility of providing the buffer shall rest with the property intensifying its use. The buffer shall be adequate to prevent impacts to adjacent agricultural production. Such impacts include increased limitations on the use of chemicals and fertilizers and* increased conflicts between the urban use and the adjacent agricultural operation.

LU-3o. *Approval of any coastal development permit on a parcel which is designated Public Facilities and is located adjacent to the City's Urban/Rural limit line ("development") shall be contingent upon the City's determination that the development is compatible with any agricultural operations on adjacent property. As a precondition to making such a determination, an operation management plan for the parcel for which development is proposed shall be prepared in coordination with the owners and operators of agricultural operations within 500 feet of the parcel for which development is proposed, and must be approved by the City. The operation management plan may be approved only upon the City making all of the following findings: (a) the agricultural operation is able to continue without being restricted or constrained by the existence of the development in a manner that would impact the viability of the agricultural operations, (b) all use of the parcel subject to development can be conducted in a manner that protects the public's health, safety and general welfare with regard to the agricultural operation, (c) upon establishment of the use(s) proposed through the development, the conduct of agricultural operations existing on parcels within 500 feet of the subject site as of July 1, 2002, and as reflected in the records of the County of Santa Barbara Agricultural Commissioner's Office, will not result in mandatory restrictions on the application of chemical herbicides, insecticides and fertilizers, that exceed those restrictions in place on July 1, 2002, and (d) the owner of the property for which development is proposed has acknowledged that the property may be subject to inconvenience, discomfort, or adverse effects arising from adjacent agricultural operations such as dust, smoke, noise, odors, fumes, insects, and application of chemical herbicides, insecticides and fertilizers. Further, the owner, operator and any successors and assigns of agricultural operations within 500 feet of the parcel for which development is proposed shall be held harmless by the owner of the property for which development is proposed provided the agricultural operation is performed in conformity with the operation of the management plan.*

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Should the areas of concern raised by the City to date not be effectively addressed, there could be negative financial impacts to the City that cannot be quantified at this time. For example, a development that creates but does not mitigate traffic impacts on a street intersection in the City, could result in costs to the City for intersection improvements.

Good planning mandates urbanized development occurs in a manner that takes into consideration impacts to local public facilities and services, and is included within the incorporated area of the city providing local governments services. An MOU has the potential to provide a path for ensuring that good land use planning occurs with regard to the development of the subject Bailard site, which will have revenue and expense implications for the City.

LEGAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Should the City Council authorize negotiations and they lead to a proposed MOU, the City Attorney's Office will assist with creation of the document form.

OPTIONS

1. Authorize initiation of MOU negotiations (staff recommendation)
2. Provide additional and/or different direction for negotiating terms
3. Decline to authorize initiating MOU negotiations.

PRINCIPAL PARTIES EXPECTED AT MEETING

John Polanskey, Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: 12/12/2020 Letter from Dave Durflinger
Attachment B: 1/21/2021 Letter from John Polanskey

Staff contact: Steve Goggia, Community Development Director
(805) 770-4414, steveg@ci.carpinteria.ca.us

Steve Goggia
Signature

Reviewed by: Dave Durflinger, City Manager
(805) 755-4400, daved@ci.carpinteria.ca.us

Signature

ATTACHMENT A

CITY of CARPINTERIA, CALIFORNIA

December 12, 2020

John Polanskey
815 W. Ocean Ave.
Lompoc, CA 93436
(transmitted via email to johnpolanskey@hasbarco.org)

Re: CUSD Property

Dear John,

I appreciate our recent conversations about the proposed HASBARCO Bailard housing project ("Project") and the opportunity to share my thoughts about moving forward with the Project, as currently conceived. This letter is in response to Mona's request that the City of Carpinteria ("City") provide written feedback about our concerns with the Project, as currently proposed, and what types of revisions would make it more palatable to the City. I hope that this information will result in a "reset" on both the process and the Project in order to allow for greater collaboration between City and County regarding development of the CUSD Bailard school site ("CUSD Property").

First, I would like to reiterate that the City Council back in April of 2019 expressed support for exploring multi-family residential at this site and I believe that support remains. The City has a strong history of supporting new--and protecting existing--residential development that is affordable by design and/or includes units with affordability restrictions. For example, the City has worked successfully with Peoples Self Help Housing Corporation ("PSHHC") on two collaborations that eliminated dangerous, substandard housing and built much needed, high quality, affordable rental housing within the City. Both the Dahlia Court and Casas de Las Flores projects involved early and productive collaboration between PSHHC and the City. The resulting projects were built consistent with all City zoning regulations, including density and building height. I believe these collaborations can be models for City and HASBARCO with regard to the CUSD Property.

I continue to believe the City will be supportive of a rental housing project at the CUSD Property, with the caveat the following issues are meaningfully addressed in any proposed development. I am also strongly in favor of sitting down to discuss a Memorandum of Understanding between the County and City, which could be used to set parameters for a collaborative and win-win process (and ultimately project) for our respective agencies and the community.

The following are the issues we've raised to date and would like to have follow-up conversations about:

1. Process and Timing. In early 2019, I made clear the City's expectation that the Project be prezoned, annexed and processed for permitting in the City. It's my understanding that the County has made a decision to establish multi-family zoning and process permits through the County's process based on a financial calculation that includes a determination of the number of units required and estimates of the cost for gaining entitlements. Other than being asked to provide information about its fees, the City was not engaged in the process of determining financial viability. If we had been, I believe that we may have been able to find an alternative to

the Project and process identified by HASBARCO to date. I would like to see a reset of the process to date and for the County to engage with the City on a collaborative basis in determining the necessary and desirable project and process for this important use/development.

2. RHNA Calculations. I have also asked for an opportunity to discuss how credit for the units built at this site could be allocated between City and County. It's my understanding that there is at least one example in the state where this was done. Because this Project clearly will help address housing demand needs in both City and County, it seems to me appropriate to talk about the process and details of this potential with regard to the Regional Housing Needs Assessment numbers.

3. City Services and Infrastructure. The location of the Project is such that residents, inherently, will be served by the City and use City infrastructure for access, recreation, etc. This is not only a reason why the Project should be annexed into the City but, should the Project be processed by the County, raises significant issues about how to effectively and appropriate mitigate the Project's development impacts on City infrastructure. I believe it is appropriate for the County and City together to plan for both how to address direct project impacts, e.g., impacts on Monte Vista Park and street intersections as well as contributions toward infrastructure needs via payment of Development Impact Fees.

4. Park Space. The Project site is directly adjacent Monte Vista Park, an intensely used neighborhood park. Early on, I expressed my belief that Project impacts would warrant consideration of expanding the size of the Monte Vista Park through dedication of a portion of the CUSD Property. I have since learned that my comments were interpreted to mean that I thought improvements to the existing park area would be sufficient. I still think an expansion of public park space needs to be considered as a part of the project design and development. I'm requesting early collaboration with our Parks and Planning staff on this issue.

5. Parking. I understand that at least one meeting was held where representatives of the Homeowners Association of one of the neighboring developments expressed concern with the potential for Project impacts on the already impacted public street parking in the area. I appreciated learning about options to improve street parking in the area being considered by the development team. I think that early engagement with our Public Works and Planning staff on this issue may yield some creative solutions beneficial to both the project and neighbors.

Once again, I appreciate the discussions we've had to date but think that real collaboration will require both a few steps back as well as an MOU or other agreement between the City and County to define both parties' roles and expectations. Doing this, I believe, will also afford us an opportunity to evaluate project and process alternatives that can balance both County and City needs.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments and I look forward to a follow-up conversation regarding next steps.

Yours,

FOR

Dave Durflinger,
City Manager

Cc: Mayor and City Councilmembers
Steve Goggia, Community Development
John Ilasin, Public Works
Matt Roberts, Parks, Recreation & Public Facilities

ATTACHMENT B

hacsb
Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara

P.O. Box 397 • Lompoc, CA 93438-0397
815 West Ocean Avenue • Lompoc, CA 93436-6526
(805) 736-3423 • FAX (805) 735-7672 • TDD (800) 545-1833 Ext. 594

January 21, 2021

Dear Dave,

Thank you for providing your thoughts and concerns. We appreciate the City's willingness to collaborate on this project's development. Our shared goal is to provide the Carpinteria Valley with much-needed rental housing that is designated as affordable by covenant or is designed to meet the needs of your local workforce. I appreciate our dialogue, beginning in 2019, to discuss providing housing, particularly affordable housing, at this site.

In the spirit of collaboration, we appreciated your willingness to participate in the joint meeting that was held on 11/19/20 with our development team, the County CEO and the First District Supervisor. During that meeting, Supervisor Williams and County CEO Miyasato joined our development team in a commitment to collaborate with the City of Carpinteria. While we cannot speak for the County, our understanding is that they are agreeable to discussing a Memorandum of Understanding.

In your letter dated December 12, 2020, several points were raised as issues for further discussion. We appreciate your candor and, to help facilitate discussion, we are providing our initial feedback on these issues. The responses below correlate to your list:

1. Process and Timing. During our discussions that began in 2019, you did express the City's strong desire to annex and process the entitlements for this project. You also mentioned that the City might be open to a development agreement, but that it would not include specificity on the number of housing units or other important aspects of the development. You may recall, there were several key factors we needed to consider in order to determine whether to process the application through the County or the City. Key factors included the significant difference in entitlement costs between the County and the City, available zoning in the County versus the City, entitlement processing delays resulting from annexing into the City before development as opposed to after the project is completed and the difference in planning staff capacity and timing of entitlement processing offered by the County versus the City. We discussed these and other factors that went into our decision to process through the County during a conversation you and I had on 9/8/20 and on a subsequent conversation you and your staff had with our development team on 9/23/20. Clearly, these factors are well beyond a simple financial calculation. That said, we welcome the City's input and collaboration throughout the entitlement process.

2. RHNA Calculations. As you recall, the concept of RHNA sharing was discussed during our joint meeting with the County on 11/19/20. Based on earlier conversations you and I had, I had already introduced this concept to the County. During our joint meeting, both the County CEO and First District Supervisor expressed that they're open to discussing this concept with the City. We will help to confirm if RHNA sharing is permissible and determine the process to accomplish such a goal. The rental housing we propose is clearly intended to help address housing demand needs in both the City and County, including the need expressed by your local businesses for housing for their employees.

3. City Services and Infrastructure. As part of the entitlement planning effort, we anticipate the drafting of an Environmental Impact Report, which will study the project's impacts. We also understand the need to mitigate material impacts. The project's location and proximity to the freeway will likely reduce transportation-related impacts to the City. We previously provided a report prepared by Associated Transportation Engineers that indicated no material level of service changes due to the project. Nonetheless, we are committed to studying and discussing any potential impacts.

4. Park Space. I had indeed interpreted your comments during our early meetings to mean improvements to the existing park area and not expanding the size of Monte Vista Park through dedication of a portion of the CUSD property. We are not prepared to make any park dedication from our project area. As part of our development plan, we have incorporated significant onsite amenities. These include a pool, club house, dog park, gardens, BBQ facilities, play areas and green space. It is our experience that our residents will predominantly use these facilities in lieu of the park. However, we also recognize that there might be some use and we are willing to participate in meaningful improvements to the existing park. Accordingly, we have engaged RRM to produce concept drawings based on our discussions and that of other City staff. We anticipate presenting these to the City in the coming weeks.

   It is our preference to extend the Bailard Avenue right-of-way and access our main entrance near the mid-point of our property (as has been illustrated in site plans previously provided). We believe an enhanced park entrance with monumentation and other improvements will complement both the park and our development. We may also be able to create additional parking opportunities for our neighbors and park-goers. In the event we are not able to mutually agree on a collaborative entry, we have other alternative design options that are not as desirable for all parties.

5. Parking. As currently designed, our project complies with both City and County parking requirements. The management of the affordable housing portion of the development, including parking, will be the conducted by the Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara. The management of the remaining portion of the development, including parking, will be performed by a wholly-owned affiliate of our partners, FPA Multifamily, to ensure residents are not exceeding their allowed parking privileges. Because of the excess amount of parking on our site, it may be possible for our project to assist in improving the current parking challenges. Additionally, an expansion of the Bailard right-of-way would also provide additional parking area for the community.

We understand that this is a complex development involving multiple agencies and a varying number of constituencies. It is our goal to collaborate with all stakeholders and merge their criteria as best as possible to develop a successful project. Helping to address the severe shortage of rental housing, both affordable and workforce, in the Carpinteria Valley is a goal we all share. Our commitment to housing as many people experiencing homelessness in the City as possible remains from our very first meeting. Your local businesses will benefit from additional rental housing opportunities for their employees and our residents are likely to patronize local businesses.

We look forward to continuing our dialog and providing our concept plans shortly. We hope this will provide an illustration of our desire to work with the City. In the meantime, if there are any questions please feel free to reach out to me or any member of our team.

Sincerely,

John Polanskey
Director of Housing Development
Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara

CC: Supervisor Das Williams
County CEO, Mona Miyasato
Bob Havlicek, HACSB
Ron Wu, FPA Multifamily
Tim Kihm, TK Consulting, Inc.
Brent Little, TK Consulting, Inc.

City of Carpinteria

COUNCIL AGENDA STAFF REPORT
April 12, 2021

ITEM FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

2020 Annual Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Report

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Action Item; **X** Non-Action Item

Accept the report to be made available for public review and kept on file with the City Clerk.

Sample Motion: I move to accept the 2020 Annual Integrated Pest Management Program (IPM) Report to be made available for public review and kept on file in the City Clerk's office.

BACKGROUND

On January 9, 2012, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 5355 thereby establishing an Integrated Pest Management Policy for the City of Carpinteria. The policy is intended to reduce the use of pesticides at City owned facilities including parks and streets while still maintaining safety and aesthetics. This effort requires year round management as well as the publication of an annual report that summarizes the City's pesticide use, employment of IPM practices and recommendations for the next year.

This is the 9th annual report to be presented.

The report has been prepared by City Staff, circulated to the IPM Committee, and is presented to the City Council for review, comments and acceptance.

DISCUSSION

The IPM committee did not meet in 2019. The Committee had an initial task to develop and recommend for adoption, the City's IPM policy. This was adopted in 2012. Since that time, the IPM policy protocols require the City to follow well established IPM practices in making horticultural care and pest control decisions as they relate to use of toxic

substances. Because of this, and the City's ability to use low toxicity materials in most instances, the work of the committee has been minimal in recent years and 2019 was no exception.

The need for pesticides in 2019 were relatively consistent with the previous year's needs. Drought conditions became severe in late 2018 improved rainfall in 2019. Weed management on sidewalks and in street right of ways required additional efforts to meet management goals.

The downtown street Tipuana Tipu trees were previously sprayed with an insecticidal soap to reduce high aphid populations. The aphids exuded a sticky excrement that caused an undesirable buildup on the sidewalks and parked cars below. The insecticidal soap treatment was effective and was not applied in 2019.

The population of gophers in the City parks and sport fields continues to be challenging. The City continued to use trapping as its only method to control gophers. Trapping has proven to be very effective but has considerable cost.

For other pest control issues encountered in 2019 such as ants, termites, rats and mice, sufficient control has been attained using green list materials when control was needed. Argentine Ants being one of the most resilient pests often requiring repeated treatments to control.

Use of a broadleaf herbicide and fertilizer was applied in turf areas, as other methods are not successful. The application was only to large turf fields used for sports. The objective is to improve the playing fields quality of play and to reduce player injuries. The outcome was successful.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The implementation of the IPM policy will have long term beneficial effects on the overall health of the City. IPM does not prohibit the use of pesticides, rather it requires that the least toxic method be considered before more toxic approaches are implemented. Public exposure to pesticides has always been minimized by following product labels and common sense practices; however, implementation of the IPM program can help to reduce exposure potential and encourage Carpinteria residents to enjoy their public parks and facilities without concern of being exposed to harmful substances.

The reduction in the use of pesticides can help in reducing storm water pollution and improve the biological health of our creeks and ocean.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

IPM practices have different costs than conventional methods of pest control. In some cases cost can be higher and in others costs can be lower. If practiced over time, IPM tactics should lower costs and simultaneously improve environmental conditions.

LEGAL

No Legal issues are presented as a part of this report.

OPTIONS

No options are presented as a part of this report.

ATTACHMENTS

2020 IPM Annual Report

Staff contact: Matthew Roberts, Parks and Recreation Director
(805) 684-5405 x449 Mattr@ci.Carpinteria.ca.us

Matthew Roberts
Signature

Reviewed by: Dave Durflinger, City Manager

Signature



Integrated Pest Management

2020 Annual Report

City of Carpinteria



Drywood termites are secretive insects that are difficult to detect. They live deep inside wood; and except during periods when they swarm or when repair work is being done on infested homes, they are seldom seen. Colonies are small (usually fewer than 1,000 individuals), can be widely dispersed, and take years to mature. The most common sighting of drywood termites is flying adults (called swarmers) that occur during daytime hours during summer and fall.*Neil D. Tsutsui; Andrew V. Suarez; David A. Holway; Ted J. Case*

Introduction

In 2020, the City continued to rely on IPM tactics to prevent excessive pest infestation in City landscapes, parks and buildings. Termites, ants, oak moth worms, gophers and weeds were the most challenging pests encountered this year.

All declared pesticide free zones were respected in 2020.

Background

The Carpinteria City Council established the Carpinteria City's IPM policy by adopting resolution No.5355 at its regular meeting of January 9, 2012. The policy establishes an IPM committee of up to nine members. The goal of IPM is to mitigate pest damage to City property while protecting human health, the environment and economic viability.

The City policy has ten basic tenants.

1. Establishes the goal of reducing or eliminating the use of toxic pesticides through the use of common-sense principals of IPM. Use of IPM tactics, such as mulching, hand or mechanical weeding and rodent trapping, will be the first line of defense.

2. Establishes the use of IPM methodology for selecting the appropriate pest intervention options.

3. Commits the City to establish pesticide free zones where no pesticides will be used unless an emergency arises. These areas will include park play structures and picnic areas.

4. References the use of IPM tactics from reputable mainstream sources; specifically the University of California at Davis, the California Invasive Plant Council and the California Department of Pesticide regulation.

5. Avoids whenever possible the contamination of buildings, soil, air, and water and protects people, animals and beneficial plants and insects from toxic exposures.

6. Establishes the requirement that all personnel involved in pest management at the City receive training and continuing education on the use of pesticides.

7. Requires cooperation and communication between City departments and City Contractors by setting standard operating procedures for the control of pests.

8. Established an IPM Advisory Committee (IPMAC) with up to nine members that includes representation from the Parks and Recreation Department, The Public Works Department, The Bluffs Advisory committee, and at least two at large community members that can make recommendations to the City Council on implementation and amendment of the IPM policy.

9. Established a public outreach and information program to help others in the community reduce the use of pesticides.

10. Establishes that effective public notification will be implemented when pesticides are used. The utilization of a pesticide Hazard and Exposure reduction (PHAER) Zone system is to be utilized to help accomplish the public notification objective. The PHAER Zone system also includes the creation of a color metric pesticide list potentially used by the City that groups pesticides into three groups with low (green) medium (yellow) and high (red) toxicity.

The IPM policy requires the preparation of an annual report to disclose the pest issues encountered and tactics used to combat the problem including pesticide use, if any, in City facilities. This report will be filed with the City Clerk for public inspection and presented to the City Council.

During 2020 the IPM committee was comprised of the following members:

- Will Carleton, Chair
- Patrick Crooks
- Russell Ruiz

The committee did not meet during the course of the calendar year, as there was nothing noted outside of normal IPM approved operations.

The City continued maintenance operations with the use of only green material pesticides in almost all areas. Ant control at the County Medical Clinic was an exception, as there is a low tolerance for ant infestation and the service center is managed by the County of Santa Barbara.

The materials used at the clinic include Esfenvalerate, Piperonyl butoxide and Prallethrin. They are commonly used in ultra-low volume sprays for outdoor mosquito control including many household insecticides such as RAID.

The decision to use pesticides there is made by the County Medical Clinic personnel and County Public Health Department.

No other pesticides were applied to any of the city's parks, picnic areas and playgrounds. These areas did not require much in the way of pest or weed abatement and no requests to use pesticides were made for these areas. [JD1]

Trapping practices continued at Viola Fields and El Carro in an effort to control the gopher populations. Gophers continue to cause severe damage to the playing fields.

2020 Weed and Invasive Plant Control

All other weed control efforts by City forces utilized mechanical mowing or mulching to accomplish the desired outcome.

Glyphosate

The use of glyphosate continues to be minimized or eliminated by City Staff. Also known by the brand name Roundup, glyphosate use is controversial due to high profile lawsuits awarding significant damages to plantiffs who used round up and later developed cancer.

While the lawsuits are troubling, the vast majority of research performed worldwide still concludes that use of glyphosate is safe. The U.S. Environamental Protection Agency published it latest review of Glyphosate in January of 2020. Their published summary of findings is presented below.

EPA has concluded its regulatory review of glyphosate—the most widely used herbicide in the United States. After a thorough review of the best available science, as required under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, EPA has concluded that there are no risks of concern to human health when glyphosate is used according to the label and that it is not a carcinogen.

EPA scientists performed an independent evaluation of available data for glyphosate and found:

- *No risks of concern to human health from current uses of glyphosate. Glyphosate products used according to label directions do not result in risks to children or adults.*

- *No indication that children are more sensitive to glyphosate. After evaluating numerous studies from a variety of sources, the Agency found no indication that children are more sensitive to glyphosate from* in utero *or post-natal exposure. As part of the human health risk assessment, the Agency evaluated all populations, including infants, children and women of child-bearing age, and found no risks of concern from ingesting food with glyphosate residues. EPA also found no risks of concern for children entering or playing on residential areas treated with glyphosate.*

- *No evidence that glyphosate causes cancer in humans. The Agency concluded that glyphosate is not likely to be carcinogenic to humans. EPA considered a significantly more extensive and relevant dataset than the International Agency on the Research for Cancer (IARC). EPA's database includes studies submitted to support registration of glyphosate and studies EPA identified in the open literature.*

  EPA considered a significantly more extensive and relevant dataset than the International Agency on the Research for Cancer (IARC). EPA's database includes studies submitted to support registration of glyphosate and studies EPA identified in the open literature. For instance, IARC only considered eight animal carcinogenicity studies while EPA used 15 acceptable carcinogenicity studies. EPA does not agree with IARC's conclusion that glyphosate is "probably carcinogenic to humans."

  EPA's cancer classification is consistent with other international expert panels and regulatory authorities, including the Canadian Pest Management Regulatory Agency, Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority, European Food Safety Authority, European Chemicals Agency, German Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority, and the Food Safety Commission of Japan and the Joint Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization (FAO/WHO) Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR).

For more information, read the Revised Glyphosate Issue Paper: Evaluation of Carcinogenic Potential.

- *No indication that glyphosate is an endocrine disruptor. Glyphosate has undergone Tier I screening under EPA's Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program. Based on all available information, EPA concluded, using a weight-of-evidence approach, that the existing data do not indicate that glyphosate has the potential to interact with the estrogen, androgen or thyroid signaling pathways. The screening program did not indicate the need for additional testing for glyphosate.*

Oak Moth Caterpillars





Trees in Memorail Park were sprayed with M-pede to treat for Oak Moth caterpillars.

The California oak moth (*Phryganidia californica*) is a native insect of coastal California. Oak month caterpillars voraciously feed upon the leaves of our native Coast Live Oak and also some deciduous trees. The tan brown adult moths are commonly seen as they hover around infested trees. They prolifically mate and lay eggs for the next generation of caterpillars. Only the caterpillars feed on oak leaves. Extreme oak worm outbreaks occur approximately every 8-10 years. In the most extreme years, such as the one we experienced in 2007-08, the infestation may lead to severe oak defoliation. During these outbreaks caterpillars are often seen suspended from silk strands, dropping to the ground, and congregating on park benches, drinking fountains, sidewalks or other surfaces.

M-Pede is an insecticide, miticide, and fungicide that provides contact control of various soft bodied insects, mites, and powdery mildew throughout their life cycles. A staple in organic pest control, this contact insecticidal soap is derived from potassium salts and is totally biodegradable and thought to be environmentally safe.

Aphids.

Ash Trees throughout the City were sprayed with Trilogy and M-pede to treat for Aphids. Aphids exude a sticky residue that was causing unpleasant staining and stickiness on sidewalks and other surfaces.

Trilogy is the brand name for a clarified hydrophobic extract of neem oil. Neem oil is a naturally occurring pesticide found in seeds from the neem tree. It has been used for hundreds of years to control pests and diseases. Components of neem oil can be found in many products today. These include toothpaste, cosmetics, soaps, and pet shampoos. Neem products do not necessarily provide absolute insect control. However, frequent applications can reduce pest populations dramatically by repelling them and inhibiting their larval development, growth, fertility, mating and egg laying, as well as deterring feeding

ANTS AND OTHER PESTS

At City Hall and the Veteran's Building Eco-via was applied for ant control. It contains thyme oil and rosemary oil. This next generation NOP compliant product is an EPA exempt, FIFRA25-b organic essential oil insecticide.

Products used at the Medical Clinic to control ants were Suspend Polyzone and Onslaught FastCap. Suspend Polyzone contains the active ingredient Deltamethrin. It is an insecticide belonging to the pyrethroid family. Pyrethroids are the man-made versions of pyrethrins, natural insecticides from chrysanthemum flowers. Onslaught FastCap made of Exponent brand synergist, Esfenvalerate, and Prallethrin, targets multiple insects and can be applied in a number of areas both indoor and outdoor, as well as food areas. The insecticides were chosen for low toxicity and the nature of the importance of a sanitary environment at the Medical Clinic.

The use of PT Wasp Freeze was used in El Carro Park to eliminate an in ground yellow jacket wasp nest. PT Wasp Freeze contains D-Trans Allethrin as the active ingredient. The allethrins are a group of related synthetic compounds used in insecticides. They are synthetic pyrethroids, a synthetic form of a chemical found naturally in the chrysanthemum flower. They were first synthesized in the United States in 1949.

Termite treatment was performed at the Community Pool using Termador H-E. The active ingredient is Fipronil. This chemical is commonly used for flea and tick protection in domestic pets. Fipronil is not volatile, so the likelihood of humans being exposed to this compound in the air is low and when injected into wood, exposure risk is also low.

2020 Rodent and Insect Control

RATS AND MICE

For the control of rats and mice, two products (Terad3 Rodenticide Bait and Contrac Blox (bromadiolone) were used around the Veteran's Building and City Hall.

Cholecalciferol is a single feeding rodent bait. Once the rodent eats a lethal dose, their blood calcium begins to rise to a level that is lethal to the rodent. Cholecalciferol, also known as vitamin D_3. It is a type of vitamin D which is made by the skin when exposed to sunlight; it is also found in some foods. It is also manufactured and sold as a dietary supplement.

Contrac All Weather Blox was also used on a limited basis. It is a rodenticide containing the single-feeding anticoagulant ingredient, Bromadiolone. Bromadiolone is a potent 2nd generation anticoagulant rodenticide and can only be purchased and used by pest control professionals in limited areas.

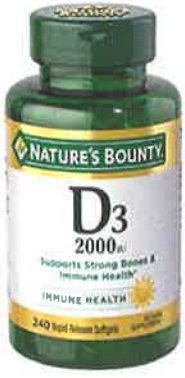
GOPHERS

Another area of constant effort is in the control of gophers. Gophers can pose a serious threat to turf areas, especially sports fields. Gopher holes in sports fields and parks pose a solemn risk of injury to athletes and park goers. Gophers continue to be a major concern at El Carro and Viola playing fields.

Gophers use their forepaws and incisor teeth to burrow and tunnel into the earth. Plant eaters by nature, they uproot and feed upon plants. Gophers are considered solitary rodents yet dozens can infest an open field if no control program is in place. Gopher mounds are often built in a line, indicative of a deeper tunnel system.



Pocket gophers invade parks, yards and gardens, feeding on many garden crops, ornamental plants, vines, shrubs, and trees. A single gopher can inflict considerable damage in a very short time. Gophers gnaw and damage plastic water lines and irrigation systems. Their tunnels may divert and carry off irrigation water, which leads to soil erosion and inefficient water use. Mounds on turf areas interfere with mowing equipment and



collapsing tunnels can create tripping and injury hazards. Sports fields suffer extensive damage when gopher infestations occur. It is unclear if plant stress from lack of winter rains has worsened the damage to sports field due to gophers. One theory postulates that irrigated turf areas are attractive to gophers as moist soils have more succulent root systems required for food. Non irrigated areas surrounding the sports fields may be unable to support gopher populations so the animals migrate to greener pastures.

The California Fish and Wildlife Code classifies pocket gophers as non-game mammals. This means that if a gopher is causing property damage you can control them at any time and in any legal manner.

The City continues to use a trapping service to help control gopher populations. This has been effective, but not ideal. Because trapping techniques require observing active gophers, field damage continues to occur, but currently, at acceptable levels. The cost for gopher control using trapping methods including the cost of traps is greater than previous methods used prior to the adoption of an IPM policy. Each month gopher trappings are performed at El Carro Park, Viola Fields, Franklin Creek Park, Heath Ranch Park, Memorial Park, and City Hall. In May 2020, gopher trappings were discontinued at all locations except Viola Fields. The annual cost for gopher trapping was tracking to a total of $9,216.

The City anticipates using carbon dioxide gas in 2021 to help with gopher control. Carbon dioxide (chemical formula CO_2) is a colorless gas with a density about 53% higher than that of dry air. Because of its higher density, it settles into gopher tunnels and displaces breathable air causing suffication. Carbon Dioxide, delivered with appropriate equipment, meets integrated pest management protocols and has been endorsed by various agencies as IPM compliant. Carbon dioxide can be found in most carbonated beverages.

In[JD2] addition to trapping, several years ago, owl boxes were installed at Monte Vista Park, the Bluffs Nature Preserve at Bob's Trail, El Carro Park and Carpinteria Garden Park in an effort to attract Barn Owls. A 1997-98 California study of barn owls' diet focused on what the birds were feeding their young during the eight-week period from hatching to fledging. The study showed that 42% of their diet was pocket gophers. One barn owl will eat an average of 155 gophers per year, or 53 pounds of gophers. Currently, the installed owl boxes remain empty.

Sports Field Management

The City owns and maintains two parks that have active sport fields. El Carro Park has a dedicated soccer field and two baseball fields that share a common outfield area. This outfield also can be used for soccer play. Similarly, Viola fields has two soccer fields with complimentary softball infields so that either soccer or softball games may be played

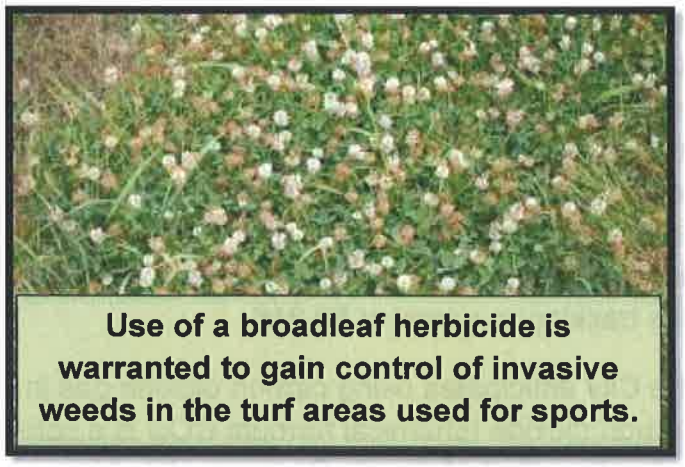
there. Both El Carro and Viola are home to youth sports leagues, including Little League and AYSO.

Prior to the adoption of an IPM policy, the City performed routine cultural care practices that included control of broadleaf weeds with the use of broadleaf herbicide and gophers by trapping and use of some chemical poisons. Broadleaf weeds include such plants as dandelion and clover. Broadleaf control has not been sufficient and Staff decided upon the use of modern broadleaf herbicide products to improve conditions and safety in 2019.

Broadleaf control

Sometimes broadleaf weeds can be controlled simply by altering the cultural practices to favor the grass plants rather than the weeds. The cultural controls may include raising or lowering the mowing height, changing the frequency of mowing, lengthening or shortening the period between irrigations, increasing the application of fertilizer and aeriation of the soil to ameliorate compaction.





Use of a broadleaf herbicide is warranted to gain control of invasive weeds in the turf areas used for sports.

Clover is the primary broadleaf that is highly established at the City's two sport field parks. A dense infestation of broadleaf weeds such as clover will out compete the desired Bermuda grass, but does not stand up to the rigors of sports play. As the turf weakens, the weeds will readily invade the open areas that remain.

Due to the continuing growth of non-turf invasive weeds in the sports fields, staff continues the recommendation of using broadleaf control herbicides to improve turf conditions. All applications will be made by licensed professionals using all appropriate measures to avoid unintended contamination of people, pets and or non-targeted plants. This method of turf weed control is being used by many other agencies to control weeds in sports fields.

A combination of proper cultural practices plus prudent use of chemical is sometimes necessary to control weeds effectively in turf.

Another sports field management issue that is problematic is when less effective herbicides are not available, is the encroachment of turf into the softball and baseball infields. Properly maintained ball diamonds are necessary to ensure player safety as well as fairness in the sport. Inconsistent infields and base paths not only cause the ball to bounce erratically, but may also trip up players. Turf that has encroached into the "skinned" area, must be removed.

Mechanical removal is the only alternative way to accomplish the elimination of turf that has encroached as green list herbicides are not effective in these instances. Costs to perform mechanical removal are higher but are very effective.

Mulching

Using mulch is a good park, garden and right of way maintenance practice. The benefits include:



- Reduces weed growth thereby reducing the need for herbicides or mowing.
- Holds in soil moisture and conserves water.
- Helps to keep the root zone temperatures at a beneficial level.
- Organic mulch such as wood chips adds nutrition as it breaks down.

The City continues to stockpile wood chip mulch at Carpinteria City Hall that is then used for park and right of way uses and is also made available to the public for free. The wood chip mulch is generated from city street and park tree maintenance work. The general guidelines for the free pick up and use is that the material is for private residential use and not for professional landscapers. Truckloads of wood chip mulch have been utilized in several city parks such as the Carpinteria Garden Park, Tar Pits Park, Heath Ranch Park and El Carro Park.

CARPINTERIA GARDEN PARK

The Carpinteria Garden Park is a great success after its Third year. Over one hundred households rent garden beds that mandate organic culture. Garden Coordinator, Alena Steen, works directly with the community and garden members to prevent pests before they occur by emphasizing soil and plant health as preventative care. For example, aphids can be washed off of plants with the spray of a garden hose.



In 2019 the Community Garden members began raising bees. Members planted public areas of the garden with bee friendly flowers and shrubs; constructed hives.

The Garden Park continues to generate its own compost which is used to amend garden beds, ensuring that rich soil provides plants with healthy defenses against insect pests. In addition, the cultivation of many "insectary" plants (plants especially attractive to beneficial insects) provides a robust ecosystem of insects that feed on common garden pests such as aphids, scale, and white flies. Bat boxes have also been installed at the garden in an effort to control invasive insects.

Beyond direct support for community gardeners, the Carpinteria Garden Park continues to host classes throughout the year on integrated pest management and related topics which are free and open to the public. These classes include information on organic pest management, building soil fertility for preventative care, and building pollinator and beneficial-insect gardens for biodiversity.

In addition, the Garden Park has expanded its outreach work with the local school system and People's Self-Help Housing (PSHH). Community garden members now maintain an organic vegetable garden at Carpinteria Middle School, host school garden tours for elementary and middle school students, work with Carpinteria High School's Agriculture Department, and host an after-school bi-weekly program for PSHH residents ages 6 to 12.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Use of manual methods to remove rodents and weeds continues to be the first line of defense.

2. With gophers, the challenge continues to be in keeping up with the population that can invade from all other adjacent properties. Outsourcing the trapping has

increased the number and frequency of trappings. CO2 treatment will be evaluated in 2021.

3. The sports fields that endure high levels of use are more difficult to manage as broadleaf weeds can out compete the grass and is less durable in high use. Cultural care practices to reduce weed infestation have been implemented but continue with marginal results.

4. Turf areas used for sports continue to degrade with weed infestations causing unsafe field conditions and poor quality of play. Use of a broadleaf control herbicide and fertilizer was applied in 2019 in an attempt to restore the fields to a healthy turf condition. No application was made in 2020, but this treatment will be considered in 2021.

City of Carpinteria

COUNCIL AGENDA STAFF REPORT
April 12, 2021

ITEM FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Authorization to enter into a Landscape Maintenance Services Contract

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Action Item; X Non-Action Item

Authorize the City Manager to execute a Landscape Maintenance Services Contract with Show Scapes, Inc.

Sample Motion: I move to authorize the City Manager to execute a Landscape Maintenance Services Contract with Show Scapes, Inc in an annual amount not to exceed of $222,620.

BACKGROUND

Over the past twenty-five years the City Park System and landscaped areas have grown significantly. The City has maintained these areas using a variety of contractors to meet each venue's unique requirements. The needs of each location are unique and vary from downtown street planters to the Carpinteria Bluffs Nature Preserve to Carpinteria City Hall. Specialized and well oriented maintenance staff are needed to properly care for the City's 132 acres of grounds.

In the City's 2021 Work Plan the City Council directed Staff to finalize the Request for Proposals (RFP) for City-wide landscape services, including specifications, park facility mapping and advertising for bids.

The week of January 19, initial contact was made with (14) Commercial Landscape Companies. Companies were found by a web-search and local referrals.
Seven companies responded and subsequently participated in the RFP process via submittal of proposal packets.

The week of February 8, a notice was published in the Coastal View News regarding the Request for Proposals. This publication resulted in no additional companies participating.

The specifications incorporated into the RFP reflect contemporary methods of landscape care now implemented by the City. These include Integrated Pest Management strategies and use of all electric landscape power tools. In addition, these specifications have site specific instructions where needed.

The RFP published by the City is attached for reference as Attachment "A".

The following steps were conducted to complete the contractor selection process:
A Pre- Bid Meeting was held on Thursday, February 18, 2021.
Proposal Packets deadline for submittal was Friday, March 5 at 5:00 pm.

Representatives from each of the (7) companies participated in a Pre-bid meeting and walk-through on Thursday, February 18. City Parks and Public Works staff met the representatives at Viola Fields and led them on a tour, including Carpinteria Bluffs, Carpinteria Creek Park, the new Cal Trans Planting, Santa Monica bike path, the Downtown Tee, Tomol Park, Seaside Park, Veterans Building and City Hall. During this 4-hour walking tour, a detailed description was given for the City of Carpinteria's vision, mission and expectations for the maintenance and improvements of all city- maintained property.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this agenda item is to consider authorizing the City Manager to enter into a Landscape Maintenance Services Contract on behalf of the City.

Staff has authored Park Maintenance Specifications that are comprehensive and more detailed than the City has previously used. The level of service at all City locations will be improved with these updated specifications. This should result in better landscape health, ambiance and risk reduction for the City. These specifications can be seen in Attachment "A".

City in-house crews have been providing some landscape maintenance service to bike paths, parking areas, and downtown T planters. By using a contractor for these areas, in-house Staff will be able to redirect their work product to improve service in parks, facilities and street maintenance.

The City received seven responses to the RFP that are thought to be complete. The results are shown in the table below. The responses were ranked on three criteria. The annualized price, the number of staff assigned, and the content of the response to the RFP.

Company Name	Home City	Monthly Price	Annual Price	# staff assigned	Materials	Gopher Control	Other Repairs/	Total
Bright View	Ventura	$ 20,158.33	$ 241,900.00	3.5	$ 12,940.00	$ 36,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 305,840.00
Venco Western	Oxnard	$ 16,770.00	$ 201,240.00	3.5	$ 12,940.00	$ 15,985.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 245,165.00
Oakridge Landscape	Camarillo	$ 21,125.00	$ 253,500.00	4.5	$ 12,940.00	$ -	$ 15,000.00	$ 281,440.00
Real Green	Carpinteria	$ 23,267.50	$ 279,210.00	3.5	$ 12,940.00	$ 36,000.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 343,150.00
Showscapes	Camarillo	$ 18,500.00	$ 222,000.00	4.5	$ 12,940.00	Included	$ 15,000.00	$ 249,940.00
Enhanced Landscapes	Ventura	$ 22,958.00	$ 275,496.00	3.2	$ 12,940.00	$ 5,400.00	$ 15,000.00	$ 308,836.00
Plowboy Landscapes	Ventura	$ 29,756.00	$ 357,072.00	4	$ 12,940.00	$ -	$ 15,000.00	$ 385,012.00

Staff has evaluated the seven responses in detail and has held an interview with the top three ranked respondents. Based upon this evaluation, Staff recommends Show Scapes, Inc. be selected as the City's landscape maintenance services contract.

Show Scapes, Inc. also included some additional services to initiate the contract including a 90 day park enhancement plan, tree risk reduction pruning and a performance guarantee at no additional charge to the City. Show Scapes, Inc. response to the RFP is included in this report as Attachment "B".

Staff has inquired into Show Scapes Inc. references. These references were positive. Show Scapes is currently providing landscape and arborist service to the Point Mugu Naval Base, Port Hueneme, Conejo Parks District , Conejo Valley Unified School District, Beverly Hills School District and Ojai School District.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The provision for maintenance of the City's Municipal Park system is a basic public service. The City's General Plan / Local Coastal Plan encourages the expansion and continued care for parks, open spaces and trails. For example:

Open Space, Recreation & Conservation Element Objective OSC-14: *Provide for adequate park and recreation facilities to meet the needs of the community and visitors.*

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Landscape services for all City facilities are funded from their respective programs. The table below shows current and projected costs for the next fiscal year.

Location	Budget 2020-21	Projected 2021-22	Comments
City Hall	$15,000	$8,640	
Community Pool	$5,400	$7,680	
Seaside Park	$3,300	$5,760	
Veterans Building	$2,100	$ 6,480	City portion = $2,100
All Open Space Parks	$13,000	$39,800	Added Rincon Preserve
All urban parks	$110,000	$97,860	
All Streets	$29,000	$35,000	
All Parking Lots	Inc.	$9,600	Minimum service now
Bicycle paths	Inc.	$11,800	Currently performed in-house
Totals	$177,800	$222,620	

The amounts shown in the current budget year reflect significantly reduced values due to budget reductions implemented due to the Covid-19 economic downturn.
Some increased costs are attributable to the increased size of the parks system and more comprehensive park maintenance specifications which, in part, will allow for in-house staff to be redirected to working on other maintenance priorities. Funding for the proposed action will be requested in the next and subsequent fiscal years' budget.

The sources of funds required for this contract are varied. These sources include the following:

Right of Way Assessment District	$ 29,000
Parks Maintenance Assessment District	$ 97,860
Measure X Fund	$ 57,200
Tideland Trust Fund	$ 10,000
Recreation Fund	$ 19,920
General Fund	$ 8,640
Total	$222,620

A provision in the draft contract puts the contractor on notice that the contract is subject to interruption should funding not be provided in this or future City Budgets.

The start date for this contract is proposed to be June 1, 2021 pending final discussions with the Contractor.

LEGAL

The City's Standard Agreement form, pre-approved by the City Attorney's Office will be used. The Proposed Contract is attached as Attachment "C".

OPTIONS

1. Accept the Staff's recommendation to authorize the City Manager to enter into a Landscape Services Contract on behalf of the City with Show Scapes, Inc.
2. Reject all bids and provide direction to Staff.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment "A" RFP for Parks and Landscape Maintenance Services
Attachment "B" Show Scapes, Inc. submittal
Attachment "C' Proposed Contract

Staff contact: Matthew Roberts, Parks and Recreation Director
(805) 684-5405 x449 Mattr@ci.Carpinteria.ca.us

Matthew Roberts
Signature

Reviewed by: Dave Durflinger, City Manager

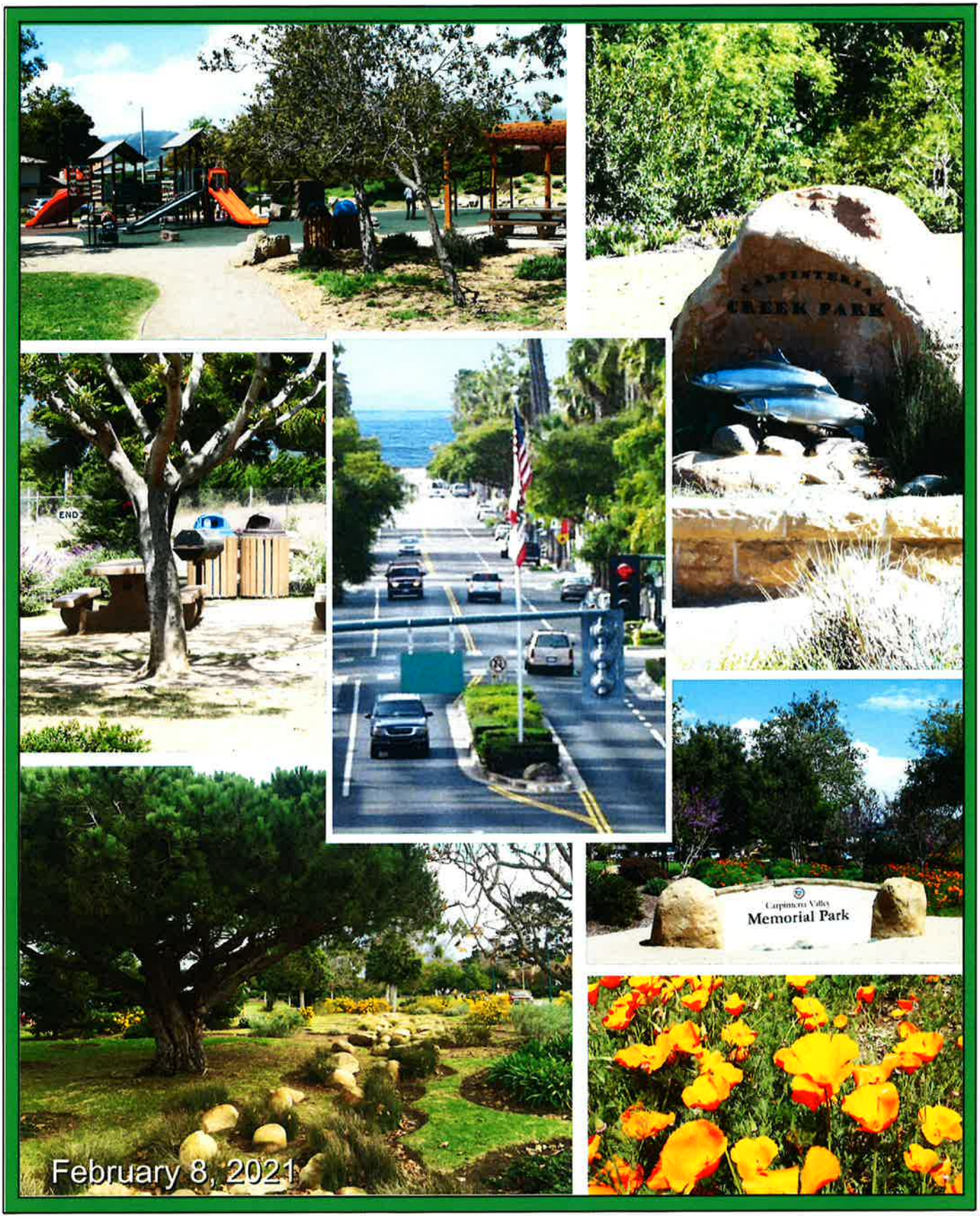
Signature

Attachment "A"

City of Carpinteria

Request for Proposals

Parks and Landscape Maintenance Services



CARPINTERIA LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

The purpose of Park and Landscape Maintenance is to deliver parks, and public facilities that are attractive, clean, accessible and provide positive experiences.

Success is measured by customer satisfaction, and quality stewardship that meets the values and needs of our citizens and visitors.

The following tasks shall be provided by the Contractor:

Basic Services:

Site inspection:

Inspect all park and trail areas under contract and report any noticeable deficiencies to City within 24 hours. Any deficiency causing a hazard shall cause the area to be closed or the equipment taken out of service immediately. Contractor has the authority to delineate and close a park area or remove dangerous equipment to protect public safety. Any such action must be reported to the City immediately. Any illegal camping shall be reported to the City immediately.

Graffiti Removal/Vandalism Repair. Amenities shall be kept free of graffiti and vandalism. Before removal, graffiti must be photographed and reported to the City in a timely manner. Locations where vandalism may cause a safety hazard shall be closed or taken out of service immediately. Any such action must be reported to the City immediately.

Inspection of area Lighting in Parks (buildings, landscape, pole, solar): Inspect and report any damage or outage to lights within Carpinteria parks or parkways at least monthly. Lights shall be checked during operating period. Report any outages to the City immediately. Graffiti and stickers on light poles shall be removed.

Amenities:

Litter Removal: Remove all noticeable litter and dispose of properly.

Park and Trail Trash Receptacles: Wash trash receptacle and liners monthly or when receptacle has a strong odor with biodegradable soap and water. If liner needs replacement, report it to the City. Maintain area around the trash receptacle clear of litter.

Picnic Table, Grill and Bench Maintenance: Picnic Tables, Grills and Benches shall be washed and kept clean. Debris, graffiti and litter shall be removed. Grill boxes shall be emptied weekly. Any hot embers must be completely extinguished before removal.

Drinking Fountains: Fountains shall be cleaned and sanitized weekly and their operation checked. Any malfunction shall be reported to the City within 24 hours. Plumbing maintenance is to be performed by City.

Sign Maintenance: Park identification, interpretive, traffic, and rules signs shall be inspected for proper fastening. Signs shall be kept clean, legible, visible, and free of any protrusions, graffiti, stickers or obscuring vegetation. Immediately report any repairs needed in writing to the City.

Structure Maintenance: Fences, gates and park structures shall be checked to be operational and attractive. Fabric, posts, post tops and rails are securely fastened, free of holes, gaps, sharp edges and rust. Report and deficiencies to the City within 24 hours.

Playground Maintenance: On locations with a Playground and a Fall Zone, the Fall Zone Material shall be maintained so it is not compacted and at a consistent level. No weeds or grass intrusion shall be allowed to establish within the fall zone area. Any litter or foreign debris, sticks, and twigs shall be removed from the fall area weekly. Any graffiti shall be removed from the playground equipment when discovered. Playground equipment shall be washed with biodegradable soap and water monthly or more frequently if needed. Methods include use of brushes. Any equipment failure or breakage shall be reported in writing to the City immediately. Any equipment breakage causing a dangerous condition shall cause the Contractor to close the area or have the equipment taken out of service immediately. Wood chips in use area should be replenished annually to top of curb. Chips will be provided by City.

Pest Control and Weed Control:

The City adheres to a written IPM plan. Early detection and action are of primary importance to implementation.

Contractor will first use least toxic methods to control and manage weeds. The objective is to remove weeds, by hand, by implement or by string trimmer before becoming an infestation and before going to seed. Mulching any bare soil is also a preferred management tool. Contractor will aim to keep turf at less than 10% weed content, planter beds 95-99.9% weed free and all hardscape areas (including baseball infields) weed free. Edges and fence lines will be kept weed free. Trails and pathways shall be kept weed free.

Gopher/ burrowing pests. Contractor must keep destructive animals under control. Gophers, moles, rats and mice shall be controlled using traps. Soil disturbances such as mounds and holes shall be leveled and filled. Report any problematic feral animal activity to the City in a timely manner. Traps are the only method allowed unless written authorization from the City is provided.

Use of Pesticides and Herbicides: Weed infestation, insect infestation or disease will be reported immediately, along with recommended action. Herbicides, insecticides or other regulated chemicals will be permitted to be used only with written authorization of the City. Contractor will continually inspect, report, advise and, upon approval, treat for issues.

Hardscape:

Hardscape Maintenance (park roads, parking lots, sidewalks, patios, paved trails). Surfaces shall be maintained free of glass, litter, debris, and slip or trip hazards. Report any deficiencies to the City within 24 hours. Walkway/Trail Sweeping/Cleaning. Walkways shall be clear of litter, debris, leaf litter, and slip or trip hazards.

Planted Areas:

Many City landscaped areas are planted with California native shrubs, grasses and plants. Pruning and maintenance of these will be to standards according to species. Beds will be kept in an attractive and managed, yet natural manner. Shrubs will be pruned for the health and vigor of the plant. Shrubs shall be kept healthy and thriving. Individual plants shall be free of dead limbs. When pruning is specified, crossing, rubbing and crowded branches should be reduced or eliminated. Shrubs will be pruned for clearance from walkways, amenities, signs and lighting. Shrubs will be lightly deadheaded when appropriate. (City will provide a document with pruning specifications by species) Planting beds shall be mulched to prevent weeds and conserve water. (City will provide mulch material to be picked up at City Hall).

Street Planters, Sidewalk Planters and Median Strips:

Street planters, sidewalk planters and median strips maintenance includes removing dead plant material, trash, replacing plants, maintaining irrigation, use of soil amendments and seasonal plantings of annual flowers. City will provide soil amendments and annual flowers for use in these areas. Contractor shall provide labor.

Trees:

Trees under 12 feet tall: Contractor will keep trees free of dead or broken limbs shall be kept healthy and thriving. Limbs below 8' will be correctly pruned to International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) standards if they create a hazard or for clearance. When pruning is specified, crossing, rubbing and crowded branches should be reduced or eliminated. Lower sucker or water sprouts will be kept pruned/ removed. Stakes on young trees will be check regularly and stakes shall be removed, following ISA standards, after one year.

Trees over 12 feet tall. Contractor will correctly prune limbs below 8' to ISA standards if they create a hazard or for clearance. Lower sucker or water sprouts will be kept pruned/ removed.

Trees and shrub beds shall be mulched to prevent weeds and conserve water. Trees with less than a 4-inch caliper will be mulched in a minimum of 2-feet radius from the trunk. Trees with greater than a 4-inch caliper will be mulched in a 2 to 4-foot radius of trunk. Mulch shall not to be placed immediately against the trunk of trees. Mulch shall be applied no less than 3 inches deep. Mulch materials will be supplied by the City to be picked up at City Hall.

Any insect or disease infestations observed shall be reported to the City with 24 hours. Any hazards or broken limbs shall be reported immediately.

Turf Maintenance:

Turf areas shall be maintained healthy and thriving.

Turf height (recreational fields) will be mowed to 3 inches in all turf areas each mowing.

Sports fields will be mowed to1½ inches when required for sports play as determined by the City.

All grass clipping may be mulched into the turf.

Mower and cutting blades shall be kept sharp to avoid tearing grass blades or damaging plants.

Walkways, driveways, and other hardscape areas are free of grass clippings after mowing

Baseball infields shall be kept free of grass or weeds. Infields will be kept level, smooth and free of holes, depressions or ruts. The transition from earthen infield to grass outfield shall be kept level and free of uneven ground to ensure quality and safety of play.

Turf edges will be kept trimmed, neat and weed free.

Included in turf maintenance:

Clover and broad leaf control shall be included in the contract price for sports fields (Viola Fields and El Carro Park).

Fertilization: Apply up to three pounds of nitrogen per 1000 square feet annually. Applications will be based on turf needs for health and to minimize competition from turf weeds. Applications are normally one pound per 1000 square feet per application. Higher rates can be used when using high-grade slow release nitrogen products. Follow manufacturer instructions and safety protocols at all times. City will provide the Fertilizer material at City Hall.

Aeration: Aeration shall be routinely performed on all turf areas twice each year using hollow tine aerator to promote increased porosity in the soil to increase oxygen, water,

and nutrient uptake in turf areas. Aeration shall consist of no less than two passes with penetration being at least three or more inches in depth.

Overseeding: Areas with noticeable bare spots in a contiguous area shall be over-seeded with the appropriate seed mix for consistency and sustainability. Over-seeding materials shall be provided by the Contractor.

Topdressing: When requested by the City, Contractor will top-dress the turf areas up to once per year. Topdressing material is to be provided by the City.

Trails and Pathways:

Designated trails with natural vegetation will be maintained to have a have a one to two-foot (where space is available) recovery zone (shoulder) on both sides of the trail mowed or trimmed to 4" or less. All over-arching branches or shrubs will be kept pruned for no less than 8 foot high clearance. Holes in the trail shall be filled with compatible material. City will provide the Decomposed Granite at City Hall. Trails and Pathways will be kept weed-free. Trails and Pathways shall be kept clear of litter, debris and slip or trip hazards.

Irrigation:

Summary irrigation audit with recommended repairs required on each site within 90 days of commencing new contract work.

Irrigation systems shall be observed monthly, in operation, to ensure complete and efficient coverage, that there are no water line or sprinkler breaks or other malfunctions including valves, controllers and back flow preventors.

Irrigation systems and all irrigated areas (turf, planter beds, trees) shall be observed weekly for dry spots, underwatered or overwatered plants, obvious breaks, leaks or runoff. Sprinklers will be adjusted and controllers programmed to avoid runoff or ponding that would be detrimental to plant health, public health (mosquito abatement), conservation efforts, or the enjoyment of the public. Water conservation best management practices shall be observed. Controllers will be programmed to run between 9:00 pm and 6:00 am.

All repairs under $200 shall be completed immediately. Parts and labor will be billed according to preset pricing.

All repairs over $200 will require approval from the City. Approval requires a proposal detailing all parts and labor costs and shall be submitted in a timely manner.

Standards:

Maintenance Worker Dress Code: When actively engaged in maintenance activities workers shall wear appropriate clothing including all PPE. Clothing shall be in good

condition. Workers shall wear a shirt with the words "LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE" in 1.5" tall letters on the back and the contractor's business name and phone number on the front. Other wording may be approved by the City at the City's sole discretion. No product advertising or logos should appear on workers clothing.

Vehicles will be clean, safe and in good operating order.

Power Equipment: All outdoor power equipment must be kept in good condition, operated within state and local standards, and equipped with OEM mufflers. String trimmers, chainsaws, blowers and hedge trimmers will be electric/ battery powered when possible.

Staffing:

Contractor will provide a list of all company personnel involved in providing service to the City including the Company owner(s), management, supervisorial and field labor. This list shall be updated as necessary. List shall include personnel contact information including phone numbers and email addresses. List shall include descriptions of the qualifications and roles of staff. Crew size present at each site shall never be less than two personnel.

Contractor shall certify that each of Contractor's employees **who renders services under this Contract has NOT been convicted of a serious or violent felony as defined in Sections 1192.7 and 667.5 of the California Penal Code and substantially similar felonies in other jurisdictions, unless approved by the City, in its sole discretion, in writing. Contractor shall certify that it complies with all applicable employment federal, state, and local employment laws and regulations.**

Work Schedule:

Contractor shall furnish in advance, a quarterly Work Plan that shall include staffing and supervision of each site, schedule, and the estimated hours needed to maintain each area. Work Plan shall include a monthly calendar indicating staffing and work strategies throughout all seasons of the year.

Contractor shall furnish a description of account supervisor's role and responsibility in delivery of contract services. Contractor shall furnish descriptions of the qualifications and roles of staff.

Green waste disposal:

Green waste may be brought to the City Hall for disposal at no cost to the contractor.

Reports:

Contractor will furnish weekly summary reports for each site, with workhours, tasks completed and observational notes.

Contractor will prepare a monthly report detailing:

1. Work completed including fertilization or treatments.
2. Irrigation issues, repairs and controller adjustments.
3. Site safety issues and follow through.
4. Pest or weed issues and follow through.
5. Outstanding proposals.
6. Enhancement suggestions (i.e. replanting or turf management).

Contractor will join a quarterly walk through of each site (rotational monthly; i.e. eight sites per month) for site inspections with City staff.

Each site is unique and requires varying levels of service. While the Park Maintenance Standards provide general instructions on the level of service required. The following information is site specific.

Urban Parks

Carpinteria Community Garden

The community garden is staffed with a coordinator that handles inspection and plant health matters. No routine monthly service is required for this park. The City may request assistance from the Service Provider occasionally on a time and materials basis.

Carpinteria Creek Park

This neighborhood park requires Basic Service. This park has a playground with wood chips that require annual replenishment. A stainless steel fish sculpture is a center piece of the park. The planter there should be kept highly presentable with vegetation maintained and trimmed artfully to present the sculpture well. Notably, the park has three interpretive signs, picnic sites, decomposed granite trails and extensive native plantings.

El Carro Park

This sports field requires basic service with particular attention to turf care for sports fields. The park has play structures and swings. Three bar-b-cues, picnic tables, drinking fountains, and currently programmed hours for off leash dogs. The park has two parking lots.

Franklin Creek Park

This park requires basic service. Oak trees should be formative pruned on a quarterly basis to ensure proper park tree shape and health. In addition, spreading of up to 100 cu.yds. of City of supplied wood chips in the park's non-turf areas shall be done annually. Notably, the park has a swing set with a wood chip fall zone, picnic tables, DG trail and benches.

Heath Ranch Park

This park requires basic service. In addition, spreading of up to 100 cu. yds. of City supplied wood chips in the park's grove of trees shall be done annually. The park has one drinking fountain. The park has large trees that may drop branches requiring removal. The park also has a historical structure that is fenced in to protect it from weather and vandalism, a drinking fountain, benches and picnic tables.

Memorial Marker Park (La Concha Park)

This park requires basic service. The city may add park amenities to this location in the near future.

Memorial Park

This park requires basic service. The play area has a rubberized use area. The rubberized play surface is to be inspected monthly. In addition, spreading of up to 100 cu. yds. of City supplied wood chips in the park's non-turf areas shall be done annually. The park has one drinking fountain, three bar-b-ques, benches and picnic tables. The two memorial markers require particular attention to be exceptional and presentable. Planter areas are to be allowed to grow native wildflowers (mostly California Poppies) and the western redbud trees are to be appropriately pruned when dormant to optimize form and spring flowering.

Mills Corner

This park requires basic service. The area has a pergola that requires pruning. The acknowledgment marker and planter should be kept in highly presentable form.

Monte Vista Park

This park requires basic service. In addition, spreading of up to 100 cu. yds. of City supplied wood chips in the park's grove of trees shall be done once annually, the restroom trellis must be kept pruned for safety and aesthetics. The park has one drinking fountain, picnic tables, bar-b-cues, play structures, and wood chip fall area. The park has a lighted parking area.

Tomol Interpretive Play Area and Trail

This park requires basic service. In addition, spreading of up to 100 cu. yds. of City supplied wood chips in the park's plantings shall be done once annually, playground wood chips must be topped off annually with City supplied certified wood chips. The play area also has a rubberized use area. The rubberized play surface should be inspected monthly for defects. The park has one drinking fountain requiring cleaning weekly. Solar lights and interpretive signage are to be wiped down monthly to keep free of dust and spider webs. Vegetation near solar panels is to be pruned back to optimize sun exposure. This park is owned by the State of California and the City maintains it under an agreement with California Parks and Recreation. The State has retained all law enforcement authority for the park. Report any criminal activity to the City and the State.

Viola Fields

This sports field with two softball infields. An asphalt parking area has planters. This area requires basic service with particular attention to turf care for sports fields. Irrigation efficiency is critical for this thirsty turf area. Infields require specific care as defined. The park has drinking fountains, benches, and signage. This park has a parking area.

Open Space Parks / Natural Areas

Carpinteria Bluffs Nature Preserve

This Nature Preserve has improved trails, trash cans, earthen parking lot, trash cans, signage and low fencing. Routine maintenance here requires particular attention to keeping vegetation from impeding trails and repairing holes in trails caused by storm water rutting or burrowing animals. The site has a history of illicit camping. All such activity observed shall be reported to the City immediately.

Rincon Bluffs Nature Preserve

This Nature Preserve has no improvements at this time. The City may request assistance from the Service Provider occasionally on a time and materials basis. No routine monthly service is required for this park.

Lagunitas Park

This park land has improvements including an improved trail, but is mostly unimproved. Trail safety inspection and vegetation maintenance is required for the improved trail. Routine maintenance here requires particular attention to keeping vegetation from impeding trails and repairing holes in trails caused by storm water rutting or burrowing animals. The City may request assistance from the Service Provider occasionally on a time and materials basis for additional work.

Carpinteria Salt Marsh Park

This Nature Preserve has improved trails, trash cans, interpretive signs, benches, trash cans, signage and low fencing. Routine maintenance in this park includes Basic Service with particular attention to keeping vegetation from impeding trails and repairing holes in trails caused by storm water rutting or burrowing animals. The interpretive signs are to be cleaned monthly. Undesirable or invasive weeds are to be removed in areas near park access features and trails. There is no active irrigation system. The park has one drinking fountain requiring cleaning weekly.

Tar Pits Park

This Nature Park has earthen trails, an entrance sign, and coastal access. The park has natural tar seeps and culturally significant native plants. Routine maintenance in this park includes Basic

Service with installation of 100 cu. yds annually of wood chips provided by the City at City Hall to maintain a wood chip surface on main trails. Contractor shall removal of any eucalyptus saplings that sprout before reaching 2" caliper truck. Additional services for this park includes removal of any caster bean or fennel plants that emerge. Removal must be before the invasive plants go to seed.

Bike and Multiuse Trails

Carpinteria Creek Bike Path

This area has a paved bike path that connects Via real Avenue with Carpinteria Avenue and passes under the freeway. The area is prone to illicit camping, litter and graffiti problems. Bike path lighting and clear path of travel maintenance is primary here. The area is newly landscaped and plant establishment is ongoing.

Franklin Creek Bike Path

This bike path connects Sterling Avenue to Foothill Road. Bike path lighting and clear path of travel maintenance is primary here.

Santa Monica Bike Path

This bike path connects Via Real to El Carro lane. Clear path of travel maintenance is primary here.

Tar Pits Park to Harbor Seal Rookery

This bike path runs behind the pier parking lot and crosses Dump Road. This decomposed granite paved trail requires routine maintenance with particular attention to keeping vegetation from impeding trails and repairing holes in trails caused by storm water rutting or burrowing animals. Bicycle traffic signage must be maintained free of graffiti including stickers. Trash can on dump road requires routine cleaning.

Street Planters

All street planters and landscaped areas listed in this section shall receive basic service. For street planters on Linden Avenue (500 thru 900 block) and for those on Carpinteria Avenue (4800 thru 5300 block) Contractor will install annual flowers as directed. Live plants will be provided to Contractor by City.

Public Facilities

Carpinteria City Hall

This public facility requires basic service. Plant care should be done to eliminate any dead leaves from palms under 12 feet high. Maintenance includes interior courtyard. City may require Contractor to pick up mulch for spreading at other City sites from this site.

Carpinteria Community Pool

This park requires basic service. Plant care should be done to eliminate any dead leaves from palms under 12 feet high and dead leaves from the existing agave plants. Landscape maintenance includes the 120 foot long planter along the pool's parking lot. Turf area here must be kept to 99% coverage to prevent mud tracking to deck and pool. This site has a parking area.

Carpinteria Veteran's Building

This public facility requires basic service. Plant care should be done to eliminate any dead leaves from palms under 12 feet high. Landscape lighting requires inspection for operation. Maintenance includes all interior courtyards. Library monument sign requires monthly cleaning.

Seaside Park

This public facility requires basic service. Decorative water fountain shall be kept filled with water. Landscape lighting requires inspection for operation. Grapes on vines must be removed before ripe to prevent concrete staining and tracking into building. Native bent grass at this site requires specific care. This site has a concession to a third party for a produce cart. The City also rents a building here to a nonprofit organization to run a used book store. This site has a parking area.

Unimproved Areas

City Lot No.4

This park land has no improvements at this time. The City may request assistance from the Service Provider occasionally on a time and materials basis. No routine monthly service is required for this park. City may require Contractor to pick up mulch for spreading at other City sites from this site.

Farmer Parcel

This park land has no improvements at this time. The City may request assistance from the Service Provider occasionally on a time and materials basis. No routine monthly service is required for this park.

Parking Lots

All City parking lots are to receive basic service.

Parking Lots Nos. 1,2, 3 and Wullbrandt Way

City of Carpinteria
Parks and Landscape Maintenance
Bid Sheet

		Acres	Sq Ft.	Turf Area	Monthly Service Cost
Urban Parks					
Carpinteria Community Garden		0.6	26,136		
Carpinteria Creek Park		1.03	44,867	11,720	
El Carro Park		9.75	424,710	278,550	
Franklin Creek Park		0.95	41,382		
Heath Ranch Park		2.4	104,544	72,710	
Historical Marker Park		0.05	2,178		
Memorial Park		2.1	91,476	73,950	
Mills Corner		0.06	2,614		
Monte Vista Park		3.66	159,430	101,800	
Tomol Interpretive Play Area and Trail		2.2	95,832	1,411	
Viola Fields		6	261,360	226,360	
Open Space Parks / Natural Areas					
Carpinteria Bluffs Preserve		39	1,698,840		
Lagunitas Park		2.56	111,514		
Rincon Bluffs Preserve		21.65	943,074		
Salt Marsh Nature Park		8.6	374,616		
Tar Pits Park		9	392,040		
Bike / Multiuse Trails					
Carpinteria Creek Bike Path		3	130,680		
Franklin Creek Bike Path		0.5	21,780		
Santa Monica Bike Path		1	43,560		
Tar Pits Park to Harbor Seal Rookery		0.85	37,026		
Street Planters / Landscaped ROW					
Carpinteria Avenue	east bound	0.10	4,214		
Carpinteria Avenue	west bound	0.52	22,707		
Casitas Pass Road	center median	0.06	2,460		
Linden Avenue	south bound	0.03	1,400		
Linden Avenue	north bound	0.02	782		
Linden Avenue	center median	0.02	880		
Linden Avenue	Seal Fountain Plaza	0.00	115		
Linden Avenue	North of Carpinteria Avenue	3.91	170,250		
Public Facilities					
Carpinteria City Hall		4.65	202,554		
Carpinteria Community Pool		0.85	37,026		
Seaside Park		0.45	19,602		
Veteran's Hall		0.7	30,492		
Unimproved Areas					
City Lot #4		1.4	60,984		
Farmer Parcel		1.54	67,082		
Parking Lots					
Parking Lot No. 1		1	43,560		
Parking Lot No. 2		0.45	19,602		
Parking Lot No. 3		1.4	60,984		
Wullbrandt Way Parking		0.15	6,534		
Total Turf Area			17.60	766,501	
Total Parkland Acreage		132.20583			
TOTAL MONTHLY SERVICE COST					

Additional Services

Line Item Costs Includes Labor and Materials

Cost for Clover / Broadleaf Control in turf	per sq. ft	
Cost for Top Dressing (material provided by City)	per sq. ft	
Cost for aeration 3" deep Hollow tyne method	per sq. ft	
Sprinkler Nozzle Replacement	each	
Rotor Popup Repair/ Replacement	each	
Lateral Line Repair	each	
Valve Repair/ Replacement	each	
Valve Solenoid Replacement	each	
Valve Diaphragm Replacement	each	
Main Line Repair	each	
Install flat of annual flowers in planters	each	

Site Exhibits



Carpinteria Community Garden 0.60 Acres



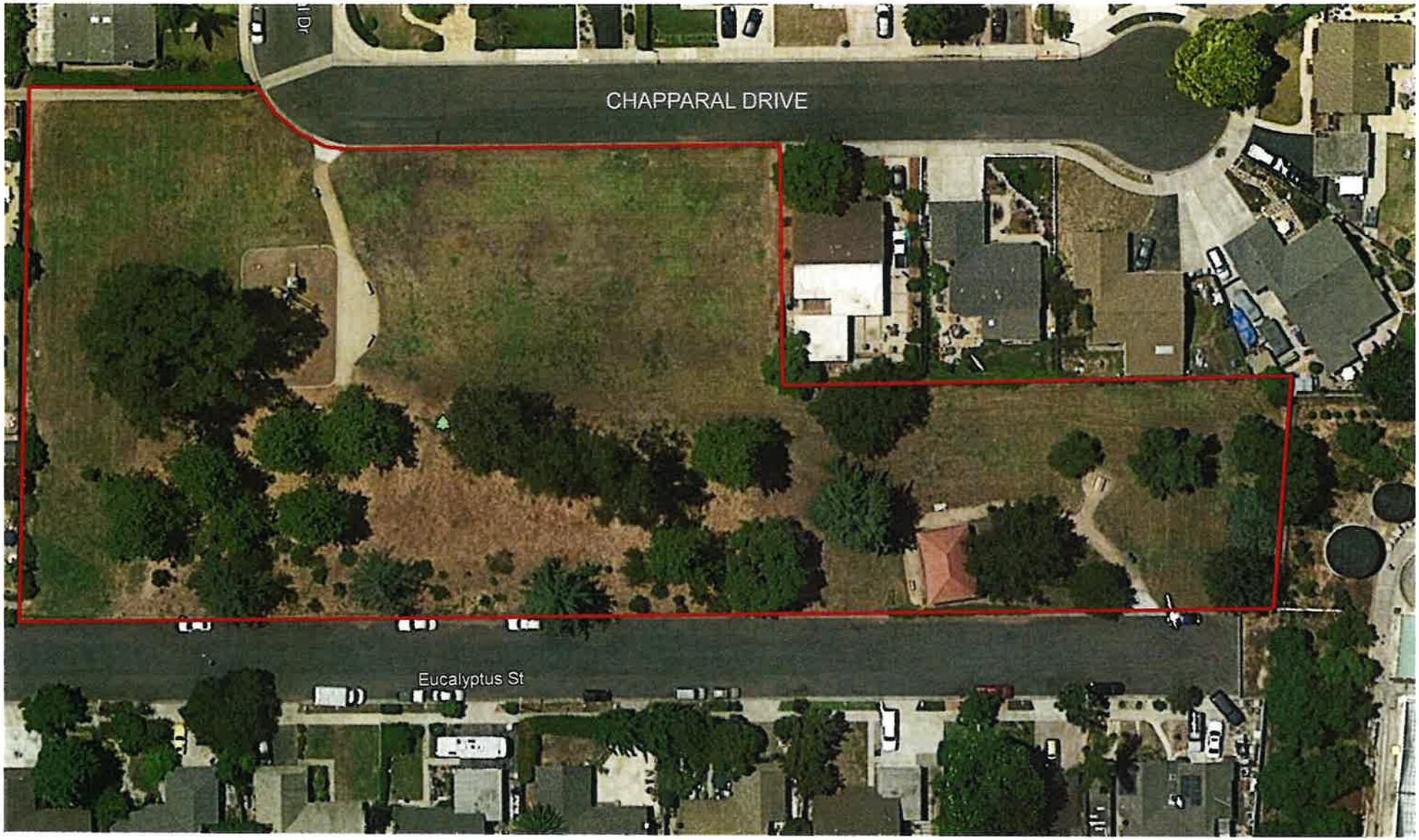
Carpinteria Creek Park 1.03 Acres



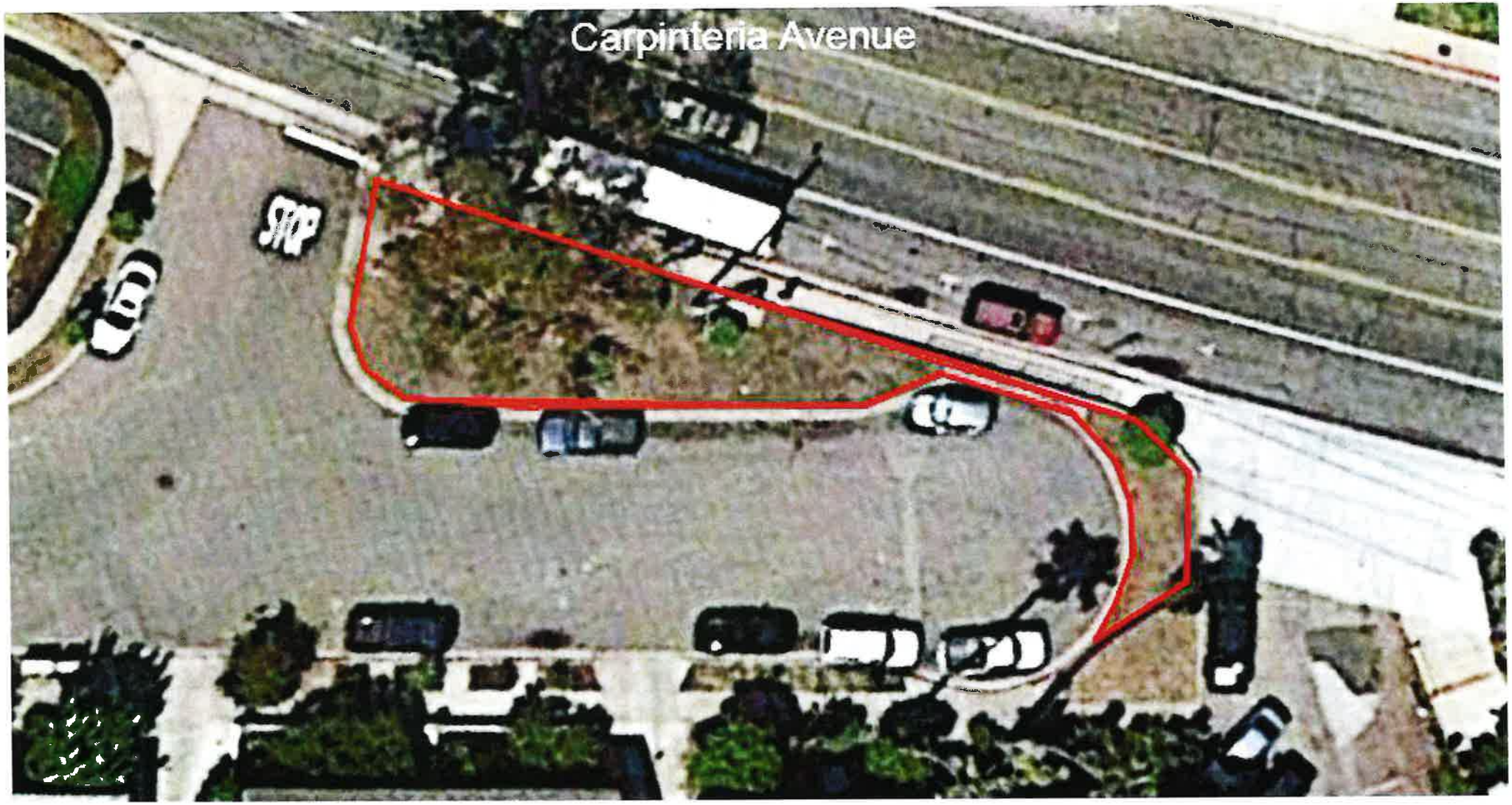
El Carro Park Approximately 9.75 Acres



Franklin Creek Park Approximately 0.95 Acres



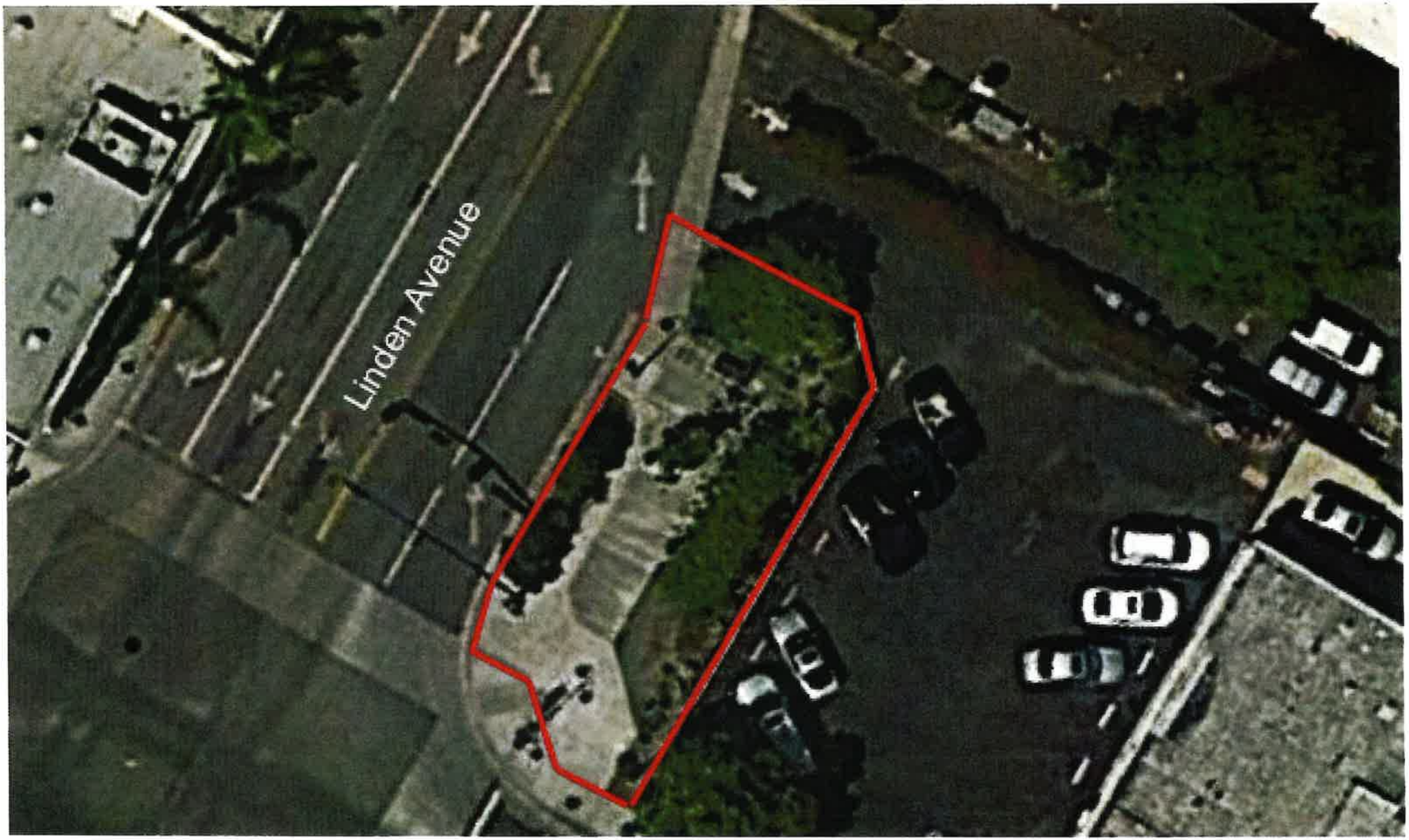
Heath Ranch Park 2.4 Acres



Historical Marker Park 0.05 Acres



Memorial Park 2.10 Acres



Mills Corner .06 Acres



Monte Vista Park 3.66 Acres



Tomol Interpretive Play Area and the Palm to Linden Trail Approximately 2.2 acres

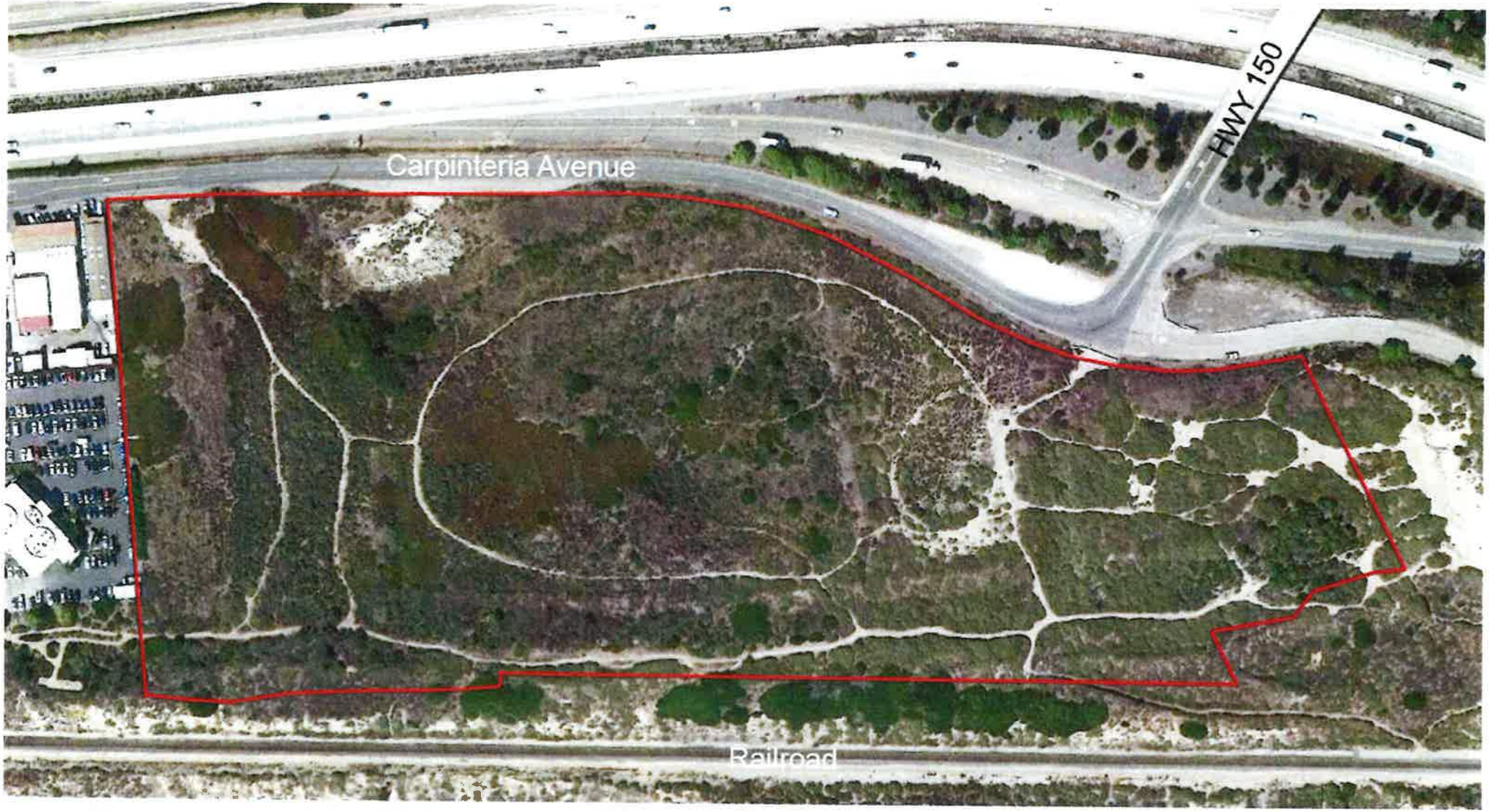


Carpinteria Bluffs Nature Preserve 39 acres and Viola Fields 6 Acres



Lagunitas Park

2.56 Acres



Carpinteria Rincon Bluffs Preserve 21.65 Acres



Carpinteria Salt Marsh Nature Park 8.6 Acres



Tar Pits Park Approximately 9 acres



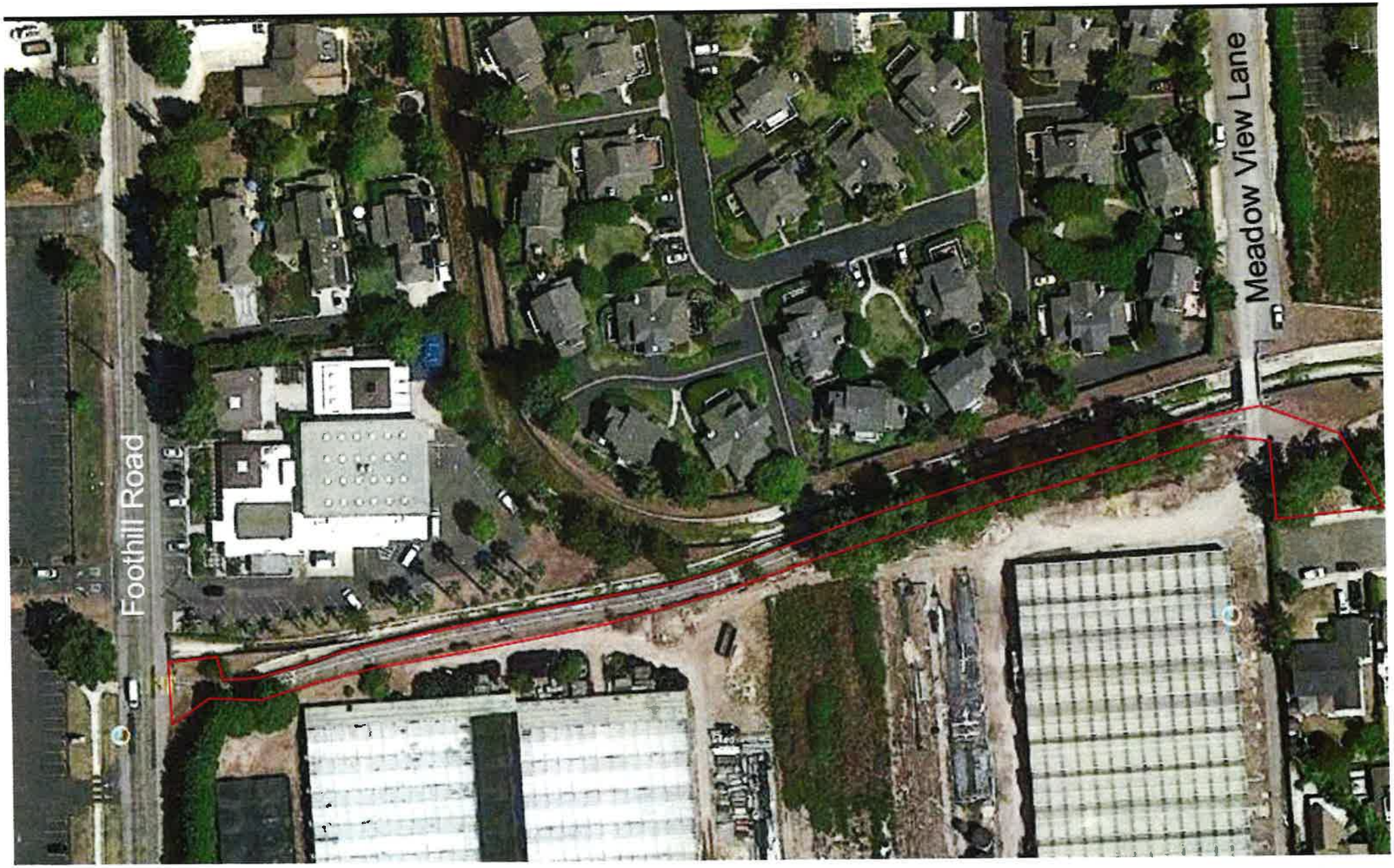
Linden Avenue and Ogan Road Interchange

3.9 Acres

Approximate location shown Subject to field conditions post construction



CARPINTERIA CREEK BIKE PATH AND SURROUNDING LANDSCAPING
APPROXIMATELY 3 ACRES



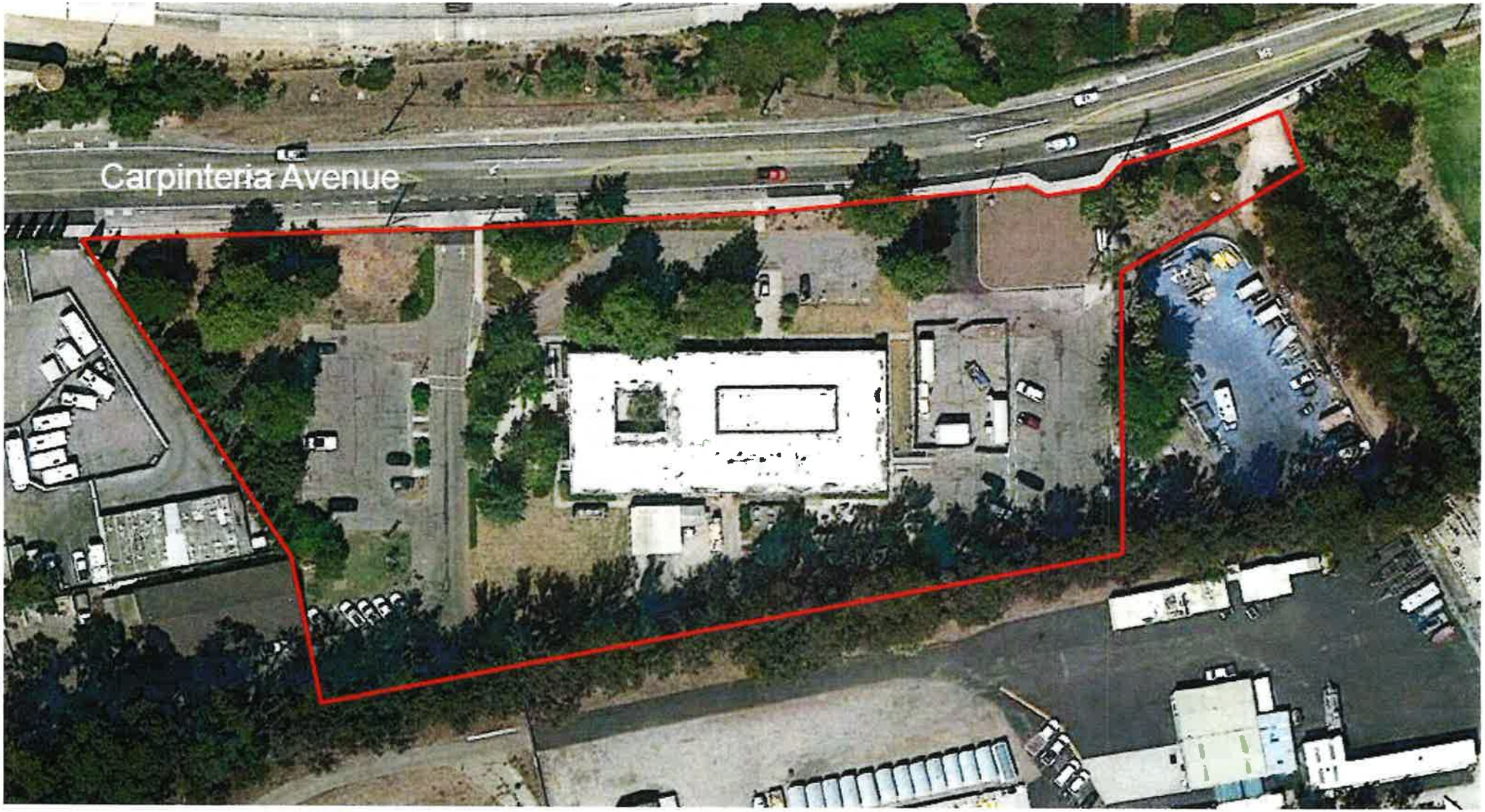
FRANKLIN CREEK BIKE PATH
APPROXIMATELY 0.5 ACRES



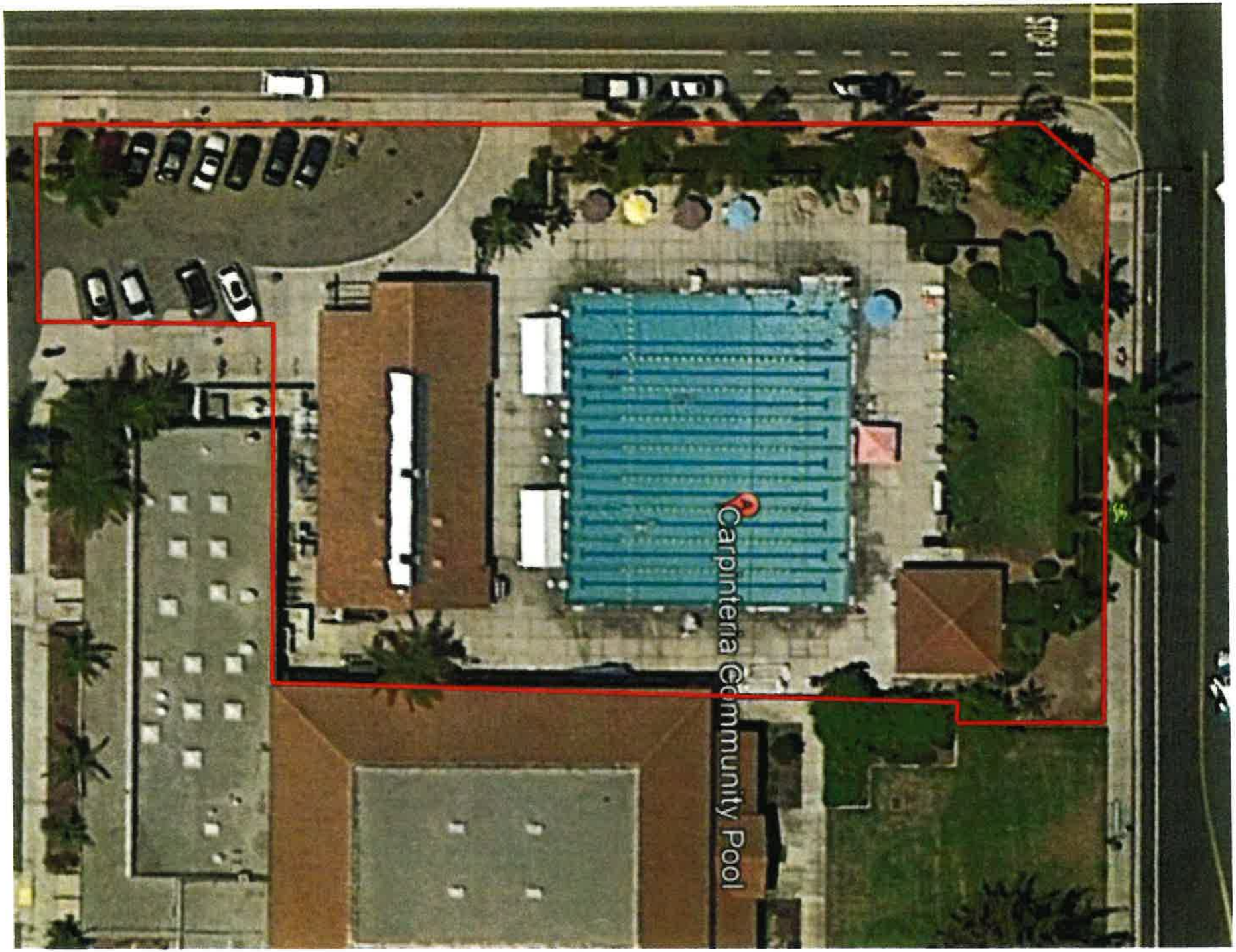
Santa Monica Bike Path
Approximately 1 Acre



Tar Pits Park to Harbor Seal Rookery Trail 0.85 Acres



Carpinteria City Hall 4.65 Acres
Excludes west maintenance yard



Carpinteria Community Pool
0.85 Acres



Seaside Park Approximately 0.45 acres

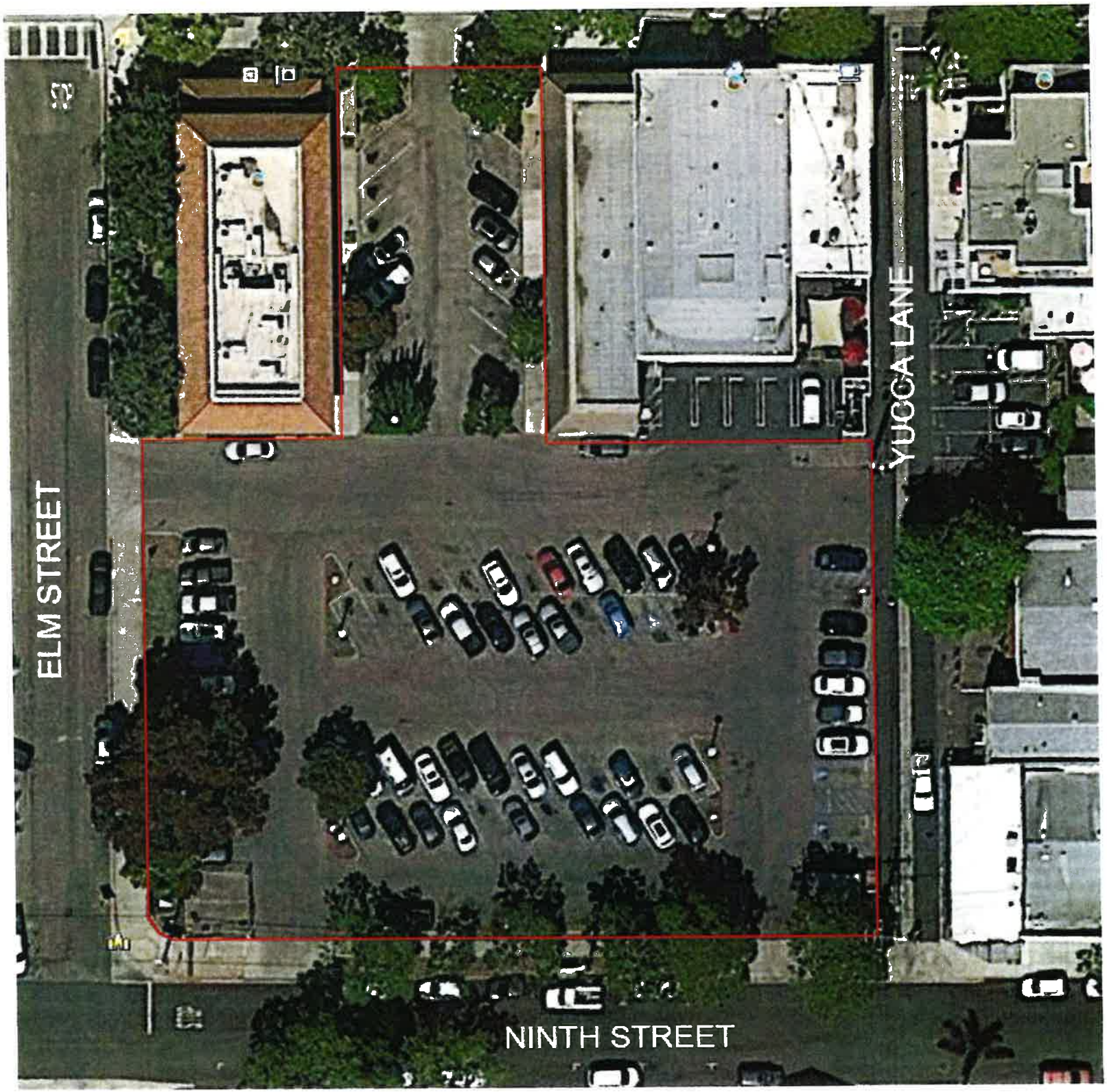


City of Carpinteria undeveloped lot 1.4 acres



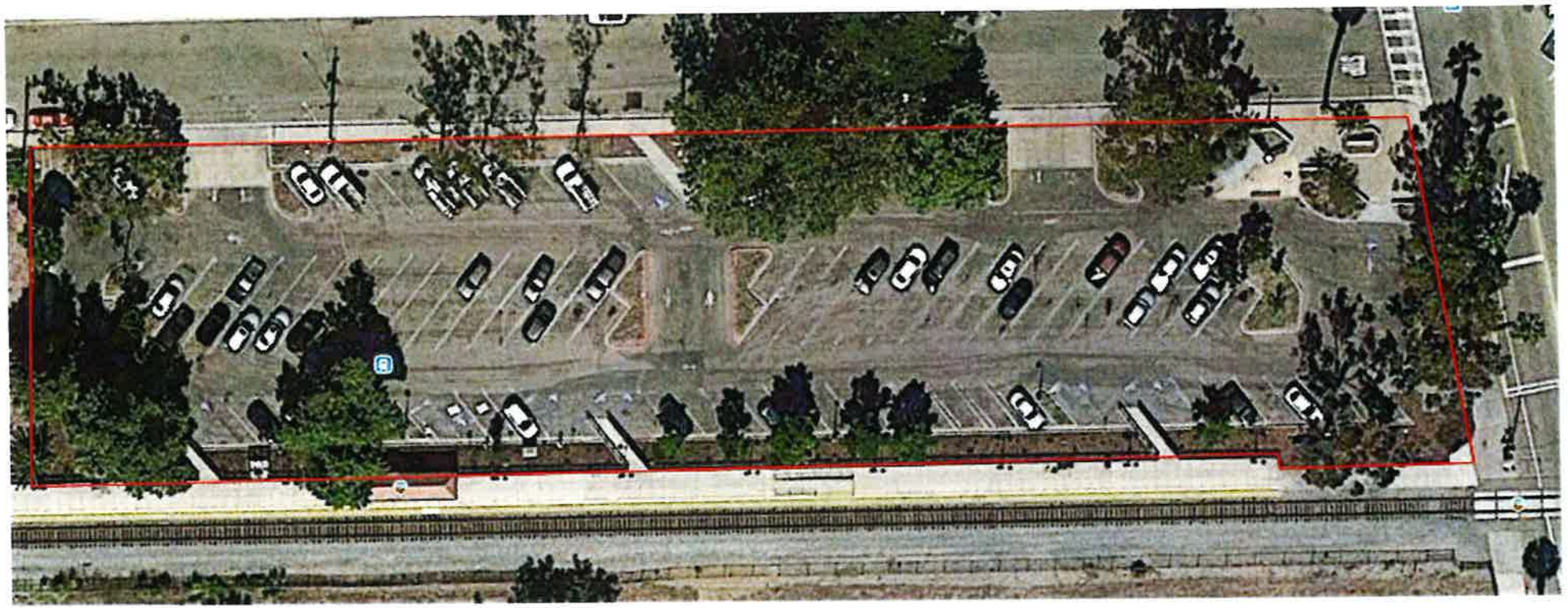
Farmer Parcel 1.54 Acres

Parking Lot No. 1
Approximately
1 acre



PARKING LOT
NO.2
APPROXIMATELY
0.45 ACRES





PARKING LOT NO.3
Approximately 1.4 ACRES

WULLBRANDT WAY
PARKING AREA

APPROXIMATELY
0.15 ACRES



Sample Contract

AGREEMENT FOR [INSERT SERVICE NAME] MAINTENANCE SERVICES

THIS AGREEMENT FOR [INSERT SERVICE NAME] MAINTENANCE SERVICES ("**Agreement**") is made and effective as of the [Insert day] day of [Insert month], [Insert year] by and between the City of Carpinteria, a municipal corporation ("**City**"), and [Insert company name] ("**Contractor**") (collectively, the "**Parties**") at Carpinteria, California, with reference to the following facts:

A. City has determined that it is necessary and appropriate to engage a contractor to carry out the services described herein; and

B. Contractor has represented itself as being fully qualified and available to perform the contracting services necessary to complete the work in a timely manner; and

C. City desires to contract with Contractor and Contractor is willing to perform the contracting services, subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions set forth herein, the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

1. **SERVICES.**

1.1 **Basic Work**. City hereby retains Contractor to perform the services described and set forth in the attached Exhibit A ("**Basic Work**"), which is incorporated by this reference as though set forth in full. Contractor agrees to furnish at his own expense all labor, materials, equipment, tools, transportation, and services necessary for the successful completion of the Basic Work, except such materials, equipment and services as may be stipulated in Exhibit A. Contractor shall complete the Basic Work according to a schedule of performance which is also set forth in Exhibit A. The Parties agree and acknowledge that time is of the essence in performance of this Agreement.

1.2 **Additional Work**. In addition to the Basic Work, City may elect to have Contractor perform additional work that is beyond the current scope of the Basic Work ("**Additional Work**"). Such Additional Work shall be mutually agreed to in advance and specified in a writing, which shall also specify the basis for the Contractor's fee for such Additional Work. Basic Work and Additional Work are referenced collectively as "**Work.**"

2. **PERFORMANCE.**

2.1 **Standard of Performance**. Contractor shall faithfully, competently and diligently perform the obligations and responsibilities required by this Agreement, applying best management practices and the same standards of care utilized by persons commonly engaged in providing similar services as are required of Contractor hereunder in meeting its obligations under this Agreement. Contractor shall review all plans and specifications and report any errors or omissions to the City before beginning any Work. Contractor

EXAMPLE

shall not engage the assistance of subcontractors for performance of the Work unless previously agreed to in writing by the Public Works Director or his/her designee.

All Work is to be completed in accordance with, and as applicable to the latest revision of Santa Barbara County's Engineering Design Standards, City of Carpinteria Municipal Code, Caltrans Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction, and traffic control as set forth in accordance with the provisions of the California MUTCD or as specified by the Public Works Director or his/her designee.

2.2 **Completion of Work.** Work shall be completed within [Insert contract time] of the signed date of this Agreement, unless extended in writing by the City.

2.3 **Labor and Materials**. Contractor agrees to furnish at his own expense all labor, materials, equipment, tools, transportation, and services necessary for the successful completion of the Work, except such materials, equipment and services as may be stipulated in Exhibit A. Contractor shall supervise fulfillment of the provisions of this Agreement by its employees and subcontractors and shall be responsible for the timely performance of the Work as required by this Agreement.

2.4 **Review of Work**. Contractor shall furnish City with reasonable opportunities from time to time to ascertain whether the Work is being performed in accordance with this Agreement. All work done and materials furnished shall be subject to final review and approval by the Public Works Director or his/her designee; Contractor is not authorized to provide final approval or review, which is solely City's function and role. City review and approval of such Work shall not, however, relieve Contractor of any of its obligations under this Agreement.

2.5 **Contract Administration**. The Public Works Director or his/her designee shall represent the City in all matters relating to the administration of this Agreement. The Public Works Director or his/her designee shall have the authority to act on the City's behalf to review and approve all Work submitted by Contractor and may execute all necessary documents to authorize Contractor to perform Additional Work as provided for herein.

2.6 **Representations and Warranties.** Contractor represents and warrants to City that: (i) its fulfillment of its obligations and, as applicable, performance the Work under this Agreement, will not violate any applicable or breach any contracts with third parties and (ii) it has the right, power and authority to fulfill its obligations, and, as applicable perform the Work, and enter into this Agreement; (iii) the Work contemplated hereunder will be performed by adequately trained and properly licensed personnel in a professional manner, with such personnel having the requisite skill and expertise necessary to perform and complete the Work in accordance with best management practices and industry standards and in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement; and (iv) the Work and all deliverables provided hereunder will conform to the specifications agreed-to by the parties.

EXAMPLE

3. **TERM.** This Agreement shall be effective as of the date first above written and shall continue until tasks described herein are completed to the satisfaction of the City, but in no event later than [Insert contract time], unless sooner terminated pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement. The City has the option to extend this Agreement on the same terms for three (3) additional one (1) year periods. The City shall not be required to provide "cause" or any reason whatsoever should it elect not to renew. The contract term and all extensions thereto shall not exceed a total of eight (8) years.

4. **COMPENSATION.**

4.1 **Basic Work**. For Basic Work, City shall pay Contractor on a time and materials basis, not to exceed amount of [Insert dollar amount in words] ($[Insert dollar amount]) as full compensation for all labor, materials, equipment, tools, transportation, and Work. This compensation shall be paid in accordance with the payment rates and schedule as set forth in Exhibit B, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as though set forth in full, based on the actual time spent on the tasks and the actual price of the necessary materials.

Contractor agrees that the above named price shall be full compensation for successful completion of the Basic Work pursuant to the terms outlined in Exhibit A, as well as for furnishing all said labor, materials, equipment, tools, transportation and services, furnishing and removing all plant, temporary structures, tools, and equipment, and doing everything required by this Agreement, for all loss and damages arising out of the nature of the Work, or from the action of the elements, or from any unforeseen difficulties which may arise during the prosecution of the Work until its acceptance by City, and for all risks of every description connected with the Work, for all expenses resulting from the suspension or discontinuance of work, except as are expressly stipulated in this Agreement to be borne by City and for completing the Work in accordance with the requirements of this Agreement.

4.2 **Additional Work**. Contractor shall not be compensated for any Work rendered in connection with its performance of this Agreement which is in addition to the Basic Work, unless such Additional Work is authorized in advance and in writing in the method provided for herein. Contractor will submit fee estimates for such Additional Work upon request of City.

4.3 **Consideration.** Contractor agrees to perform the Work according to the terms of this Agreement for the abovementioned price and City agrees to pay Contractor at the time, in the manner, and upon the conditions stipulated in this Agreement. City and Contractor, for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, do hereby agree to the full performance of the covenants contained in this Agreement and in the attached Exhibits.

4.4 **Invoices**. Each and every payment by City shall be subject to City's receipt of an invoice outlining the items for which payment is requested. Payment to Contractor as to any undisputed fees shall be made, after verification of Contractor's performance, within 30 (thirty) days of receipt of invoice. If City disputes any of Contractor's fees, it shall give

EXAMPLE

written notice to Contractor within 30 (thirty) days of receipt of an invoice of such disputed fees. The City shall pay interest at the legal rate on any invoices not paid within 30 days of submission where the validity of the request is not disputed and the request has been properly submitted.

4.5 **Withholding**. City reserves the right to withhold future payment to Contractor if any aspect of the Contractor's work is found to be substantially inadequate. City shall notify Contractor in writing of deficiencies believed to be substantially inadequate within thirty (30) days after completion of Work.

4.6 **Taxes/Insurance/Licenses**. Contractor shall be solely responsible for the payment of any federal, state, or local income tax, social security tax, workers' compensation insurance, state disability insurance, and any other taxes or insurance which Contractor is responsible for paying as an independent contractor under federal, state or local law. At all times during the term of this Agreement, Contractor and all subcontractors shall have in full force and effect all licenses necessary for the performance of Work hereunder, including without limitation, business licensing from City, all at the sole cost of Contractor.

5. **RECORDS**.

5.1 **Financial Records**. Contractor shall maintain complete and accurate records with respect to sales, costs, expenses, receipts and other such information required by City that relate to the performance of Work under this Agreement. Contractor shall also maintain adequate records of Work provided in sufficient detail to permit an evaluation of Work. All such records shall be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and shall be clearly identified and readily accessible.

5.2 **Access to Records**. Contractor shall provide free access to the representatives of City or its designees at reasonable times to books and records as set forth in Section 5.1; shall give City the right to examine and audit said books and records; shall permit City to make transcripts therefrom as necessary; and shall allow inspection of all work, data, documents, proceedings and activities related to this Agreement. Such records, together with supporting documents, shall be maintained for a period of four (4) years after receipt of final payment.

5.3 **Original Records**. Upon completion of, or in the event of termination or suspension of this Agreement, all completed and incomplete original agreements, data, documents, designs, drawings, exhibits, maps, models, computer files, reports, studies, surveys, notes, and other work, materials or documents prepared or used to prepare Contractor's work product in the course of providing the Work pursuant to this Agreement ("**Contractor Work Product**") shall become the sole property of City once the Contractor has received payment. City may duplicate, disclose, disseminate, use, reuse or otherwise dispose of Contractor Work Product in whole or in part in any manner it deems appropriate, without the permission of Contractor. With respect to computer files, Contractor shall make available to the City, at Contractor's office and upon reasonable written request by City, the necessary computer software and hardware for purposes of

EXHIBIT E

accessing, compiling, transferring and printing computer files. Contractor may retain copies of such Contractor Work Product as a part of its record of professional activity.

6. **TERMINATION.**

6.1 **Termination Without Cause**. This Agreement may be terminated by either party for any reason upon ten (10) days prior written notice by the terminating party to the other party. In the event of a termination, the date of termination shall be deemed to be the first business day occurring after the expiration of the notice period. Upon receipt of said notice, Contractor shall immediately cease all work under this Agreement, unless the notice provides otherwise. If City suspends or terminates a portion of this Agreement, such suspension or termination shall not make void or invalidate the remainder of this Agreement.

6.2 **Termination With Cause**. City may terminate this Agreement with cause, effective immediately upon written notice of such termination to the other party and failure of the breaching party to correct to the City's satisfaction within five (5) days of receiving such notice, based upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

- Material breach of this Agreement by Contractor;
- Cessation of Contractor, or subcontractors under his or her control, to be licensed, as required;
- Failure to substantially comply with any applicable federal, state or local law or regulation;
- Filing by or against Contractor of any petition under any law for the relief of debtors; and,
- Filing of a criminal complaint against Contractor for any crime, other than minor traffic offenses.

6.3 **Performance and Payment Upon Termination**. In the event this Agreement is terminated, with or without cause, City shall pay Contractor for the outstanding balance owed for Work performed up to the time of termination. Upon termination of the Agreement, Contractor shall submit an invoice to City as provided for herein and shall submit to the City all of its files for any billable or non-billable matters in which the Contractor is involved under the scope of this Agreement.

6.4 **Termination Upon Mutual Consent**. This Agreement may also be terminated by mutual consent of the Parties and in accordance with the terms and conditions of any plan of termination established by the Parties. In the event of a termination by mutual consent, the date of termination shall be such date as is agreed upon by the Parties. The Parties may agree to suspend or terminate a portion of this Agreement and such suspension or termination shall not make void or invalidate the remainder of this Agreement.

7. **DISPUTE RESOLUTION.** If any dispute, claim or disagreement shall arise relative to the interpretation or enforcement of this Agreement, the Parties shall use commercially reasonable efforts to settle the dispute, claim or disagreement. To this end, they shall consult and negotiate with each other in good faith and, recognizing their mutual interests, attempt to reach a just and

EXAMPLE

equitable solution satisfactory to both Parties. If they do not reach such a solution within a period of thirty (30) days, then, upon notice by either party to the other, the dispute, claim or disagreement shall be submitted to final, binding arbitration administered by the American Arbitration Association in accordance with its Commercial Arbitration Rules. The arbitrator shall have the authority to assess arbitration costs and expenses against either or both Parties. The decision in the arbitration shall be binding on all Parties, and judgment on any arbitration award may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

8. **INSURANCE**. Prior to the beginning of the Work and for the duration of this Agreement, Contractor shall maintain insurance coverage as specified in the attached Exhibit C, which is incorporated by this reference as though set forth in full.

9. **INDEMNIFICATION**. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Contractor shall indemnify, protect, defend and hold harmless City and any of its officials, employees and agents **("Indemnified Parties")** from and against any and all losses, liabilities, obligations, claims, penalties, damages, costs, interest, actions, judgments, suits and expenses or disbursements of any kind or nature whatsoever, including attorneys' fees and costs ("**Claims**"), which in any way relate to this Agreement or to the performance of this Agreement by any individual or entity for whom Contractor is legally liable, including but not limited to, officers, agents, employees, subcontractors or consultants of Contractor ("**Agents**"). Contractor shall also indemnify, defend and hold harmless Indemnified Parties from and against any and all Claims which arise out of the negligence, recklessness, strict liability or willful misconduct of the Contractor and Agents.

10. **RELEASE OF INFORMATION.**

10.1 **Confidentiality**. All information gained by Contractor in performance of this Agreement shall be considered confidential and shall not be released except to the City, directly or indirectly, by Contractor without City's prior written authorization. Contractor, its officers, employees or subcontractors shall not voluntarily provide declarations, letters of support, testimony at depositions, response to interrogatories or other information concerning the Work performed under this Agreement unless requested by the City Attorney or authorized in writing by the City Manager or his designee. Response to a subpoena or court order shall not be considered "voluntary" provided that Contractor shall give City prompt written notice of any such court order or subpoena. The provisions of this Paragraph shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

10.2 **Notice and Cooperation**. Contractor shall promptly notify the City Manager and City Attorney in writing if Contractor, its officers, employees, agents or subcontractors are served with any summons, complaint, subpoena, notice of deposition, request for documents, interrogatories, request for admissions or other discovery request, court order or subpoena from any person or party related to this Agreement and/or Contractor's related Work. City has no obligation to, but may exercise discretion to represent Contractor and/or be present at any deposition, hearing or similar proceeding. Contractor agrees to cooperate fully with City and to provide the City an opportunity to review any response to discovery requests provided by Contractor. However, City's right to review any such response does not grant or imply a right of City to control, direct, dictate or rewrite said response.

EXAMPLE

11. **RELATIONSHIP TO CITY.**

11.1 **Independent Contractor**. Contractor is and shall at all times remain as to the City a wholly independent contractor. The personnel performing the Work under this Agreement on behalf of Contractor shall at all times be under Contractor's exclusive direction and control. Neither City nor any of its officers, employees or agents shall have control over the conduct of Contractor or any of Contractor's officers, employees, subcontractors, or agents, except as set forth in this Agreement. Contractor shall not at any time or in any manner represent that it or any of its officers, employees, subcontractors or agents are in any manner officers, employees or agents of City. Contractor shall not incur or have the power to incur any debt, obligation or liability whatever against City, or bind City in any manner.

11.2 **No Employee Privileges**. No City employee benefits shall be available to Contractor in connection with the performance of this Agreement. Except for the fees paid to Contractor as provided in the Agreement, City shall not pay salaries, wages or other compensation to Contractor for performing Work hereunder for City. City shall not be liable for compensation or indemnification to Contractor for injury or sickness arising out of performing Work hereunder.

11.3 **Contractor Duty to City.** Contractor understands and agrees that its responsibility to provide complete and accurate Work is owed solely to City and that its accountability under this contract shall likewise be solely to City and not to any City applicants or any other third person or entity.

11.4 **Interest of Contractor**. Contractor agrees to comply with all applicable conflict of interest codes. Contractor represents and warrants to City that it presently has no interests, and covenants that it shall not acquire any interests, direct or indirect, financial or otherwise, which would conflict with the performance of the Work to be provided by Contractor under this Agreement. Contractor further covenants that, in the performance of this Agreement, no subcontractor or employee having such an interest shall be employed by Contractor. Contractor certifies that neither he nor any of his officer, employees, subcontractors, or agents has or will have any prohibited financial interest under this Agreement.

11.5 **Undue Influence**. Contractor declares and warrants that no undue influence or pressure is used against or in concert with any officer or employee of City in connection with the award, terms or implementation of this Agreement, including any method of coercion, confidential financial arrangement or financial inducement. No officer or employee of City will receive compensation, directly or indirectly, from Contractor or any officer, employee, subcontractor or agent of Contractor, in connection with the award of this Agreement or any Work to be conducted as a result of this Agreement. Violation of this Section shall be a material breach of this Agreement entitling City to any and all remedies at law or in equity.

EXAMPLE

11.6 **Third Party Beneficiaries.** This Agreement is entered into solely for the benefit of the City and the Contractor and will not confer any rights upon any person not expressly a party to this Agreement.

12. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

12.1 **Further Assurances**. City and Contractor each agree to cooperate with one another, to use their best efforts, to act in good faith, and to promptly perform such acts and execute such documents or instruments as are reasonably necessary and proper to consummate the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

12.2 **Notices**. All notices, requests, demands and other communications under this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given on the date of service if personally served or on the second day after mailing if mailed by first-class mail, registered or certified, return receipt requested, postage prepaid and properly addressed as follows:

To City:
Dave Durflinger, City Manager
City of Carpinteria
5775 Carpinteria Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013-2698
P: (805) 684-5405
F: (805) 684-5304

To Contractor:
[Insert contact name]
[Insert company name]
[Insert address]
[Insert city, state and zip]
P: [Insert number]
F: [Insert number]

Any party may change their address for the purpose of this paragraph by giving the other party written notice of the new address in the above manner.

12.3 **Legal Responsibilities**. Contractor shall keep itself informed of state, federal and laws and regulations which in any manner affect those employed by it or in any way affect the performance of its Work pursuant to this Agreement. The Contractor shall reasonably observe and comply with such laws and regulations. The City and its officers and employees shall not be liable at law or in equity occasioned by failure of the Contractor to comply with this Section.

12.4 **Notice of Claims.** City agrees to timely notify Contractor of the receipt of any third party claim related to the Agreement.

12.5 **Licenses**. At all times during the term of this Agreement, Contractor and all officer employees, subcontractors or agents of Contractor shall have in full force and effect, all licenses required by law for the performance of Work described in this Agreement.

12.6 **Labor Conditions**. City is a public entity in the state of California, and therefore, City and Contractor are subject to the provisions of the Government Code and the Labor Code of the state of California. All provisions of law applicable to public contracts and/or this Agreement are incorporated herein by this reference and are made a part of this Agreement to the same extent as if they were fully stated in the Agreement and shall be

EXAMPLE

complied with by Contractor. Copies of the prevailing rate of per diem wages are on file at its principal office, which shall be made available to any interested party on. This Agreement is subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the Department of Industrial Relations.

12.7 **Labor Requirements**. Contractor shall abide by all federal and California laws and regulations regarding wages, including, without limitation, the Fair Labor Standards Act and the California Labor Code, which, in part, mandate that 8 hours' labor constitutes a legal days' work, and require Contractor to pay the general prevailing wage rates. The California statutory provisions for penalties for failure to pay prevailing wages will be enforced and the statutory provisions for penalties for failure to comply with California's wage and hour laws will be enforced. In addition, Contractor must secure the payment of workers' compensation to its employees as provided by California law. Contractor must also comply with the statutory requirements relating to the employment of apprentices. Additionally, Contractor is required to comply with all statutory requirements relating to certified payroll records, including the maintenance of the records, their certification, and their availability for inspection.

12.8 **Discrimination**. No person shall be excluded from employment in the performance of this Agreement on the grounds of race, creed, color, sex, age, marital status, sexual orientation or place of national origin. Contractor shall comply with all local, state, and federal laws relating to equal employment opportunity rights.

12.9 **Assignment**. Contractor shall not assign the performance of this Agreement, nor any part thereof, nor any monies due hereunder, without prior written consent of City, which shall have the sole discretion to consent to any proposed assignment. Specifically, but without limitation, monies that may become due and monies that are due may not be assigned without such consent (except to the extent that the effect of this restriction may be limited by law), and unless specifically stated to the contrary in any written consent to an assignment, no assignment will release or discharge the assignor from any duty or responsibility under this Agreement.

City and Contractor each binds itself, its successors, assigns and legal representatives to the other party, its successors, assigns and legal representatives in respect of all covenants, agreements and obligations contained in this Agreement.

12.10 **Waiver**. No waiver of a provision of this Agreement shall constitute a waiver of any other provision, whether or not similar. No waiver shall constitute a continuing waiver. No waiver shall be binding unless executed in writing by the party making the waiver.

12.11 **Force Majeure**. Neither Contractor nor City shall be liable for any delays resulting from circumstances or causes beyond its reasonable control, including, without limitation, fire or other casualty, act of God, strike or labor dispute, war or other violence, or any law, order or requirement of any governmental agency or authority.

12.12 **Construction of Terms**. All parts of this Agreement shall in all cases be construed according to their plain meaning and shall not be construed in favor or against either of

EXAMPLE

the parties. If any term, provision, covenant or condition of this Agreement is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void or unenforceable, in whole or in part, the remainder of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect and shall not be affected, impaired or invalidated thereby. In the event of any provision shall be adjudged invalid, void or unenforceable, the parties hereto agree to enter into a supplemental agreement to effectuate the intent of the parties and the purposes of this Agreement.

12.13 **Controlling Law**. The City and Contractor understand and agree that the laws of the State of California shall govern the rights, obligations, duties and liabilities of the parties to this Agreement and also govern the interpretation of this Agreement, with venue proper only in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California.

12.14 **Authorization**. All officers and individuals executing this and other documents on behalf of the respective parties hereby certify and warrant that they have the capacity and have been duly authorized to execute said documents on behalf of the entities indicated.

12.15 **Entire Agreement**. This Agreement, along with its attached exhibits, which are incorporated herein by this reference, constitutes the entire Agreement between the parties and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous agreements, representations and understandings of the parties. This Agreement may be altered, amended or modified only by a supplemental writing executed by the parties to this Agreement and by no other means. Each party waives any future right to claim, contest, or assert that this Agreement was modified, canceled, superseded, or changed by any oral agreement, course of conduct, waiver or estoppel.

12.16 **Counterparts**. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall remain in full force and effect as to each party.

12.17 **Severability.** In the event that any term or provision of this Agreement shall be held to be invalid, void or unenforceable, then the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected, impaired or invalidated, and each such term and provision of this Agreement shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement at the place and as of the date first written above.

"CITY"
City of Carpinteria

By:_____
[Insert name], Mayor

ATTEST:
City of Carpinteria

"CONTRACTOR"
[Insert company name]

By:_____
[Insert authorized name], [Insert title]

EXAMPLE

By:_____
Fidela Garcia, CMC, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
City of Carpinteria

By:_____
Peter N. Brown, on behalf of
Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP
acting as City Attorney of the City of Carpinteria

EXAMPLE

EXHIBIT A

BASIC WORK

EXAMPLE

EXHIBIT B

PAYMENT RATES AND SCHEDULE

EXAMPLE

EXHIBIT C

INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

Without limiting Contractor's indemnification of City, and prior to commencement of Work, Contractor shall obtain, provide and maintain at its own expense during the term of this Agreement, policies of insurance of the type and amounts described below and in a form that is satisfactory to City.

1. General liability insurance. Contractor shall maintain commercial general liability insurance with coverage at least as broad as Insurance Services Office form CG 00 01, in an amount not less than $1,000,000 per occurrence, $2,000,000 general aggregate, for bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage. The policy must include contractual liability that has not been amended. Any endorsement restricting standard ISO "insured contract" language will not be accepted.
2. Automobile liability insurance. Contractor shall maintain automobile insurance at least as broad as Insurance Services Office form CA 00 01 covering bodily injury and property damage for all activities of the Contractor arising out of or in connection with Work to be performed under this Agreement, including coverage for any owned, hired, non-owned or rented vehicles, in an amount not less than $5,000,000 combined single limit for each accident.
3. Workers' compensation insurance. Contractor shall maintain Workers' Compensation Insurance (Statutory Limits) and Employer's Liability Insurance (with limits of at least $1,000,000).
4. Pollution and remediation liability insurance. Contractor shall maintain pollution and remediation liability insurance with limits of at least $2,000,000.

The Contractor shall submit to the City, along with the certificate of insurance, a Waiver of Subrogation endorsement in favor of the City, its officers, agents, employees and volunteers.

5. Other provisions or requirements

   A. Proof of insurance. Contractor shall provide certificates of insurance to City as evidence of the insurance coverage required herein, along with a waiver of subrogation endorsement for workers' compensation. Insurance certificates and endorsements must be approved by City's Risk Manager prior to commencement of performance. Current certification of insurance shall be kept on file with City at all times during the term of this contract. City reserves the right to require complete, certified copies of all required insurance policies, at any time.
   B. Duration of coverage. Contractor shall procure and maintain for the duration of the contract insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damages to property, which may arise from or in connection with the performance of the Work hereunder by Contractor, his agents, representatives, employees or subconsultants.
   C. Primary/non-contributing. Coverage provided by Contractor shall be primary and any insurance or self-insurance procured or maintained by City shall not be required to contribute with it. The limits of insurance required herein may be satisfied by a combination of primary and umbrella or excess insurance. Any umbrella or excess insurance shall contain or be endorsed to contain a provision that such coverage shall also apply on a primary and non-contributory basis for the benefit of City before the City's own insurance or self-insurance shall be called upon to protect it as a named insured.
   D. City's rights of enforcement. In the event any policy of insurance required under this Agreement does not comply with these specifications or is canceled and not replaced, City has the right but not the duty to obtain the insurance it deems necessary and any premium paid by City will be promptly reimbursed by Contractor or City will withhold amounts sufficient to pay premium from Contractor payments. In the alternative, City may cancel this Agreement.

EXAMPLE

E. Acceptable insurers. All insurance policies shall be issued by an insurance company currently authorized by the Insurance Commissioner to transact business of insurance or is on the List of Approved Surplus Line Insurers in the State of California, with an assigned policyholders' Rating of A- (or higher) and Financial Size Category Class VII (or larger) in accordance with the latest edition of Best's Key Rating Guide, unless otherwise approved by the City's Risk Manager.

F. Waiver of subrogation. All insurance coverage maintained or procured pursuant to this agreement shall be endorsed to waive subrogation against City, its elected or appointed officers, agents, officials, employees and volunteers or shall specifically allow Contractor or others providing insurance evidence in compliance with these specifications to waive their right of recovery prior to a loss. Contractor hereby waives its own right of recovery against City, and shall require similar written express waivers and insurance clauses from each of its subconsultants.

G. Enforcement of contract provisions (non estoppel). Contractor acknowledges and agrees that any actual or alleged failure on the part of the City to inform Contractor of non-compliance with any requirement imposes no additional obligations on the City nor does it waive any rights hereunder.

H. Requirements not limiting. Requirements of specific coverage features or limits contained in this Section are not intended as a limitation on coverage, limits or other requirements, or a waiver of any coverage normally provided by any insurance. Specific reference to a given coverage feature is for purposes of clarification only as it pertains to a given issue and is not intended by any party or insured to be all inclusive, or to the exclusion of other coverage, or a waiver of any type. If the Contractor maintains higher limits than the minimums shown above, the City requires and shall be entitled to coverage for the higher limits maintained by the Contractor. Any available insurance proceeds in excess of the specified minimum limits of insurance and coverage shall be available to the City.

I. Notice of cancellation. Contractor agrees to oblige its insurance agent or broker and insurers to provide to City with a thirty (30) day notice of cancellation (except for nonpayment for which a ten (10) day notice is required) or nonrenewal of coverage for each required coverage.[1]

J. Additional insured status. General liability policies shall provide or be endorsed to provide that City and its officers, officials, employees, agents, and volunteers shall be additional insureds under such policies. This provision shall also apply to any excess/umbrella liability policies.

K. Prohibition of undisclosed coverage limitations. None of the coverages required herein will be in compliance with these requirements if they include any limiting endorsement of any kind that has not been first submitted to City and approved of in writing.

L. Separation of Insureds. A severability of interests provision must apply for all additional insureds ensuring that Contractor's insurance shall apply separately to each insured against whom claim is made or suit is brought, except with respect to the insurer's limits of liability. The policy(ies) shall not contain any cross-liability exclusions.

M. Pass Through Clause. Contractor agrees to ensure that its sub-consultants, sub-contractors, and any other party involved with the project who is brought onto or involved in the project by Contractor, provide the same minimum insurance coverage and endorsements required of Contractor. Contractor agrees to monitor and review all such coverage and assumes all responsibility for ensuring that such coverage is provided in conformity with the requirements of this section. Contractor agrees that upon request, all agreements with consultants, subcontractors, and others engaged in the project will be submitted to City for review.

N. City's right to revise specifications. The City reserves the right at any time during the term of the contract to change the amounts and types of insurance required by giving the Contractor ninety (90) days advance written notice of such change. If such change results in substantial additional cost to the Contractor, the City and Contractor may renegotiate Contractor's compensation.

O. Self-insured retentions. Any self-insured retentions must be declared to and approved by City. City reserves the right to require that self-insured retentions be eliminated, lowered, or replaced by a

[1] It may be difficult to obtain notice of cancellation to an additional insured from an insurer. As a precaution, you should require such notice and be prepared to eliminate the requirement, or contract with a different vendor, depending on your perception of the risk.

deductible. Self-insurance will not be considered to comply with these specifications unless approved by City.

P. Timely notice of claims. Contractor shall give City prompt and timely notice of claims made or suits instituted that arise out of or result from Contractor's performance under this Agreement, and that involve or may involve coverage under any of the required liability policies.

Q. Additional insurance. Contractor shall also procure and maintain, at its own cost and expense, any additional kinds of insurance, which in its own judgment may be necessary for its proper protection and prosecution of the Work.

EXAMPLE

EXHIBIT D

WORKERS' COMPENSATION STATEMENT

I am aware of the provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code which require every employer to be insured against liability for workers' compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of that code, and I will comply with such provisions before commencing the performance of the work of this contract.

Acknowledged and Agreed:

_____

EXAMPLE

Attachment "B"

SHOWSCAPES
Urban Landcare Management | Environmentally Friendly

CITY OF CARPINTERIA



PROPOSED ZERO EMMISIONS LANDCARE PLAN



LANDCARE MANAGEMENT



WATER MANAGEMENT



LANDSCAPE ENHANCEMENT

365 Willis Ave. Camarillo, CA 93010 | 805-484-5849 | 818-595-0082 | showscapes.net

SHOWSCAPES | Environmentally Friendly
Urban Landcare Management

March 1, 2021

City of Carpinteria
5775 Carpinteria Ave
Carpinteria, Ca 93013

RE: ZERO EMMISIONS... ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY LANDCARE PLAN

Showscapes is pleased to provide an Environment Friendly Landcare Plan for the City of Carpinteria. We are an American Green Zone Alliance Certified Service Pro, and we are proposing a zero emissions eco friendly plan that will utilize 100% battery powered equipment: all mowers, handheld equipment, backpack blowers, electrostatic backpack sprayers for sanitizing playground equipment, electric Club car utility vehicle and managers electric/hybrid vehicles.

An on-site inspection (ground level survey) was completed at your request. The purpose was to evaluate the current landscape conditions and provide information on how ShowScapes can improve the health of your urban landscape while enhancing the aesthetic beauty and its long-term preservation.

Zero Emissions Landcare Plan: Our Landcare specialists have determined what type of Landcare Management Plan is best to improve the health and appearance of your landscape. Our analysis and conclusions for this proposal have been prepared according to commonly accepted horticulture and arboricultural practices.

Your contract will include our priority one management team... Kimberly Monahan will be your senior Account Manager, Armando Rivera will be your Account Manager, Jose' Guisa will be your Crew Supervisor, Jerry Monahan will be your Operations Manager and Certified Arborist, Gloria Toraya will be your Account Administrator, Victor Guzman will be your Irrigation tech and Jose Ramirez will be your Plant Health Care tech. Our Managers will have boots on the ground if anyone has questions or concerns.

I have no doubt you will be extremely pleased with our Management Team that we have handpicked to help manage your account. These individuals are the best of the best.

Thank you for the time and opportunity to submit a proposal for the Landcare Management at the City of Carpinteria. Should you have any questions or wish to discuss the contents of this bid in further detail, please feel welcome to contact our office. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Jerry Monahan
CEO | Operations Manager
Certified Arborist WE-2213A | CSL #797240 ~ QAL #101984
Independent Consulting Arborist

SHOWSCAPES
Urban Landcare Management | Environmentally Friendly

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SHOW SCAPES
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I. MEET YOUR LANDCARE MANAGEMENT TEAM



Jerry Monahan
CEO & Landcare Specialist
Certified Arborist WE-2213A
CSL #797240 ~ QAL #101984



Armando Rivera
Account Manager



Kimberly Monahan
COO | Senior Account Manager



Gloria Toraya
Admin. Account Manager



Jissel
Admin. Account Manager



Janelle Chairez
Admin. Account Manager



Juan Marquez
Plant Health Care Tech



Brittney du Preez-Monahan
Tree Division Manager

SHOW SCAPES
Urban Landcare Management | Environmentally Friendly

Our team is committed to your complete satisfaction. We have the knowledge and experience to handle all your Landcare needs.



Javier Guttierez
Area Supervisor



Jose Guisa
Crew Supervisor



Victor Guzman
Certified Irrigation Tech



Jose Luis Ramirez
Plant Health Care Tech

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II. SHOWSCAPES INTRODUCTION

Showscapes has been in business for the past 40 years and we specialize in sustainable Landcare practices, water management and landscape enhancements. We are very proud of our Eco-friendly Landcare Program which is a greener way to care for and enhance our urban landscapes by providing you with an environment friendly approach.

The following items are a big part of our Environment friendly program:

1. *Zero emissions Battery powered equipment*
2. *Managers drive electric and hybrid vehicles*
3. *Nontoxic gopher and ground squirrel control with compressed CO2 gas*
4. *grass recycling with state-of-the-art battery powered mulching mowers*
5. *green waste recycling*
6. *organic/bridge fertilizer programs*
7. *water management*
8. *mulching to increase soil fertility, reduce water usage and weed management*
9. *integrated Pest Management*

Efficient and Environment Friendly:

- Our goal and *commitment is to provide you with a Landcare team that is efficient and environment* friendly.
- We are committed to consistently exceeding our customer's expectations.

Communication:

- We understand the importance of communication with our clients; and as Owners and managers we will be available for walk-thrus and inspections at your convenience. Our landcare team can be reached by cell phone or email 24/7.
- We submit digital landscape reports weekly. Complete with photos, gps mapping of work locations and work notes *(see attached sample report).*

Professionalism & Safety:

- All of our trucks and trailers are designed for efficiency and are equipped with state-of-the-art battery powered equipment.
- We have knowledgeable and uniformed crews with bi-lingual crew leaders.
- All of our trucks and trailers are clearly identified with eco-friendly colors and Showscapes placards. All equipment and work areas are coned off and safety beacons are used for increased safety.

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III. HERE'S WHAT WE DO

Eco Friendly Landscape Maintenance: We provide an environment friendly approach to urban Landcare. In addition to meeting the Green Factor criteria (zero emissions, reduced carbon footprint, green waste recycling & Integrated Pest Management) our landscape plans are developed and designed to:

- *Provide an eco-friendly, enjoyable outdoor environment and an aesthetic amenity for the community.*
- *Protect the health of residents, as well as the environment, by minimizing the use of pesticides. Disease, pest and weed problems that arise are managed through "Integrated Pest Management" (IPM)*

IPM Definition: is an approach to pest control that uses regular monitoring to determine if and when treatments are needed and employs physical, mechanical, cultural, and biological tactics to keep pest numbers low enough to prevent intolerable damage or annoyance. We use the least-toxic chemical controls as a last resort."

Landscape Enhancements: We provide on-going landscape enhancements to improve the quality and value of your property.

Our landscape enhancements include: Colorscapes around monument areas, landscaped pots along streets, around club house and pool areas, turf & bed renovation, mulching of beds and tree wells, erosion control and irrigation upgrades.

Water Management: Water conservation is not only a responsibility but is now a mandate in California. Showscapes is committed to providing our clients with every opportunity available to meet their water responsibilities through the water management services we provide.

Using our advanced water management techniques and state of the art equipment we will budget and manage your water usage and provide water reductions for you throughout the year.

SHOW SCAPES
Urban Landcare Management | Environmentally Friendly

IV. LANDCARE EFFICIENCY PLAN

Our Landcare efficiency plan has been tailored to the City of Carpinteria's specific needs for quality control:

TURF AREAS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	BID APPROVAL
Mulch/Mow (Weekly)		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Mulch/Mow (Bi-Weekly)	◆										◆	◆	
Edge & Trim (Weekly)		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Edge & Trim (Bi-Weekly)	◆										◆	◆	
Blow Off Hardscape	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Fertilize (Organic, Bridge)			◆		◆		◆			◆			◆
IPM Gopher Abatement CO2	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Aeration/Dethatching/Reseed[1]			◆			◆			◆				◆
SHRUBS & GROUND COVER	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUN**	**JUL**	**AUG**	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	BID APPROVAL
Prune & Detail (Weekly)			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
Prune & Detail (Bi-Weekly)	◆	◆										◆	
Weeding	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Mulching	◆			◆			◆			◆			
Integrated Pest Management			◆			◆			◆			◆	
Fertilize (Organic, Bridge)				◆				◆				◆	◆
Debris Clean Up	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
TREES	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUN**	**JUL**	**AUG**	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	BID APPROVAL
Prune up to 12' vertical clearance	◆			◆			◆			◆			
Tree Well Detail	◆			◆			◆			◆			
Tree Well Mulching	◆			◆			◆			◆			
Arborist Inspection	◆				◆				◆				
Tree Stake Adjustment	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
IRRIGATION	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUN**	**JUL**	**AUG**	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	BID APPROVAL
Check & Adjust Where Necessary	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Spring Start Up			◆										
System Upgrades[1]													◆
QUALITY CONTROL INSP.	**JAN**	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUN**	**JUL**	**AUG**	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	BID APPROVAL
On-Site Inspection	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	

System Upgrades[1]
Performed at additional costs.
Aeration/Dethatching/Reseed[1]
Performed at additional costs.

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V. STAFF AND EQUIPMENT PLAN

Management Team

- **Senior Account Manager** – monthly visit. **Operations Manager** – monthly visit. **Account manager** - biweekly visit. **Area Supervisor** – 3 days per week. **Irrigation Tech** – weekly visit. **Plant Health Care Tech** – As Needed. **Certified Arborist** – quarterly visits.

***City T Team (2) Man Crew**

- **Crew Leader** – 5 daily visits. **Crew Member** – 5 daily visits.

Job Sites *(includes the labor to spread mulch on an ongoing basis at all areas-as needed)*

- Downtown T, Parking Lots, Mills Corner, Salt Marsh, Palm to Linden Trail, Casitas Pass Median, the Carp Creek Bike Path and City Hall, Rincon bluffs, Carpinteria Bluffs and Tar Pits Park. Crew will visit the other two Bike paths on a monthly basis. All job sites will be serviced with battery powered Club cart and battery powered equipment.

Equipment

- Battery Powered Club Cart
- Battery Powered Push Mower
- Battery Powered Handheld Equipment
- Battery Powered Backpack Blower
- Battery Powered Electrostatic Backpack Sprayer (playground sanitation equipment)

***Parks Team (2) Man Crew**

- **Crew Leader** – 5 daily visits. **Crew Member** – 5 daily visits.

Job Sites *(includes the labor to spread mulch on an ongoing basis at all areas-as needed)*

- Viola Fields, Monte Vista Park, Creek Park, El Carro Park, Heath Ranch Park, Franklin Creek Park, Memorial Park, Tomol Park, Seaside Park/ Library/ Veterans Hall, Community Pool and Historical Marker Park.

Equipment

- Eco Friendly Utility Van
- Eco Friendly Solar Powered Equipment Trailer
- Battery Powered Zero Turn Mower
- Battery Powered Handheld Equipment
- Battery Powered Backpack Blower
- Battery Powered Electrostatic Backpack Sprayer (playground sanitation equipment)

VI. IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT

Water Management All Areas

- Monitor the moisture levels around all ornamental plants including, but not limited to trees, lawn, shrubs, perennials, groundcovers and annuals. Report problems (including hot spots or saturated areas) to ShowScapes irrigation manager during normal maintenance visits.
- Fix irrigation system leaks and broken or misdirected heads as needed on every site visit.

Spring start-up

- Open the main valve(s), inspect and adjust all sprinkler heads, re-program and check battery backup in controller, and troubleshoot the entire system.
- Test sensors (rain, soil moisture, weather) and zone coverage while running.
- Set ET-based, seasonal, or weather–based manual or automatic programs. Post Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter schedules (runtimes x days/zone) and monitor throughout season.

Checks and repairs

Once per month inspect irrigation system. Irrigation inspections shall include the following:

- Activation of zones to inspect for valve function, lateral breaks, damaged heads, coverage or anything else that would indicate any malfunction of the irrigation system.
- Adjust irrigation heads for proper coverage.
- Adjust automatic controller to establish frequency and length of given watering cycles for seasonal requirements and water restrictions.
- Over spray of water from irrigation systems onto streets, sidewalks and or stairs, will be adjusted to minimize runoff.
- Use multiple-start times and shorter run times to prevent runoff. Drip systems will be left on for sufficient time to allow for saturation of the root zone. Shorter runs with drip irrigation do not provide sufficient water penetration for healthy root development.
- Annually submit recommendations for changes to system that will improve water efficiency while meeting the plants' needs.

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VII. Shrubs, Bed, Slopes Detail & Mulching

- Prune shrubs to allow them to grow in their natural form, we will prune shrubs to develop into the natural shapes expected of the plant variety. We will not shear shrubs into topiary (shapes) unless its species specific to shearing. Plant species separation and detail
- Detail beds and blow parking areas
- Remove dead or declining shrubs. Provide any enhancement proposals should the Board be interested in landscape enhancements. Options: Entry enhancements
- Complementary repurposed mulch from our tree division – as needed
- Provide enhancement proposals

ShowScapes Property



Example: *Detailed tree rings observed at a Showscapes property.* Mulch insulates the soil helping to provide a buffer from heat and cold temperatures. It retains water helping to keep the roots moist and helps keep weeds out to help prevent root competition. Lastly, mulch prevents soil compaction & reduces lawn mower damage.

Landscape enhancement options: *Mulching and planting sustainable, low maintenance perennial plants can instantly improve visual impact at a minimal cost to the customer. Being consistent with plant material throughout your landscape will greatly improve the beauty of your property.*

VIII. 90 DAY ENHANCEMENT PLAN *(Included in contract)*

We are committed to giving you visible results in the first 90 days of our service. We have conducted an onsite inspection and created a punch list for our Landcare team to complete in the first 90 days based on priorities in the following areas of concern.

**The following items are to be completed at no charge to the* City of Carpinteria.

Trees *(Risk Reduction)*

- *Risk reduction pruning at Viola Park and El Carro Park to mitigate safety concerns over target areas *(see attached tree risk reduction pruning recommendations).*
- Prune in accordance with accepted ANSI A300 standards for proper pruning. All pruning will be supervised by one of our Certified Arborist.
- Recycle all tree trimmings at city yard.
- Remove tree stakes from trees where necessary.
- All sucker growth from trunk and base of trees shall be removed.
- Maintain a vertical clearance of 8' above all parking spaces, walkways and a vertical clearance of 12'-15' above streets.

Gophers *(Nontoxic Treatments)*

- *Weekly subsurface inoculations of (Compressed CO_2 gas) to achieve an acceptable level of gopher control.

Sports field Turf *(Weed Control)*

- *Weekly broadleaf weed control at Viola Park and El Carro Park to achieve an acceptable level of control. *(materials not included).*

Planter Beds Along City T *(weed removal & mulch)*

- *Weed removal in all city and parking lot planter beds. Top dress all bare areas with city supplied mulch.

Tree Rings in Turf *(Mulch)*

- *Establish detailed tree rings in all turf areas. Top dress with city supplied mulch.

Irrigation System *(Audit and Assessment Report)*

- *Turn on irrigation system, run and visually inspect for proper zone coverage. Adjust irrigation heads and nozzles for proper coverage.
- Perform check on water meters, flow sensors, or any related infrastructure for any leak detection
- Adjust automatic controller to establish frequency and length of watering periods for seasonal requirements and water restrictions.
- Update management with recommendations for improvements or repairs, and supply irrigation audit form for approval.

IX. PERFORMANCE GUARANTEE

Our goal is to not only enhance the health and beauty of your landscape, but to provide you with a team that is committed to consistently exceeding your expectations.

- If for any reason you are not completely satisfied with our services in the first ninety days, you may cancel our service contract with a thirty-day written notice. Showscapes is committed to your complete satisfaction.
- We based our proposal on the labor hours necessary to provide you with a job that exceeds your expectations. Should we determine additional man hours are necessary to achieve this goal, we will provide additional labor at no cost.

We pride ourselves with providing you with the best land care team in the green industry and we guarantee 100% satisfaction.

City of Carpinteria					
Parks and Landscape Maintenance					
Bid Sheet					
Urban Parks		Acres	Sq Ft.	Turf Area	Monthly Service Cost
Carpinteria Community Garden		0.6	26,136		Included
Carpinteria Creek Park		1.03	44,867	11,720	$820
El Carro Park		9.75	424,710	278,550	$1817.5
Franklin Creek Park		0.95	41,382		$390
Heath Ranch Park		2.4	104,544	72,710	$795
Historical Marker Park		0.05	2,178		$195
Memorial Park		2.1	91,476	73,950	$795
Mills Corner		0.06	2,614		$95
Monte Vista Park		3.66	159,430	101,800	$820
Tomol Interpretive Play Area and Trail		2.2	95,832	1,411	$610
Viola Fields		6	261,360	226,360	$1817.5
Open Space / Natural Areas					f
Carpinteria Bluffs Preserve		39	1,698,840		$590
Lagunitas Park		2.56	111,514		Included
Rincon Bluffs Preserve		21.65	943,074		$880
Salt Marsh Nature Park		8.6	374,616		$960
Tar Pits Park		9	392,040		$880
Bike / Multiuse Trails					
Carpinteria Creek Bike Path		3	130,680		$480
Franklin Creek Bike Path		0.5	21,780		$140
Santa Monica Bike Path		1	43,560		$140
Tar Pits Park to Harbor Seal Rookery		0.85	37,026		$220
Street Planters					
Carpinteria Avenue - east bound		0.10	4,214		Included
Carpinteria Avenue - west bound		0.52	22,707		Included
Casitas Pass Road - center median		0.06	2,460		Included
Linden Avenue-south bound		0.03	1,400		Included
Linden Avenue- north bound		0.02	782		Included
Linden Avenue- center mediad		0.02	880		Included
Linden Avenue- seal fountain plaza		0.00	115		Included
Linden Avenue- north of carp avenue		3.91	170,250		Included
Total Downtown Tee- Linden & Carp Ave					$2895.00
Public Facilities					
Carpinteria City Hall		4.65	202,554		$720
Carpinteria Community Pool		0.85	37,026		$640
Seaside Park		0.45	19,602		$480

		Acres	Sq Ft.	Turf Area	Monthly Service Cost
Veterans Hall Campus		0.7	30,492		$540
Unimproved/ Future Maint Areas					
City Lot #4		1.4	60,984		Included
Farmer Parcel		1.54	67,082		Included
New Cal Trans Landscapes					Included
Parking Lots					
Parking Lot No. 1		1	43,560		$195
Parking Lot No. 2		0.45	19,602		$195
Parking Lot No. 3		1.4	60,984		$195
Wullbrandt Way Parking		0.15	6,534		$195
Total Turf Area			17.60	766,501	
Total Parkland Acreage		132.2058			
TOTAL MONTHLY SERVICE COST					$18,500
Additional Services					
Clover / Broadleaf Control in turf	per sq. ft	0.005			
Top Dressing (labor)	per sq. ft	0.004			
Aeration	per sq. ft	0.006			
Sprinkler Nozzle Replacement	Material only	4" $15 6" $20	Completed by crew		
Rotor Popup Repair/ Replacement	Material only	$30	Completed by crew		
Lateral Line Repair	each	$175	$ Includes tech		
1" Valve Repair/ Replacement	each	$335	$ Includes tech		
1.5"Valve Repair/ Replacement	each	$385	$ Includes tech		
2" Valve Repair/ Replacement	each	$399	$ Includes tech		
Valve Solenoid Replacement	each	$115	$ Includes tech		
Valve Diaphragm Replacement	each	$135	$ Includes tech		
1" Main Line Repair	each	$349	$ Includes tech		
1.5" Main Line Repair	each	$569	$ Includes tech		
2" Main Line Repair	each	$579	$ Includes tech		
Planting Labor Per Flat (seasonal)	each	Included			
Planting Labor Per One Gallon	each	$45 per/hr			
Planting Labor Per 5 Gallon	each	$45 per/hr			
Planting Labor Per 15 Gallon	each	$45 per/hr			
Gopher Control - all improved areas		*Regular Included	*Infestation $75/hr		
Mulch Distribution Labor	Included	$45 per/hr. for excess loads			

X. ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY LANDCARE AT AN AFFORDABLE PRICE

Providing the community with a job that exceeds their expectations.

Contract includes Senior Account Manager, Account Manager, Area Supervisor, Plant Health Care Manager, Certified Arborist, Operations Manager, Irrigation tech, Administration Manager and all below:

- American Green Zone Alliance Certified Service Pro
- Zero Emissions Service Provider (100% Battery Powered Equipment)
- Nontoxic gopher and ground squirrel control (CO_2 compressed gas)
- 90 Day Enhancement and Clean Up Plan (Included at no charge)
- Irrigation - Water Management
- IPM Program (chemicals not included)
- Weeding, mulching, trimming, edging, mowing & blowing
- Debris and liter pick up
- Green waste recycling
- Minor irrigation repairs/sub surface – parts billed separate
- Removal of tree stakes where necessary
- Landscape Walk through as needed

LANDCARE MANAGEMENT PLAN: ($18,500)
4 team members for 5 full days per week
Should we determine additional man hours are necessary to achieve acceptable goals... we will provide additional labor at no cost (Performance Guarantee).

Irrigation Tech: *$65 per hour / plus material*

Thank you for providing Showscapes the opportunity to submit an Eco-Friendly Landcare Management Plan for the city of Carpinteria. Our goal and commitment is to provide you with a Landcare team that is efficient, safe, and knowledgeable & environment friendly. Should you have any questions or wish to discuss further, please feel welcome to give us a call.

Respectfully,

Jerry Monahan
CEO | Operations Manager
Certified Arborist WE-2213A
Independent Consulting Arborist
CSL #797240 ~ QAL #101984

SHOWSCAPES
Urban Landcare Management | Environmentally Friendly

CONTRACT ACCEPTANCE TERMS

SCOPE OF WORK & SAFETY:
Showscapes shall perform all work as indicated and shall be completed in a safe & professional manner according to industry standards. Our company shall provide all labor, materials, and equipment necessary to perform all applicable Landcare Management work.

INSURANCE: Workers Compensation & Employers Liability - $1,000,000, General Commercial Liability - Each Occurrence $1,000,000, General Aggregate $2,000,000. Upon approval of this contract, a certificate naming the Association as additional insured will be submitted.

TERM: The start date: week of April 1, 2021. This agreement will automatically renew on a month to month basis.

TERMINATION: Either party can terminate this contract at any time, with a thirty day written notice.

PAYMENT: City of Carpinteria agrees to pay ShowScapes **$18,500.00** per. month. Invoices are payable Net 30 and are due at the end of each service month. If payment is with credit card, a 3% processing fee may apply.

HOLIDAYS: We observe the following Holidays – New Year's Day, Memorial Day, and July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Up to six rainy days are assumed in this contract, we will make every effort to provide satisfactory service in the event of such occurrences.

EMERGENCY CALL OUTS:
$65/hour. In case of an emergency call out, contact Kimberly Monahan, cell number (805) 732-1262.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION: The parties agree that any claim or dispute relating to this agreement, as well as any other matters, disputes, or claims between them, shall first be Mediated and/or Arbitrated in an attempt to resolve any and all issues. Initially, the parties agree to consider mediating the dispute. The parties agree that any claim or dispute between the parties that arises out of this contract or the relationship or obligations contemplated under this contract, including the validity of this Mediation and Arbitration clause, if not resolved through Mediation, shall be resolved through final and binding Arbitration. Any award of the Arbitrator is final and binding, and may be entered as a judgment in any court having jurisdiction. In the event a court having jurisdiction finds any portion of this agreement unenforceable, that portion shall not be effective and the remainder of the agreement shall remain effective.

City of Carpinteria: _____ Date: _____

_____ Date: _____
Authorized Showscapes Representative

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Attachment "C"

AGREEMENT FOR SERVICES

THIS AGREEMENT FOR CONTRACTOR SERVICES ("**Agreement**") is made and effective as of the 1st day of June, 2021 by and between the City of Carpinteria, a municipal corporation ("**City**"), and Show Scapes, Inc (**"Contractor**") (collectively, the "**Parties**") at Carpinteria, California, with reference to the following facts:

A. City has determined that it is necessary and appropriate to engage professional design and painting to carry out the services described herein; and

B. Contractor has represented itself as being fully qualified and available to perform the services necessary to complete the work in a timely manner; and

C. City desires to contract with Contractor and Contractor is willing to perform the services, subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions set forth herein, the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

1. **SERVICES.**

1.1 **Basic Services**. City hereby retains Contractor to perform the services described and set forth in the attached Exhibit A ("**Basic Services**"), which is incorporated by this reference as though set forth in full. Contractor hereby agrees to perform said services within the designated time frames and accepts this retention. Contractor shall complete the Basic Services according to a schedule of performance which is also set forth in Exhibit A. The Parties agree and acknowledge that time is of the essence in performance of this Agreement.

1.2 **Additional Services**. In addition to the Basic Services, City may elect to have Contractor perform additional services that are beyond the current scope of the Basic Services, but within the expertise of Contractor ("**Additional Services**"). Such Additional Services shall be mutually agreed to in advance and specified in a writing, which shall also specify the basis for the Contractor's fee for such additional services. Basic Services and Additional Services are referenced collectively as "**Services.**"

2. **PERFORMANCE.**

2.1 **Standard of Performance**. Contractor shall faithfully, competently and diligently perform the obligations and responsibilities required by this Agreement, applying best management practices and the same standards of care utilized by persons commonly engaged in providing similar services as are required of Contractor hereunder in meeting its obligations under this Agreement. Contractor shall not engage the assistance of subcontractors for performance of the Services unless previously agreed to in writing by the City.

2.2 **Labor and Materials**. Contractor shall furnish, at its own expense, all labor, materials, equipment, tools, transportation and services necessary for the successful completion of the Services. Contractor shall give its attention and supervision to the fulfillment of the provisions of this Agreement by its employees and subcontractors and shall be responsible for the timely performance of the Services required by this Agreement.

2.3 **Review of Service**. Contractor shall furnish City with reasonable opportunities from time to time to ascertain whether the Services of Contractor are being performed in accordance with this Agreement. All work done and materials furnished shall be subject to final review and approval by City; Contractor is not providing final approval or review, which is solely City's function and role. City review and approval of such work and Services shall not, however, relieve Contractor of any of its obligations under this Agreement.

2.4 **Contract Administration**. The City Manager or his/her designee shall represent the City in all matters relating to the administration of this Agreement. The City Manager or his/her designee shall have the authority to act on the City's behalf to review and approve all products submitted by Contractor and may execute all necessary documents to authorize Contractor to perform Additional Services as provided for herein.

2.5 **Representations and Warranties.** Contractor represents and warrants to City that: (i) its fulfillment of its obligations and, as applicable, performance the Services under this Agreement, will not violate any applicable or breach any contracts with third parties and (ii) it has the right, power and authority to fulfill its obligations, and, as applicable perform the Services, and enter into this Agreement; (iii) the Services contemplated hereunder will be performed by adequately trained, competent personnel, in a professional manner, with such personnel having the requisite skill and expertise necessary to perform and complete the Services in accordance with industry standards and in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement; and (iv) the Services and all deliverables provided hereunder will conform to the specifications agreed-to by the parties.

3. **TERM**.

This Agreement shall be effective as of the date first above written and shall continue for three years (Initial Term), with two one-year extensions if mutually agreed upon in writing for a possible Contract total term of five years.

4. **COMPENSATION.**

4.1 **Basic Services**. For Basic Services, City shall pay Contractor on a time and materials basis, not to exceed amount of Twenty-five Thousand and 00/100 Dollars ($18,500 per month) as full compensation for all labor, materials, equipment, tools, transportation, and Services. This compensation shall be paid in accordance with

the payment rates and schedule as set forth in Exhibit B, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

4.2 **Additional Services**. Contractor shall not be compensated for any services rendered in connection with its performance of this Agreement which are in addition to the Basic Services, unless such Additional Services are authorized in advance and in writing in the method provided for herein. Contractor will submit fee estimates for such Additional Services upon request of City.

4.3 **Invoices**. Each and every payment by City shall be subject to City's receipt of an invoice outlining the items for which payment is requested. Payment to Contractor as to any undisputed fees shall be made, after verification of Contractor's performance, within 30 (thirty) days of receipt of invoice. If City disputes any of Contractor's fees, it shall give written notice to Contractor within 30 (thirty) days of receipt of an invoice of such disputed fees.

4.4 **Withholding**. City reserves the right to withhold future payment to Contractor if any aspect of the Contractor's work is found to be substantially inadequate. City shall notify Contractor in writing of deficiencies believed to be substantially inadequate within thirty (30) days after receipt of product.

4.5 **Taxes/Insurance/Licenses**. Contractor shall be solely responsible for the payment of any federal, state, or local income tax, social security tax, workers' compensation insurance, state disability insurance, and any other taxes or insurance which Contractor is responsible for paying as an independent contractor under federal, state or local law. At all times during the term of this Agreement, Contractor and any approved subcontractors performing Services under this Agreement shall have in full force and effect all licenses necessary for the performance of Services hereunder, including without limitation, business licensing from City, all at the sole cost of Contractor.

4.7 **Non-Appropriation.** Contractor understands that monies paid to Contractor by City as compensation for services are derived from tax revenues and are subject to curtailment, reduction, or cancellation beyond the control of the City. City shall have the right to terminate this Agreement during the Term or any Renewal Term in the event that such curtailment, reduction, or cancellation occurs. Termination shall be effective upon the expiration of four (4) calendar months after termination notice is delivered by City to Contractor.

5. **RECORDS**.

5.1 **Financial Records**. Contractor shall maintain complete and accurate records with respect to sales, costs, expenses, receipts and other such information required by City that relate to the performance of Services under this Agreement. Contractor shall also maintain adequate records of Services provided in sufficient detail to permit an evaluation of Services. All such records shall be maintained in

accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and shall be clearly identified and readily accessible.

5.2 **Access to Records**. Contractor shall provide free access to the representatives of City or its designees at reasonable times to books and records as set forth in section 5.1; shall give City the right to examine and audit said books and records; shall permit City to make transcripts therefrom as necessary; and shall allow inspection of all work, data, documents, proceedings and activities related to this Agreement. Such records, together with supporting documents, shall be maintained for a period of four (4) years after receipt of final payment.

5.3 **Original Records**. Upon completion of, or in the event of termination or suspension of this Agreement, all completed and incomplete original agreements, data, documents, designs, drawings, exhibits, maps, models, computer files, reports, studies, surveys, notes, and other work, materials or documents prepared or used to prepare Contractor's work product in the course of providing the Services pursuant to this Agreement ("**Contractor Work Product**") shall become the sole property of City once the Contractor has received payment. City may duplicate, disclose, disseminate, use, reuse or otherwise dispose of Contractor Work Product in whole or in part in any manner it deems appropriate, without the permission of Contractor. With respect to computer files, Contractor shall make available to the City, at Contractor's office and upon reasonable written request by City, the necessary computer software and hardware for purposes of accessing, compiling, transferring and printing computer files. Contractor may retain copies of such Contractor Work Product as a part of its record of professional activity.

6. TERMINATION.

6.1 **Termination Without Cause**. This Agreement may be terminated by either party for any reason upon ten (10) days prior written notice by the terminating party to the other party. In the event of a termination, the date of termination shall be deemed to be the first business day occurring after the expiration of the notice period. Upon receipt of said notice, Contractor shall immediately cease all work under this Agreement, unless the notice provides otherwise.

6.2 **Termination With Cause**. Either party may terminate this Agreement with cause, effective immediately upon written notice of such termination to the other party and failure of the breaching party to correct within five (5) days of receiving such notice, based upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

- Material breach of this Agreement;
- Cessation of Contractor to be licensed, as required;
- Failure to substantially comply with any applicable federal, state or local law or regulation;
- Filing by or against Contractor of any petition under any law for the relief of debtors; and,

- Filing of a criminal complaint against Contractor for any crime, other than minor traffic offenses.

6.3 **Performance Upon Termination**. In the event this Agreement is terminated pursuant to this Section, City shall pay Contractor for the outstanding balance owed for work performed up to the time of termination. Upon termination of the Agreement, Contractor shall submit an invoice to City as provided for herein and shall submit to the City all of its files for any billable or non-billable matters in which the Contractor is involved under the scope of this Agreement.

6.4 **Termination Upon Mutual Consent**. This agreement may also be terminated by mutual consent of the parties and in accordance with the terms and conditions of any plan of termination established by the parties. In the event of a termination by mutual consent, the date of termination shall be such date as is agreed upon by the parties. The parties may agree to suspend or terminate a portion of this Agreement and such suspension or termination shall not make void or invalidate the remainder of this Agreement.

7. **DISPUTE RESOLUTION.** Except as explicitly provided in Exhibit E relating to claims by Contractor, if any dispute, claim or disagreement shall arise relative to the interpretation or enforcement of this Agreement, the parties shall use commercially reasonable efforts to settle the dispute, claim or disagreement. To this end, they shall consult and negotiate with each other in good faith and, recognizing their mutual interests, attempt to reach a just and equitable solution satisfactory to both parties. If they do not reach such a solution within a period of thirty (30) days, then, upon notice by either party to the other, the dispute, claim or disagreement shall be submitted to final, binding arbitration administered by the American Arbitration Association in accordance with its Commercial Arbitration Rules. The arbitrator shall have the authority to assess arbitration costs and expenses against either or both parties. The decision in the arbitration shall be binding on all parties, and judgment on any arbitration award may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

8. **INSURANCE**. Contractor shall maintain prior to the beginning of and for the duration of this Agreement insurance coverage as specified in the attached Exhibit C, which is incorporated by this reference as though set forth in full.

9. **INDEMNIFICATION**.

Indemnification for Professional Liability. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Contractor shall indemnify, protect, defend and hold harmless City and any of its officials, employees and agents **("Indemnified Parties")** from and against any and all losses, liabilities, damages, costs, and expenses, including attorneys' fees and costs, which arise out of the negligence, recklessness or willful misconduct of Contractor.

10. RELEASE OF INFORMATION.

10.1 **Confidentiality**. All information gained by Contractor in performance of this Agreement shall be considered confidential and shall not be released except to the City, directly or indirectly, by Contractor without City's prior written authorization. Contractor, its officers, employees, subcontractors or sub-Contractors shall not voluntarily provide declarations, letters of support, testimony at depositions, response to interrogatories or other information concerning the Services performed under this Agreement unless requested by the City Attorney or authorized in writing by the City Manager. Response to a subpoena or court order shall not be considered "voluntary" provided that Contractor shall give City prompt written notice of any such court order or subpoena. The provisions of this Paragraph shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

10.2 **Notice and Cooperation**. Contractor shall promptly notify the City Manager and City Attorney in writing if Contractor, its officers, employees, agents, subcontractors or subcontractors are served with any summons, complaint, subpoena, notice of deposition, request for documents, interrogatories, request for admissions or other discovery request, court order or subpoena from any person or party related to this Agreement and/or Contractor's related Services. City has no obligation to, but may exercise discretion to represent Contractor and/or be present at any deposition, hearing or similar proceeding. Contractor agrees to cooperate fully with City and to provide the City an opportunity to review any response to discovery requests provided by Contractor. However, City's right to review any such response does not grant or imply a right of City to control, direct, dictate or rewrite said response.

11. RELATIONSHIP TO CITY.

11.1 **Independent Contractor**. Contractor is and shall at all times remain as to the City a wholly independent contractor. The personnel performing the services under this Agreement on behalf of Contractor shall at all times be under Contractor's exclusive direction and control. Neither City nor any of its officers, employees or agents shall have control over the conduct of Contractor or any of Contractor's officers, employees or agents, except as set forth in this Agreement. Contractor shall not at any time or in any manner represent that it or any of its officers, employees or agents are in any manner officers, employees or agents of City. Contractor shall not incur or have the power to incur any debt, obligation or liability whatever against City, or bind City in any manner.

11.2 **No Employee Privileges**. No City employee benefits shall be available to Contractor in connection with the performance of this Agreement. Except for the fees paid to Contractor as provided in the Agreement, City shall not pay salaries, wages or other compensation to Contractor for performing Services hereunder for City. City shall not be liable for compensation or indemnification to Contractor for injury or sickness arising out of performing Services hereunder.

11.3 **Contractor Duty to City.** Contractor understands and agrees that its responsibility to provide complete and accurate Services is owed solely to City and that its accountability under this contract shall likewise be solely to City and not to any City applicants or any other third person or entity.

11.4 **Interest of Contractor**. Contractor represents and warrants to City that it presently has no interests, and covenants that it shall not acquire any interests, direct or indirect, financial or otherwise, which would conflict with the performance of the services to be provided by Contractor under this Agreement. Contractor further covenants that, in the performance of this Agreement, no subcontractor or employee having such an interest shall be employed by Contractor. Contractor certifies that no one who has or will have any financial interest under this Agreement is: (a) an officer or employee of City, or (b). an officer or employee of the applicant and any of its Contractors. Contractor agrees to comply with any applicable conflict of interest code.

11.5 **Undue Influence**. Contractor declares and warrants that no undue influence or pressure is used against or in concert with any officer or employee of City in connection with the award, terms or implementation of this Agreement, including any method of coercion, confidential financial arrangement or financial inducement. No officer or employee of City will receive compensation, directly or indirectly, from Contractor or any officer, employee or agent of Contractor, in connection with the award of this Agreement or any work to be conducted as a result of this Agreement. Violation of this Section shall be a material breach of this Agreement entitling City to any and all remedies at law or in equity.

11.6 **Third Party Beneficiaries.** This Agreement is entered into solely for the benefit of the City and the Contractor and will not confer any rights upon any person not expressly a party to this Agreement.

12. **GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

12.1 **Assignment of Rights.** Contractor agrees to assign City all rights, title, and interest in and to all causes of action it may have under Section 4 of the Clayton Act or under the Cartwright Act arising from purchases of goods, services, or materials pursuant to this Agreement.

12.2 **Further Assurances**. City and Contractor each agree to cooperate with one another, to use their best efforts, to act in good faith, and to promptly perform such acts and execute such documents or instruments as are reasonably necessary and proper to consummate the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

12.3 **Notices**. All notices, requests, demands and other communications under this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given on the date of service if personally served or on the second day after mailing if mailed by first-class mail, registered or certified, return receipt requested, postage prepaid and properly addressed as follows:

To City:
Dave Durflinger, City Manager
City of Carpinteria
5775 Carpinteria Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013
Phone:(805) 684-5405
Daved@ci.carpinteria.ca.us

To Contractor:
Show Scapes, Inc.
Attn: Jerry Monahan
365 Willis Avenue
Camarillo, CA 93010
Phone (805)484-5849

Any party may change their address for the purpose of this paragraph by giving the ot party written notice of the new address in the above manner.

12.4 **Legal Responsibilities**. Contractor shall keep itself informed of state, federal and laws and regulations which in any manner affect those employed by it or in any way affect the performance of its Service pursuant to this Agreement. The Contractor shall reasonably observe and comply with such laws and regulations. The City and its officers and employees shall not be liable at law or in equity occasioned by failure of the Contractor to comply with this Section.

12.5 **Licenses**. At all times during the term of this Agreement, Contractor shall have in full force and effect, all licenses required by law for the performance of services described in this Agreement.

12.6 **Labor Conditions**. City is a public entity in the state of California, and therefore, City and Contractor are subject to the provisions of the Government Code and the Labor Code of the state of California. All provisions of law applicable to public contracts and/or this Agreement are incorporated herein by this reference and are made a part of this Agreement to the same extent as if they were fully stated in the Agreement and shall be complied with by Contractor.

12.7 **Labor Requirements**. Contractor shall abide by all federal and California laws and regulations regarding wages, including, without limitation, the Fair Labor Standards Act and the California Labor Code, which, in part, mandate that 8 hours' labor constitutes a legal days' work, and require Contractor to pay the general prevailing wage rates. The California statutory provisions for penalties for failure to pay prevailing wages will be enforced and the statutory provisions for penalties for failure to comply with California's wage and hour laws will be enforced. In addition, Contractor is required to comply with the statutory requirements relating to employment of apprentices. Contractor also must secure the payment of workers' compensation to its employees as provided by California law. Consult acknowledges its obligation to secure payment of Workers' Compensation before beginning work as set forth in the attached Exhibit D ("Acknowledgement of Workers' Compensation Obligation") which is incorporated by this reference as through set forth in full. Additionally, Contractor is required to comply with all statutory requirements relating to certified payroll records, including the maintenance of the records, their certification, and their availability for inspection.

12.8 **Discrimination**. No person shall be excluded from employment in the performance of this Agreement on the grounds of race, creed, color, sex, age, marital status, sexual orientation or place of national origin. Contractor shall comply with all local, state, and federal laws relating to equal employment opportunity rights.

12.9 **Assignment**. Contractor shall not assign the performance of this Agreement, nor any part thereof, nor any monies due hereunder, without prior written consent of City, which shall have the sole discretion to consent to any proposed assignment. Because of the personal nature of the Services to be rendered pursuant to this Agreement, only Contractor shall perform the services described in this Agreement.

12.10 **Waiver**. No waiver of a provision of this Agreement shall constitute a waiver of any other provision, whether or not similar. No waiver shall constitute a continuing waiver. No waiver shall be binding unless executed in writing by the party making the waiver.

12.11 **Force Majeure**. Neither Contractor nor City shall be liable for any delays resulting from circumstances or causes beyond its reasonable control, including, without limitation, fire or other casualty, act of God, strike or labor dispute, war or other violence, or any law, order or requirement of any governmental agency or authority.

12.12 **Construction of Terms**. All parts of this Agreement shall in all cases be construed according to their plain meaning and shall not be construed in favor or against either of the parties. If any term, provision, covenant or condition of this Agreement is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void or unenforceable, in whole or in part, the remainder of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect and shall not be affected, impaired or invalidated thereby. In the event of any provision shall be adjudged invalid, void or unenforceable, the parties hereto agree to enter into a supplemental agreement to effectuate the intent of the parties and the purposes of this Agreement.

12.13 **Controlling Law**. The City and Contractor understand and agree that the laws of the State of California shall govern the rights, obligations, duties and liabilities of the parties to this Agreement and also govern the interpretation of this Agreement, with venue proper only in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California.

12.14 **Authorization**. All officers and individuals executing this and other documents on behalf of the respective parties hereby certify and warrant that they have the capacity and have been duly authorized to execute said documents on behalf of the entities indicated.

12.15 **Entire Agreement**. This Agreement, along with its attached exhibits, which are incorporated herein by this reference, constitutes the entire Agreement between the parties and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous agreements,

representations and understandings of the parties. This Agreement may be altered, amended or modified only by a supplemental writing executed by the parties to this Agreement and by no other means. Each party waives any future right to claim, contest, or assert that this Agreement was modified, canceled, superseded, or changed by any oral agreement, course of conduct, waiver or estoppel.

12.16 **Counterparts**. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall remain in full force and effect as to each party.

12.17 **Severability.** In the event that any term or provision of this Agreement shall be held to be invalid, void or unenforceable, then the remainder of this Agreement shall not be affected, impaired or invalidated, and each such term and provision of this Agreement shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement at the place and as of the date first written above.

"CITY"
City of Carpinteria

By:_____
David Durflinger, City Manager

"CONTRACTOR"
Show Scapes, Inc.

By:_____
Jerry Monohan, CEO

Exhibit "A"

City of Carpinteria					
Parks and Landscape Maintenance					
Bid Sheet					
Urban Parks		Acres	Sq Ft.	Turf Area	Monthly Service Cost
Carpinteria Community Garden		0.6	26,136		Included
Carpinteria Creek Park		1.03	44,867	11,720	$820
El Carro Park		9.75	424,710	278,550	$1817.5
Franklin Creek Park		0.95	41,382		$390
Heath Ranch Park		2.4	104,544	72,710	$795
Historical Marker Park		0.05	2,178		$195
Memorial Park		2.1	91,476	73,950	$795
Mills Corner		0.06	2,614		$95
Monte Vista Park		3.66	159,430	101,800	$820
Tomol Interpretive Play Area and Trail		2.2	95,832	1,411	$610
Viola Fields		6	261,360	226,360	$1817.5
Open Space / Natural Areas					f
Carpinteria Bluffs Preserve		39	1,698,840		$590
Lagunitas Park		2.56	111,514		Included
Rincon Bluffs Preserve		21.65	943,074		$880
Salt Marsh Nature Park		8.6	374,616		$960
Tar Pits Park		9	392,040		$880
Bike / Multiuse Trails					
Carpinteria Creek Bike Path		3	130,680		$480
Franklin Creek Bike Path		0.5	21,780		$140
Santa Monica Bike Path		1	43,560		$140
Tar Pits Park to Harbor Seal Rookery		0.85	37,026		$220
Street Planters					
Carpinteria Avenue - east bound		0.10	4,214		Included
Carpinteria Avenue - west bound		0.52	22,707		Included
Casitas Pass Road - center median		0.06	2,460		Included
Linden Avenue-south bound		0.03	1,400		Included
Linden Avenue- north bound		0.02	782		Included
Linden Avenue- center mediad		0.02	880		Included
Linden Avenue- seal fountain plaza		0.00	115		Included
Linden Avenue- north of carp avenue		3.91	170,250		Included
Total Downtown Tee- Linden & Carp Ave					$2895.00
Public Facilities					
Carpinteria City Hall		4.65	202,554		$720
Carpinteria Community Pool		0.85	37,026		$640
Seaside Park		0.45	19,602		$480

		Acres	Sq Ft.	Turf Area	Monthly Service Cost
Veterans Hall Campus		0.7	30,492		$540
Unimproved/ Future Maint Areas					
City Lot #4		1.4	60,984		Included
Farmer Parcel		1.54	67,082		Included
New Cal Trans Landscapes					Included
Parking Lots					
Parking Lot No. 1		1	43,560		$195
Parking Lot No. 2		0.45	19,602		$195
Parking Lot No. 3		1.4	60,984		$195
Wullbrandt Way Parking		0.15	6,534		$195
Total Turf Area			17.60	766,501	
Total Parkland Acreage		132.2058			
TOTAL MONTHLY SERVICE COST					$18,500
Additional Services					
Clover / Broadleaf Control in turf	per sq. ft	0.005			
Top Dressing (labor)	per sq. ft	0.004			
Aeration	per sq. ft	0.006			
Sprinkler Nozzle Replacement	Material only	4" $15 6" $20	Completed by crew		
Rotor Popup Repair/ Replacement	Material only	$30	Completed by crew		
Lateral Line Repair	each	$175	$ Includes tech		
1" Valve Repair/ Replacement	each	$335	$ Includes tech		
1.5"Valve Repair/ Replacement	each	$385	$ Includes tech		
2" Valve Repair/ Replacement	each	$399	$ Includes tech		
Valve Solenoid Replacement	each	$115	$ Includes tech		
Valve Diaphragm Replacement	each	$135	$ Includes tech		
1" Main Line Repair	each	$349	$ Includes tech		
1.5" Main Line Repair	each	$569	$ Includes tech		
2" Main Line Repair	each	$579	$ Includes tech		
Planting Labor Per Flat (seasonal)	each	Included			
Planting Labor Per One Gallon	each	$45 per/hr			
Planting Labor Per 5 Gallon	each	$45 per/hr			
Planting Labor Per 15 Gallon	each	$45 per/hr			
Gopher Control - all improved areas		*Regular Included	*Infestation $75/hr		
Mulch Distribution Labor	Included	$45 per/hr. for excess loads			

EXHIBIT B

City will pay approved invoices within 30 days of receipt.

Invoices should be mailed to:

The City of Carpinteria

Attn: Accounts Payable

5775 Carpinteria Avenue

Carpinteria, CA 93013

EXHIBIT C

INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

Prior to the beginning of and throughout the duration of the Work, Contractor will maintain insurance in conformance with the requirements set forth below. Contractor will use existing coverage to comply with these requirements. If that existing coverage does not meet the requirements set forth here, Contractor agrees to amend, supplement or endorse the existing coverage to do so. Contractor acknowledges that the insurance coverage and policy limits set forth in this section constitute the minimum amount of coverage required. Any insurance proceeds available to City in excess of the limits and coverage required in this agreement and which is applicable to a given loss, will be available to City.

Contractor shall provide the following types and amounts of insurance:

Commercial General Liability Insurance using Insurance Services Office "Commercial General Liability" policy form CG 00 01 or the exact equivalent. Defense costs must be paid in addition to limits. There shall be no cross liability exclusion for claims or suits by one insured against another. Limits are subject to review but in no event less than $1,000,000 per occurrence.

Business Auto Coverage on ISO Business Auto Coverage form CA 00 01 including symbol 1 (Any Auto) or the exact equivalent. Limits are subject to review, but in no event to be less than $1,000,000 per accident. If Contractor owns no vehicles, this requirement may be satisfied by a non-owned auto endorsement to the general liability policy described above. If Contractor or Contractor's employees will use personal autos in any way on this project, Contractor shall provide evidence of personal auto liability coverage for each such person.

Workers Compensation on a state-approved policy form providing statutory benefits as required by law with employer's liability limits no less than $1,000,000 per accident or disease.

Excess or Umbrella Liability Insurance (Over Primary) if used to meet limit requirements, shall provide coverage at least as broad as specified for the underlying coverages. Any such coverage provided under an umbrella liability policy shall include a drop down provision providing primary coverage above a maximum $25,000 self-insured retention for liability not covered by primary but covered by the umbrella. Coverage shall be provided on a "pay on behalf" basis, with defense costs payable in addition to policy limits. Policy shall contain a provision obligating insurer at the time insured's liability is determined, not requiring actual payment by the insured first. There shall be no cross liability exclusion precluding coverage for claims or suits by one insured against another. Coverage shall be applicable to City for injury to employees of Contractor, subcontractors or others involved in the Work. The scope of coverage provided is subject to approval of City following receipt of proof of insurance as required herein. Limits are subject to review but in no event less than $1,000,000 per occurrence.

Professional Liability or Errors and Omissions Insurance as appropriate shall be written on a policy form coverage specifically designed to protect against acts, errors or omissions of the Contractor and "Covered Professional Services" as designated in the policy must specifically include work performed under this agreement. The policy limit shall be no less than $1,000,000 per claim and in the aggregate. The policy must "pay on behalf of" the insured and must include a provision establishing

the insurer's duty to defend. The policy retroactive date shall be on or before the effective date of this agreement.

Insurance procured pursuant to these requirements shall be written by insurers that are admitted carriers in the state of California and with an A.M. Bests rating of A- or better and a minimum financial size VII.

General conditions pertaining to provision of insurance coverage by Contractor. Contractor and City agree to the following with respect to insurance provided by Contractor:

1. Contractor agrees to have its insurer endorse the third party general liability coverage required herein to include as additional insureds City, its officials, employees, volunteers and agents, using standard ISO endorsement No. CG 2010-0413. Contractor also agrees to require all contractors and subcontractors to do likewise.

2. No liability insurance coverage provided to comply with this Agreement shall prohibit Contractor, or Contractor's employees or agents, from waiving the right of subrogation prior to a loss. Contractor agrees to waive subrogation rights against City regardless of the applicability of any insurance proceeds, and to require all contractors and subcontractors to do likewise.

3. All insurance coverage and limits provided by Contractor and available or applicable to this agreement are intended to apply to the full extent of the policies. Nothing contained in this Agreement or any other agreement relating to the City or its operations limits the application of such insurance coverage.

4. None of the coverages required herein will be in compliance with these requirements if they include any limiting endorsement of any kind that has not been first submitted to City and approved of in writing.

5. No liability policy shall contain any provision or definition that would serve to eliminate so-called "third party action over" claims, including any exclusion for bodily injury to an employee of the insured or of any contractor or subcontractor.

6. All coverage types and limits required are subject to approval, modification and additional requirements by the City, as the need arises. Contractor shall not make any reductions in scope of coverage (e.g., elimination of contractual liability or reduction of discovery period) that may affect City's protection without City's prior written consent.

7. Proof of compliance with these insurance requirements, consisting of certificates of insurance evidencing all of the coverages required and an additional insured endorsement to Contractor's general liability policy, shall be delivered to City at or prior to the execution of this Agreement. In the event such proof of any insurance is not delivered as required, or in the event such insurance is canceled at any time and no replacement coverage is provided, City has the right, but not the duty, to obtain any insurance it deems necessary to protect its interests under this or any other agreement and to pay the premium. Any premium so paid by City shall be charged to and promptly paid by Contractor or deducted from sums due Contractor, at City option.

8. Certificate(s) are to reflect that the insurer will provide 30 (thirty) days notice to City of any cancellation of coverage. Contractor agrees to require its insurer to modify such certificates to delete any exculpatory wording stating that failure of the insurer to mail written notice of cancellation imposes no obligation, or that any party will "endeavor" (as opposed to being required) to comply with the requirements of the certificate.

9. It is acknowledged by the parties of this agreement that all insurance coverage required to be provided by Contractor or any subcontractor, is intended to apply first and on a primary, non-contributing basis in relation to any other insurance or self insurance available to City.

10. Contractor agrees to ensure that subcontractors, and any other party involved with the project who is brought onto or involved in the project by Contractor, provide the same minimum insurance coverage required of Contractor. Contractor agrees to monitor and review all such coverage and assumes all responsibility for ensuring that such coverage is provided in conformity with the requirements of this section. Contractor agrees that upon request, all agreements with subcontractors and others engaged in the project will be submitted to City for review.

11. Contractor agrees not to self-insure or to use any self-insured retentions or deductibles on any portion of the insurance required herein and further agrees that it will not allow any contractor, subcontractor, Architect, Engineer or other entity or person in any way involved in the performance of work on the project contemplated by this agreement to self-insure its obligations to City. If Contractor's existing coverage includes a deductible or self-insured retention, the deductible or self-insured retention must be declared to the City. At that time the City shall review options with the Contractor, which may include reduction or elimination of the deductible or self-insured retention, substitution of other coverage, or other solutions.

12. The City reserves the right at any time during the term of the contract to change the amounts and types of insurance required by giving the Contractor ninety (90) days advance written notice of such change. If such change results in substantial additional cost to the Contractor, the City will negotiate additional compensation proportional to the increased benefit to City.

13. For purposes of applying insurance coverage only, this Agreement will be deemed to have been executed immediately upon any party hereto taking any steps that can be deemed to be in furtherance of or towards performance of this Agreement.

14. Contractor acknowledges and agrees that any actual or alleged failure on the part of City to inform Contractor of non-compliance with any insurance requirement in no way imposes any additional obligations on City nor does it waive any rights hereunder in this or any other regard.

15. Contractor will renew the required coverage annually as long as City or its employees or agents face an exposure from operations of any type pursuant to this Agreement. This obligation applies whether or not the Agreement is canceled or terminated for any reason. Termination of this obligation is not effective until City executes a written statement to that effect.

16. Contractor shall provide proof that policies of insurance required herein expiring during the term of this Agreement have been renewed or replaced with other policies providing at least

the same coverage. Proof that such coverage has been ordered shall be submitted prior to expiration. A coverage binder or letter from Contractor's insurance agent to this effect is acceptable. A certificate of insurance and/or additional insured endorsement as required in these specifications applicable to the renewing or new coverage must be provided to City within five days of the expiration of the coverages.

17. The provisions of any workers' compensation or similar act will not limit the obligations of Contractor under this Agreement. Contractor expressly agrees not to use any statutory immunity defenses under such laws with respect to City, its employees, officials and agents.

18. Requirements of specific coverage features or limits contained in this section are not intended as limitations on coverage, limits or other requirements nor as a waiver of any coverage normally provided by any given policy. Specific reference to a given coverage feature is for purposes of clarification only as it pertains to a given issue and is not intended by any party or insured to be limiting or all-inclusive.

19. These insurance requirements are intended to be separate and distinct from any other provision in this agreement and are intended by the parties here to be interpreted as such.

20. The requirements in this Section supersede all other sections and provisions of this Agreement to the extent that any other section or provision conflicts with or impairs the provisions of this Section.

21. Contractor agrees to be responsible for ensuring that no contract used by any party involved in any way with the project reserves the right to charge City or Contractor for the cost of additional insurance coverage required by this agreement. Any such provisions are to be deleted with reference to City. It is not the intent of City to reimburse any third party for the cost of complying with these requirements. There shall be no recourse against City for payment of premiums or other amounts with respect thereto.

22. The City's failure to comply with reporting requirements should not affect coverage required under the Agreement.

23. The Contractor's insurance is primary to that of any insurance claimed by the City.

Contractor agrees to provide immediate notice to City of any claim or loss against Contractor arising out of the work performed under this agreement. City assumes no obligation or liability by such notice, but has the right (but not the duty) to monitor the handling of any such claim or claims if they are likely to involve City.

EXHIBIT D

WORKERS' COMPENSATION REQUIREMENTS

The Contractor is required to sign and file a statement acknowledging its obligation to secure payment of Workers' Compensation before beginning work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION OBLIGATION

I hereby acknowledge my obligation to secure payment of Workers' Compensation before beginning work.

Contractor

By:_____
Name, Title of Signator

Dated:_____

City of Carpinteria

COUNCIL AGENDA STAFF REPORT
April 12, 2021

ITEM FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Authorization to issue a Notice Inviting Bids for Project No. 15120 – 2021 Pavement Rehabilitation Project.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Action Item _X_; Non-Action Item ___

Authorize the Public Works Director to advertise the Notice Inviting Bids for Project No. 15120 – 2021 Pavement Rehabilitation Project.

Sample Motion: I move to:

Authorize the Public Works Director to advertise the Notice Inviting Bids for Project No. 15120 – 2021 Pavement Rehabilitation Project.

BACKGROUND

On March 23, 2020, the City Council approved the following street selection list for the 2021 Pavement Rehabilitation Project:

Street Name	Begin Limit	End Limit
Fourth Street	Holly Avenue	End of Holly Avenue
Third Street	Linden Avenue	Ash Avenue
Calle Ocho	Concha Loma Drive	South end of Calle Ocho
Calle Ocho	Concha Loma Drive	North end of Calle Ocho
Elm Lane	Sawyer Avenue	Carpinteria Avenue
Eighth Street	Palm Avenue	Walnut Avenue
Holly Avenue	Seventh Street	Fifth Street

A map of the street locations is included with this staff report as Attachment A. The general scope of work includes pavement rehabilitation, pedestrian facility upgrades, and drainage improvements. Just as used in the recently completed 2020 Pavement Rehabilitation Project, the project will use the full depth reclamation method. This is a

sustainable pavement rehabilitation method that incorporates technologies and material recycling techniques by which lower greenhouse gas emissions in the reduction of trucks and reduce the cost of pavement maintenance.

On July 13, 2020, the City Council authorized the City Manager to execute an Agreement with Encompass Consultant Group to provide consulting design services for the 2021 Pavement Rehabilitation Project. On February 24, 2021, staff conducted a public workshop for those properties that front the streets for education purposes about the proposed sustainable pavement rehabilitation method as well as certain curb ramp and drainage improvements. On March 12, 2021, the Public Facility Site Acquisition/Development Committee (City Council Members Gregg Carty and Wade Nomura) received a presentation from staff about the City's pavement management system and related methodology for determining pavement project priorities.

The purpose of this agenda matter is for the City Council to authorize the Public Works Director to advertise the Notice Inviting Bids for Project No. 15130 – 2021 Pavement Maintenance Project.

DISCUSSION

The estimated construction schedule is as follows:

Advertise for Bids	April 2021
Open Bids	May 2021
Award Contract	June 2021
Construction	July 2021 through November 2021

The estimated construction cost is as follows:

Construction	$1,689,210
Contingency (10%)	$168,921
Construction Management (Administration, Inspection, and Testing)	$278,720
Estimated Total	$2,136,851

POLICY CONSISTENCY

The recommendation is consistent with the 2021 Annual Work Plan and the many goals, objectives, and policies in the Circulation Element of the General Plan and Local Coastal Plan including establishing and maintaining a roadway system capable of providing for the safe and efficient movement of goods and people through the community.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The estimated start of construction of the 2021 Pavement Rehabilitation Project is scheduled for July 2021 which is during the ensuing fiscal year. Once bids are received

and evaluated, staff will return with an appropriate funding recommendation for the Fiscal Year 2021-22 Budget.

LEGAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The recommendation is consistent with the formal bidding procedures of the Uniform Construction Cost Accounting Act (Public Contract Code Section 22030 et al.).

OPTIONS

1. Authorize the Public Works Director to advertise the Notice Inviting Bids for Project No. 15120 – 2021 Pavement Rehabilitation Project. (Staff recommendation)
2. The City Council could choose to not approve the recommendation and direct staff as determined appropriate; however, non-action would delay the project.

PRINCIPAL PARTIES EXPECTED AT MEETING

There are no principal parties expected at the meeting.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Location Map

Staff contact:
John L. Ilasin, Public Works Director
JohnI@ci.carpinteria.ca.us; (805) 880-3402

Signature

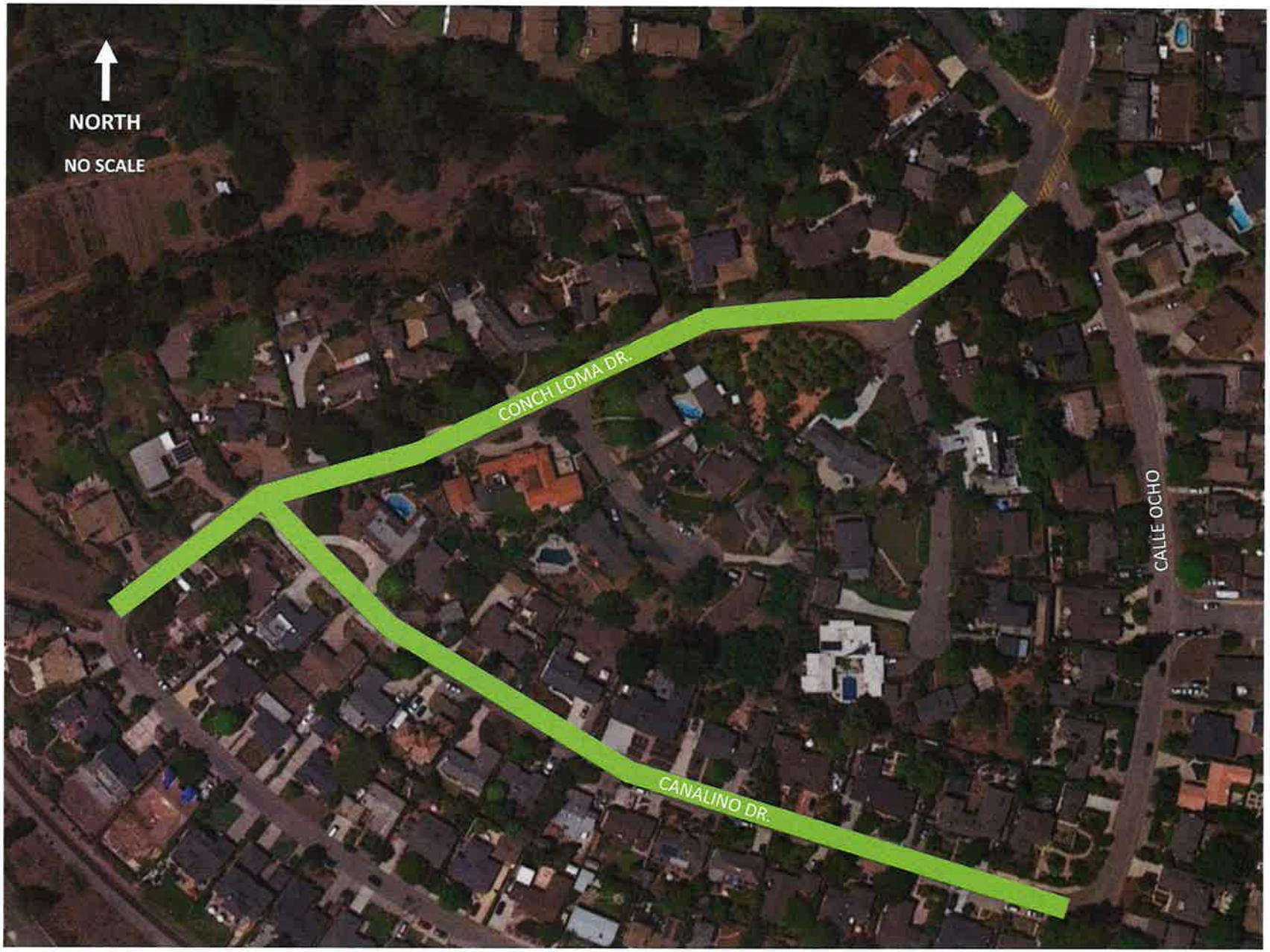
Reviewed by:
Dave Durflinger, City Manager
daved@ci.carpinteria.ca.us; (805) 755-4400

Signature

ATTACHMENT A

Location Map


NORTH
NO SCALE
ARAGON DR.
BEGONIA DR.
ELEANOR DR.
CHANEY AVE.


NORTH
NO SCALE
CONCH LOMA DR.
CANALINO DR.
CALLE OCHO


NORTH
NO SCALE
EL PORTAL ST.
LA MESA PLAZA
SANTA ROSA LN.


ELM AVE.
YUCCA LN.
SIXTH PL.
LINDEN AVE.
NORTH
NO SCALE
EIGHTH ST.
SIXTH ST.
OLIVE AVE.
WILLOW PL.
PALM AVE.
OAK AVE.

City of Carpinteria

COUNCIL AGENDA STAFF REPORT
April 12, 2021

ITEM FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Resolution No. 6037, adopting the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account Fiscal Year 2021-22 Project List.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Action Item X ; Non-Action Item ___

Adopt Resolution No. 6037, approving the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account Fiscal Year 2021-22 Project List.

Sample Motion: I move to adopt Resolution No. 6037, as read by title only, approving the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account Fiscal Year 2021-22 Project List.

BACKGROUND

On April 28, 2017, the Governor signed Senate Bill (SB 1), which is known as the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017. SB 1 increased fuel excise taxes, diesel fuel sales taxes, and vehicle registration fees to address basic road maintenance, rehabilitation, and critical safety needs for state highways and local streets and roads.

On November 1, 2017, the State Controller (Controller) began depositing various portions of SB 1 funding into the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA). A percentage of the RMRA funding is apportioned by formula to eligible local agencies (i.e. cities and counties) pursuant to California Streets and Highways Code Section 2032(h). The Controller apportions RMRA funds on a monthly basis to eligible cities using a process and system similar to that of Highway Users Tax Account apportionments. RMRA funding is continuously apportioned and is not provided on a reimbursement basis.

SB 1 emphasizes the importance of accountability and transparency in the delivery of California's transportation programs. To be eligible for RMRA funding, local agencies must provide annual RMRA project reports to the California Transportation Commission (Commission). The Commission first receives the project lists, and then determines

completeness and compliance with basic statutory requirements, and finally approves and submits a statewide list to the Controller for local agencies that are eligible to receive RMRA funding apportionments.

The purpose of this agenda matter is for the City Council to consider adopting Resolution No. 6037, granting approval of the Fiscal Year 2021-22 RMRA project list for submittal to the State.

DISCUSSION

RMRA funds must be used for road maintenance and rehabilitation, safety projects, railroad grade separations, traffic control devices, complete street components including active transportation purposes such as pedestrian and bicycle safety projects, transit facilities, and drainage and stormwater capture projects. RMRA funds may also be used to satisfy a match requirement in order to obtain state and/or federal funds for projects. The key requirements for use of RMRA funds are as follows:

- A list of projects that are proposed to be funded with RMRA funds must be submit to the Commission. All projects proposed to receive funding must be adopted by resolution by the local agency's governing body at a regular public meeting.
- For each fiscal year in which RMRA funds are received and expended, local agencies must submit to the Commission a report that details the expenditure of all RMRA funds.
- A local agency receiving an apportionment of RMRA funds is required to sustain a maintenance of effort (also known as MOE) by spending at least the annual average of its general fund expenditures for street, road, and highway purposes from the city's general fund.
- By July 1, 2023, local agencies receiving RMRA funds must follow guidelines developed by the California Workforce Development Board that address participation and investment in, or partnership with, new or existing pre-apprenticeship training programs. These programs focus on outreach to women, minority participants, underrepresented subgroups, formerly incarcerated individuals, and local residents to access training and employment opportunities.

Project List Submittal

The project list must include project descriptions including the general location of each project, estimated schedules of each project's completion, and estimated useful life of each project. Local agencies may include project information for future fiscal years, but are expected to update the project list as needed every fiscal year prior to submittal to the Commission. Exhibit 1 in the attached Resolution No. 6037, is the City's project list. The project list proposes to use the City's Fiscal Year 2021-22 RMRA funding allocation for the 2021 Pavement Rehabilitation Project.

This year, the Commission amended the reporting deadline schedule. Now, local agencies must submit a project list and supporting documentation by July 1st of each year to the Commission. All materials must be provided electronically using the state's online submittal tool. After reviewing submittals for completeness, the Commission reports to the Controller the jurisdictions that are eligible to receive RMRA funding. Upon receipt of the list from the Commission, the Controller is expected to apportion funds to the cities and counties included on the list. All project lists and support documentation as submitted by the local agencies will be posted on the Commission's website.

Project Expenditure Reporting and Auditing

For each fiscal year in which an apportionment of RMRA funds are received and upon expenditure of funds, local agencies must submit documentation to the Commission detailing the expenditure of those funds and include a description and location of each completed project, the amount of funds expended on the project, the completion date, and the estimated useful life of the project. The project expenditure reporting process provides an opportunity for local agencies to report on the progress and expenditures associated with multi-year projects that are not yet complete.

Local agencies must also submit a Completed and In-Progress Project Report by December 1 of each year to the Commission. The report must also be submitted electronically to the state.

Upon receipt of project expenditure reports, Commission staff reviews submittals to ensure completeness. All completed project expenditure reports as submitted by local agencies will be posted to the Commission's website. The Commission analyzes the completed project expenditure reports and aggregates the project information to provide both statewide and local level summary information. This information is then posted to the Commission's website within a month of the program update being delivered at the Commission's meeting in January of each year and included in the Commission's Annual Report to the Legislature.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

The main requirements for use of RMRA funds are codified in California Streets and Highways Code Sections 2034, 2036, 2037, and 2038.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The City is expecting to receive an estimated $267,371 in RMRA funding for Fiscal Year 2021-22. Fiscal Year 2021-22 RMRA revenue is estimated to increase by 9.5-percent over the current fiscal year as fuel consumption increases with the easing of the pandemic.

LEGAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

There are no legal or risk management considerations presented with this report.

OPTIONS

The City Council could choose to:

1. Adopt Resolution No. 6037 for the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account Fiscal Year 2021-22 Project List. (Staff recommendation)
2. Amend the proposed project list as determined appropriate.
3. The City Council could choose to not approve the recommendation and direct staff as determined appropriate; however, without an adopted resolution and project list, the City would not receive RMRA funds in Fiscal Year 2021-22. This would represent a loss of revenue for pavement maintenance and rehabilitation projects.

PRINCIPAL PARTIES EXPECTED AT MEETING

There are no principal parties expected at the meeting.

ATTACHMENTS

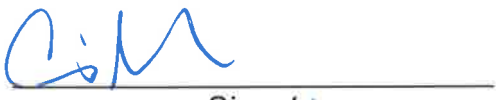
Attachment A: Resolution No. 6037

Staff contact:
Brian C. Barrett,
Assistant to the Public Works Director
(805) 755-4446; brianb@ci.carpinteria.ca.us



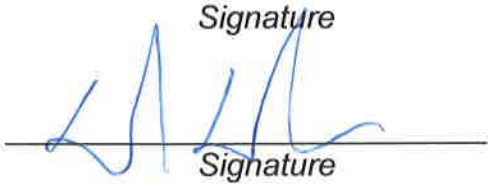
Signature

Reviewed by:
John L. Ilasin, Public Works Director
(805) 880-3402; johni@ci.carpinteria.ca.us



Signature

Reviewed by:
Dave Durflinger, City Manager
(805) 755-4400; daved@ci.carpinteria.ca.us



Signature

ATTACHMENT A

Resolution No. 6037

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RESOLUTION NO. 6037

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CARPINTERIA ADOPTING A LIST OF PROJECTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021-22 FUNDED BY SB 1: THE ROAD REPAIR AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2017

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 1 (SB 1), the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 (Chapter 5, Statutes of 2017) was passed by the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor in April 2017 in order to address the significant multi-modal transportation funding shortfalls statewide; and

WHEREAS, SB 1 includes accountability and transparency provisions that will ensure the residents of Carpinteria are aware of the projects proposed for funding in the City and which projects have been completed each fiscal year; and

WHEREAS, the City must adopt a list of all projects proposed to receive funding from the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA), which must include a description and the location of each proposed project, a proposed schedule for the project's completion, and the estimated useful life of the improvement; and

WHEREAS, the City will receive an estimated $267,371 in RMRA funding in Fiscal Year 2021-22 from SB 1; and

WHEREAS, this is the fifth year in which the City is receiving SB 1 funding and these funds enable the City to better maintain and rehabilitate public streets, roads and sidewalks, add active transportation infrastructure, and improve drainage infrastructure throughout the City; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has held a public meeting on April 12, 2021 to ensure public input is included in the process of determining priorities/projects for inclusion on the project list; and

WHEREAS, the City's system-wide Pavement Condition Index is currently a 61 "fair" and the City seeks to improve the overall quality of its roadway pavement system by delivering a greater frequency of pavement management projects; and

WHEREAS, the SB 1 project list and overall investment in City streets, roads and public parking infrastructure with a focus on basic maintenance and safety, investing in complete streets infrastructure, and using cutting-edge technology, materials and practices, will have significant positive co-benefits statewide.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED as follows:

SECTION 1. The foregoing recitals are true and correct.

SECTION 2. The Fiscal Year 2021-22 list of projects planned to be funded with the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account revenues is listed in the attached Exhibit 1.

SECTION 3. The City affirms the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation apportionments received will be used towards the Fiscal Year 2021-22 list of projects shown in the attached Exhibit 1 and the associated Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation expenses will be reported on as required by statute and the California Transportation Commission's adopted program guidelines.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED on April 12, 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER(S):

NOES: COUNCILMEMBER(S):

ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER(S):

ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBER(S):

_____
Mayor, City of Carpinteria

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk, City of Carpinteria

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Carpinteria held on April 12, 2021.

_____
City Clerk, City of Carpinteria

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____

Peter Brown, on behalf of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP acting as City Attorney of the City of Carpinteria

EXHIBIT 1 TO
RESOLUTION NO. 6037

SB 1 Project List to Utilize FY 2021-22 Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account Revenues					
Project Title	**Project Description**	**Project Location**	**Estimated Useful Life (years)**		**Estimated Project Schedule**
			Minimum	**Maximum**	
2021 Pavement Rehabilitation Project	Street Rehabilitation	Fourth Street (Holly Avenue to End of Holly Avenue); Third Street (Linden Avenue to Ash Avenue); Calle Ocho (Concha Loma Drive to South End of Calle Ocho); Calle Ocho (Concha Loma Drive to North End of Calle Ocho); Elm Lane (Sawyer Avenue to Carpinteria Avenue); Eigth Street (Palm Avenue to Walnut Avenue); Holly Avenue (Seventh Street to Fifth Street)	5	20	July 2021 through November 2021

Action Center

Welcome to the Action Center, where you can find a list of current legislative proposals that need your advocacy!

The League of California Cities is its strongest when joined by the voices of members and coalition partners. Cal Cities' legislative and regional public affairs teams are here to work hand-in-hand with members to protect local control and stand up for city interests.

Should you have any questions or would like to recieve a copy of the Action Alert, please contact your Regional Public Affairs Manager.

We appreciate your support!

*** **NOTE** ***

The Legislature has a recently changed letter submission process that requires
ALL LETTERS TO BE UPLOADED INTO A NEW ELECTRONIC PORTAL.
The portal will automatically send letters to the author's office and the committee(s) of jurisdiction.

1. Please visit https://calegislation.lc.ca.gov/advocates/ to create an account and upload this letter. If you are having difficulty accessing the portal, please contact Meg Desmond at mdesmond@cacities.org.
2. In addition to submitting the letter through the portal, please send a physical copy to your Legislator(s), and and email a copy to cityletters@cacities.org, as well as your Regional Public Affairs Manager.

SB 9 (Atkins). Housing and development: approvals. This bill would require a local government to ministerially approve a housing development containing two residential units in single-family residential zones. Additionally, this measure would require local governments to ministerially approve urban lot splits.
SB 9 Sample City Letter

SB 278 (Leyva) PERS Disallowable Compensation. This bill will require public agencies to directly pay retirees and/or their beneficiaries, disallowed retirement benefits using general fund dollars.
SB 278 Sample City Opposition Letter

SB 556 (Dodd) Wireless Broadband - Removal of Local Authority of Public Rights-of-Way. This

bill directly conflicts with the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) adopted regulations on wireless services deployment, which cities and counties across the nation are actively implementing.

SB 556 Sample City Opposition Letter

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Upcoming bills in committees: April 1-27

The Legislature is continuing to hold a number of hearings on a variety of policy areas and bills of interest to cities in legislative policy committees. The League of California Cities hosted a webinar (available online) to discuss key bills impacting cities.

The Legislature has adjourned for its Spring Recess and will reconvene on April 5. Legislative policy committees have until April 30 to hear and report fiscal committees the fiscal bills introduced in their house of origin.

Cal Cities has issued two action alerts on bills that will be heard in policy committees soon, SB 278 (Leyva) and SB 556 (Dodd). Cities are urged to submit letters of opposition now for these two bills.

All hearings are televised. The Senate and Assembly publish weekly television schedules online, as well as audio and video links when available.

April 5

Senate Appropriations, 9 a.m., State Capitol, Room 4203

- **SB 344 (Hertzberg)** Homeless shelters grants: pets and veterinary services. *Cal Cities position: Support.*

Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement, upon adjournment of session, State Capitol, Room 4203

- **SB 270 (Durazo)** Public employment: labor relations: employee information. *Cal Cities position: Oppose.*

Assembly Emergency Management, 2:30 p.m., State Capitol, Room 437

- **AB 1403 (Levine)** Emergency services. *Cal Cities position: Support.*

April 6

Senate Governmental Organization, 9 a.m., State Capitol, Senate Chambers

- **SB 341 (McGuire)** Telecommunications service: outages. *Cal Cities position: Support.*
- **SB 576 (Archuleta)** Gambling: local moratorium. *Cal Cities position: Oppose.*

Assembly Public Safety, 1:30 p.m., State Capitol, Room 4202

Senate Judiciary, 1:30 p.m., State Capitol, Senate Chamber

- **SB 278 (Leyva)** Public Employees' Retirement System: disallowed compensation: benefit adjustments. *Cal Cities position: Oppose.*

April 7

Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials, 9 a.m., State Capitol, Room 4202

- **AB 818 (Bloom)** Solid waste: premoistened nonwoven disposable wipes. *Cal Cities position: Support.*
- **AB 332 (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials)** Hazardous waste: treated wood waste: management standards. *Cal Cities position: Support.*

April 8

Assembly Privacy and Consumer Protection, 10:30 a.m., State Capitol, Room 4202

- **AB 859 (Irwin)** Mobility devices: personal information. *Cal Cities position: Oppose.*

Assembly Labor and Employment, 10:30 a.m., State Capitol, Room 437

- **AB 654 (Reyes)** COVID-19: exposure: notification. *Cal Cities position: Oppose.*

Senate Governance and Finance, upon adjournment of session, State Capitol, Room 4203

- **SB 617 (Wiener)** Residential solar energy systems: permitting. *Cal Cities position: Oppose.*

April 12

Senate Environmental Quality, 9 a.m., State Capitol, Room 4203

- **SB 289 (Newman)** Recycling: batteries and battery-embedded products. *Cal Cities position: Support.*

Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications, upon adjournment of session, State Capitol, Senate Chambers

- **HOT SB 4 (Gonzalez)** Communications: California Advanced Services Fund. *Cal Cities position: Support.*

April 14

Assembly Communications and Conveyance, 1:30 p.m., State Capitol, Assembly Chamber

- **HOT AB 14 (Aguiar-Curry)** Communications: broadband services: California Advanced Services Fund. *Cal Cities position: Support.*
- **AB 34 (Muratsuchi)** Broadband for All Act of 2022. *Cal Cities position: Support in Concept.*

April 19

Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communication, upon adjournment of session, State Capitol, Senate Chamber

- **HOT SB 556 (Dodd)** Street light poles, traffic signal poles, utility poles, and support structures: attachments. *Cal Cities position: Oppose.*

April 21

Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials, 9 a.m., State Capitol, Room 4202

- **HOT AB 377 (Rivas, Robert)** Water quality: impaired waters. *Cal Cities position: Oppose.*

April 27

Assembly Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy, 9 a.m., State Capitol, Room 437

- Subject: Tools for rebuilding vibrant local and regional economies, tools for inclusive business recovery, and tools for upskilling workers

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Message from the Cal Cities Executive Director and CEO Carolyn Coleman

What cities need to know about the American Rescue Plan

March 17, 2021

Dear California City Leaders,

Last Thursday, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan bill into law. The $65 billion in direct and flexible relief for cities included in the bill is monumental and would not have been possible if it weren't for dedicated local officials like all of you. Thank you!

For a year, you have led your communities through this pandemic, protecting public health, helping the most vulnerable in your communities, supporting local businesses, and continuing to deliver essential local services despite growing budget shortfalls. Through it all, you also answered our calls to action to support local recovery with phone calls, letters, texts, and virtual meetings with your members of Congress to make a clear and compelling case for the need for direct and flexible relief to cities. Hundreds of city officials throughout the state, delivering one message, with one powerful voice. The passage of the American Rescue Plan demonstrates how Cal Cities can deliver for all cities when we come together as one. We are indeed stronger together.

With the resources for cities in the American Rescue Plan, the federal government has recognized that local leaders are in the driver's seat leading the recovery of our communities, and will put this aid into action stabilizing local government operations, jumpstarting economic recovery, and helping our residents and businesses overcome the devastation of the pandemic. As U.S. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen said last week, the American Rescue Plan "will finally allow us to do what we came to government to do – not just fight fires and crises, but build a better country."

Now that the American Rescue Plan is law, city officials across the country and here in California are now hard at work preparing to put this much needed aid to work in our communities. As you pivot from advocacy to implementation, Cal Cities will be providing resources and information to support you through the implementation process.

Yesterday, we hosted a special briefing for city officials on the American Rescue Plan and its relief for cities. A recording of the webinar can be found here. The White House has also created a fact sheet for the American Rescue Plan, as well as a summary of its impact on California. These are first of many resources in our guide to local recovery that we will be offering in the coming weeks and months.

Thank you for your continued partnership,

Sincerely,

Carolyn M. Coleman
Executive Director and CEO
League of California Cities

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