

# RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT ZONE RENEWAL APPLICATION FORM (REV.3/03)

Santa Barbara Regional  
Recycling Market

I. **Zone Name:** Development Zone      **Zone Expiration Date:** January 24, 2006

## II. Applicant Contact Information:

Name: <u>Alan Nakashima</u>	Are you the Zone Administrator (ZA)?  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No  If no, name of ZA: _____
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III. **Zone Profile and Map:** Since this information is posted on the RMDZ web site and accessed by the general public, it is critical that all data be accurate and up-to-date.

Please indicate which statements apply:

**(choose one)**

Existing zone profile is accurate – no update submitted

Zone profile has been updated and submitted

**(choose one)**

Existing zone map is accurate – no update submitted

Zone map has been updated and submitted

IV. **Market Development Plan:** Please indicate which statement applies:

Existing Market Development Plan is accurate as written – no update submitted

An updated Market Development Plan is included with this Application

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## **Executive Summary**

When the Santa Barbara Regional Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) (hereinafter Zone) was established in 1996, it included the County of Santa Barbara and the Cities of Carpinteria, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria. For the renewal of this Zone, the participating jurisdictions will remain the same, except that the City of Goleta will join the Zone and replace the City of Carpinteria, which has decided to drop its participation. In 1996, the City of Goleta was an unincorporated area, however, it incorporated as a city in 2002.

### Background

Two or three years after its establishment, the participation in the Zone slowed, due to a variety of factors. First, staff turnover in the County of Santa Barbara occurred and specifically in the position of Zone Administrator. This turnover resulted in a loss of expertise about the program and a loss of continuity in terms of maintaining and building on the framework when the Zone was established. Second, the County focused its efforts on developing new recycling programs and expanding other existing ones to reach the diversion goal of 50 percent by 2000, as mandated by the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (also known as Assembly Bill 939). Third, the lack of vacant affordable land, particularly in the southern part of Santa Barbara County, has discouraged potential manufacturers from trying to site facilities in this portion of the County. Another contributing factor has been the prevalent no growth or slow growth attitude of the residents and political representatives of the southern portion of the County.

In June 2001, the County Board of Supervisors and the Santa Barbara City Council established the Multi-Jurisdictional Solid Waste Task Group (MJSWTG) to discuss, plan, and address solid waste management strategies, issues, and facilities on a regional basis. The MJSWTG includes political representatives from the County of Santa Barbara, the eight incorporated cities, and special districts. In addition, there is a Technical Advisory Committee, comprised of staff members from the various jurisdictions, and Subgroups that focus and address specific solid waste issues. This framework has fostered improved regional cooperation, particularly between northern and southern Santa Barbara County jurisdictions. Building on these relationships, the participating jurisdictions of the Zone believe that they can make the RMDZ program a viable option for helping their efforts to increase recycling and thereby, the diversion of waste from their landfills. They are committed to working cooperatively to retain existing businesses and to attract new businesses that seek to use recyclable materials to produce new products.

### Application

This application for the renewal of the Santa Barbara Regional RMDZ contains the following four sections with a brief description of the main points in each section:

#### A. General Information

This section references the participating jurisdictions of the Zone and describes the overall administration and organizational structure of the Zone. In addition, it states the following goals for the Zone:

- Develop new markets for materials collected in recycling programs within the Zone and increase the value of the collected materials;
- Support industrial development that utilizes recycled materials as a feedstock through business retention and attraction, as well as feedstock conversion;
- Link environmental protection, economic development, and job growth by supporting recycling based manufacturers;

Further, this section describes the following objectives for the Zone:

- Support the development of reuse and recycling-based businesses that utilize such materials as plastics #1 PETE (polyethylene terephthalate), #2 HDPE (high density polyethylene), scrap plastics such as #4 LDPE (low density polyethylene)(including agricultural film), mixed paper, glass, and compostable materials as feedstock;
- Incorporate all RMDZ materials and activities with all appropriate regional economic development efforts;
- Coordinate the efforts of economic development organizations, financial institutions and permitting agencies to support the growth of recycling based manufacturers;
- Retain all existing recycling based manufacturers in the zone;

#### B. Market Development Plan

The Market Development Plan includes the following components:

- Description of the overall waste diversion efforts of the participating jurisdictions;
- Analysis of the available feedstock in the Zone and identification of the recyclable materials that will be targeted;
- Plan to retain existing businesses and to attract new reuse and recycling-based businesses
- Funding for the Zone;
- Local incentives for Zone businesses;
- Financial support for businesses;
- Analysis of public works systems of jurisdictions; and
- Potential properties suitable for market development.

The participating jurisdictions all have ample supplies of the following targeted materials that are collected from their residential and commercial recycling programs, as well as from recycling buyback/drop-off centers owned and operated by two of the three franchised waste haulers: plastics #1 PETE and #2 HDPE, mixed paper, glass, and compostable materials (wood and yard waste). In addition, the volume of plastics #3 through #7 will increase significantly when the participating jurisdictions begin curbside collection of these types of plastics in early 2006. This development is particularly notable, since the Zone Administrator has received several inquiries during 2005 from

firms that are seeking plastics to be processed into pellets and then sold for manufacturing. In particular, these firms have been seeking plastics #2 HDPE and #4 LDPE agricultural film.

A vast array of resources will be available to help the Zone Administrator and Zone Representatives implement the Market Development Plan. These resources encompass the solid waste and economic development departments of the jurisdictions, chambers of commerce, and organizations whose mission is to offer various forms of assistance to small businesses. In addition, several types of incentives will be offered to businesses, such as the following:

- Expedited permitting process;
- Infrastructure improvements;
- Redevelopment area benefits;
- Waiver of business license fees;
- Reduced permitting fees;
- Waiver of sewer and water connection fees;
- Technical assistance; and
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding.

C. Geographical Description of the Santa Barbara Regional Recycling Market Development Zone

This section provides a geographical description of the Zone and updates the Zone's profile that is posted on the California Integrated Waste Management Board's website.

D. Environmental Review under California Environmental Quality Act

This section describes the environmental review that the County of Santa Barbara completed to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act.

## **Section 1: General Information**

### **I. Applicant**

Presently, the Santa Barbara Regional Recycling Market Development Zone (hereinafter “Zone”) is comprised of the County of Santa Barbara and the Cities of Carpinteria, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria. For the renewal of the Zone, the City of Carpinteria has decided to drop its participation in the Zone, while the City of Goleta has opted to become a participant. A copy of the resolution documenting the City’s action will be forwarded to the CIWMB subsequent to approval by the Carpinteria City Council. When the Zone was established 10 years ago, the City of Goleta did not exist, but it incorporated as a city in February 2002. Therefore, under this new configuration, the County of Santa Barbara and the Cities of Goleta, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria are jointly submitting an application to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to renew the Santa Barbara Regional Recycling Market Development Zone (hereinafter “Zone”).

Please note that under its contract with the County of Santa Barbara, the City of Goleta pays the County a program fee for the community education programs and services that it receives from the County. The RMDZ program represents one of several programs that are encompassed under this contract. Further, the County of Santa Barbara also serves as the reporting authority for the City of Goleta. As a result of these arrangements, the County of Santa Barbara will assume the vast majority of responsibilities for the RMDZ program on behalf of the City of Goleta.

### **II. Mission Statement, Goals, and Objectives**

#### **A) Mission Statement**

The mission of the Zone is to provide a structure for local government and the private sector to work together to retain and create reuse and recycling-based businesses and develop local markets for recyclable materials generated in the Zone.

#### **B) Santa Barbara Regional Recycling Market Development Zone Goals**

- Develop new markets for materials collected in recycling programs within the Zone and increase the value of the collected materials;
- Support industrial development that utilizes recycled materials as a feedstock through business retention and attraction, as well as feedstock conversion;
- Link environmental protection, economic development, and job growth by supporting recycling based manufacturers;

#### **C) Santa Barbara Regional Recycling Market Development Zone Objectives**

- Support the development of reuse and recycling-based businesses that utilize such materials as plastics #1 PETE (polyethylene terephthalate), #2 HDPE (high density polyethylene), scrap plastics such as #4 LDPE (low density polyethylene)(including agricultural film), mixed paper, glass, and compostable materials as feedstock;
- Incorporate all RMDZ materials and activities with all appropriate regional economic development efforts;
- Coordinate the efforts of economic development organizations, financial institutions and permitting agencies to support the growth of recycling based manufacturers;
- Retain all existing recycling based manufacturers in the zone;

### **III. Overall Zone Administration and Organizational Structure**

The Zone will be implemented cooperatively by five jurisdictions including the County of Santa Barbara and the Cities of Goleta, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria. The participating jurisdictions will play an integral role in the overall planning and implementation of the RMDZ.

The Santa Barbara County Public Works Department, Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division, will serve as the lead agency, and the following staff person will be the Zone Administrator and be available to answer any questions regarding the renewal application:

Alan Nakashima, Program Specialist  
 County of Santa Barbara  
 Public Works Department  
 Resource Recovery & Waste Management Division  
 130 East Victoria Street, Suite 100  
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
 (805) 882-3616  
[anakash@cosbpw.net](mailto:anakash@cosbpw.net)

The following staff persons will serve as Zone Representatives for their respective jurisdictions:

Steve Wagner, Director  
 City of Goleta  
 Community Services Department  
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 Goleta, CA 93117  
 (805) 961-7560  
[swagner@cityofgoleta.org](mailto:swagner@cityofgoleta.org)

Claudia Stine, Solid Waste Superintendent  
 City of Lompoc  
 Public Works Department  
~~Community Services Department~~



1300 ~~North~~ West Laurel Avenue  
P.O. Box 8001  
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(805) 875-8023  
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Santa Barbara, CA 93102  
(805) 560-7517  
[efrance@SantaBarbaraCA.gov](mailto:efrance@SantaBarbaraCA.gov)

Bradford Whitty, Utilities Analyst  
City of Santa Maria  
Utilities Department  
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(805) 925-0951, extension 7232  
[bwhitty@ci.santa-maria.ca.us](mailto:bwhitty@ci.santa-maria.ca.us)

#### **A) Market Development Zone Advisory Board**

The participating jurisdictions will build on their cooperative working relationship by establishing a subcommittee of the existing Santa Barbara County Solid Waste Local Task Force. This subcommittee will be called the Market Development Zone Advisory Board (Zone Advisory Board) and will include representatives from each jurisdiction who work within their solid waste, community development, or economic development agencies. The Zone will be supported by an interdisciplinary group of Zone resources with expertise and resources in areas important to reuse-and recycling-based business retention and recruitment such as Zone promotion, project financing, permitting, and feedstock. The subcommittee will meet bimonthly in conjunction with the Santa Barbara County Solid Waste Local Task Force meetings and will be responsible for:

- reviewing progress on implementing the Zone Marketing Plan;
- coordinating Zone activities among the participating agencies, and
- discussing businesses that have expressed an interest in locating within the Zone.

#### **B) Zone Administrator Responsibilities**

The Zone Administrator, Alan Nakashima, will serve as the central point of contact for the Zone and will lead the Zone Advisory Board, identify resources for business

development teams, and direct the implementation of the Zone Marketing Plan. Mr. Nakashima will be directly involved in evaluating and revising the objectives of the proposed Zone, serving as the Zone's liaison with CIWMB staff, participating in business outreach efforts, implementing the business retention and attraction strategies, screening prospective loan applicants and submitting annual progress reports to the CIWMB.

Mr. Nakashima will also be directly responsible for coordinating the activities of the Zone Representatives and the business development teams, conducting community promotion and education campaigns, coordinating print and media profiles and events, and maintaining zone-wide resource information such as local incentives, feedstock availability, siting and permitting assistance and loan programs.

### **C) Zone Representative Responsibilities**

The Zone Representatives will participate in the Zone Advisory Board and will assist businesses in accessing local economic development resources, permit processing, siting, and coordinating other available local resources. They will also help the Zone Administrator coordinate outreach efforts to businesses.

## **Section 2: Market Development Plan**

This Market Development Plan contains the following components:

- Identifies the recyclable materials that are available from the participating jurisdictions based on their overall waste diversion efforts;
- Identifies the recyclable materials that will be targeted based on the feedstock analysis;
- Discusses the plan to retain existing businesses and/or attract new businesses to the Zone, including the promotional, educational, and outreach activities that will be conducted to achieve the Zone's goals;
- Describes the incentives that will be offered by each participating jurisdiction;
- Describes the financial support that will be available to Zone businesses; and
- Provides an analysis of the public works system of each participating jurisdiction and how these systems will support the Zone.

### **I. Overall Waste Diversion Efforts**

This section details the current information on solid waste collection, curbside recycling collection, drop-off/buyback recyclables collection, commercial recycling collection, yard/wood waste collection, and construction and demolition debris material collection, processing and marketing within the Zone.

#### **A. Solid Waste Collection**

## **1. County of Santa Barbara**

The County of Santa Barbara has franchise agreements with three waste hauling firms to provide residential and commercial trash and recycling services for the unincorporated areas of the County. Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) and MarBorg Industries, which service the unincorporated areas of southern Santa Barbara County, provide residential curbside collection of regular trash and green waste once a week using rear loading trucks, while commercial collection is conducted using front loading trucks. All of the regular trash collected curbside is taken to the Tajiguas Landfill, while trash that is self-hauled is initially dumped at the South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station (SCRTS), before being hauled to the Tajiguas Landfill. The Tajiguas Landfill has 15 years of additional disposal capacity at this time.

Approximately 60 percent of the green waste collected curbside is taken to the Tajiguas Landfill, while the remaining 40 percent of the green waste is delivered to the SCRTS. Green waste that is self-hauled is taken to the SCRTS. All curbside and self-hauled green waste is screened for contaminants and then ground and marketed as a mulch product.

Under its franchise agreement with the County of Santa Barbara, Health Sanitation Service (HSS), a wholly owned subsidiary of Waste Management (WM) is the waste hauling firm that provides residential and commercial trash services for the unincorporated areas of the northern part of Santa Barbara County, as well as the Cities of Buellton and Solvang. All of the regular trash that is collected curbside is taken to the Tajiguas Landfill, while trash that is self-hauled is initially dumped at the Santa Ynez Valley Recycling and Transfer Station (SYVRTS), before being transported to the Tajiguas Landfill. HSS services residential customers weekly using an automated collection system and services commercial customers as necessary, typically using rear loaders. Green waste is collected every other week for residential customers. Curbside green waste is taken to HSS's/WM's facility in Santa Maria, where it is ground into a mulch product. Green waste that is self-hauled in the Santa Ynez Valley is ground and marketed out of the SYVRTS.

## **2. City of Goleta**

The City of Goleta is serviced by two franchised waste haulers, Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) and MarBorg Industries. Residential collection of regular trash and green waste occurs once a week using rear loading trucks, while commercial collection occurs using front loading trucks. All of the regular trash and approximately 60 percent of the green waste are taken to the Tajiguas Landfill. The remaining 40 percent of the green waste is delivered to the County owned SCRTS. All curbside and self-haul green waste is screened for contaminants and ground into a mulch product.

## **3. City of Lompoc**

The City of Lompoc owns and operates its own solid waste collection and disposal system. It is fully automated and services residential, industrial and commercial accounts. A variety of automated container sizes are available to meet all needs. Roll-off container service is provided by a private vendor in the event that the automated system cannot adequately service a customer's needs. The City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill is located within the City limits, approximately 1-1/2 miles southwest of downtown. The City's Landfill has approximately 40 years of capacity. Existing integrated waste management infrastructure and disposal capacity are not constraints on development in Lompoc.

#### **4. City of Santa Barbara**

BFI and MarBorg Industries each have franchise agreements with the City of Santa Barbara to serve half of the City. Both haulers offer the same services at the same cost and provide can, cart, and dumpster service for both residential and commercial customers for trash, green waste, and recyclables. They provide residential curbside collection of regular trash and green waste once a week using rear loading trucks, while commercial collection is conducted using front loading trucks. All of the regular trash collected curbside is taken to the Tajiguas Landfill, while trash that is self-hauled is initially dumped at the SCRTS, before being hauled to the Tajiguas Landfill.

#### **5. City of Santa Maria**

The City of Santa Maria owns and operates its own collection and disposal system and provides residential collection of solid waste once per week using automated side-loading trucks. Commercial collection is conducted using automated front loading trucks. The solid waste is then disposed at the City of Santa Maria Landfill.

### **B. Curbside Recyclables Collection**

#### **1. County of Santa Barbara**

Under their franchise agreement with the County, BFI and MarBorg Industries provide curbside collection of recyclables to 14,771 accounts in the southern part of Santa Barbara County every other week, using rear loading trucks. These recyclables are taken to the SCRTS, where they are dropped off and loaded subsequently into County trucks for transportation to a processor in the City of Ventura. Currently, the types of recyclables collected include aluminum foil and pie plates (must not have residue from food or beverages), cans of all types (aluminum, steel, tin, bimetal), cardboard, glass containers, mixed paper, newspapers and all inserts, paperboard, and plastics #1 PETE and #2 HDPE. Beginning in early 2006, plastics #3 through #7 will also begin to be collected. Agricultural film, Styrofoam, and plastics containing significant amounts of metal and wood, however, will not be accepted.

For the northern part of Santa Barbara County, HSS/WM provides curbside collection of recyclables to 15,131 accounts every other week for the unincorporated areas of the County and to the cities of Buellton and Solvang. These recyclables are taken to

HSS's/WM's Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), where they are sorted and baled, and then sold to a wholly owned subsidiary of WM. Currently, the types of recyclables collected include aluminum foil and pie plates (must not have residue from food or beverages), cans of all types (aluminum, steel, tin, bimetal), cardboard, glass containers, mixed paper, newspapers and all inserts, paperboard, and plastics #1 PETE and #2 HDPE. Beginning in early 2006, plastics #3 through #7 will also begin to be collected. Agricultural film, Styrofoam, and plastics containing significant amounts of metal and wood, however, will not be accepted.

## **2. City of Goleta**

BFI and MarBorg Industries provide curbside recycling collection every other week, using rear loading trucks. These recyclables are taken to the SCRTS, where they are dropped off to be loaded subsequently into County trucks for transportation to a processor in the City of Ventura. Currently, the types of recyclables collected include aluminum foil and pie plates (must not have residue from food or beverages), cans of all types (aluminum, steel, tin, bimetal), cardboard, glass containers up to one gallon, mixed paper, newspapers and all inserts, paperboard, and plastics #1 through #7. Agricultural film, Styrofoam, and plastics containing significant amounts of metal and wood, however, are not accepted.

## **3. City of Lompoc**

The City of Lompoc collects commingled recyclables once per week from approximately 5,000 homes and 500 multi-family units. Cardboard is collected from approximately 150 businesses. Aluminum and steel cans, cardboard, glass containers, mixed paper, newspapers, paperboard, and plastic containers #1 and #2 are collected and hauled to the HSS/WM Material Recovery Facility (MRF) in Santa Maria, where they are sorted, baled, and sold to a wholly owned subsidiary of WM. Residual from the recyclables is taken to the Lompoc Sanitary Landfill.

## **4. City of Santa Barbara**

Under their franchise agreement with the City, BFI and MarBorg Industries provide curbside collection of recyclables every week, using rear loading trucks. These recyclables are taken to the SCRTS, where they are dropped off and loaded subsequently into County trucks for transportation to a processor in the City of Ventura. Currently, the types of recyclables collected include aluminum foil and pie plates (must not have residue from food or beverages), cans of all types (aluminum, steel, tin, bimetal), cardboard, glass containers, mixed paper, newspapers and all inserts, paperboard, and plastics #1 PETE and #2 HDPE. Commercial customers may also place plastics #3 through #7 in their commingled recycling containers. Beginning in early 2006, plastics #3 through #7 will also begin to be collected for residential customers. Agricultural film, Styrofoam, and plastics containing significant amounts of metal and wood, however, will not be accepted.

## **5. City of Santa Maria**

The City collects recyclables from over 18,700 accounts every other week. The following types of materials are collected for recycling: aluminum and steel cans, cardboard, glass containers, mixed paper, newspapers, paperboard (e.g. cereal and tissue boxes), plastics #1 PETE and #2 HDPE, and mixed plastic (i.e. plastics #3 through #7), as well as textiles. Other than the textiles, these materials are then transported to the MRF owned and operated by HSS/WM, where they are sorted, baled, and then sold to a wholly owned subsidiary of WM. The textiles are sold to a private firm that resells this material to Third World countries to be reused.

### **C. Recycling Buyback/Drop-Off Collection Centers**

#### **1. County of Santa Barbara**

MarBorg Industries owns and operates two recycling buyback/drop-off collection centers. One center is located in the unincorporated area of Goleta Valley, while the other center is in downtown Santa Barbara. Both centers collect all of the types of recyclables referenced above. Other privately-owned recycling buyback/drop-off centers are also located in various parts of southern Santa Barbara County for use by County residents.

HSS/WM also owns and operates two recycling buyback/drop-off centers, one in Santa Maria and one in Buellton. Both centers collect all of the types of recyclables referenced above. Several other privately-owned recycling buyback/drop-off centers are also located in various parts of northern Santa Barbara County for use by County residents.

#### **2. City of Goleta**

The two recycling buyback/drop-off collection centers owned and operated by MarBorg Industries provide opportunities for households and businesses in the City of Goleta to dispose of their recyclables. There are also other privately-owned recycling buyback/drop-off centers located in various parts of southern Santa Barbara County, one of which is in the City of Goleta.

#### **3. City of Lompoc**

There are two drop-off centers in Lompoc, one operated by the City and the second by a private company. The City's recycling drop-off/[buyback](#) center accepts aluminum and steel cans, cardboard, glass containers, mixed paper, newspapers, paperboard, and plastic containers #1 and #2. These materials are added to the recyclable materials collected curbside, except for the cardboard and newspaper, which are source separated. The materials are then transported to the MRF in Santa Maria, owned and operated by HSS/WM. The City of Lompoc Public Library also collects cardboard, which is taken to the MRF in Santa Maria.

#### **4. City of Santa Barbara**

The two recycling buyback/drop-off collection centers owned and operated by MarBorg Industries provide opportunities for households and businesses in the City of Santa Barbara to dispose of their recyclables. There are also three other privately-owned recycling buyback/drop-off centers located in the City.

#### **5. City of Santa Maria**

HSS/WM owns and operates a recycling buyback/drop-off center in Santa Maria that accepts all of the types of recyclables accepted by the County of Santa Barbara. Like the recyclables that it collects from the City's curbside residential recycling program, HSS/WM sorts and bales the materials collected at its recycling buyback/drop-off center and then sells them to a wholly owned subsidiary of WM. There are also other privately-owned recycling buyback/drop-off centers located in various parts of northern Santa Barbara County that serve businesses and residents.

### **D. Commercial Recycling Collection**

#### **1. County of Santa Barbara**

Under their franchise agreement with the County, BFI and MarBorg Industries provide commercial collection of recyclables using either rear loading or front loading trucks, depending on the customer's needs. In September 2003, the County implemented a disposal ban for recyclables for commercial customers in the unincorporated areas of the County. Under this disposal ban, business owners and owners of multi-family dwellings were required to establish a recycling program and were prohibited from throwing the following types of recyclables into their trash containers:

- Aluminum foil and pie plates (must not have residue from food or beverages);
- Cans of all types (aluminum, steel, tin, bimetal);
- Cardboard;
- Glass containers;
- Mixed paper;
- Newspapers and all inserts;
- Paperboard; and
- Plastics #1 PETE and #2 HDPE

Like the residential collection of recyclables, recyclables collected in southern Santa Barbara County are taken to the County's SCRTS, where they are subsequently loaded into County trucks for transportation to a processor in the City of Ventura. Recyclables that are self-hauled to the SCRTS are handled in the same fashion. Similarly, recyclables collected in northern Santa Barbara County are taken to HSS's/WM's MRF, where they are sorted and baled, and the recyclables are then sold to a wholly owned

subsidiary of WM.

## **2. City of Goleta**

Through their franchise agreement with the City of Goleta, BFI and MarBorg Industries provide commercial collection of recyclables using front loading or rear loading trucks, depending on the customer's needs . These recyclables are taken to the County's SCRTS, where they are subsequently loaded into County trucks for transportation to a processor in the City of Ventura. Recyclables that are self-hauled to the SCRTS are handled in the same fashion. The City plans on implementing a mandatory commercial recycling program, similar to the County's program, in the near future.

## **3. City of Lompoc**

In addition to collecting commingled recyclables from approximately 500 multi-family units, the City collects cardboard from approximately 150 businesses. The collected material is hauled to HSS's/WM's MRF in Santa Maria. The City also offers curbside collection of commingled recyclables and green waste to all businesses.

## **4. City of Santa Barbara**

Under their franchise agreement with the City, BFI and MarBorg Industries provide commercial collection of recyclables using either rear loading or front loading trucks, depending on the customer's needs. In addition to the conventional types of recyclables referenced above, the City's commercial customers are allowed to place plastics #3 through #7 in their commingled recycling containers. Agricultural film, Styrofoam, and plastics containing significant amounts of metal and wood, however, are not accepted.

The City of Santa Barbara utilizes two different firms to process the recyclables collected from its curbside and commercial recycling programs. Recyclables collected from commercial recycling dumpsters are transported by the two franchise waste haulers to MarBorg Industries' Recycling Buyback/Drop-Off Center that also serves as a Material Recovery Facility (MRF), where the recyclables are sorted, baled and shipped to various commodity firms. Recyclables collected from residential customers and commercial customers with carts are taken to the County's SCRTS, where they are subsequently loaded into County trucks for transportation to a processor in the City of Ventura.

## **5. City of Santa Maria**

Using front loading trucks, the City collects aluminum and steel cans, cardboard, glass containers, newspaper, office paper, paperboard, plastic containers #1 PETE and #2 HDPE, as well as plastics #3 through #7. The Vocational Training Center also accepts for free office paper dropped off by businesses. These recyclables are then taken to HSS's/WM's MRF, where they are sorted, baled, and sold to a wholly owned subsidiary of WM.



## **E. Yard Waste/Wood Waste Collection**

### **1. County of Santa Barbara**

The County's two franchised waste haulers, Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) and MarBorg Industries, provide residential collection of green waste once a week using rear loading trucks, and commercial collection of green waste using front loading trucks. Approximately 60 percent of the green waste is taken to the Tajiguas Landfill, while the remaining 40 percent is delivered to the SCRTS and is ground up to produce mulch. The mulch is delivered to private ranches for a fee, depending on the volume requested. Members of the public, schools, and parks may obtain mulch for free if the amount they desire does not exceed what can be loaded into a pickup truck. For larger volumes that they request to be delivered, they pay a delivery charge.

For the northern part of Santa Barbara County, HSS provides curbside collection of green waste every other week for the unincorporated areas of the County and the cities of Buellton and Solvang. HSS grinds up the green waste and sells a portion to firms with whom it has a contractual relationship. An equivalent portion of the green waste from curbside collection, as well as a small portion of self-hauled green waste, is then sold to a private firm in Santa Maria that produces compost.

### **2. City of Goleta**

The City's two franchised waste haulers, Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) and MarBorg Industries, provide residential collection of green waste once a week using rear loading trucks, and commercial collection of green waste using front loading trucks. All of the regular trash and approximately 60 percent of the green waste are taken to the Tajiguas Landfill. The remaining 40 percent of the green waste is delivered to the County owned SCRTS and is ground up to produce mulch. This mulch is marketed to area ranches and available for free to schools, parks, and self-haul customers.

### **3. City of Lompoc**

The City of Lompoc operates a curbside green waste collection program, servicing residents weekly. Wood waste is self-hauled to the Lompoc Sanitary Landfill. ~~where it is ground with green waste and then~~ The green waste and wood waste are ground and used as Alternative Daily Cover (ADC).

### **4. City of Santa Barbara**

The City's two franchised waste haulers, Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) and MarBorg Industries, provide residential collection of green waste once a week using rear loading trucks, and commercial collection of green waste using front loading trucks. Of this material, approximately 60 percent of the green waste is taken to the

Tajiguas Landfill, while the remaining 40 percent is delivered to the SCRTS and is ground up to produce mulch. The mulch is delivered to private businesses for a fee, depending on the volume requested. Members of the public may obtain mulch for free if the amount they desire does not exceed what can be loaded into a pickup truck. For larger volumes that they request to be delivered, they pay a delivery charge. Green waste that is self-hauled in the City is taken to both the SCRTS and to MarBorg Industries' facility in downtown Santa Barbara.

## **5. City of Santa Maria**

The City of Santa Maria does not offer a yard waste/wood waste recycling collection program. Residents, however, are encouraged to take this material for recycling to either HSS's/WM's facility or to Bedford Enterprises, also located in Santa Maria.

## **F. Construction and Demolition Debris Collection and Processing**

### **1. County of Santa Barbara**

The County has 12 companies that are permitted to provide unscheduled solid waste collection services. These services are typically provided in roll-off containers and are associated with construction and cleanouts. Currently, there are a number of collectors that recycle the materials collected to various degrees. Some collectors source separate on site, while others manually remove large recyclable pieces. One processor grinds a variety of material for Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) at the Santa Maria Landfill, and the largest collector and processor operates a sophisticated sorting line to recycle materials to the maximum degree. Construction and demolition (C & D) materials that are self-hauled are manually sorted at both the SCRTS and the SYVRTS.

### **2. City of Goleta**

Any firm or individual that collects C& D material in the City may take it to any facility to be recycled or dumped at the Tajiguas Landfill. Despite not having any formal policy to require the recycling of C & D debris, approximately 67 percent of this material is recycled.

### **3. City of Lompoc**

There are currently two drop-off sites for C & D material in the City of Lompoc. C & D material can be self-hauled to the Lompoc Landfill, where source separated wood, metal, concrete, asphalt and top soil are recycled. The wood and green waste collected are ground and used at the landfill as Alternative Daily Cover (ADC). Top soil is also used as cover. Concrete, asphalt and metal are recycled through private firms. The second drop-off site is operated by a private recycler, which accepts self-hauled and source separated concrete, asphalt and top soil.

### **4. City of Santa Barbara**

Any firm or individual that collects C& D material in the City may take it to any facility to be recycled or dumped at the Tajiguas Landfill. Despite not having any formal policy to require the recycling of C & D debris, approximately 67 percent of this material is recycled. The City does intend to implement a mandatory C & D debris recycling program in 2006.

**5. City of Santa Maria**

While the City of Santa Maria does not collect C & D debris, there are various private firms in the County that collect and process this material. Please see the description under the County of Santa Barbara.

**II. Feedstock Analysis**

The participating jurisdictions in the Zone will provide the necessary amounts of secondary material feedstock from both residential and commercial sources to supply new and existing reuse and recycling-based businesses that locate in the Zone. Each participating jurisdiction has the ability to determine the ultimate destination of all materials collected within the Zone.

**A) Targeted Materials**

The participating jurisdictions in the Zone will target plastics #1 PETE (polyethylene terephthalate) and #2 HDPE (high density polyethylene), as well as scrap plastics such as #4 LDPE (low density polyethylene)(including agricultural film), mixed paper, glass, and compostable materials. These materials were chosen because the Zone has the ability to provide the quantity and quality of feedstock necessary to support small and medium sized reuse and recycling-based businesses.

During 2005, the Zone Administrator has received several inquiries from firms that are seeking to obtain plastics to be processed into pellets and then sold for manufacturing. These firms are especially seeking plastics #2 HDPE, #4 LDPE agricultural film, and #5 PP (polypropylene). In the Santa Maria area alone, approximately 3,000 to 4,000 tons of agricultural film are generated per year.

Table 1 illustrates some of the finished and intermediate products that can be potentially produced with these materials:

**Table 1**

<b>Targeted Feedstocks</b>	<b>Potential Manufactured Products</b>
Plastic #1 PETE	Carpet T-shirts Fiberfill for ski jackets and sleeping bags Tennis ball felt

	Combs Cassette tapes Vehicle bumpers and other parts
#2 HDPE and Mixed Plastics	Pelletized Plastic Flaked Plastic Flower Pots Agricultural Products Plastic Lumber
Glass Containers and Mixed Glass	Pressed Glass Blocks and Tiles Glassphalt Concrete
Mixed Paper	Nursery Pots Packaging Cellulose Insulation Animal Bedding Hydroseeding Fire Logs/Pellets
Compostable Material	Bulk Compost Mulch Bagged Compost

**B) Feedstock Quantity**

Based on the recyclable materials that are collected by the County of Santa Barbara and the Cities of Goleta, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria, there is and will continue to be sufficient feedstock available for reuse and recycling-based businesses. There is an ample supply of glass, mixed paper, and plastics #1 PETE and #2 HDPE. While the supply of scrap plastics #3 through #7 is currently rather low, the volume should increase significantly beginning in 2006 when all of the RMDZ participating jurisdictions begin collecting these types of plastic curbside and the recycling buyback/drop-off centers of MarBorg Industries and HSS also begin accepting them. Table 2 presents the aggregate targeted recyclable material collected by the participating jurisdictions during fiscal year 2004-05 (July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005). For a breakdown of the targeted recyclable materials collected by the participating jurisdictions during that fiscal year, please see Table A-1 of Appendix A.

**Table 2  
Aggregate Available Feedstock (Tons/Year)  
July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005**

<b>Material</b>	<b>Tons Collected</b>
Glass	6,898.98
Mixed Paper	13,906.99
Plastic #1 PETE	1,083.20
Plastic #2 HDPE	1,261.06

Scrap Plastic	301.41
Wood/Yard Waste	66,950.06

**C) Transportation of Feedstock among Jurisdictions**

The presence of major lines of transportation allows easy movement of feedstock material and recycled content products throughout the Zone. U.S. Highway 101 runs through Santa Barbara County and connects the major industrial and commercial sectors of the County. Highway 101 is one of the two major highways connecting northern and southern California and thereby, serves as a major link to potential markets and export locations. The Southern Pacific coastal railway runs through each of the participating jurisdictions, and several rail spurs are available in industrial areas within the Zone to provide easy transportation access to reuse and recycling-based manufacturers. In addition, these major transportation routes connect the Zone with San Luis Obispo County to the north and with Ventura County to the south.

**III. Plan to Retain Existing Businesses and to Attract New Reuse and Recycling-Based Businesses to Santa Barbara Regional RMDZ**

The Market Development Plan will build on existing business retention and recruitment programs currently used by the participating jurisdictions in the Zone and will be implemented by the Zone Administrator in partnership with the Zone Representatives, staff members of the economic development associations, chambers of commerce, and planning and permitting agencies. The Zone Administrator, in conjunction with the Zone Representatives from each participating jurisdiction, will manage and implement the Market Development Plan. The emphasis will be on working with existing reuse or recycling-based businesses and/or attracting businesses that use manufacturing processes involving the targeted feedstock.

The following factors will also be considered in attracting manufacturers to the Zone:

- How the scale and type of industry fits with local conditions and natural resources;
- The availability of existing or potential markets for a manufacturer’s end products both within and outside the Zone; and
- The quantity and quality of feedstock needed by the manufacturer and the ability of the Zone and nearby RMDZs to meet those needs.

Efforts will focus on general promotional and outreach activities and offering information and assistance to businesses. Forms of assistance will include accessing feedstock supplies from the Zone and nearby RMDZs, identifying local incentives that are available, identifying and developing markets for end-use products, and referring businesses to other forms of assistance such as loan programs e.g. Small Business Administration (SBA) loans.

**A) General Promotional and Outreach Activities**

The Zone Administrator and Zone Representatives will use a variety of methods to retain and recruit manufacturing companies, such as the following:

**Printed Promotional Materials:** Printed brochures will be produced and distributed to targeted reuse and recycling-based businesses and at conferences and workshops, as well as provided to businesses inquiring about potential assistance under the RMDZ Program. The brochures will contain profiles of the participating jurisdictions in the Zone, a description of each jurisdiction's business and financial incentives, and the general forms of assistance under the RMDZ Program.

**Joint Promotional Efforts:** The Zone Administrator and Zone Representatives will work closely with local business development organizations to have them include information on the Zone in their promotional literature and articles on the Zone in their newsletters.

**Community Education Campaign:** The Zone Administrator and Zone Representatives will make presentations to local organizations such as chambers of commerce and to service organizations such as the Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, and Elks Club. In addition, presentations will be made at various seminars and workshops geared towards businesses. Further, information will be disseminated at various events such as Earth Day and ethnic festivals.

**Trade Shows:** The Zone Administrator and Zone Representatives will also disseminate information and literature from booths at trade shows in cooperation with chambers of commerce, economic development organizations, and other business groups.

## **B) Information and Resources for Businesses**

A variety of resources will be available to help the Zone Administrator and Zone Representatives implement the Market Development Plan and to coordinate promotion of the RMDZ Program in conjunction with their existing economic development programs. These resources will be coordinated through the Zone Administrator, and the Zone Administrator and Zone Representatives will ensure that companies interested in locating within the Zone take full advantage of the business development and financial incentives that are available.

The following organizations are currently involved in economic development within the Zone:

**1. County of Santa Barbara, Housing and Community Development Department, Economic Development Division:** The Economic Development Division (EDD) of the Housing and Community Development Department (HCDD) works with new and existing businesses to foster economic development. It also provides financial support to organizations that foster business retention, relocation,

and expansion in Santa Barbara County. For example, in fiscal year 2004-05 (July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005), the EDD provided financial support to a Center for Entrepreneurship and Engineering Management at the University of California at Santa Barbara, the “Continued Prosperity Program” for business retention, relocation, and expansion for businesses in the North County, and Women’s Economic Ventures.

The County of Santa Barbara also has an Economic Vitality Committee (EVC) that provides advisory input to the HCDD and the Board of Supervisors on program and policy issues related to business development and economic vitality. The EVC meets monthly to discuss ongoing issues and barriers to doing business in the County and in California. It collaborates directly with County economic development staff to develop policies and programs that will stimulate economic vitality and a “lattice of opportunity” for residents, and to implement and update the County’s Comprehensive Economic Strategy (CES).

A market and industry data program is currently being developed for the County of Santa Barbara in multiple phases. Phase 1 was successfully launched in 2004, comprising an online business database only for businesses based within the county. The database, called IntroNetworks SBC, allows businesses and customers to search for other businesses based on a wide variety of criteria and attributes. Currently, there are over 17,000 businesses in the County. Phase 2, which is expected to be launched in 2006, will consist of developing subscriptions to various market- and industry-databases that will be made available to local businesses at a reduced cost.

Under the County’s business retention program, EDD staff members regularly meet with businesses to identify barriers to growth within the County and then develop policies and programs to address and mitigate those barriers as much as possible. The program has met with businesses within each of the major economic sectors. Issues raised are then brought to the EVC for discussion, and final recommendations are made to the HCDD and the Board of Supervisors. In cases of urgency, a “red team” will be sent to meet with businesses that may be considering leaving the County.

2. **City of Lompoc, Economic Development Office**  
**Kate Griffith, Economic Development Coordinator**  
**(805) 875-8232**

**Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce**  
**Denny Anderson**  
**(805) 736-4567**

The City of Lompoc has an active business attraction and retention program spearheaded by the City’s Economic Development Coordinator. The Economic Development Office (EDO) works closely with other government agencies, the Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce, and economic development/trade organizations to attract businesses to the Lompoc area. The EDO offers economic development incentives, such as financial resources, and provides assistance with loan programs,

loan documentation, project financial structures, pro formas, and loan analysis. Economic development programs include self-employment training and public-awareness via the semi-annual publication of Lompoc Valley Magazine. In addition, in late 2005, the EDO will be launching a Lompoc Valley public access television program. The Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce also provides real estate location services, permit assistance and access to financing.

**3. City of Santa Maria, Utilities Department  
Bradford Whitty, Utilities Analyst  
(805) 925-0951, extension 7232**

**Santa Maria Valley Chamber of Commerce  
Santa Maria Valley Economic Development Commission  
Robert P. Hatch, President and CEO  
(805) 925-2403**

The City will integrate Zone promotion activities with existing business attraction efforts. The City's Zone Representative will work with businesses to support joint promotional efforts of the Zone with the existing business attraction activities, as well as confer with the Chamber of Commerce in supporting these efforts.

The City of Santa Maria has a long-standing reputation as a supporter of business retention and development activities. The City works closely with the Chamber of Commerce, and its arm, the Santa Maria Valley Economic Development Commission (SMVEDC), a nonprofit organization involved with attracting and retaining businesses in the Santa Maria Valley. Among its various responsibilities, the SMVEDC is responsible for:

- Retaining, expanding, and/or relocating existing businesses within the City of Santa Maria;
- Marketing the City of Santa Maria to targeted industries, businesses, and commercial retail users;
- Encouraging commercial/industrial development by offering facilities and site relocation assistance;
- Leveraging federal, state, and local funding for private investment in targeted projects and infrastructure improvements;
- Promoting, marketing, and facilitating key development opportunities within the City of Santa Maria; and
- Coordinating with appropriate City of Santa Maria departments to facilitate development projects.

**4. Santa Barbara Region Chamber of Commerce**

The City of Santa Barbara works closely with the Santa Barbara Region Chamber of Commerce to attract and retain businesses in the area. In response to inquiries from small businesses, the Chamber provides information on demographics, the potential



competitors in the area, and information from the University of California at Santa Barbara Economic Forecast Project. Inquiries from large firms that want to relocate to Santa Barbara generally concern whether any land is available for constructing a facility and the cost of purchasing land or property. This service is offered for free and is provided by a professional business expert, who will help analyze problems and suggest possible solutions in response to such specific questions. The Chamber also offers businesses that have relocated to the South County a Business Relocation Package that contains information on commercial real estate and business licenses, as well as information on schools, churches, health care, employment, and literature such as maps, magazines, and brochures. Finally, the Chamber offers a Business Start-Up Book that provides information on how to start a small business. To a lesser extent, the City of Goleta also works with the Santa Barbara Region Chamber of Commerce.

#### **5. Goleta Valley Chamber of Commerce**

The Goleta Valley Chamber of Commerce provides a variety of resources for new and existing businesses in the Goleta Valley. The Chamber can assist an entrepreneur by directing them to the proper resource to address such questions as how to start a small business, how to expand a business, how to prepare a business plan, where to obtain financing, and how and where to obtain a permit.

#### **6. Santa Barbara Hispanic Chamber of Commerce**

The Santa Barbara Hispanic Chamber of Commerce offers referrals to various resources for small business owners:

- Members can market their businesses to other Chamber members through the membership directory;
- Members can be referred to the Small Business Development Center and receive up to 12 free hours of consultation, information on workshops and seminars, and use of a business resource library;
- Members are eligible to enroll in low cost courses through the Santa Barbara College Professional Business Development Center; and
- Members may receive free small business energy audits.

#### **7. Santa Barbara County Small Business Development Center**

The Small Business Development Center is a resource center for new and existing businesses. It offers workshops and counseling to people wanting to start their own business as well as to existing business owners. The workshops cover such topics as starting a new business, writing a business plan, marketing, how to access working capital, and the pros and cons of franchising. Clients may also receive up to 12 hours of free counseling.

#### **8. SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives Association)**

SCORE is a national nonprofit organization that uses current and former business managers and owners to provide individual counseling and training through workshops and seminars to new businesses and to existing businesses so that they can grow and succeed. SCORE is a resource partner with the United States Small Business Administration and receives funding through that agency. In Santa Barbara County, there are two chapters, one in Santa Maria and one in Santa Barbara. SCORE volunteers are available to answer questions online and/or to provide individual counseling sessions on a confidential basis. Further, clients may access an online Learning Center that contains “how to” articles. An online Business Toolbox is also available where clients can obtain information on business plan templates, quizzes, and workshops. Clients may also receive a monthly newsletter and links to other useful websites.

## **9. Women’s Economic Ventures**

Women’s Economic Ventures (WEV) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to helping women and men become economically self-sufficient through entrepreneurship and career development. With one location in Santa Maria and one in Santa Barbara, WEV offers the following programs and services:

- A 14-week Self-Employment Training (SET) course to help people interested in starting their own business;
- Follow-up programs for business owners such as a Mastermind group, Roundtable for Business Owners (RBO), and WEV Alumnae Association;
- Individual counseling services;
- Start-up and expansion loans up to \$25,000 for low- to moderate-income clients; and
- A six-week personal and career development program.

The Zone will also offer the following resources:

IntroNetworks is a web-based program that connects people at trade shows and industry associations. Attendees to a conference are asked to complete a questionnaire that asks what business they are in, what their market is, what their personality traits are, and what they are interested in, among other questions. The attendees can then use the network to find people at the conference whose answers match theirs.

Information Clearinghouse: A clearinghouse will be developed that contains information on economic development agencies, chambers of commerce, financial institutions, local incentives, and planning/permitting agencies to provide existing and prospective businesses with the resources and technical assistance that they need.

Database of Existing Reuse and Recycling-Based Businesses: A database of existing reuse and recycling-based businesses will be developed through contacts within the County of Santa Barbara and other organizations as well as through discussions between the Zone Representatives and their contacts inside and outside of their

respective cities.

#### **IV. Funding for the Santa Barbara Regional RMDZ**

The County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department will be the designated lead agency for the Zone. The Zone Administrator, a member of the Public Works Department, is primarily responsible for the Zone renewal process, as well as the updating of outreach materials. The first year of the renewal will take a greater level of effort to coordinate regular meetings of the Zone Representatives and to ensure that all participating jurisdictions have updated materials.

Staff from the Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division of the Public Works Department will work closely with staff from the Economic Development Division of the Housing and Community Development Department. Members of both Divisions have significant experience in all areas of solid waste management, and business assistance. Funding for these efforts will come from the County's regional solid waste community program fee.

After approval by the CIWMB of the renewal of the designation of the Zone, the County of Santa Barbara and the other participating jurisdictions will conduct the following activities during the first year of the Zone's renewal:

- Develop new outreach literature for use by the participating jurisdictions;
- Develop a plan for publicizing the Zone through presentations to various groups such as chambers of commerce, economic development organizations, and service organizations (e.g. the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis, and the Elks Club); attendance at seminars and workshops; dissemination of information at trade shows and community events e.g. Earth Day;
- Establish an information clearinghouse to centralize the resources available in the Zone for assisting new and existing reuse and recycling-based businesses;
- Build and foster cooperative working relationships between the economic development and solid waste staff of each participating jurisdiction and among the jurisdictions; and
- Establish procedures among the jurisdictions for the handling of inquiries from firms and entrepreneurs interested in using recyclable materials to manufacture new products;

Given that activity in the Zone has been very slow for several years, these activities will reinvigorate the Zone and help establish a strong framework to ensure that the Zone becomes more active and proactive in its efforts to attract and retain new and existing reuse and recycling-based businesses. As a result, the County of Santa Barbara anticipates that the Zone Administrator will devote approximately 20 hours per month or \$10,956 to such activities during the first year of the Zone's renewal period. Unknown presently is the amount of time the Economic Development Coordinator of the Economic Development Division will allocate to the RMDZ Program, although it is anticipated that he will work closely with the Zone Administrator on RMDZ activities. The County will

also allocate approximately \$6,500 per year to cover program expenses such as printing costs, professional services, travel, conference fees, postage and copying. The other participating jurisdictions will also provide a share of the funding for these expenses based on the percentage that each jurisdiction's population represents of the total County population. Additional time will be expended to respond to inquiries as necessary.

In future years, with this framework firmly established, the Zone Administrator will devote less time to the Zone but still focus his efforts on implementing activities to ensure that the Zone remains active. As a result, he will devote approximately 10 hours per month or \$6,029 to Zone activities during the second year or the level necessary to respond to queries. The amount budgeted will increase approximately two to three percent per year thereafter. While the participating jurisdictions also anticipate devoting less time to the RMDZ program after the first renewal year, they too, will work cooperatively and help coordinate Zone activities with the Zone Administrator.

The City of Lompoc will support the proposed Zone with both staff and financial commitments. The City will integrate Zone promotion with existing business attraction efforts in the City. The City has committed the staff time of its Public Works Director, Economic Development Coordinator, Staff Planner, and its Solid Waste staff. This team has extensive expertise in local recycling programs, project permitting and business finance. These individuals will represent the City of Lompoc in the proposed Zone, participate actively in the Zone Advisory Board, and directly assist existing and potential new reuse and recycling-based businesses.

In addition, the City of Lompoc's Economic Development Office has a marketing and promotion budget of \$55,000 for business attraction and retention, as well as tourism. The City also has a contract with the Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce and Visitor's Bureau for tourism promotion and business assistance services and tourism advertising. The Chamber contract includes \$105,000 per year for tourism promotion and business assistance services and \$37,500 per year for tourism advertising. The City's Zone Representatives will work with the Chamber to ensure that a portion of funding will be used to support joint-promotion efforts of the proposed Zone with the existing business attraction activities.

The City of Santa Barbara will provide funding for the Zone through the use of its Solid Waste Enterprise Fund. A portion of the City's Recycling Coordinator's time will be devoted to the RMDZ program. In serving as the City's Zone Representative, the Recycling Coordinator will participate in the Zone Advisory Board, help businesses access local economic development resources, and assist the Zone Administrator in coordinating publicity and outreach efforts to attract and retain new and existing reuse and recycling-based businesses.

The City of Santa Maria will support the Zone with both staff and financial resources. The City has committed support to the Zone by having the Utilities Analyst devote up to five percent of his time per year (approximately \$8,019 or 104 hours per year) to Zone tasks. The Utilities Department has a strong team to support the Zone with

expertise in local recycling programs. In addition to participating on the Zone Advisory Board and helping provide assistance to reuse and recycling-based businesses, the Utilities staff will confer with the City's Community Development Department to determine ways to fast track RMDZ projects.

## **V. Local Incentives for Zone Businesses**

### **A) Incentives Available throughout the Zone**

Availability of Major Transportation Corridors: U.S. Highway 101 runs through Santa Barbara County connecting the major industrial and commercial regions of the County. It is one of the two major highways connecting northern and southern California and thereby, serves as a major link to potential markets and export locations. The Southern Pacific coastal railway runs through each of the participating jurisdictions, and several rail spurs are available in industrial areas within the Zone to provide easy transportation access to reuse and recycling-based manufacturers. In addition, these major transportation routes connect the Zone with San Luis Obispo County to the north and with Ventura County to the south.

Abundant Agricultural Lands and Related Industry: Agriculture continues to be the County's major producing industry, with a gross production of over \$902.9 million in 2004, representing a 5 percent increase in gross value from 2003. The County's rich soil, temperate climate, and abundant water supply help produce a variety of crops throughout the year. Strawberries have the highest gross production among the top 10 crops in the County with a total value in 2004 of \$186.1 million. This sector generates a significant volume of agricultural film, which can potentially be recycled, based on recent inquiries the Zone Administrator has received from firms that possess technology that cleans and grinds the material and converts it into pallets to be remanufactured. These agricultural areas also have a demand for organic products to amend area soils.

### **B) County of Santa Barbara/City of Goleta Incentives**

Business Assistance Team: The Economic Development Division (EDD) of the Housing and Community Development Department (HCDD), in collaboration with the County Planning and Development Department, maintains a Business Assistance Team to offer specialized permitting assistance and tracking for businesses in targeted sectors, such as technology, biotechnology, research, and manufacturing. Further, the Economic Vitality Committee will soon be considering the feasibility of offering direct and indirect financial incentives to businesses, as well as other policies to assist with business development and economic vitality in the County.

Assistance in Pursuing Funding: EDD assists County jurisdictions to pursue state, federal and private grant funding, when requested, on an in-kind basis. Ongoing communication is maintained with relevant staff members in each municipality to stay

informed regarding the need for economic development funding. For example, the EDD is currently assisting the Santa Maria Airport District pursue funding from both the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA), and from the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (CIEDB) for funding of off-site, public infrastructure for the proposed Santa Maria Airport Research Park. When completed, the park will create more than 2,000 new jobs, most of which will be high-paying technological, biotechnological, and research-related jobs.

Development of Innovative Financing Resources: The EDD explores innovative financing resources to assist businesses in Santa Barbara County. For example, it recently submitted an application in conjunction with national community development finance organizations to request approximately \$15 to \$20 million under the New Markets Tax Credit program. The EDD collaborated with Genesis LA and Shamrock Fund Management to participate in a \$150 million real estate equity investment fund to identify commercial and industrial development projects in low-income census tracts. The fund will cover the Southern California region and will include Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. The first fund created and developed by Genesis LA was an \$80 million fund that resulted in an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of more than 17 percent.

### **C) City of Lompoc Incentives**

Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce: The City of Lompoc contracts with the Lompoc Valley Chamber of Commerce to provide outreach services for businesses. Publicity materials promoting local businesses and their products are distributed throughout the County, as well as to targeted areas of the County. Reuse and recycling-based businesses, as well as the RMDZ, will be featured in these promotional materials.

Expedited Permitting Process: The City of Lompoc will expedite the permitting process for businesses locating in the Santa Barbara Regional RMDZ that use materials recovered in recycling programs. Approvals for projects that are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) can be approved within a few weeks. The City will also investigate the possibility of allowing permit applications to be submitted via facsimile and over the telephone using a credit card. Further, the City will expedite the review process for small and minor additions for reuse and recycling-based businesses seeking to expand their operations. This effort will entail reviewing RMDZ projects ahead of other projects that are not constrained by regulatory deadlines.

Infrastructure Improvements: The City of Lompoc is continually upgrading and maintaining utility and street systems, which it considers to be the best maintained in the County. Lompoc is a full service City, owning and operating water and wastewater treatment facilities, electric facilities, and solid waste collection and disposal facilities.

The City has full authority and control over solid waste generated within the City. The City provides full residential, commercial, and industrial collection services and operates the only public landfill in the Lompoc Valley. Firms utilizing recycled materials in their products will be able to obtain required feedstocks through the City's

recycling programs at favorable prices compared to other markets.

Technical Assistance: Through the City's Solid Waste and Engineering Divisions of the Public Works Department, the Planning Division of the Community Development Department, and the Building Division of the Fire Department, the City will provide various forms of technical assistance to firms using recycled materials to manufacture new products. This assistance will include identifying financial resources through the City's Economic Development Coordinator or Redevelopment Agency, providing permitting assistance, and conducting water conservation audits (to reduce water usage and costs). City staff will also be available to assist where possible with County and State regulatory agencies, including attendance at meetings with regulators.

Library Resources: The Lompoc Public Library currently has \$7,000 invested in its business collection and has plans to expand the collection through 2006 by using \$1,000 in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. It will also continue its ongoing efforts to train library staff in using those resources. The Library's business collection includes books on business investment, marketing, business start-up, working with governmental agencies, and employer/employee relations. In addition, the Library offers the following business resources that may be accessed online:

- Business Plan Handbook, Volumes 1-10;
- Encyclopedia of American Industries;
- Encyclopedia of Business and Finance;
- Encyclopedia of Small Business;
- Gale E-Commerce Sourcebook; and
- Gale Encyclopedia of E-Commerce.

Through the Small Business Network Resource Library, the Lompoc Public Library offers a virtual center in English and Spanish that is designed to complement its on-site services and resources for people working in small businesses. Business owners can chat online, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, with business librarians throughout California through a service called Ask Now. Further, they can utilize the network's services from SCORE.

The Library subscribes to two commercial databases and six publications that can be accessed online by small business owners. Reference USA, an online research and reference tool, provides directory type information to over 11 million businesses. RDS Business Reference Suite provides highly focused coverage of company and industry news, management practices, and market research information.

In addition, the City Library participates in the Black Gold Cooperative Project, a collaborative effort among the public library systems of seven jurisdictions encompassing Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties. Through this Project, business users can search an online catalog (Online Computer Library Catalog or OCLC) to access the collections of the seven public library jurisdictions, and have materials delivered to the Lompoc Library, if needed. OCLC allows library staff to locate and acquire resource materials from anywhere in the United States. This system is available to anyone with a library card and depending on whether or not materials are currently available, books can

be delivered within a few days. Although most books can be loaned for a few weeks, some resources may only be borrowed for a few days.

Redevelopment Area Benefits: Reuse and recycling-based businesses that are locating within the City's redevelopment area may be eligible to receive assistance through one of the following programs:

- a) **Commercial Façade Improvement Loan Program** offers assistance to business owners for labor and materials related to façade improvements. Business owners may receive reimbursement of 50 percent of City permit fees and 50 percent of architectural design costs up to a maximum of \$1,000. Loans are available up to \$30,000 for an individual commercial unit or \$15,000 for attached commercial units, with a maximum total of \$75,000. Applicants may elect an amortized interest-free loan with a five-year term or an amortized loan over ten years at five percent interest per annum.
- b) **The Commercial Rehabilitation Incentive Program** offers a grant component with a low interest loan to assist property owners and tenants with rehabilitation expenses for interior and exterior improvements specifically located in the Old Town Lompoc Redevelopment Project Area. Loans will accrue interest at a rate of three percent upon completion of the rehabilitation work. Interest only payments will commence upon completion and will be due monthly during the first five years and fully amortized over the following five years. Total term of the loan is 10 years at 3 percent.
- c) **The Commercial Rehabilitation Incentive Program** allows reimbursement of 50 percent of actual cost or a maximum of \$1,000, whichever is less, for the removal and replacement of any non-conforming signage. Projects that include the replacement of three or more signs will be granted a maximum allowance of 50 percent of the actual cost up to a maximum allowance of \$350 per sign (for attached units, shopping centers and plazas). The Program also allows reimbursement of 50 percent of the actual cost or a maximum of \$1,000, whichever is less, for City fees and architectural design charges associated with the rehabilitation project. City fees include planning, building, and utility fees.

Electric Economic Development Rate: Reuse and recycling based manufacturers locating in the RMDZ may qualify for the Economic Development electric rate. If qualified, the business will receive a five percent reduction on its electricity bill for five years. Every five years, the business must demonstrate that it still qualifies, in order to continue receiving the five percent reduction. A business must meet the following criteria in order to qualify for the program:

- May be a new or existing business;
- Must demonstrate a minimum 100 kilowatts of demand;
- Must bring-in 10 new jobs;
- Must have a minimum payroll of \$200,000; and



- Must sign a contract for five years.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds: Reuse and recycling-based businesses whose projects meet the eligibility and national objective criteria under the CDBG Program may receive grant funds.

#### **D) City of Santa Barbara Incentives**

The City of Santa Barbara will offer the following types of assistance to reuse and recycling-based businesses:

- Expedited permitting;
- Infrastructure improvements;
- Redevelopment area benefits;
- Funding through City's CDBG Program;
- Waiver of business license fees;
- Reduction of impact fees;
- Waiver of sewer and water connection fees;
- Free solid waste and recycling service; and
- Various forms of technical assistance.

#### **E) City of Santa Maria Incentives**

Santa Maria Valley Chamber of Commerce: The City of Santa Maria uses its general funds to provide funding to the Chamber for attracting and retaining businesses to the Santa Maria Valley.

Vacant Property and Vacant Structures: The City encourages the reuse of vacant structures by new or expanding businesses. It maintains a database of vacant parcels by zoning classification, many of which are zoned for industrial use and therefore, would be appropriate for various types of manufacturing. Many of these parcels are located within a few blocks of the Santa Maria Regional airport, a full service airport. Further, this information is regularly made available to developers, and updated data will be provided to interested reuse and recycling-based businesses through the RMDZ program.

Low-Cost Industrial Land: The City has relatively low-cost land suitable for industrial purposes, compared to southern Santa Barbara County and neighboring Ventura and San Luis Obispo Counties.

Major Transportation Facilities: Santa Maria has excellent access to three forms of major transportation modes: the Santa Maria Public Airport, the Santa Maria Valley Railroad and U.S. Highway 101. All of these facilities are well maintained and operate efficiently. They provide convenient and efficient means for reuse and recycling-based manufacturers to obtain feedstocks and ship finished products to markets in a cost-

effective manner. The Santa Maria Valley Railroad is a privately owned railroad that has served the Valley since 1911.

Labor Force: The City has an abundant labor force of both skilled and unskilled workers who are available to work in a wide variety of industries.

Technical Assistance: The City will provide any necessary technical assistance to new and/or existing reuse and recycling-based businesses that seek to locate or expand in Santa Barbara County.

Purchasing Policy for Recycled Content Products: The City has an established policy for the procurement of recycled materials and office supplies. An affirmative procurement policy is in effect for all City Departments with an emphasis on purchasing locally produced recycled content products whenever possible.

Community Development Block Grant Funds: The City is an entitlement jurisdiction and therefore, receives CDBG funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) every year. Reuse and recycling-based businesses that meet the eligibility and national objective criteria may receive CDBG funds.

Table 3 summarizes the business development and financial incentives available to existing and new reuse and recycling-based businesses from each participating jurisdiction in the Zone:

**Table 3: Summary of Business Development and Financial Incentives**

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Business Development and Financial Incentives</b>
County of Santa Barbara/City of Goleta	Business Assistance Team; Assistance in pursuing funding; Development of innovative financing resources.
City of Lompoc	Business Outreach Program; Expedited permitting; Infrastructure improvements; Technical assistance; Affordable housing stock; Library business resources; Redevelopment Area benefits; Reduced economic development electrical rate; CDBG funding.
City of Santa Barbara	Expedited permitting; Infrastructure improvements; Redevelopment Area benefits; Waiver of business license fees; Reduction of impact fees; Reduced permitting fees; Waiver of sewer and water connection fees; Free solid waste and recycling service; and Technical assistance.
City of Santa Maria	Pro-development policy; Fast-track permitting; Vacant land and buildings; Low-cost industrial land; Abundant labor force; Transportation facilities; Technical assistance; Purchasing policy for recycled content products; CDBG funding.

## **VI. Financial Support for Businesses**

In addition to the low-interest loans that are available through the RMDZ program, substantial financial support, both public and private, will be available for qualifying new and existing reuse and recycling-based businesses that seek to locate or expand

their operations in the Zone. Below are examples of some of the financial support that will be available:

**A) Financial Support Available to Reuse and Recycling-Based Businesses**

**1. Small Business Administration Financing**

The United States Small Business Administration (SBA) offers several loan programs that can range from a few hundred dollars to millions of dollars for small business expansion. The 7(a), the SBA's most popular program, offers loans through a private lender such as a bank or a non-bank lender. The funds can be used for working capital, debt refinancing, or to purchase machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, land, and buildings. The maximum loan amount is \$2 million and the length of the loans ranges from 7 years for working capital up to 25 years for acquisition of land and buildings or debt refinancing. For those applicants that meet the SBA's credit and eligibility standards, the SBA can guarantee up to 85 percent of loans of \$150,000 or less and up to 75 percent for loans of over \$150,000. SBAExpress loans have a maximum guaranty of 50 percent, while the maximum guaranty under the Export Working Capital Loan Program is \$1,000,000 up to 90 percent.

The SBA also offers the Certified Development Company (CDC) 504 loan program, which provides long-term, fixed rate financing to small businesses to acquire real estate, machinery, or equipment for expansion or modernization. The money is provided by certified development companies, which are private nonprofit corporations established to contribute to economic development in their communities. CDCs work with the SBA and private lenders to provide financing to small businesses. There are about 270 CDCs nationwide, and each CDC covers a specific geographic area.

An eligible business must have a tangible net worth of less than \$7 million and an average net income of less than \$2.5 million after taxes for the two previous years. The assets of the project being financed must serve as the collateral, and the owners must submit their own personal guarantees for repaying the loan. Further, the business must agree to create or retain one job for every \$50,000 loaned by the SBA. The maximum SBA debenture is \$1,500,000 when meeting the job creation criteria or a community development goal or \$2 million when meeting a public policy goal.

The third type of loan program under the SBA is the microloan program, which provides short-term loans up to \$35,000 to start-ups and newly established small businesses and nonprofit agencies for working capital or the purchase of inventory, supplies, furniture, fixtures, machinery, and/or equipment. The funds cannot be used for debt repayment or to purchase real estate. The average loan size is about \$10,500. Applications are submitted to the local intermediary, and all credit decisions are made on the local level.

Microloans can have terms up to six years and are also made through a nonprofit community-based lender, which provides management and technical assistance. The

terms of these types of loans vary according to the amount of financing being provided, the planned use of the funds, the requirement of the lender, and the needs of the small business. Most microloan lenders require some form of collateral and the personal guarantee of the business owner.

## **2. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds**

CDBG funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will be available to reuse and recycling-based businesses that meet the eligibility criteria and national objective requirement of the program. Under this program, eligible businesses may receive a loan for activities that will create jobs and principally benefit low- and moderate-income people. The Cities of Lompoc, Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria are entitlement communities under this program.

## **3. Economic Development Administration (EDA) Public Works Grants**

The Economic Development Administration under the U.S. Department of Commerce offers Public Works Grants for infrastructure improvements that benefit recycling-based manufacturers that locate in the Zone. Grant funds can be used for major construction projects, such as water and sewer lines and public facilities that might encourage private investment.

## **4. EDA Revolving Loan Funds**

The EDA offers revolving loan funds (RLFs) that provide opportunities for local investment in commercial development projects and for creating community-based jobs. The maximum loan amount will vary depending on the needs of the applicant, the number of new jobs to be created, the amount of matching private investment in the project, and the nature and availability of collateral to secure the loan.

## **B) Supportive Financial Services Agencies**

### **1. California Coast Rural Development Corporation**

California Coastal Rural Development Corporation (Cal Coastal) is a California chartered nonprofit corporation serving the financial needs of small businesses and farmers. It provides direct loans and loan guarantees to businesses located on the Central Coast through their offices in Salinas, Monterey, Santa Maria, and Santa Barbara. Special consideration is given to small farming operations.

In addition to issuing SBA loans such as the 504 program and the microloan program, Cal Coastal also issues loans from a couple of other programs:

- A loan guarantee program that provides funds for inventory, accounts receivable, equipment acquisition, revolving lines of credit, and short and intermediate term

loans; a private lender will provide the funds, while Cal Coastal will guarantee up to 90 percent of the loan; a borrower must have received a commitment from a lender that participates in the guarantee program; a maximum of \$500,000 may be borrowed per project.

- An asset based direct loan program funded through the California Economic Development Lending Initiatives (CEDLI) for the purpose of business expansion entailing lines of credit, equipment purchases, inventory, leasehold improvements, real estate, and renovation; the loans are guaranteed through Cal Coastal and a maximum of \$100,000 may be obtained.

## **2. CIT Small Business Lending Corporation**

CIT Small Business Lending Corporation (CIT) is a non-bank lender for commercial real estate purchase and new construction financing for owner-occupied properties using SBA financing. CIT holds one of only 14 non-bank charters from the SBA to finance SBA loans throughout the United States. Further, as a “preferred lender,” CIT has the discretion to approve a loan, thereby expediting the entire process.

As a non-bank lender, CIT offers several advantages over a bank to the commercial real estate buyer:

- a) Can offer to finance a greater variety of businesses or property types and has less stringent cash-flow requirements;
- b) Can typically offer a lower down payment with a longer loan term;
- c) Frequently has more flexible credit and collateral requirements; and
- d) Unlike a bank, a non-bank lender does not require that a business maintain its accounts with the firm.

## **3. Supportive Financial Institutions**

There are numerous financial institutions available to serve new and existing reuse and recycling-based manufacturers in the participating jurisdictions of the Zone. Four of the top ten commercial banks for issuing the most SBA loans in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles counties from October 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005 are in Santa Barbara County. They include the following:

- Santa Barbara Bank & Trust (assets of 5.7 billion)  
1021 Anacapa Street  
Santa Barbara 93101  
(20 loans issued)
- Community West Bank (assets of \$392.6 million)  
445 Pine Avenue  
Goleta 93117  
(12 loans issued)

- Montecito Bank and Trust (assets of \$672 million)  
1000 State Street  
Santa Barbara 93101  
(7 loans issued)
- Coastal Business Finance CDC (assets of \$45 million)  
930 South Broadway, Suite 101  
Santa Maria 93454  
(6 loans issued)

Another bank that has a strong record of supporting economic development in northern Santa Barbara County is:

- Mid-State Bank (assets of \$2.3 billion)  
The Bank of Santa Maria's seven branches serving northern Santa Barbara County were purchased by Mid State Bank. The merger combined the two strongest community banks into a North county financial powerhouse.

## **VII. Analysis of Public Works System**

This section will discuss the infrastructure support for the Zone. For each participating jurisdiction, the discussion includes existing and planned infrastructure improvements in terms of water supply, storm drainage, wastewater treatment, natural gas and electricity, streets and street lighting, highways, railroads, airport access, and bus transit. The existing and planned infrastructure in each participating jurisdiction will be adequate to support existing and new reuse and recycling-based businesses in the Zone.

### **A. County of Santa Barbara**

#### **1. Water Supply**

Santa Barbara County relies on both groundwater and surface water. Agricultural users rely overwhelmingly on groundwater, while urban users rely on both types of water. Historically in Santa Barbara County, water supply to certain urban areas has been a constraint because of cyclical (multi-year) droughts. In the past few years, supplementary water sources, such as imported supplies, increased water reuse, and desalination have been developed. As a result, current water supplies are adequate for all anticipated uses in all areas of the County. In addition, a regional Integrated Water Resources Management Plan is being developed by water suppliers and water treatment agencies within the County. Thus, development of new materials reuse and recycling-based industries is not expected to be constrained by existing water supplies or the water supply delivery system.

#### **2. Storm Drainage**

The Transportation Division and the Flood Control Division of the County Public Works Department maintain the storm drainage systems in the unincorporated areas of the County. The Flood Control Division maintains drainage associated with large natural or man-made water channels, while the Transportation Division maintains smaller drainage systems, such as curbs and gutters. The existing storm drainage system adequately serves the Zone, and drainage is not a constraint to development of reuse and recycling-based businesses. Certain measures, however, may need to be taken to prevent the discharge of water that has filtered through stockpiled feedstocks, such as tires and plastics.

The County has developed and is implementing a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) pursuant to State and Federal regulations. Any reuse and/or recycling facilities are subject to water quality controls (such as design standards) that have been developed pursuant to the SWMP.

### **3. Wastewater Treatment**

The unincorporated communities of Cuyama (Cuyama Community Services District), Los Alamos (Los Alamos Community Services District), Mission Hills (Mission Hills Community Services District), Montecito (Montecito Sanitary District), Orcutt (Laguna Sanitation District), and Summerland (Summerland Sanitary District) receive wastewater treatment services from their respective special districts, as denoted in parentheses. The special districts denoted in parentheses for the unincorporated areas of Mission Canyon (Santa Barbara area—County Service Area 12), Santa Ynez (Santa Ynez Community Services District), and Vandenberg Village (Lompoc area Vandenberg Community Services District) collect the wastewater for their respective areas and then the wastewater is treated at facilities in Santa Barbara, Solvang, and Lompoc, respectively. Based on current capacities, wastewater treatment would not be a constraint to further development of reuse and recycling-based businesses.

### **4. Natural Gas and Electricity**

Natural gas is supplied by the The Gas Company (formerly known as the Southern California Gas Company) and electricity is supplied by Southern California Edison for the unincorporated areas of the County. Supply is not a constraint to the development of reuse and recycling-based businesses in the Santa Barbara Regional RMDZ.

### **5. Streets and Street Lighting**

Streets and street lighting are well developed throughout the Zone and are not constraints to development. Streets in the unincorporated areas of the County are maintained by the Transportation Division of County Public Works Department. Street lighting systems on public roadways in the unincorporated parts of the County are owned and maintained by the two companies that provide electricity in the County—Pacific Gas & Electric in the northern part of the County and Southern California Edison in the southern part of the County. Revenue for street lighting service is

generated from general property taxes, benefit assessments, or a combination of both.

## **6. Highways**

U.S. Highway 101 runs through Santa Barbara County and connects the major industrial and commercial regions of the County. Highway 101 is one of two major highway corridors connecting northern and southern California and serves as the major highway link to potential markets and export points in the state.

## **7. Railroads**

The Southern Pacific Railroad has a coastal railway that runs through the Zone. Several rail spurs are available in industrial areas within the Zone to provide easy transportation access.

## **B. City of Goleta**

### **1. Water Supply**

The Goleta Water District supplies water to its residential and commercial users. Its service area extends from the intersection of Modoc and Hollister west to the boundary of the urban area, which includes the entire City of Goleta. The Goleta Water District is an independent special district that uses three sources of water: water from Cachuma Lake, which is the City's principal source of water, groundwater that serves as a backup source in cases of drought, and State Water Project water. The City has adequate supplies for all of its foreseeable growth, uses, and needs.

### **2. Storm Drainage**

The City's Community Services Department is responsible for maintenance of storm drains and future installations. The City is a Phase II community and has implemented Best Management Practices in accordance with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, as specified in the Water Quality Act of 1987. It has also submitted a Storm Water Management Plan, which the County of Santa Barbara helped prepare, to the Regional Water Quality Control Board for review and adoption. The City has adequate water supplies to meet the needs of its community.

### **3. Wastewater Treatment**

The Goleta West Sanitary District collects the City's wastewater and the Goleta Sanitary District treats the wastewater at its treatment facility.

### **4. Natural Gas and Electricity**

Natural gas is supplied by the The Gas Company and electricity is supplied by Southern California Edison for the City of Goleta. Supply is not a constraint to the development



of reuse and recycling-based businesses in the Santa Barbara Regional RMDZ.

## **5. Streets and Street Lighting**

Southern California Edison owns, installs, and maintains the street lighting systems on public roadways in the City of Goleta. The City pays for the electricity. Construction and maintenance of streets are paid through an assessment district and subsidized by the general fund. The City's Community Services Department is responsible for maintaining the City streets and street lighting.

## **6. Highways**

U.S. Highway 101 runs through Santa Barbara County and connects the major industrial and commercial regions of the County. Highway 101 is one of two major highway corridors connecting northern and southern California and serves as the major highway link to potential markets and export points in the state.

## **7. Railroads**

The Southern Pacific Railroad has a coastal railway that runs through the Zone. Several rail spurs are available in industrial areas within the Zone to provide easy transportation access.

## **C. City of Lompoc**

### **1. Water Supply**

The City of Lompoc maintains its own water supply system that includes: ~~eight~~ **nine** groundwater wells, ~~three~~ **four** storage reservoirs, water treatment facilities and water distribution mains throughout the city. The service area for the water system encompasses all areas within the City limits, except for the United States Penitentiary. The City also provides water service outside the City boundaries to residences in Miguelito Canyon and Santa Ynez River Park.

Groundwater is the City of Lompoc's primary source of water. The City also uses recycled water, where appropriate, for dust control, compaction, and irrigation of City trees. Reclaimed water is available at the City's Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWTP). Development within the City of Lompoc is not constrained by water limitations.

### **2. Storm Drainage**

The City's storm drainage system is maintained by the City Streets Division. Lompoc's storm drainage system consists of sheet flow to street gutters and storm drains, eventually discharging to the Santa Ynez River, the East-West Channel or the Miguelito Channel. The storm drainage system is separate from the sanitary sewer system.

The City has implemented its Citywide Storm Water Best Management Practices (BMPs) in its operations since 1998. In March 2003, the City of Lompoc submitted its Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board to meet the requirements of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II regulations. When the review and public hearing process of the SWMP is completed, the City of Lompoc will be operating under a Phase II [Municipal Storm Water Permit](#). The City also maintains separate [Industrial Storm Water Permits](#), which incorporate storm water requirements on four of its facilities. These facilities include the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant, Corporate Yard, Airport, and Landfill.

~~City policy requires that private developers provide and maintain storm water filters to filter storm water run-off. City staff will be available to assist in identifying the requirements of the City's Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) and associated regulations and policies regarding new development and uses. City staff will be available to assist in identifying the requirements of the City's Municipal Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for new development and uses.~~

### **3. Wastewater Treatment**

The sewer system in the City of Lompoc is owned and operated by the City. The system includes a 5 million gallon per day capacity for a secondary treatment (activated sludge) wastewater treatment plant. It is currently operating at about 3.5 million gallons per day. Biosolids are dried and composted by a private contractor for beneficial reuse. Sewer discharge is not a constraint to development.

The wastewater treatment plant will be upgraded in 2006. Construction is scheduled to be completed in 2008. Plant capacity will be 5.5 million gallons per day. Process will include nitrification/denitrification, metals removal filtration and UV disinfection. Biosolids reuse will remain unchanged.

### **4. Natural Gas and Lighting**

Natural gas is supplied by the The Gas Company, and the supply of gas is adequate and will not be a constraint to development. Electricity is supplied by the City of Lompoc. The City is a member of the Northern California Power Agency (NCPA). Power is delivered through Pacific Gas & Electric's (PG&E) [transmission system](#). The City owns and operates its own substation and services all accounts located within the City limits.

### **5. Streets and Street Lighting**

Streets and street lighting are well developed throughout the proposed RMDZ and are not constraints to development. The City has an aggressive street maintenance and improvement program funded by a 1/2 cent transportation sales tax.

### **6. Highways**

The City of Lompoc is served by State Highways 1 and 246. Both highways connect directly to U.S. Highway 101, approximately 20 miles to the east of town.

## **7. Railroads**

Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) provides rail service to the center of Lompoc.

## **8. Airport**

Lompoc Airport was acquired by the City of Lompoc from the County of Santa Barbara in August 1991. General aviation is served by its 4,600 foot paved runway, a non-precision geographic positioning system (GPS) approach and 100 low lead aviation fuel and jet fuel. Hangar facilities for 83 aircraft are available with room to build an additional 150 aircraft hangars. There are 50 tie-down spaces available. A developing commercial business park is located adjacent to the airport.

## **9. Lompoc Bus Transit**

The City owns the City of Lompoc Transit (COLT). Service is provided to the City of Lompoc, Vandenberg Village and Mission Hills, and includes both fixed route service and service for the disabled under the Americans with Disabilities Act. Bus service is provided Monday through Friday from 6:30 AM to 8:00 PM., and all buses are equipped with lifts for the disabled. A total of 274,663 people were served in 2004.

## **D. City of Santa Barbara**

### **1. Water Supply**

The City of Santa Barbara maintains its own water supply system that includes one dam, 11 reservoirs, a desalination plant, water treatment facilities, approximately 300 miles of water mains, and a reclaimed waste system. Development is not constrained by water limitations in the City of Santa Barbara.

### **2. Storm Drainage**

The storm drainage system is operated by the City of Santa Barbara's Public Works Department. An updated master drainage plan has been completed. Although not mandated through a specific permit, the City of Santa Barbara has begun implementing educational programs and Best Management Practices (BMPs) in accordance with National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) specified in the Water Quality Act of 1987 and pursuant to the State Phase II General Permit. The City of Santa Barbara employs full-time industrial waste inspectors to ensure the protection of our valued ecosystem. The existing storm drainage system serves the Zone in which recycling industries may be located. Industries do not produce particularly strong effluent, but would need to take certain measures to prevent the discharge of water

filtered through stockpiled feedstocks such as tires, plastics, glass, yard waste, etc. Existing requirements for industrial facilities would provide a basis for control of these potential sources.

### **3. Wastewater Treatment**

Information will be forthcoming.

### **4. Natural Gas and Electricity**

Natural gas is supplied by the The Gas Company and electricity is supplied by Southern California Edison for the City of Santa Barbara. Supply is not a constraint to the development of reuse and recycling-based businesses in the Santa Barbara Regional RMDZ.

### **5. Streets and Street Lighting**

Information will be forthcoming.

### **6. Highways**

U.S. Highway 101 runs through Santa Barbara County and connects the major industrial and commercial regions of the County. Highway 101 is one of two major highway corridors connecting northern and southern California and serves as the major highway link to potential markets and export points in the state.

### **7. Railroads**

The Southern Pacific Railroad has a coastal railway that runs through the Zone. Several rail spurs are available in industrial areas within the Zone to provide easy transportation access.

### **8. Airport**

Information will be forthcoming.

### **9. Bus Transit**

Information will be forthcoming.

## **E. City of Santa Maria**

### **1. Water Supply**

The City of Santa Maria supplies water for both residential and commercial customers. It obtains most of its water from the State Water Project. In addition, the City has access to

water from nine active wells from an extensive groundwater basin underlying the Santa Maria Valley. Water is not a constraint to development in the City of Santa Maria.

## **2. Storm Drainage**

The City operates its own storm drainage system and has implemented all requirements under the Water Quality Act of 1987. The City has also implemented Best Management Practices for Phase I and Phase II under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

## **3. Wastewater Treatment**

The City owns and operates its wastewater treatment system. The secondary treatment plant (biofiltration) has a capacity of 9.5 million gallons per day and is currently operating below capacity at an average of 8 million gallons per day. Sewer discharge is not a constraint to development.

## **4. Natural Gas and Electricity**

Natural gas and electricity in Santa Maria are supplied by The Gas Company and Pacific Gas & Electric, respectively. Since ample supplies of both natural gas and electricity exist, there are no constraints to development.

## **5. Streets and Street Lighting**

Streets and street lighting are well developed throughout the proposed RMDZ and are not constraints to development within the City's portion of the Zone. The City has an aggressive street maintenance and improvement program funded by state, federal and local gasoline taxes.

## **6. Highways**

The City of Santa Maria is served by a major freeway, U.S. Highway 101. This north-south freeway provides access to all commercial and industrial areas of the proposed Zone and connects the area with potential markets for finished products in Northern and Southern California. Santa Maria is also served by State Highway 166, which provides a connection to Kern County to the east and the City of Guadalupe to the west. Lastly, Santa Maria is served by State Highway 135, which provides a connection to Lompoc and Vandenberg Air Force Base to the southwest. Highway access is well developed in the area and does not represent a constraint to the development.

## **7. Railroads**

Southern Pacific Railroad provides rail service into the Santa Maria Valley at the City of Guadalupe, approximately eight miles due west. In addition, the Santa Maria Valley

Railroad has numerous spurs within the City which provide connection to the Southern Pacific railways. Rail transportation is well developed and is not a constraint to development.

## **8. Airport**

The Santa Maria Airport is located within the city limits and is governed by the board of the Santa Maria Airport District. There is extensive commercial park development adjacent to the airport, and an Airport Master Plan is in existence for continued expansion. Both commercial and private aviation needs are provided, with two major airlines providing daily service in and out of Santa Maria. The well-developed airport and surrounding commercial development provide an incentive to the RMDZ.

## **9. Bus Transit**

The Santa Maria Area Transit is owned and operated by the City. Convenient, economical and efficient service is provided to residents throughout the Santa Maria area. Funding for the transit system comes from the Federal Transit Authority and the Transportation Development Act. Local transit availability is not a constraint to development within the RMDZ.

## **VIII. Potential Properties Suitable for Market Development**

In Appendix B, the following tables list properties in the participating jurisdictions that are zoned for commercial or industrial use and therefore, could potentially be suitable for market development:

- Table B-1: Properties in Unincorporated Areas of County Zoned for Industrial/Commercial Use
- Table B-2: Properties in City of Goleta Zoned for Industrial/Commercial Use
- Table B-3: Properties in City of Lompoc Zoned for Industrial/Commercial Use
- Table B-4: Properties in City of Santa Barbara Zoned for Industrial/Commercial Use (forthcoming)
- Table B-5: Properties in City of Santa Maria Zoned for Industrial/Commercial Use

### **Section 3: Geographical Description of the Santa Barbara Regional Recycling Market Development Zone**

Santa Barbara County is a coastal county encompassing approximately 2,750 square miles. It includes the Cities of Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and Solvang with the unincorporated areas of the County and Vandenberg Air Force Base. It is located approximately 330 miles south of San Francisco and 90 miles north of Los Angeles. The County is bordered on the north by

San Luis Obispo County and a small portion of Kern County and to the east by Ventura County. The Pacific Ocean borders the County to the west and south.

As noted above, the Santa Barbara Regional Recycling Market Development Zone includes the County of Santa Barbara and the Cities of Goleta, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria. The participating jurisdictions that comprise the Zone encompass 2,739 square miles. Within this geographical area, over 7,000 acres are zoned for commercial or industrial use. An updated map of the Zone can be found in Appendix C-1 of Appendix C.

Although not part of the Zone, the Cities of Buellton, Guadalupe, and Solvang, as well as Vandenberg Air Force Base, are supportive of the Zone and will assist the participating jurisdictions when asked.

### **Updated Profile for Santa Barbara Regional RMDZ**

Below is the updated profile of the Santa Barbara Regional Recycling Market Development Zone that is to be posted on the website of the California Integrated Waste Management Board:

#### **A) General Description of the Zone**

Santa Barbara County is a coastal county encompassing approximately 2,750 square miles. It includes the Cities of Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and Solvang with the unincorporated areas of the County and Vandenberg Air Force Base. The County is bordered on the north by San Luis Obispo County and a small portion of Kern County and to the east by Ventura County. The Pacific Ocean borders the County to the west and south.

The Santa Barbara Regional Recycling Market Development Zone includes the County of Santa Barbara and the Cities of Goleta, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria. The participating jurisdictions that comprise the Zone encompass 2,739 square miles. Within this geographical area, over 7,000 acres are zoned for commercial or industrial use.

#### **B) Incentives**

Local incentives vary by jurisdiction and include the following:

- Assistance in identifying funding sources;
- Expedited permitting assistance;
- Redevelopment area benefits;
- Waiver of business license fees;
- Reduced permitting fees;
- Waiver of sewer and water connection fees;
- Vacant land and buildings;
- Pro-development policy;

- Low-cost industrial land;
- Technical assistance; and
- CDBG funding.

### **C) Targeted Materials**

Materials targeted for the Santa Barbara Regional RMDZ include plastics #1 PETE (polyethylene terephthalate) and #2 HDPE (high density polyethylene), as well as scrap plastics such as #4 LDPE (low density polyethylene)(including agricultural film), mixed paper, glass, and compostable materials.

### **D) Infrastructure**

The infrastructure in the participating jurisdictions will support reuse and recycling-based businesses. Highway 101 runs through the County, linking it with potential end product markets and export points of San Francisco and Los Angeles. Highways 1 and 246 also connect to Highway 101. The Southern Pacific Railroad has a coastal railway that runs through the Zone. Several rail spurs are available in industrial areas within the Zone to provide easy transportation access.

### **E) Contact Information**

#### **Santa Barbara Regional RMDZ**

<http://www.lessismore.org/Programs/sbrmdz.html>

Alan Nakashima, Program Specialist  
County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department  
Resource Recovery & Waste Management Division  
130 East Victoria Street, Suite 100  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101  
Phone: (805) 882-3616  
Fax: (805) 882-3601  
E-mail: [Anakash@cosbpw.net](mailto:Anakash@cosbpw.net)

## **Section 4: Environmental Review under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

The County of Santa Barbara has prepared a Draft Negative Declaration (05NGD-00000-00022)(see Appendix D-1 of Appendix D) pursuant to Section 15073 of the State Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Santa Barbara Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA. Also included in this Appendix is the Notice of Availability and Public Hearing regarding this environmental document. The County has determined that there are no significant adverse impacts associated with the project to renew the designation of the Santa Barbara Regional Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) and that the project does not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The Negative



Declaration prepared for the project did not identify any issues or areas that had potential impacts, required mitigation measures, or had residual impacts.

The respective governing bodies of the County of Santa Barbara and the Cities of Goleta, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria will pass resolutions adopting the Negative Declaration and approving the submittal of an application to renew the designation of the Santa Barbara Regional RMDZ. Upon adoption of the resolutions by each participating jurisdiction's governing body, a copy of each resolution will be sent to the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Upon the expiration of the 30-day comment period, the County of Santa Barbara will file a Notice of Determination with the County of Santa Barbara Clerk of the Board and the State Clearinghouse.

**Table A-1**  
**Available Feedstock of Targeted Materials (Tons) from Participating Jurisdictions**  
**Santa Barbara Regional Recycling Market Development Zone**  
**July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005**

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>County of Santa Barbara *</b>	<b>MarBorg Industries Recycling Buyback/Drop-Off Centers</b>	<b>City of Lompoc</b>	<b>City of Santa Barbara</b>	<b>City of Santa Maria</b>	<b>Health Sanitation Service's Recycling Buyback/Drop-Off Centers**</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Glass	2,436.95	1,609.47	673	954.73	499	725.83	<b>6,898.98</b>
Mixed Paper	5,510.39	3,315.48	800	2,673.87	1,599	8.25	<b>13,906.99</b>
Plastics #1 PETE	271.28	191.17	178	138.50	135	169.25	<b>1,083.20</b>
Plastics #2 HDPE	447.22	42.90	220	135.33	389	26.61	<b>1,261.06</b>
Scrap Plastics #3	90.92	129.08	Not collected	81.41	Not collected	Not collected	<b>301.41</b>

through #7							
Wood/Yard Waste	15,132.40	10,402.71	7,097	19,599.18	Not collected	14,718.77	<b>66,950.06</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>23,889.16</b>	<b>15,690.81</b>	<b>8,968</b>	<b>23,583.02</b>	<b>2,622</b>	<b>15,648.71</b>	<b>90,401.70</b>

\* Includes City of Goleta's tonnages, since the City falls under the County's reporting authority.

\*\* Includes glass, plastics #1 PETE, and #2 HDPE from Larrabee Brothers' Recycling Center that are processed at HSS's facility.

AN: availfeedjuris

Published September 30, 2005

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF AND PUBLIC HEARING ON THE  
DRAFT NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE PROPOSED  
SANTA BARBARA REGIONAL  
RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT ZONE  
05NGD-00000-00022.**

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** The County of Santa Barbara and the Cities of Santa Barbara, Goleta, Lompoc, and Santa Maria are proposing to apply to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) for re-designation as a Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ).

**PROJECT LOCATION:** The project would affect the unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County and the Cities of Santa Barbara, Goleta, Lompoc, and Santa Maria, all Supervisorial Districts.

**PUBLIC HEARING AND COMMENT:** Santa Barbara County Public Works Department, Resource Recovery & Waste Management Division (RRWM) in conjunction with P&D are soliciting comments on the adequacy and completeness of 05NGD-00000-00022. You may comment by submitting written or oral comments to the project planner identified below prior to the close of public comment on October 30, 2005 at 5 p.m. Due to the non-complex nature of the project, a separate environmental hearing will not be held.

**ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW FINDINGS:** P&D has prepared a Draft Negative Declaration 05NGD-00000-00022 pursuant to Section 15073 of the State Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of Santa Barbara Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA. P&D's issuance of a Negative Declaration affirms our opinion that there are no significant adverse impacts associated with the proposed project and that the project does not require preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The Negative Declaration prepared for the project did not identify any issues areas that had potential impacts, required mitigation measures, nor were residual impacts identified. If the project description changes, P&D will require a reevaluation to consider the changes. This reevaluation will be subject to all regular fees and conditions. If you challenge this environmental document in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues raised by you or others in written correspondence or in hearings on the proposed project.

**DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY:** If a copy of the Negative Declaration is not attached, the draft ND may be obtained and all documents referenced in the ND may be reviewed at RRWM offices located at 130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 100, Santa Barbara **OR** 624 Foster Road, Suite C, Santa Maria.

**HOW TO COMMENT:** Please provide comments to the project planner, Kathy Kefauver at 130 E. Victoria Street, Suite 100, Santa Barbara, CA 93101, (805) 882-3614, or FAX to (805) 882-3601 prior to the close of public comment on October 30, 2005 at 5 p.m. Please limit comments to environmental issues. You will receive notice of the dates of future public hearings to consider project approval or denial.



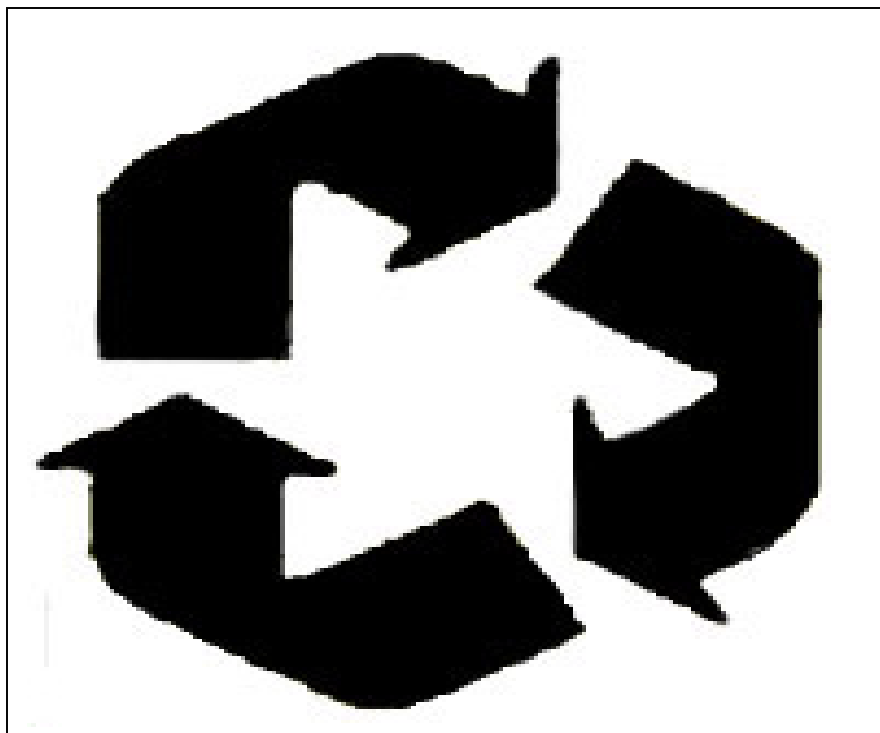
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

Planning and Development

## **Final Negative Declaration**

**Santa Barbara Regional Recycling and  
Market Development Zone**

**November 2005**



For More Information Contact Kathy Kefauver, Resource Recovery & Waste Management Division, Senior Engineering Environmental Planner (805) 882-3614

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## **1.0 REQUEST/PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The County of Santa Barbara and the Cities of Santa Barbara, Goleta, Lompoc, and Santa Maria have jointly applied to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) for re-designation as a Recycling Market Development Zone (referred to in this document as RMDZ or Zone). As the Santa Barbara Regional RMDZ, these jurisdictions would comprise one of forty (40) zones statewide. The State zoning designation will overlie, not replace, existing zoning within the five jurisdictions.

The purpose of the Recycling Market Development Zone Program is to expand the market for recyclable and reusable materials within the State of California. Within the Santa Barbara RMDZ, expanded markets for these materials will increase economic activity in addition to assisting with achievement of state-mandated waste diversion goals. Paper, glass, plastic and other materials recovered through local recycling programs in the Santa Barbara region are industrial raw materials used as feed stocks in the manufacturing of intermediate and finished products. Businesses that manufacture these products in the Zone are eligible for state sponsored low interest loans, technical assistance, and local assistance such as streamlined regulation, breaks on local fees, siting assistance and marketing assistance.

The Zone Market Development Plan, a major component of the application to the state for zone designation, is fundamentally the project description. The plan includes seven sections. The first two, “Zone Administration and Budget” and “Feedstock Analysis” describe staff expertise and budget commitment to the program and the types of materials (feed stocks) available through the Zone for use by manufacturers. The third section “The Zone Marketing Plan” describes the plan for retaining existing reuse and recycling-based manufacturing businesses, recruiting new businesses, and converting businesses currently using virgin materials to secondary feed stocks. This includes specific promotion, education, outreach and direct assistance activities. The “Incentives” and “Financial Support” sections describe the local incentives committed to the program by each jurisdiction, (i.e. expedited permitting and waiving/reduction of fees) and the types of local and state financial assistance available, including loan packaging and block grant funds. The “Available Properties and Buildings” section provides examples of commercial and industrial areas that are available for recycling and reuse based businesses. The “Existing and Planned Infrastructure” section describes the infrastructure

support that will benefit the Zone, such as water supply, highway, railroad and airport access and transit systems. It should be noted that all of the planned infrastructure improvements to solid waste/recycling management systems. It should be noted that all of the planned infrastructure improvements would take place without the designation of the Zone, and are only included in the market development plan because they happen to benefit the Zone.

The types of projects resulting from the success of the Zone program could be characterized as the equivalent of four new businesses locating in the Santa Barbara region over the next five years. Since the focus of the program is on retention/expansion of the existing businesses and conversion to secondary materials, all four “new” businesses most likely would not be “new”.

The types of businesses that could be expected to benefit from the Zone program are: a plastics processing firm (primary candidate for conversion), which is smaller than a resin manufacturing firm, as more than half of the primary candidate for expansion/retention), which usually employs fewer than 30 people and could involve a range of operations from simple yard and wood waste chipping to various levels of composting; a molded-pulp products manufacturer (candidate for attraction) to produce wall board, nursery pots, animal bedding, and other products; and a glass manufacturer (candidate for attraction) to produce glass bricks, house wares, tiles, and other items. These businesses are identified as potential recipients of assistance offered through the RMDZ program, however, the fluctuation in market demand for recyclable materials and changing legislation can influence the types of manufacturing that will prove successful over time. Therefore the number and description of businesses that will benefit from the Zone is somewhat speculative.

The Zone was first established in 1995 and included the unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County and the incorporated areas of the City of Carpinteria, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria. The establishment of the Zone was reviewed under 95-ND-34 and information contained in 95-ND-34 is herein incorporated by reference. The City of Goleta was created in 2003 resulting in a reduced area encompassed by the unincorporated area of the County and the City of Carpinteria has opted out of the Zone. This negative declaration updates information and analysis associated with changes in participating jurisdictions associated with the Zone.

## **2.0 PROJECT LOCATION**

Santa Barbara is a coastal county of approximately 2,750 square miles located approximately 330 miles south of San Francisco and 90 miles north of Los Angeles. The County is bordered to the north by San Luis Obispo County and a small portion of Kern County, to the east by Ventura County and to the south and west by the Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). The proposed Recycling Market Development Zone lies entirely within the boundaries of the County of Santa Barbara and includes the unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County and the cities of Santa Barbara, Goleta, Santa Maria and Lompoc (Figure 2). All five of the County’s-Supervisory Districts are represented in the Zone. The specific location and size of the proposed RMDZ project within the County is as follows: City of Santa Barbara - 49 square miles, City of Goleta – 26 square miles, City of Santa Maria – 20 square miles, City of Lompoc – 12 square miles.

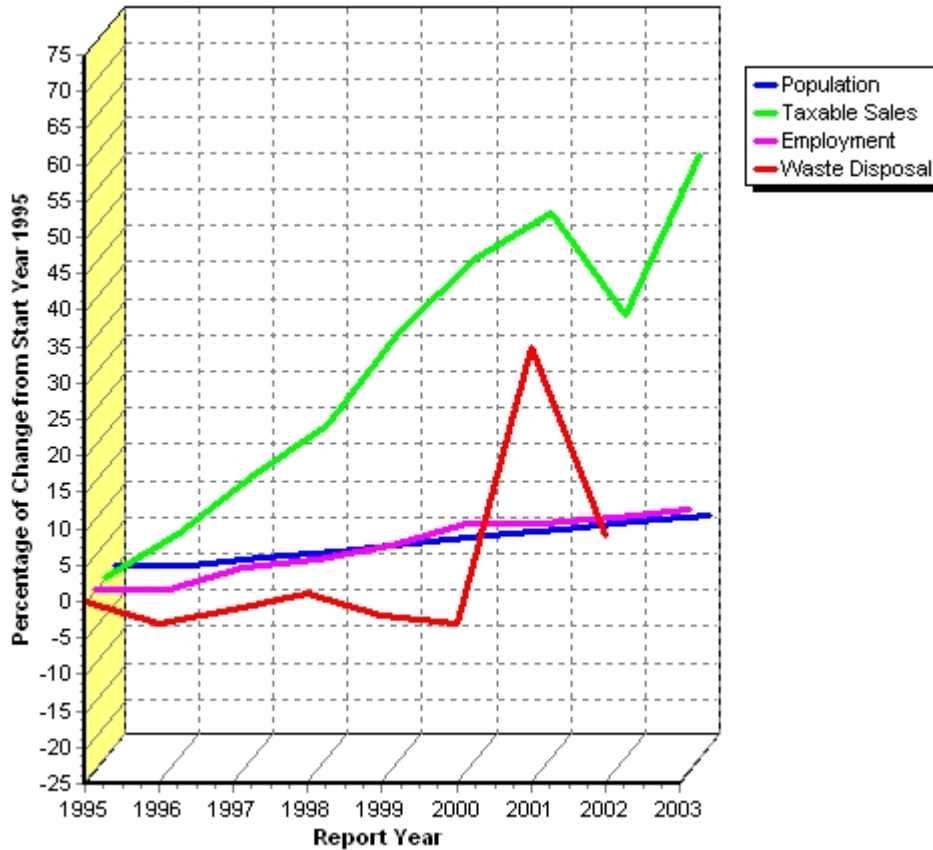
<b>2.1 Site Information</b>	
Comprehensive Plan Designation	<i>The Recycling Market Development Zone applies to the unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County and the incorporated areas of the Cities of Santa Barbara, Goleta, Santa Maria and Lompoc.</i>
Zoning District, Ordinance	<i>The RMDZ applies to coastal and inland areas of the five jurisdictions. Primary areas targeted for coordinated activities and/or potential future development within these jurisdictions are in areas currently zoned commercial or industrial.</i>
Site Size	<i>Gross: Approximately 2,406 square miles Net (currently zoned commercial or industrial): Approximately 7,737 acres.</i>
Present Use & Development	<i>Activities and development contemplated in the RMDZ Program involve existing feedstock suppliers (curbside, buy-back and drop-off recycling programs), businesses that currently use secondary (recycled) materials as a feedstock, new secondary materials-based businesses, and existing manufacturers with potential to become secondary materials-based all or in part.</i>
Transportation (Access)	The Zone and RMDZ Program propose to make use of the existing network of roads, highways, railways and airports serving the five participating jurisdictions. Major transportation corridors designated in the RMDZ application include US Highway 101, State Highway 1, 166 and 246. Santa Maria and Santa Barbara airports and Southern Pacific Railroad.
Public Services	Adequate services are available in most areas in which RMDZ related businesses are expected to locate or expand.

### **3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

As stated above, the Zone applies to coastal and inland areas of the five jurisdictions in their entirety. Primary areas targeted for coordinated activities and/or potential future development within these jurisdictions are in areas currently zoned commercial or industrial.

There are four landfills operating in the County of Santa Barbara, three of which are located within the Zone. The County operates one landfill, serving the South Coast and Santa Ynez Valley. The remaining two landfills are operated within the City of Lompoc and the City of Santa Maria, serving the cities and their surrounding unincorporated areas. A Waste Generation Study conducted in 2000 concluded that 446,329 tons of waste were generated during that year by the County in its entirety (including the recently formed City of Goleta). The waste diverted from landfills in 2000 for the City of Santa Barbara was 25-49% and for Santa Barbara County (that included the City of Goleta) and the two remaining Cities were over 50% (California Integrated Waste Management Board, 2005). The diversion rate has continued to increase with the growth in recycling and source reduction programs. A graph depicting waste disposal trends for Santa Barbara County is shown in Figure 3.

**Figure 3  
Countywide Trends for Santa Barbara County  
(California Integrate Waste Management Board, 2005)**



#### **4.0 POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS CHECKLIST**

The following checklist indicates the potential level of impact and is defined as follows:

**Potentially Significant Impact:** A fair argument can be made, based on the substantial evidence in the file, that an effect may be significant.

**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation:** Incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from a Potentially Significant Impact to a Less Than Significant Impact.

**Less Than Significant Impact:** An impact is considered adverse but does not trigger a significance threshold.

**No Impact:** There is adequate support that the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to the subject project.

**Reviewed Under Previous Document:** The analysis contained in a previously adopted/certified environmental document addresses this issue adequately for use in the current case and is summarized in the discussion below. The discussion should include reference to the previous



documents, a citation of the page(s) where the information is found, and identification of mitigation measures incorporated from the previous documents.

#### 4.1 AESTHETICS/VISUAL RESOURCES

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>a.</b> The obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public or the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?			X		X
<b>b.</b> Change to the visual character of an area?			X		X
<b>c.</b> Glare or night lighting which may affect adjoining areas?			X		X
<b>d.</b> Visually incompatible structures?			X		X

**Impact Discussion:**

The RMDZ Program encourages recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses to expand, convert or locate within the Zone, but is not precluded from environmental review for development. Any proposed development resulting from the program would be reviewed for impacts. Preliminary analysis of the potential impacts to scenic areas or visual character is highly speculative. Since the Program continues to encourage the use of available buildings through access to databases of commercial and industrial properties, it remains unlikely that impacts to visual resources resulting from the development of new structures would occur. Assisted businesses would be sited in commercial and industrial areas containing similar land uses and would be in the vicinity of visually compatible operations.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:**

No mitigation is required. No residual impacts would occur.

#### 4.2 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>a.</b> Convert prime agricultural land to non-agricultural use, impair agricultural land productivity (whether prime or non-prime) or conflict with agricultural preserve programs?			X		X
<b>b.</b> An effect upon any unique or other farmland of State or Local Importance?			X		X

**Impact Discussion:** The RMDZ Program encourages the expansion and location of recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses in areas with compatible existing land use. Compatible land uses include commercial/industrial activities. Current Agricultural zoning prohibits such operations on agriculturally zoned land. Therefore, agricultural resources would not be affected by the proposed Zone.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:**

No mitigation is required. No residual impacts would occur.

### 4.3 AIR QUALITY

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. The violation of any ambient air quality standard, a substantial contribution to an existing or projected air quality violation including, CO hotspots, or exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (emissions from direct, indirect, mobile and stationary sources)?			X		X
b. The creation of objectionable smoke, ash or odors?			X		X
c. Extensive dust generation?			X		X

**Impact Discussion:** The RMDZ Program continues to encourage recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses to expand, convert, or locate within the Zone and does not preclude environmental review for development. The Program would not directly affect air quality; however, indirectly, air quality could be enhanced by the reduction in transportation of materials to distant markets. In addition, the number and types of businesses encouraged by the RMDZ program and their distribution throughout the County would be expected to result in less than significant impacts on air quality.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:**

No mitigation is required. No residual impacts would occur.

### 4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
<b>Flora</b>					
a. A loss or disturbance to a unique, rare or threatened plant community?			X		X
b. A reduction in the numbers or restriction in the range of any unique, rare or threatened species of plants?			X		X
c. A reduction in the extent, diversity, or quality of native vegetation (including brush removal for fire prevention and flood control improvements)?			X		X
d. An impact on non-native vegetation whether naturalized or horticultural if of habitat value?			X		X
e. The loss of healthy native specimen trees?			X		X
f. Introduction of herbicides, pesticides, animal life, human habitation, non-native plants or other			X		X

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
factors that would change or hamper the existing habitat?					
<b>Fauna</b>					
<b>g.</b> A reduction in the numbers, a restriction in the range, or an impact to the critical habitat of any unique, rare, threatened or endangered species of animals?			X		X
<b>h.</b> A reduction in the diversity or numbers of animals onsite (including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish or invertebrates)?			X		X
<b>i.</b> A deterioration of existing fish or wildlife habitat (for foraging, breeding, roosting, nesting, etc.)?			X		X
<b>j.</b> Introduction of barriers to movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?			X		X
<b>k.</b> Introduction of any factors (light, fencing, noise, human presence and/or domestic animals) which could hinder the normal activities of wildlife?			X		X

**Existing Plant and Animal Communities/Conditions:**

The RMDZ Program participants are expected to be developed with new businesses in existing industrial space as opposed to encouraging new development on undeveloped sites.

**Impact Discussion:**

The RMDZ Program continues to encourage recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses to expand, convert, or locate within the Zone and does not preclude environmental review for development. Biological resources are not expected to be significantly impacted as the RMDZ focuses on existing businesses and businesses attraction efforts are geared toward linking new businesses with available buildings in existing industrial space. It is unlikely that the few businesses developed as a result of the RMDZ Program would be located at commercially or industrially zoned sites which have significant and sensitive biological resources. Thus no significant impacts are anticipated.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:**

No mitigation is required. No residual impacts would occur.

**4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>Archaeological Resources</b>			X		X

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>a.</b> Disruption, alteration, destruction, or adverse effect on a recorded prehistoric or historic archaeological site (note site number below)?			X		X
<b>b.</b> Disruption or removal of human remains?			X		X
<b>c.</b> Increased potential for trespassing, vandalizing, or sabotaging archaeological resources?			X		X
<b>d.</b> Ground disturbances in an area with potential cultural resource sensitivity based on the location of known historic or prehistoric sites?			X		X
<b>Ethnic Resources</b>					
<b>e.</b> Disruption of or adverse effects upon a prehistoric or historic archaeological site or property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic group?			X		X
<b>f.</b> Increased potential for trespassing, vandalizing, or sabotaging ethnic, sacred, or ceremonial places?			X		X
<b>g.</b> The potential to conflict with or restrict existing religious, sacred, or educational use of the area?			X		X

**Impact Discussion:**

The RMDZ Program continues to encourage recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses to expand, convert, or locate within the Zone and does not preclude environmental review for development. Cultural resources are not expected to be significantly impacted as the few new commercial/industrial facilities that would be built in developed commercial/industrial areas of the Zone. Business attraction activities would include matching recycling-based businesses with existing available buildings in commercial/industrial zoned areas. Thus, in many cases there would be no new ground disturbance with associated potential to adversely affect cultural resources. Thus no significant impacts are anticipated.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:**

No mitigation is required. No residual impacts would occur.

**4.6 ENERGY**

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>a.</b> Substantial increase in demand, especially during peak periods, upon existing sources of energy?				X	X
<b>b.</b> Requirement for the development or extension of new sources of energy?				X	X

**Impact Discussion:**

The RMZD Program encourages recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses to expand, convert or locate within the Zone. The assistance and incentives offered do not preclude environmental review for development of the businesses. Based on the size, type and number of businesses expected to result from the program, there would not be a significant impact on existing sources of energy or a need for the development of new energy sources.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:**

No mitigation is required. No residual impacts are expected.

**4.7 FIRE PROTECTION**

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>a.</b> Introduction of development into an existing high fire hazard area?			X		X
<b>b.</b> Project-caused high fire hazard?			X		X
<b>c.</b> Introduction of development into an area without adequate water pressure, fire hydrants or adequate access for fire fighting?			X		X
<b>d.</b> Introduction of development that will hamper fire prevention techniques such as controlled burns or backfiring in high fire hazard areas?			X		X
<b>e.</b> Development of structures beyond safe Fire Dept. response time?			X		X

**Impact Discussion:**

The RMDZ Program encourages recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses to expand, convert or relocate within the Zone, and does not preclude environmental review for development. The Program is unlikely to create high fire hazards and would not significantly impact fire protection resources due to the fact that standard regulations requiring separation of certain materials, fire suppression and prevention measures would be enforced.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:** None.

**4.8 GEOLOGIC PROCESSES**

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>a.</b> Exposure to or production of unstable earth conditions such as landslides, earthquakes, liquefaction, soil creep, mudslides, ground failure (including expansive, compressible, collapsible soils), or similar hazards?			X		X

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>b.</b> Disruption, displacement, compaction or overcovering of the soil by cuts, fills or extensive grading?			X		X
<b>c.</b> Permanent changes in topography?			X		X
<b>d.</b> The destruction, covering or modification of any unique geologic, paleontologic or physical features?			X		X
<b>e.</b> Any increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site?			X		X
<b>f.</b> Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sands or dunes, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion which may modify the channel of a river, or stream, or the bed of the ocean, or any bay, inlet or lake?			X		X
<b>g.</b> The placement of septic disposal systems in impermeable soils with severe constraints to disposal of liquid effluent?			X		X
<b>h.</b> Extraction of mineral or ore?			X		X
<b>i.</b> Excessive grading on slopes of over 20%?			X		X
<b>j.</b> Sand or gravel removal or loss of topsoil?			X		X
<b>k.</b> Vibrations, from short-term construction or long-term operation, which may affect adjoining areas?			X		X
<b>l.</b> Excessive spoils, tailings or over-burden?			X		X

**Impact Discussion:** The RMDZ Program encourages recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses to expand, convert or relocate within the Zone, and does not preclude environmental review for development. Geologic processes would be evaluated during project review. It is anticipated that most of the RMDZ assisted development would occur at existing, developed or commercially or industrially designated sites. Geologic hazards would likely not be exacerbated by a change in use or by initial development of such sites. The activities proposed through the RMDZ Program are not expected to result in significant impacts to geologic processes.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:** None

#### 4.9 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/RISK OF UPSET

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
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<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>a.</b> In the known history of this property, have there been any past uses, storage or discharge of hazardous materials (e.g., fuel or oil stored in underground tanks, pesticides, solvents or other chemicals)?			X		X
<b>b.</b> The use, storage or distribution of hazardous or toxic materials?			X		X
<b>c.</b> A risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (e.g., oil, gas, biocides, bacteria, pesticides, chemicals or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset conditions?			X		X
<b>d.</b> Possible interference with an emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?			X		X
<b>e.</b> The creation of a potential public health hazard?			X		X
<b>f.</b> Public safety hazards (e.g., due to development near chemical or industrial activity, producing oil wells, toxic disposal sites, etc.)?			X		X
<b>g.</b> Exposure to hazards from oil or gas pipelines or oil well facilities?			X		X
<b>h.</b> The contamination of a public water supply?			X		X

**Impact Discussion:** The RMDZ Program encourages recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses to expand, convert or relocate within the Zone, and does not preclude environmental review for development. The types of businesses that the program would ultimately assist are speculative; however, they are not expected to create a significant risk of upset or generate significant amounts of hazardous materials. The RMDZ Program includes assistance to comply with permit requirements (i.e. hazardous waste generators permit) so that recycling based businesses maintain compliance with applicable regulations. The majority of businesses that are expected to benefit from the program do not handle hazardous materials; however, businesses handling hazardous materials would be subject to state regulations (CCR, Title 22) and would be required to describe the handling of such materials in a hazardous materials business plan. Based on standard regulatory oversight by County Fire, no significant impacts are anticipated.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:** None.

#### 4.10 HISTORIC RESOURCES

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
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<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>a.</b> Adverse physical or aesthetic impacts on a structure or property at least 50 years old and/or of historic or cultural significance to the community, state or nation?			X		X
<b>b.</b> Beneficial impacts to an historic resource by providing rehabilitation, protection in a conservation/open easement, etc.?			X		X

**Impact Discussion:**

The RMDZ Program encourages recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses to expand, convert or relocate within the Zone, and does not preclude environmental review for development. It is unlikely that businesses assisted by the RMDZ Program would build in areas with unique historic resources. The program would not be expected to impact historic resources as its focus is to match businesses with existing commercially- or industrially zoned buildings.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:** None.

**4.11 LAND USE**

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>a.</b> Structures and/or land use incompatible with existing land use?			X		X
<b>b.</b> Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X		X
<b>c.</b> The induction of substantial growth or concentration of population?			X		X
<b>d.</b> The extension of sewer trunk lines or access roads with capacity to serve new development beyond this proposed project?			X		X
<b>e.</b> Loss of existing affordable dwellings through demolition, conversion or removal?			X		X
<b>f.</b> Displacement of substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?			X		X
<b>g.</b> Displacement of substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?			X		X
<b>h.</b> The loss of a substantial amount of open space?			X		X



<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>i.</b> An economic or social effect that would result in a physical change? (i.e. Closure of a freeway ramp results in isolation of an area, businesses located in the vicinity close, neighborhood degenerates, and buildings deteriorate. Or, if construction of new freeway divides an existing community, the construction would be the physical change, but the economic/social effect on the community would be the basis for determining that the physical change would be significant.)			X		X
<b>j.</b> Conflicts with adopted airport safety zones?			X		X

**Impact Discussion:** The RMDZ Program encourages the expansion and location of recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses in areas with compatible land use. The business assistance offered by the program would not likely result in significant growth or concentration of population, or conflict with existing land use policies. Thus impacts would be considered less than significant.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:** None.

#### 4.12 NOISE

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>a.</b> Long-term exposure of people to noise levels exceeding County thresholds (e.g. locating noise sensitive uses next to an airport)?					
<b>b.</b> Short-term exposure of people to noise levels exceeding County thresholds?					
<b>c.</b> Project-generated substantial increase in the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas (either day or night)?					

**Impact Discussion:** The RMDZ Program encourages recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses to expand, convert or relocate within the Zone, and does not preclude environmental review for development. Potential noise impacts resulting from recycling-based manufacturing operations would be assessed at the time that the proposed project undergoes environmental review. The businesses assisted by the RMDZ Program are expected to be involved with conversions of existing manufacturing processes at existing facilities. These facilities would be located in commercial/industrial areas distributed throughout the County. Therefore, the businesses would not be expected to create significant noise impacts.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:** None.

### 4.13 PUBLIC FACILITIES

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. A need for new or altered police protection and/or health care services?			X		X
b. Student generation exceeding school capacity?			X		X
c. Significant amounts of solid waste or breach any national, state, or local standards or thresholds relating to solid waste disposal and generation (including recycling facilities and existing landfill capacity)?			X		X
d. A need for new or altered sewer system facilities (sewer lines, lift-stations, etc.)?			X		X
e. The construction of new storm water drainage or water quality control facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X		X

**Impact Discussion:** The RMDZ Program would have a beneficial impact on the amount of solid waste disposed at landfills. By using secondary materials as feed stocks for producing intermediate or finished products, businesses assisted by the Program would help reduce the local waste stream. No significant impacts to other types of public facilities would likely result from the Program.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:** None.

### 4.14 RECREATION

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Conflict with established recreational uses of the area?			X		X
b. Conflict with biking, equestrian and hiking trails?			X		X
c. Substantial impact on the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities (e.g., overuse of an area with constraints on numbers of people, vehicles, animals, etc. which might safely use the area)?			X		X

**Impact Discussion:** The RMDZ Program encourages recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses to expand, convert or relocate within the Zone, and does not preclude environmental review for development. The businesses resulting from the Program would be located in commercial/industrial areas, not recreational areas, and therefore would not be likely to impact recreational resources.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:** None.

#### 4.15 TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement (daily, peak-hour, etc.) in relation to existing traffic load and capacity of the street system?			X		X
b. A need for private or public road maintenance, or need for new road(s)?			X		X
c. Effects on existing parking facilities, or demand for new parking?			X		X
d. Substantial impact upon existing transit systems (e.g. bus service) or alteration of present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods?			X		X
e. Alteration to waterborne, rail or air traffic?			X		X
f. Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists or pedestrians (including short-term construction and long-term operational)?			X		X
g. Inadequate sight distance?			X		X
ingress/egress?			X		X
general road capacity?			X		X
emergency access?			X		X
h. Impacts to Congestion Management Plan system?			X		X

**Impact Discussion:** The RMDZ Program encourages recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses to expand, convert or relocate within the Zone, and does not preclude environmental review for development. The RMDZ Program is intended to assist in creating local markets for recyclable materials. Local markets for recyclable materials can reduce transportation distances for materials, thereby enhancing traffic conditions. Due to the number and types of businesses encouraged, their gradual establishment and distribution throughout the County, the RMDZ Program would not be expected to significantly impact transportation systems.

**Mitigation and Residual Impact:** None.

#### 4.16 WATER RESOURCES/FLOODING

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
a. Changes in currents, or the course or direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters?			X		X
b. Changes in percolation rates, drainage patterns or the rate and amount of surface water runoff?			X		X

<b>Will the proposal result in:</b>	<b>Poten. Signif.</b>	<b>Less than Signif. with Mitigation</b>	<b>Less Than Signif.</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Reviewed Under Previous Document</b>
<b>c.</b> Change in the amount of surface water in any water body?			X		X
<b>d.</b> Discharge, directly or through a storm drain system, into surface waters (including but not limited to wetlands, riparian areas, ponds, springs, creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, estuaries, tidal areas, bays, ocean, etc) or alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, or thermal water pollution?			X		X
<b>e.</b> Alterations to the course or flow of flood water or need for private or public flood control projects?			X		X
<b>f.</b> Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding (placement of project in 100 year flood plain), accelerated runoff or tsunamis?			X		X
<b>g.</b> Alteration of the direction or rate of flow of groundwater?			X		X
<b>h.</b> Change in the quantity of groundwater, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations or recharge interference?			X		X
<b>i.</b> Overdraft or over commitment of any groundwater basin? Or, a significant increase in the existing overdraft or over commitment of any groundwater basin?			X		X
<b>j.</b> The substantial degradation of groundwater quality including saltwater intrusion?			X		X
<b>k.</b> Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies?			X		X
<b>l.</b> Introduction of storm water pollutants (e.g., oil, grease, pesticides, nutrients, sediments, pathogens, etc.) into groundwater or surface water?			X		X

**Impact Discussion:** The RMDZ Program encourages recycling-based manufacturing and reuse businesses to expand, convert or relocate within the Zone. Incentives and assistance offered to those businesses do not exempt projects from environmental review for development. Water resources and flooding issues would be addressed during project review. Based on County land use policies, RMDZ projects would not be approved without an adequate water supply. Standard flood control regulations would address flood hazards. In general, the business activities encouraged by the RMDZ Program would not be expected to have significant impacts on water resources because industrial water demand is usually less than that of residential or agricultural uses. In any case, impacts to water resources and flooding are expected to be less than significant.

Mitigation and Residual Impact: None.

**5.0 INFORMATION SOURCES**

**5.1 County Departments Consulted**

Police, Fire, Public Works, Flood Control, Parks, Environmental Health, Special Districts,  
Regional Programs, Other :

**5.2 Comprehensive Plan**

- |                                                        |                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seismic Safety/Safety Element | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Element |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Open Space Element            | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise Element        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Plan and Maps         | <input type="checkbox"/> Circulation Element  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ERME                          |                                               |

**5.3 Other Sources**

- |                                                              |                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field work                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Ag Preserve maps                                                                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calculations                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Flood Control maps                                                                              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project plans            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other technical references<br>(reports, survey, etc.)                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic studies                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Planning files, maps, reports                                                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Records                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning maps                                                                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grading plans                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Soils maps/reports                                                                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elevation, architectural renderings | <input type="checkbox"/> Plant maps                                                                                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Published geological map/reports    | <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological maps and reports                                                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Topographical maps                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other –Source Reduction &<br>Recycling Element of the Solid<br>Waste Management Plan |
|                                                              | <hr/>                                                                                                                    |
|                                                              | <hr/>                                                                                                                    |
|                                                              | <hr/>                                                                                                                    |

**6.0 PROJECT SPECIFIC (short- and long-term) AND CUMULATIVE IMPACT SUMMARY**

No significant or potentially significant impacts have been identified for the proposed project. No mitigation measures are recommended as no potentially significant impacts have been identified for the RMDZ Program project.

## 7.0 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Will the proposal result in:	Poten. Signif.	Less than Signif. with Mitigation	Less Than Signif.	No Impact	Reviewed Under Previous Document
1. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?			X		X
2. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals?			X		X
3. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects and the effects of probable future projects.)			X		X
4. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X		X
5. Is there disagreement supported by facts, reasonable assumptions predicated upon facts and/or expert opinion supported by facts over the significance of an effect which would warrant investigation in an EIR ?			X		X

## 8.0 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

*If potentially significant, adverse unmitigable impacts would result; identify potential project alternatives to minimize these effects (reduced project, alternative use, alternative site location, etc.)*

N/A. The project is not expected to have significant impacts.

## **9.0 INITIAL REVIEW OF PROJECT CONSISTENCY WITH APPLICABLE SUBDIVISION, ZONING AND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN REQUIREMENTS**

Designation of the RMDZ would be consistent with waste reduction goals as stated in the Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRRE) for each of the five applicant jurisdictions. The SRRE's discuss each jurisdiction's commitment to maximizing the diversion of reusable and recyclable materials from its waste stream. The goals of the RMDZ are also consistent with the SRRE's intent to increase local use of recycled feed stocks. The Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan identifies the RMDZ designation as an integral part of the overall integrated waste management strategy for the five applicant jurisdictions within the County of Santa Barbara.

The projects located within the unincorporated areas of the County which would result from the RMDZ Program would be evaluated for consistency with County Comprehensive Plan/Local Coastal Plan policies and Zoning Ordinance. The following Comprehensive Plan policies would apply to most projects encouraged by the RMDZ Program:

1. Land Use Element; Hillside and Watershed Protection Policies 1-7; Flood Hazard Area policies 1 and 2; Visual Resources policies 1, 3 and 4.
2. Various Circulation Element policies.
3. Similar policies contained in the Local Coastal Plan, applicable to projects proposed in the Coastal Zone.

The projects located within a City would be subject to that City's general plan or local coastal plan and zoning ordinances.

## **10.0 RECOMMENDATION BY P&D STAFF**

**On the basis of the Initial Study, the staff of Planning and Development:**

XX Finds that the proposed project WILL NOT have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, recommends that a Negative Declaration (ND) be prepared.

\_\_\_\_\_ Finds that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures incorporated into the REVISED PROJECT DESCRIPTION would successfully mitigate the potentially significant impacts. Staff recommends the preparation of an ND. The ND finding is based on the assumption that mitigation measures will be acceptable to the applicant; if not acceptable a revised Initial Study finding for the preparation of an EIR may result.

\_\_\_\_\_ Finds that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and recommends that an EIR be prepared.

\_\_\_\_\_ Finds that from existing documents (previous EIRs, etc.) that a subsequent document (containing updated and site-specific information, etc.) pursuant to CEQA Sections 15162/15163/15164 should be prepared.

Potentially significant unavoidable adverse impact areas:

\_\_\_\_\_ With Public Hearing    XX    Without Public Hearing

**PREVIOUS DOCUMENT:** 95-ND-34.

**PROJECT EVALUATOR:** Kathy Kefauver, Sr. Engineering Environmental Planner **DATE:** 8/23/05

### **11.0 DETERMINATION BY ENVIRONMENTAL HEARING OFFICER**

- \_\_\_\_\_ I agree with staff conclusions. Preparation of the appropriate document may proceed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I DO NOT agree with staff conclusions. The following actions will be taken:
- \_\_\_\_\_ I require consultation and further information prior to making my determination.

**SIGNATURE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **INITIAL STUDY DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

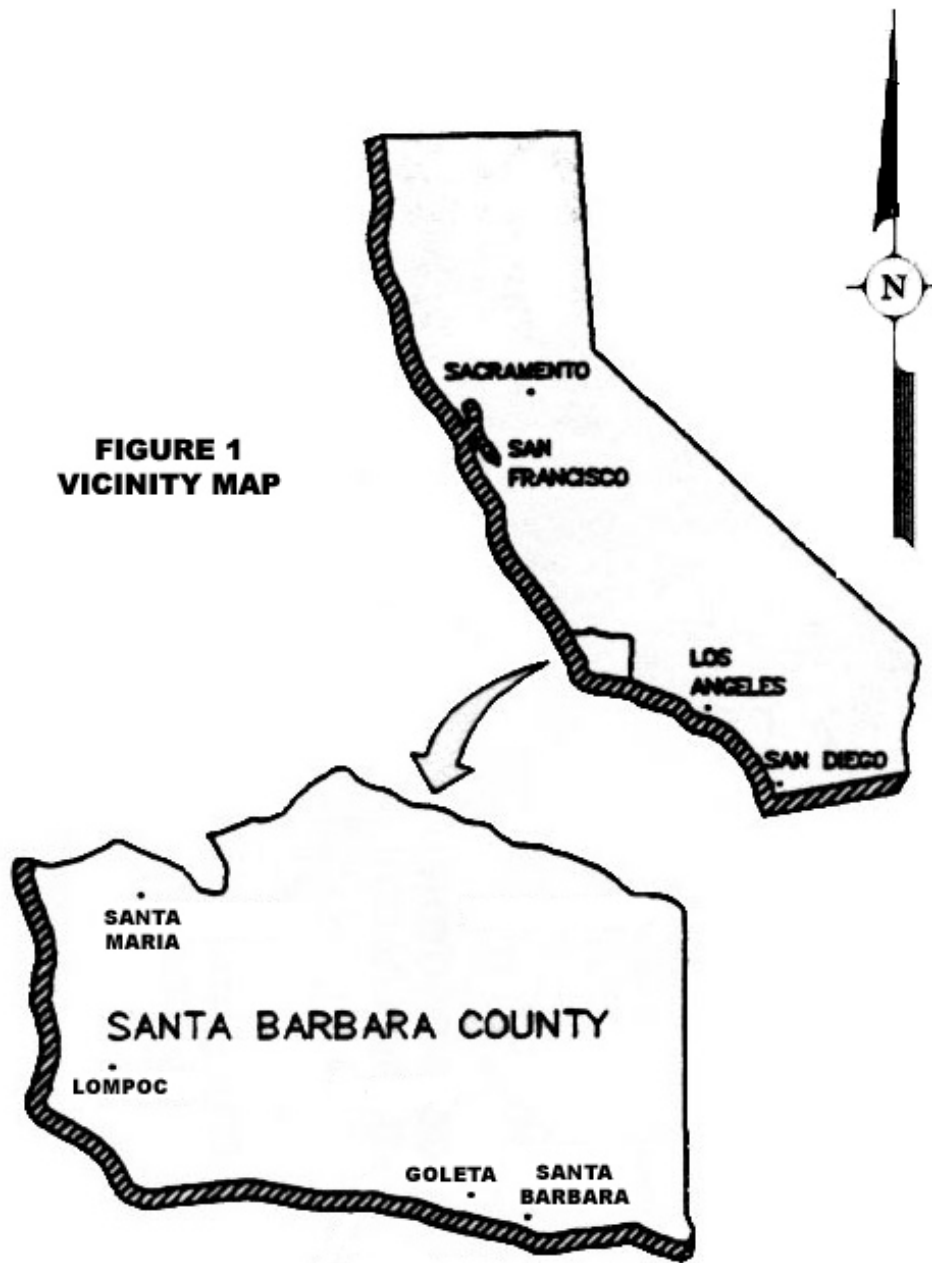
**SIGNATURE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **NEGATIVE DECLARATION DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

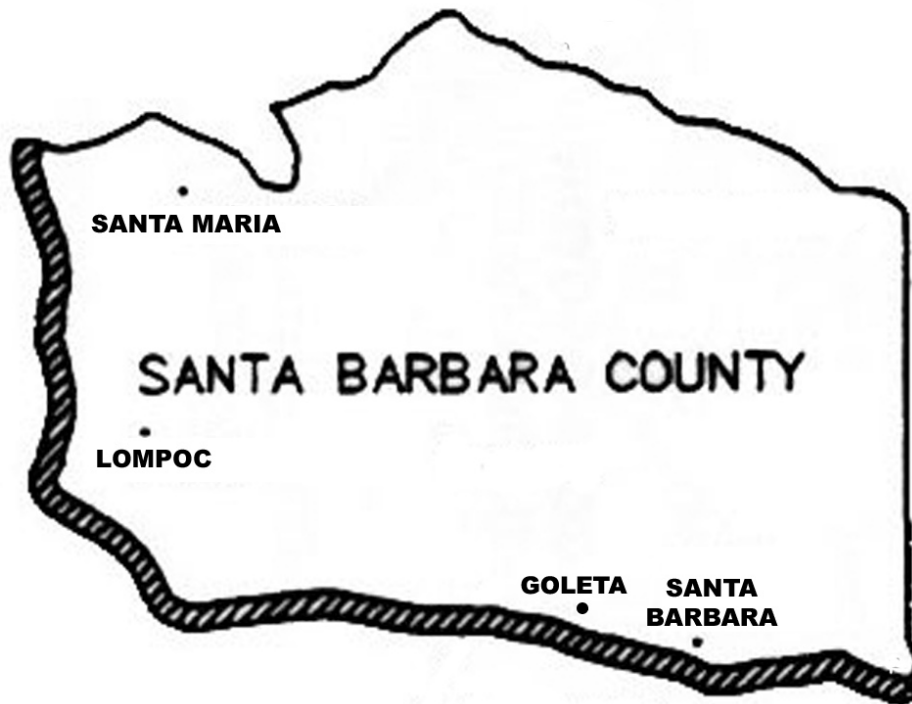
**SIGNATURE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **REVISION DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNATURE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **FINAL**                      **NEGATIVE**  
**DECLARATION DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_



**FIGURE 1  
VICINITY MAP**





**FIGURE 2  
PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS**

