

045

# **SAMPLE BALLOT & Voter Information Pamphlet**

## **NOVEMBER 4, 2014 CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION**

- ★ *Your polling place may have changed. Please see the back cover for your current location.*
- ★ *Polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.*
- ★ *VOTE in one of three convenient ways: By Mail, Early, or at the Polls on Election Day. Check inside for more information.*

**JOSEPH E. HOLLAND**

**Registrar of Voters**

4440-A Calle Real

Santa Barbara, CA 93110

1-805-568-2200 or

Toll Free 1-800-722-VOTE (8683)

Website: [www.sbcvote.com](http://www.sbcvote.com)



Voters now have the option to receive the Sample Ballot & Voter Information Pamphlet electronically by completing the OPT-OUT form online at [www.sbcvote.com](http://www.sbcvote.com).



## Language Assistance

Federal law requires Santa Barbara County to be a bilingual county. If you wish to have election information provided to you in Spanish at no cost, please call the County Elections Office.

La ley federal requiere que el Condado de Santa Bárbara sea un condado bilingüe encuestiones relacionadas con el voto. Si usted está interesado en recibir información relacionada con el voto en español, llame con confianza a la Oficina Electoral del Condado.

For language assistance, call: **1-805-568-2200** or  
Para asistencia en otro idioma, llame: **1-800-SBC-VOTE (722-8683)** toll free

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## Voting Assistance for Voters with Special Needs

The Registrar of Voters strives to provide polling places that are accessible to the elderly and voters with special needs. To check polling place accessibility, refer to this symbol on the back cover of this pamphlet. If your polling place does not meet accessibility guidelines, call 1-800-SBC-VOTE (1-800-722-8683) to receive information on alternative methods of voting.



Santa Barbara County's AutoMARK ballot marking device gives visually-impaired voters the ability to cast a secret ballot without assistance. The voting system is equipped with an audio component that allows voters to listen to the ballot and make their choices using the touchscreen or keypad provided. The device also has an input for a voter supplied "sip and puff" device. AutoMARK's are available for use at all polling locations in the County on Election Day, and in all offices of the Registrar of Voters.

**TELECOMMUNICATION DEVICES FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED** - Registration and voting information are available to the hearing impaired by TTY communication. Call 1-800-833-8683.

**AUDIO TAPES** - Audio tapes of the Sample Ballot & Voter Information Pamphlet are available upon request. Call 805-568-2200 or toll free 1-800-SBC-VOTE (1-800-722-8683).

**TRANSPORTATION** - Transportation to and from polling places on Election Day is available to senior citizens and to persons with mobility impairments:

**Carpinteria Area** - Help of Carpinteria – Medical Only (684-0065)

**Santa Barbara/Goleta Area** - Easy Lift Transportation - (681-1181) Reservations

**Santa Ynez/Solvang Area** - Santa Ynez Transit - (688-5452) All seniors and mobility impaired riders are eligible. Please call 24 to 72 hours in advance. Fee is \$2.25 each way.

**Lompoc Area** - Lompoc Transit Systems - (736-7666)

**Santa Maria Area**

SMOOTH - Santa Maria Organization of Transportation Helpers - (922-8476) Must be at least 60 years old: \$3 each way: 9am-4pm – Call one week in advance.

Santa Maria Transit - 928-5624 Must be on list to receive services.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Because this is a special, limited service, please contact the appropriate transportation provider prior to Election Day for specific details.

## Important Deadlines

October 20, 2014      LAST DAY TO REGISTER TO VOTE FOR THIS ELECTION

October 28, 2014      LAST DAY TO REQUEST A VOTE BY MAIL BALLOT

November 4, 2014      ELECTION DAY!

Polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Last day for Vote by Mail ballots to be received in the Elections Office or any polling location in Santa Barbara County. Ballots must be received by 8:00 p.m.

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## HAS YOUR REGISTRATION STATUS CHANGED?

*Have you moved?*

*Have you changed your name?*

*Have you changed your political party preference?*

*Has your mailing address changed?*

If you can answer yes to any of these questions, then you need to update your registration at <http://registertovote.ca.gov/>.

Or look for the following link on our website at [www.sbcvote.com](http://www.sbcvote.com)




Please contact our office to correct any error in your name, apartment number or PO Box number or to request a voter registration card at:


**1-800-SBC-VOTE or 1-800-722-8683**

# INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

## How to Mark Your Paper Ballot:

- Use blue or black Ink.
- **FILL IN THE OVAL** to the left of the candidate's name and measure choices, like this 
- Do not vote for more candidates in a contest than the number indicated for that contest.
- Do not sign or initial your ballot.
- All distinguishing marks or erasures are forbidden.
- **DO NOT FILL IN THE OVAL WITH AN X or a √**

## Write-In Voting:

- Print the name of the qualified write-in candidate in the blank space provided for that purpose after the names of the other candidates for the same office.
- **FILL IN THE OVAL** to the left of the write-in candidate's name, like this 

## Voting at the Polls:

- If you spoil your ballot issued at the polling place and need a new ballot, ask the Election Officer.
- After completing your ballot, detach the top Voter Stub. Place your voted ballot into the secrecy sleeve and deposit the ballot into the ballot box.

## Voting by Mail:

- If you spoil your vote by mail ballot, please follow the instructions included in your ballot packet or call 1-800-SBC-VOTE or 1-800-722-8683 for instructions.
- After voting your ballot, detach the top Voter Stub. Place your voted ballot into your return envelope, complete the envelope and SIGN your name.
- Return your ballot by mail, or in person at the following Registrar of Voters' Offices:
  - Santa Barbara - 4440 – A Calle Real
  - Santa Maria - 511 E. Lakeside Parkway, Suite 115
  - Lompoc - 401 E. Cypress Street
- Ballot must be received by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. POSTMARKS NOT ACCEPTED.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRST TIME VOTERS

Any person voting for the first time who registers by mail and does not provide their California Driver's license, California identification number or last four digits for their Social Security number will be asked to show a form of identification when they go to the polls, or to provide a copy of that identification with their vote-by-mail ballot. There are 30 forms of identification that can be used for this purpose under HAVA, including a government issued check or a utility bill that includes the person's name and address.

For a full list of the forms of identification that can be used, visit the Secretary of State's website at:  
<http://www.sos.ca.gov/admin/regulations/elections/hava-id-regs.htm>

## Top Two Open Primary Act

Under the Top Two Open Primary Act, all candidates running for voter-nominated offices (state legislative offices, state constitutional offices and U.S. congressional offices) regardless of their party preference, will appear on a single combined ballot, and voters can vote for any candidate from any political party. The Top Two Open Primary Act requires that only the two candidates for voter-nominated offices who receive the highest and second-highest number of votes cast at the Primary Election shall appear on the ballot as candidates at the General Election. The top two winning candidates may be of the same or different party preference, or have no party preference.

A candidate for a voter-nominated office must designate his or her party preference, or lack of party preference, and have that designation reflected on the primary and general election ballot, but the party designation is shown for the information of the voters only. It does not imply an endorsement of the candidate by the party designated. Qualified political parties may provide a list of candidates to be printed in the Sample Ballot and Voter Information Pamphlet who have received the official endorsement of the party.

A write-in candidate from the Primary Election can only move to the General Election if the candidate received either the highest or second highest number of votes in the Primary Election. The voter may not write-in a name for a voter-nominated contest in the General Election.

California's "Top Two Open Primary Act" does not apply to candidates running for United States President or County Central Committee, which are still party nominated offices, or local offices.

## Political Party Endorsement

On the ballot, the political party preference, or no party preference, as indicated on the candidate's voter registration will be listed next to the candidate's name. The party designation is shown on the ballot for information to the voters only and it does not constitute or imply an endorsement by the party designated.

The parties, listed in the order of the randomized alphabet drawing conducted by the County, have provided the following list of candidates for voter-nominated offices who have received the official endorsement of the party:

### American Independent Party

#### **Secretary of State**

Pete Peterson

#### **Controller**

Ashley Swearingin

#### **Attorney General**

Ronald Gold

#### **Insurance Commissioner**

Ted Gaines

#### **U.S. House of Representatives**

District 24 - Chris Mitchum

### Democratic Party

#### **Governor**

Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown

#### **Lieutenant Governor**

Gavin Newsom

#### **Secretary of State**

Alex Padilla

#### **Controller**

Betty T. Yee

#### **Treasurer**

John Chiang

#### **Attorney General**

Kamala D. Harris

#### **Insurance Commissioner**

Dave Jones

#### **Board of Equalization**

District 2 - Fiona Ma

#### **U.S. House of Representatives**

District 24 - Lois Capps

#### **State Assembly**

District 35 - Heidi Harmon

District 37 - Das Williams

### Republican Party

#### **Governor**

Neel Kashkari

#### **Lieutenant Governor**

Ron Nehring

#### **Secretary of State**

Pete Peterson

#### **Controller**

Ashley Swearingin

#### **Treasurer**

Greg Conlon

#### **Attorney General**

Ronald Gold

#### **Insurance Commissioner**

Ted Gaines

#### **Board of Equalization**

District 2 - James E. Theis

#### **U.S. House of Representatives**

District 24 - Chris Mitchum

#### **State Assembly**

District 35 - Katcho Achadjian

District 37 - Ron DeBlauw

**OFFICIAL BALLOT**  
**CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION**  
**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**  
**NOVEMBER 4, 2014**

BT 45

**INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:** To vote for a candidate whose name appears on the ballot, **FILL IN THE OVAL** to the left of your choice using pencil or blue/black ink. **DO NOT** vote for more than the number of candidates allowed. To vote for a qualified write-in candidate, write the person's name in the blank space provided and **FILL IN THE OVAL** to the left. To vote on any measure, **FILL IN THE OVAL** to the left of the word "YES" or the word "NO."  
All distinguishing marks or erasures are forbidden. If you tear, deface, or wrongly mark your ballot, return it to the Elections Official and obtain another.

**VOTE LIKE THIS: ●**  
**TURN BALLOT OVER -- VOTE BOTH SIDES**

**VOTER-NOMINATED AND NONPARTISAN OFFICES**

All voters, regardless of the party preference they disclosed upon registration, or refusal to disclose a party preference, may vote for any candidate for a voter-nominated or nonpartisan office. The party preference, if any, designated by a candidate for a voter-nominated office is selected by the candidate and is shown for the information of the voters only. It does not imply that the candidate is nominated or endorsed by the party or that the party approves of the candidate. The party preference, if any, of a candidate for a nonpartisan office does not appear on the ballot.

STATE		
<b>GOVERNOR</b> Vote for One  <input type="radio"/> <b>EDMUND G. "JERRY" BROWN</b> Party Preference: Democratic Governor of California  <input type="radio"/> <b>NEEL KASHKARI</b> Party Preference: Republican Businessman	<b>MEMBER, STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION</b> <b>2ND DISTRICT</b> Vote for One  <input type="radio"/> <b>FIONA MA</b> Party Preference: Democratic CPA/Taxpayer Representative  <input type="radio"/> <b>JAMES E. THEIS</b> Party Preference: Republican Organic Foods Manager	<b>FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, COURT OF APPEAL</b> <b>2nd APPELLATE DISTRICT, DIVISION TWO</b> Shall <b>ASSOCIATE JUSTICE BRIAN M. HOFFSTADT</b> be elected to the office for the term provided by law?  <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO
		<b>LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR</b> Vote for One  <input type="radio"/> <b>RON NEHRING</b> Party Preference: Republican Small Businessman/Educator  <input type="radio"/> <b>GAVIN NEWSOM</b> Party Preference: Democratic Lieutenant Governor
<b>SECRETARY OF STATE</b> Vote for One  <input type="radio"/> <b>ALEX PADILLA</b> Party Preference: Democratic California State Senator  <input type="radio"/> <b>PETE PETERSON</b> Party Preference: Republican Educator/Institute Director	<b>MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY</b> <b>35TH DISTRICT</b> Vote for One  <input type="radio"/> <b>KATCHO ACHADJIAN</b> Party Preference: Republican Assemblyman/Businessman  <input type="radio"/> <b>HEIDI HARMON</b> Party Preference: Democratic Educator	<b>FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, COURT OF APPEAL</b> <b>2nd APPELLATE DISTRICT, DIVISION FOUR</b> Shall <b>ASSOCIATE JUSTICE AUDREY B. COLLINS</b> be elected to the office for the term provided by law?  <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO
		<b>CONTROLLER</b> Vote for One  <input type="radio"/> <b>ASHLEY SWEARENGIN</b> Party Preference: Republican Mayor/CEO  <input type="radio"/> <b>BETTY T. YEE</b> Party Preference: Democratic California State Board of Equalization Member
<b>TREASURER</b> Vote for One  <input type="radio"/> <b>JOHN CHIANG</b> Party Preference: Democratic California State Controller  <input type="radio"/> <b>GREG CONLON</b> Party Preference: Republican Businessman/CPA	<b>FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT</b> Shall Stanford University Law Professor <b>MARIANO-FLORENTINO CUÉLLAR</b> be elected to the office for the term provided by law?  <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO	<b>FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, COURT OF APPEAL</b> <b>2nd APPELLATE DISTRICT, DIVISION FIVE</b> Shall <b>PRESIDING JUSTICE PAUL A. TURNER</b> be elected to the office for the term provided by law?  <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO
		<b>FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT</b> Shall <b>ASSOCIATE JUSTICE KATHRYN MICKLE WERDEGAR</b> be elected to the office for the term provided by law?  <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL</b> Vote for One  <input type="radio"/> <b>KAMALA D. HARRIS</b> Party Preference: Democratic Attorney General of California  <input type="radio"/> <b>RONALD GOLD</b> Party Preference: Republican California Attorney	<b>JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF APPEAL</b> Vote YES or NO for Each Office  <b>FOR PRESIDING JUSTICE, COURT OF APPEAL</b> <b>2nd APPELLATE DISTRICT, DIVISION ONE</b> Shall <b>PRESIDING JUSTICE FRANCES ROTHSCHILD</b> be elected to the office for the term provided by law?  <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO	<b>FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, COURT OF APPEAL</b> <b>2nd APPELLATE DISTRICT, DIVISION SEVEN</b> Shall <b>PRESIDING JUSTICE DENNIS M. PERLUSS</b> be elected to the office for the term provided by law?  <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO
		<b>FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, COURT OF APPEAL</b> <b>2nd APPELLATE DISTRICT, DIVISION EIGHT</b> Shall <b>ASSOCIATE JUSTICE LAURENCE D. RUBIN</b> be elected to the office for the term provided by law?  <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO
<b>INSURANCE COMMISSIONER</b> Vote for One  <input type="radio"/> <b>DAVE JONES</b> Party Preference: Democratic Insurance Commissioner  <input type="radio"/> <b>TED GAINES</b> Party Preference: Republican Independent Insurance Agent	<b>FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, COURT OF APPEAL</b> <b>2nd APPELLATE DISTRICT, DIVISION ONE</b> Shall <b>ASSOCIATE JUSTICE JEFFREY W. JOHNSON</b> be elected to the office for the term provided by law?  <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO	

**VOTER-NOMINATED AND NONPARTISAN OFFICES**  
 All voters, regardless of the party preference they disclosed upon registration, or refusal to disclose a party preference, may vote for any candidate for a voter-nominated or nonpartisan office. The party preference, if any, designated by a candidate for a voter-nominated office is selected by the candidate and is shown for the information of the voters only. It does not imply that the candidate is nominated or endorsed by the party or that the party approves of the candidate. The party preference, if any, of a candidate for a nonpartisan office does not appear on the ballot.

**SCHOOL**

**SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**  
**Vote for One**

**TOM TORLAKSON**  
 Educator/California Superintendent

**MARSHALL TUCK**  
 Educator/Schools' Executive

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**SANTA MARIA JOINT UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT**  
**Governing Board Member**  
**Vote for no more than Three**

**DOMINICK PALERA**  
 Retired Sheriff's Commander

**DIANA "ADRIANA" PEREZ**  
 Appointed Incumbent

**DAVID E. BASKETT**  
 International Businessman/Pilot

**GERALD LAWRENCE WALSH**  
 Incumbent

**CAROL KARAMITSOS**  
 Incumbent

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**BLOCHMAN UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT**  
**Governing Board Member**  
**Vote for no more than Two**

**DANIELLA "DANI" PEARCE**  
 Incumbent

**JEANNE JONES**  
 Parent

**SHANNON CLAY**  
 Incumbent

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**DISTRICT**

**SANTA MARIA PUBLIC AIRPORT DISTRICT**  
**Director**  
**Vote for no more than Two**

**MICHAEL SPINGLER**  
 Aviation Professional/Pilot

**HUGH RAFFERTY**  
 Retired Aerospace Engineer

**CHUCK DAMIANO**  
 Pilot/Aerospace Engineer

**CARL ENGEL JR**  
 Incumbent

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**MEASURES SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS**

**STATE**

**PROPOSITION 1**  
**WATER BOND. FUNDING FOR WATER QUALITY, SUPPLY, TREATMENT, AND STORAGE PROJECTS.** Authorizes \$7.545 billion in general obligation bonds for state water supply infrastructure projects, including surface and groundwater storage, ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration, and drinking water protection. Fiscal Impact: Increased state bond costs averaging \$360 million annually over 40 years. Local government savings for water-related projects, likely averaging a couple hundred million dollars annually over the next few decades.

**YES**

**NO**

**PROPOSITION 2**  
**STATE BUDGET. BUDGET STABILIZATION ACCOUNT. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.** Requires annual transfer of state general fund revenues to budget stabilization account. Requires half the revenues be used to repay state debts. Limits use of remaining funds to emergencies or budget deficits. Fiscal Impact: Long-term state savings from faster payment of existing debts. Different levels of state budget reserves, depending on economy and decisions by elected officials. Smaller local reserves for some school districts.

**YES**

**NO**

**PROPOSITION 45**  
**HEALTHCARE INSURANCE. RATE CHANGES. INITIATIVE STATUTE.** Requires Insurance Commissioner's approval before health insurer can change its rates or anything else affecting the charges associated with health insurance. Provides for public notice, disclosure, and hearing, and subsequent judicial review. Exempts employer large group health plans. Fiscal Impact: Increased state administrative costs to regulate health insurance, likely not exceeding the low millions of dollars annually in most years, funded from fees paid by health insurance companies.

**YES**

**NO**

**PROPOSITION 46**  
**DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING OF DOCTORS. MEDICAL NEGLIGENCE LAWSUITS. INITIATIVE STATUTE.** Requires drug testing of doctors. Requires review of statewide prescription database before prescribing controlled substances. Increases \$250,000 pain/suffering cap in medical negligence lawsuits for inflation. Fiscal Impact: State and local government costs from raising the cap on medical malpractice damages ranging from tens of millions to several hundred million dollars annually, offset to some extent by savings from requirements on health care providers.

**YES**

**NO**

**PROPOSITION 47**  
**CRIMINAL SENTENCES. MISDEMEANOR PENALTIES. INITIATIVE STATUTE.** Requires misdemeanor sentence instead of felony for certain drug and property offenses. Inapplicable to persons with prior conviction for serious or violent crime and registered sex offenders. Fiscal Impact: State and county criminal justice savings potentially in the high hundreds of millions of dollars annually. State savings spent on school truancy and dropout prevention, mental health and substance abuse treatment, and victim services.

**YES**

**NO**

**PROPOSITION 48**  
**INDIAN GAMING COMPACTS. REFERENDUM.** A "Yes" vote approves, and a "No" vote rejects, tribal gaming compacts between the state and the North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians and the Wiyot Tribe. Fiscal Impact: One-time payments (\$16 million to \$35 million) and for 20 years annual payments (\$10 million) from Indian tribes to state and local governments to address costs related to the operation of a new casino.

**YES**

**NO**

**COUNTY**

**MEASURE O2014**  
**TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX**  
 Shall the ordinance to amend Section 32-12 of the Santa Barbara County Code to increase the Transient Occupancy Tax rate from 10% to 12.5% upon transients occupying defined hotels located only within the unincorporated areas of the County be adopted?

**YES**

**NO**

**MEASURE P2014**  
**ORDINANCE PROHIBITING CERTAIN PETROLEUM OPERATIONS**  
 Shall the ordinance amending Santa Barbara County's Comprehensive Plan and County Code -- to prohibit on all lands within the unincorporated County, with certain exemptions, the construction or use of any facility, appurtenance, or aboveground equipment supporting certain petroleum operations, including but not limited to: hydraulic fracturing; acid well stimulation; or aiding hydrocarbon flow into a well by injecting water, natural gas, steam, air, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, chemicals or other substances -- be adopted?

**YES**

**NO**

**PLEASE HELP SUPPORT  
YOUR COMMUNITY**

**WORK AT A  
VOTE CENTER  
ON ELECTION DAY.**

**MUST BE AVAILABLE TO WORK  
6am - 9pm ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2014.**

**PAID POSITIONS FROM \$130-\$190.**

**For more information,  
please call 1-844-259-0348**

For information on registering to vote or other election related information,  
Call 1-800-SBC-VOTE or visit [www.SBCVOTE.com](http://www.SBCVOTE.com).



**THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK, RECORDER, ASSESSOR, AND ELECTIONS  
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA  
JOSEPH E. HOLLAND**



# VOTER'S PAMPHLET

The following pages contain  
**CANDIDATES' STATEMENTS**  
together with  
**BALLOT MEASURES, ANALYSES**  
**AND ARGUMENTS**

(whichever is applicable to your ballot)

The following pages may not represent a complete list of candidates. A complete list of candidates appears on the Sample Ballot pages in this pamphlet. Each candidate's statement is volunteered by the candidate and is printed verbatim as submitted by the candidate.

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**ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF OR IN OPPOSITION TO THE  
PROPOSED LAWS ARE THE OPINIONS OF THE AUTHORS**

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## CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

Among all local state legislative candidates appearing on the ballot in Santa Barbara County, the following persons have pledged to abide by the campaign spending limits as specified in the California Government Code. Candidates agreeing to the campaign spending limits also have the opportunity to publish a statement of qualifications in this sample ballot.

The following candidates have agreed to abide by the campaign spending limit and a candidate statement is included in your Sample Ballot and Voter Information Pamphlet:

**State Assembly, District 35**

Katcho Achadjian  
Heidi Harmon

**State Assembly, District 37**

Ron DeBlauw

The following candidates have agreed to abide by the campaign spending limit but have elected not to submit a candidate statement:

**State Assembly, District 37**

Das Williams

## NOTICE OF ALTERNATE RESIDENCY CONFIRMATION PURGE

An alternate residency confirmation purge is scheduled for January 2015. A postcard will be mailed to voters who have not voted in any election within the preceding four years, and their residence address, name, or party preference has not been updated during that time.

If the voter cast a ballot in a statewide primary or general election between the date of this notice and the beginning of the alternate residency procedure, the voter will not be sent an alternate residency confirmation postcard.

**STATEMENT OF CANDIDATE FOR  
United States Representative  
24<sup>th</sup> District**

**LOIS CAPPS**

**Occupation: US Representative**

**Education and Qualifications:** I've been honored to serve Santa Barbara County in Congress, representing your values and priorities.

My commitment to serving you comes from my experience raising my family here on the Central Coast, and working as a nurse and teacher in our public schools. I know what a special place the Central Coast is.

That's why I've worked in Congress for our community, helping rebuild the Santa Maria levee, funding UCSB research and supporting our agriculture and wine industries.

I am proud of my work to safeguard our environment, protecting the Central Coast from the threat of more offshore oil drilling.

I am committed to growing our economy in a way that helps middle class families. That's why I support targeted investments in infrastructure, clean energy and high tech research and development - to put people to work and promote new business.

And it's why I have worked to make high-quality education available for all children and to increase financial aid to make college more affordable.

I will continue to protect Social Security and Medicare. And I will always be a champion for our veterans and their hard-earned benefits.

I support sensible healthcare policies that improve quality, expand access and lower costs. And I will always protect women's access to comprehensive healthcare, such as birth control.

On November 4th, I would be honored to have your support so we can continue making a positive difference in people's lives.

Please visit [www.cappsforcongress.com](http://www.cappsforcongress.com) or call 805-884-0202 for more information.

Thank you,  
Lois

**STATEMENT OF CANDIDATE FOR  
United States Representative  
24<sup>th</sup> District**

**CHRIS MITCHUM**

**Occupation: Actor/Writer/Businessman**

**Education and Qualifications:** University of Pennsylvania, Trinity College/Dublin, University of Arizona, BA Literature

I believe passionately in the promise of America: That everyone deserves the chance to build a better life; however, instead of helping or solving problems, Congress is playing partisan games.

I will work hard to represent you and you will always know where I stand. My first priority is jumpstarting the anemic economic recovery so we can create jobs and generate the revenue needed to invest in schools, energy and infrastructure. I'll work for a commonsense budget and tax reform, make taxes fairer and get control of our national debt because it's reckless and irresponsible to burden our children and grandchildren with crushing debt.

I know we can protect our natural resources, and still ensure energy independence and affordability. We can keep our nation safe without sacrificing personal privacy to government spying. I will lead efforts to restore Medicare cuts and replace ObamaCare with a better plan that reduces costs, improves quality, and ensures everyone can choose their own plan and doctor.

Today, we have chronic problems; however, they are just symptoms of our present direction. The real issue is the future of America: Are we going to be a Constitutional Republic with clear laws that safeguard our freedom or continue to cede our rights to big, invasive government and corporations that will tell us what freedoms we are allowed? I choose Liberty over tyranny. I hope you will too. I respectfully ask for your vote.  
[www.MitchumForCongress.com](http://www.MitchumForCongress.com)

**STATEMENT OF CANDIDATE FOR  
Member of the State Assembly  
35<sup>th</sup> District**

**HEIDI HARMON**

**Age: 44**

**Occupation: Educator**

**Education and Qualifications:** I am a native Californian, 25-year resident of SLO, and a Cal Poly graduate. I am strongly committed to making our communities safe, secure, and economically viable. We must do better for future generations and ourselves. The old ways of doing the people's business are broken and it's time for an independent leader committed to people – not corporations. I am that leader. We have a "pay to play" political system that creates policies that hurt working people. This is fundamentally unfair to everybody except a powerful minority.

The most pressing issue facing us is our decreasing water supply. Climate change is greatly worsening our drought and is the biggest threat to our local economy, security, and public health. By acting now, new jobs and businesses will be created through innovative resource management and renewable energy. With my leadership, we can have the water we need and leave our dependence on foreign oil behind. I will put people before profits by fighting for workers, women, and our children. It's time for wage increases, access to health care, and meaningful gun reform. We deserve a government that works for all of us. Please vote for Heidi Harmon for Assembly.

Heidiharmon.org

**STATEMENT OF CANDIDATE FOR  
Member of the State Assembly  
35<sup>th</sup> District**

**K. H. "KATCHO" ACHADJIAN**

**Age: 63**

**Occupation: Small Businessman/Assemblyman**

**Education and Qualifications:** As your Assemblyman I have brought to Sacramento the values and work ethic of the Central Coast that served me well as a county supervisor.

During my time in the State Legislature, I have worked in a bipartisan manner to enact policies that reflect the needs of my constituents. Whether it's fighting against higher taxes, protecting the rights of local governments, or working to streamline burdensome regulations that drive businesses out of state, every decision I make as your Assemblyman reflects my honest assessment of what is best for the Central Coast and California.

While I am pleased that California's economy appears to be on the rebound and that progress has been made towards reducing the structural budget deficit, we still have plenty of work to do. Despite increasing revenue, the State must control its spending in order to prevent another recession and avoid painful cuts. As a proud graduate of Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, I believe education funding should be among our highest priorities and I remain committed to restoring funding to higher education and the K-12 school system.

With your help, I will return to Sacramento and fight for the type of common sense policies that will streamline government, encourage job growth, and ensure that we have the resources necessary to protect public safety and to fund our schools, colleges and universities without overburdening hardworking taxpayers.

I would be honored to once again have your support.

www.katcho2014.com

**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY COUNTY COUNSEL  
MEASURE O2014**

This measure was placed on the ballot by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara in order to increase the transient occupancy tax (commonly referred to as the "Hotel Tax") rate from 10% to 12.5%. Although the County tax is collected only in the unincorporated areas of the County, the law requires that there be a countywide vote on the question of increasing the tax rate to 12.5%.

This measure passes if approved by a majority of voters voting thereon.

**A YES vote on this measure means:**

A majority "yes" vote means that the County of Santa Barbara's Hotel Tax will increase to 12.5%.

**A NO vote on this measure means:**

A majority "no" vote means that the Hotel Tax rate will remain at 10%.

The California Constitution and the Government Code authorize the County, upon a majority vote, to levy a general tax. The Revenue and Taxation Code authorizes the County to levy a tax on the privilege of occupying a room or rooms, or other living space, in a hotel, inn, tourist home or house, motel, or other lodging for 30 days or less in the unincorporated areas of the County.

The transient occupancy tax is a general tax. Revenues from the transient occupancy tax go into the County's general fund and may be used for general governmental purposes, without restriction.

The transient occupancy tax rate is currently at 10%. This measure would authorize the increase of the transient occupancy tax rate to 12.5%. According to the Ordinance, the increased tax rate of 12.5% would take effect beginning January 1, 2015. If the measure does not pass, the transient occupancy tax rate would remain at 10%.

/s/ MICHAEL C. GHIZZONI, County Counsel

**FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
BY COUNTY AUDITOR-CONTROLLER  
MEASURE O2014**

In 1963, local governments were granted the power to tax the privilege of occupying a room or living space in a hotel, motel, inn, tourist home, or other lodging when rented for 30 days or less. The Transient Occupancy Tax (also commonly referred to as TOT or hotel bed tax) is collected by the lodging operator in the unincorporated area of the County then remitted to the County Treasurer for deposit as general revenue to the County General Fund.

The Measure would increase the existing County of Santa Barbara unincorporated area Transient Occupancy Tax rate from 10% to 12.5%. The current transient occupancy tax rate of 10% of the daily rent generated \$7.5 million in fiscal year 2013-2014 for the County. If this measure is approved the tax rate would increase to 12.5% and is estimated to generate an additional \$1.9 million annually. The total of the tax collected changes on an annual basis as a result of increases or decreases in lodging rates or lodging occupancy.

The revenue generated by the transient occupancy tax is considered general revenue for the County General Fund. This tax source is the third largest discretionary General Fund tax source, following property taxes and retail sales taxes. This revenue is expended on general County government services and capital needs for public safety, law and justice, health services, public assistance, community resources, public facilities, legislative programs, administrative and general government services.

/s/ Robert W. Geis, C.P.A., County Auditor-Controller

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF  
MEASURE O2014**

Also known as the hotel tourist tax, the transient occupancy tax (TOT) is a tax paid by visitors to local hotels that in turn helps pay for services in Santa Barbara County. Measure O marks the first attempt to increase the county's TOT in 24 years and would allow the Board of Supervisors to quickly reinvest the money into programs like economic development and tourism promotion. Measure O funds would also provide a much needed boost in support for county priorities such as parks, roads, libraries, mental health services and public safety. Each decision made to determine where to spend the additional money would be completely transparent, easily accessible to the public, and would be subject to California's strict open meeting requirements.

With cities such as Oakland, Garden Grove, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Anaheim imposing hotel taxes of 14% or more, Santa Barbara County would continue to thrive with a 12.5% TOT rate. While generating approximately \$1.9 million in new revenue, Measure O would affect only defined hotel properties located within the unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County, which excludes the eight incorporated cities. Several cities within Santa Barbara County successfully passed their own TOT ballot measures in 2012.

Measure O is a sensible proposal supported by many individuals and groups from all political perspectives, including Democrats, Republicans and Independents from across the county. Please join with us in supporting a modest tax increase to visitors that will have a significant positive impact on the quality of life for local residents and our economy.

The undersigned proponent(s) or author(s) of the argument in favor of Ballot Measure O2014 at the Consolidated General Election for Santa Barbara County to be held on November 4, 2014, hereby state that such argument is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara

/s/ Steve Lavagnino, Chair, on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, County of Santa Barbara

**REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF  
MEASURE O2014**

California has the highest income tax in the nation, the highest state-wide sales tax, and the second highest gasoline tax. We are taxed enough.

But Steve Lavagnino doesn't think so, or the three other supervisors who did not have the decency to sign their names to their argument in favor of the tax they proposed: Salud Carbajal, Doreen Farr, and Janet Wolf. They wanted it look like the whole Board of Supervisors is in favor, when actually Peter Adam strongly dissented.

This is the same four who urged you to defeat Measure M, which assured county infrastructure would be maintained. They said if it passed, taxes would increase. What happened when it failed? First, they gave a raise to employee unions who bankrolled the campaign, then they proposed this new tax!

This foursome thinks they have found a harmless tax you will approve. It's mainly on other people, they say. Everyone else is doing it, they say.

And you should say "no." NO NEW TAXES. We want regulatory reform to encourage business and jobs. We want pension reform and public employee salaries that are in line with the private sector. And we are taxed enough.

In 2010, Carbajal, Farr, and Wolfe tried to saddle you with another half-cent sales tax to fund the jail. They've forgotten that over 60% said "NO NEW TAXES!" Now Lavagnino has joined the tax and spend bandwagon.

You need to say "NO" again, so they'll get the message, again.

Vote "No" on Measure O.

The undersigned authors of the rebuttal to the argument in favor of Ballot Measure O2014 at the Consolidated General Election for Santa Barbara County to be held on November 4, 2014 hereby state that such argument is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

/s/ Victor D. Tognazzini, Farmer

/s/ Gregory Gandrud, Chairman, Santa Barbara County Republican Party

/s/ David R. Stockdale, Businessman

/s/ Douglas J. MacKenzie, M.D.

**ARGUMENT AGAINST  
MEASURE O2014**

Measure O is a **tax increase** of **TWENTY-FIVE percent!**

We are already over-taxed. The County of Santa Barbara has failed to reign in excessive employee compensation and out-of-control pensions.

Well-run counties use performance-based budgeting but Santa Barbara County does not. There is very little accountability for our tax money.

Astute hotel buyers look at how much tax they are paying before they book rooms and will take their business elsewhere.

Rather than raise taxes, the county should reform regulations in order to be more friendly to business.

Measure O is not good for Santa Barbara County because it:

- will set off another round of tax increases
- will force small “mom & pop” hotel operators out of business
- makes the tax rate higher in the unincorporated areas than in the cities
- **RAISES the TAX but does not tell you where the TAX MONEY will go**

**Vote NO** on the deceptive and wasteful Measure O!

The undersigned proponent(s) or author(s) of the argument against Ballot Measure O2014 at the Consolidated General Election for Santa Barbara County to be held on November 4, 2014, hereby state that such argument is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

/s/ Peter Adam, Member, Board of Supervisors, Fourth District

/s/ Gregory Gandrud, Chairman, Santa Barbara County  
Republican Party

/s/ Douglas MacKenzie, M.D., Committee Member, Santa  
Barbara County Republican Party

/s/ David R. Stockdale, businessman

**REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST  
MEASURE O2014**

Measure O is a modest increase from 10% to 12.5% that is paid by visitors to Santa Barbara County hotels, not local residents or business owners. At the County of Santa Barbara we are committed to maintaining a high level of service but are often times stretched thin as some of the highest cost programs are those that support tourism activities. With other nearby areas charging up to 15%, this measure will ensure that hotel tourists will pay their fair share while maintaining Santa Barbara County's competitive advantage as a vacation destination.

With the \$1.9 million in new revenues generated by Measure O, the Board of Supervisors can fund stated priorities like public safety, mental health, infrastructure and road maintenance in addition to economic development to help create jobs and more tourism revenue. Measure O impacts only those visitors staying at defined hotel properties in the unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County, but we believe it will positively benefit the entire county and its eight incorporated cities.

Please join Supervisors Carbajal, Wolf, Farr and me in a diverse coalition that supports this measure which will have so many positive benefits for our community.

The undersigned proponent(s) or author(s) of the rebuttal to the argument against Measure O2014 at the Consolidated General Election for Santa Barbara County to be held on November 4, 2014, hereby state that such argument is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara

/s/ Steve Lavagnino, Chair, on behalf of the Board of  
Supervisors, County of Santa Barbara

**FULL TEXT OF  
MEASURE O2014  
ORDINANCE NO.4885**

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 32-12 OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CODE TO INCREASE THE  
TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX RATE TO 12.5%

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS,  
subject to approval by the electorate:

SECTION I: VOTER APPROVAL OF AMENDMENT TO SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CODE  
SECTION 32-12. Section 32-12 of the Santa Barbara County Code is hereby set forth for voter approval to  
read as follows:

Sec. 32-12. Tax imposed on Transients; Rate; When payable

For the privilege of occupancy in any hotel, each transient is subject to and shall pay a tax in the amount of 12.5% of the rent charged by the operator. Such tax constitutes a debt owed by the transient to the County which is extinguished only by payment to the operator or to the County. The transient shall pay the tax to the operator of the hotel at the time the rent is paid. If the rent is paid in installments, a proportionate share of the tax shall be paid with each installment. The unpaid tax shall be due upon the transient's ceasing to occupy space in the hotel. If for any reason the tax is not paid to the operator of the hotel, the County Tax Collector may require that such tax shall be paid directly to the County Tax Collector. The tax rate of 12.5% shall take effect beginning January 1, 2015. In the interim period between the November 4, 2014 election and January 1, 2015, for the privilege of occupancy in any hotel, each transient is subject to and shall pay a tax in the amount of 10% of the rent charged by the operator.

SECTION II: NATURE OF TAX. If approved by a majority of the electorate voting on the measure, the ordinance will increase the current transient occupancy tax rate to 12.5% of rent charged. The transient occupancy tax is a tax imposed upon transients for the privilege of occupying defined hotels located within the unincorporated territory of Santa Barbara County. The tax would be collected by hotel operators in the same manner as the current transient occupancy tax is collected. The collection of the tax from hotel operators would be administered by the Santa Barbara County Tax Collector as provided in Section 32 - 15 of the Santa Barbara County Code.

SECTION III: GENERAL TAX. The transient occupancy tax imposed by this ordinance is a general tax within the meaning of Government Code Section 53721 and Article XIII C, Section I (a) of the California Constitution. The revenue generated by this general tax is available for general governmental purposes. To that end, the Auditor- Controller is instructed to deposit the revenue from the tax into the County General Fund and to include his estimate of the revenue from this general tax, together with his estimates of other revenue sources, in the tabulation that he is annually required to prepare by Government Code Section 29060. The revenue from this general tax shall be made available to the Board of Supervisors for annual appropriation in the County's budget for any lawful expenditure. Nothing in this ordinance nor in any other ordinance, advisory measure, resolution, or policy shall be construed as limiting, in any way, the amount or the objects of the appropriations and expenditures that can be made from the revenue of the tax nor be construed as creating a continuing appropriation.

SECTION IV: EFFECT. Voter approval of this ordinance shall have the effect of increasing the transient occupancy tax.

SECTION V: COMPLIANCE WITH THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA). Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15378(b)(4), adoption of this tax increase ordinance as a government funding mechanism is not a project subject to the requirements of CEQA. Prior to commencement of any project that may result from the expenditure of revenues from this tax increase, any necessary environmental review required by CEQA shall be completed.

SECTION VI: SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION VII: ELECTION. An election shall be held on November 4, 2014, on the issue of increasing the current transient occupancy tax rate to 12.5% of rent charged. If the measure is defeated, the transient occupancy tax will remain at the existing transient occupancy tax rate of 10% of rent charged.

SECTION VIII: EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its adoption by a majority of the electorate voting on the ordinance at the November 4, 2014 general election.



**IMPARTIAL ANALYSIS BY COUNTY COUNSEL  
MEASURE P2014**

Measure P was placed on the ballot following a petition signed by the requisite number of voters.

If approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, Measure P would, upon becoming effective:

1. Where it applies, generally prohibit the “development, construction, installation, or use” of any facility or aboveground equipment “in support of” what it defines as “High-Intensity Petroleum Operations,” including:

- “Well Stimulation Treatments,” which Measure P defines as “designed to enhance oil and gas production or recovery by increasing the permeability of the formation,” including but not limited to hydraulic fracturing treatments and acid well stimulation treatments; and/or

- Operations where the flow of hydrocarbons into a well are aided or induced by “introduction or injection of” water, natural gas, steam, air, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, chemicals, or any other substance. Measure P states that examples of this include: “waterflood injection,” “steam flood injection,” and “cyclic steam injection;”

2. Apply to land uses in the unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County “in support of all onshore exploration and onshore production in the County’s unincorporated area,” but not apply to onshore facilities that support offshore exploration or production from offshore wells;

3. Provide exemptions, where the general prohibition described above otherwise would:

- Violate the constitution or laws of the United States or the State of California; or

- Constitute an “unconstitutional taking of property;” or

- Apply to a person or entity that has obtained, as of Measure P’s effective date, a “vested right” pursuant to State law to conduct what Measure P defines to be “High-Intensity Petroleum Operations.”

In applying these exemptions, Measure P: generally states how the Board of Supervisors may grant a limited exception to avoid an “unconstitutional taking of property,” does not state a County process for considering and applying the other two exemptions, but states that the Board of Supervisors may adopt implementing ordinances to further Measure P’s purposes; and

4. Act through:

- Itself amending parts of the County’s: Comprehensive Plan; Land Use and Development Code; Coastal Zoning Ordinance; and Petroleum Code; and

- Directing the County to further amend County plans, ordinances and policies to ensure consistency with Measure P.

State law expressly regulates and/or approves certain oil and gas production methods statewide, while Measure P generally would prohibit land uses in support of some of those methods in the unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County, including: “well stimulation treatments,” “waterflood injection,” “steamflood injection” and “cyclic steam injection.” (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, §§ 1714, 1724.6, 1761, 1780-1788.) Concerning any potential effect of State law on it, Measure P: states the exemptions in numbered paragraph 3 above; directs that it be interpreted “so as to be consistent with all applicable Federal, State and County laws, rules and regulations;” and provides that if a court holds part of Measure P invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining parts of Measure P shall remain valid.

/s/ Michael C. Ghizzoni  
County Counsel

**FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT  
BY COUNTY AUDITOR-CONTROLLER  
MEASURE P2014**

Measure P2014, if approved, would prospectively have an impact on county revenues and expenses since many methods of oil extraction generally would be banned (examples include increasing pressure in a well by water or gas injection, steam injection, well stimulation treatments and fracturing). The following fiscal areas would likely be affected if oil and gas extraction decreases:

- This measure would affect property tax revenues. In 2014, taxpayers will pay \$651 million in property taxes. Oil and gas companies will pay approximately \$20.3 million or 3.1% of the total property tax. Since minerals deplete over time, property tax related to oil and gas production would also be expected to drop over time, unless new oil and gas reserves are discovered and are extracted using primary recovery methods (where recovery is driven by a number of natural mechanisms after drilling a well).

Property taxes generated by oil and gas companies are allocated as follows: Schools receive approximately \$12.7 million or 62%, the County General Fund \$4.4 million or 22%, the County Fire Protection District \$2.6 million or 13%, other special districts \$0.6 million or 3% and cities \$0.03 million or 0.2%. These agencies use taxes to provide services for education, health care, public safety, public assistance, public ways and facilities infrastructure, and recreation.

- To the extent Measure P applies to State tidelands, this measure could decrease royalties generated by oil and gas processing on State lands and paid to the State of California General Fund by oil companies. In FY 13/14, \$23 million was generated within the County from two leases. Although the State provides significant revenues to the schools and County for local program expenditures from the State’s General Fund, there is no direct correlation to the oil royalty revenue. There are unproven oil and gas reserves that could be extracted in the future from State tideland leases.

- Other revenue and expenses are affected by decreased oil and gas processing activities. Costs of permitting and monitoring activities related to planning, development and enforcement would be incurred and offset by existing fees. While a cost cannot be put on environmental impacts, a decrease in oil and gas processing will benefit the County by lowering the risk of potential fiscal costs related to any environmental damage from the oil and gas extraction processes. Similarly, from an economic financial perspective, there would be an overall decline in fiscal benefits due to fewer jobs and wages in the oil service industries and related consumer spending along with decreases in sales and other taxes related to the industry.

- The County would incur costs in processing exemptions that Measure P states, including exemptions to avoid unconstitutional takings of property and where there are “vested rights.” The amount of that potential cost cannot be estimated, and the County is not insured against court judgments for “takings” damages. It would also cost the County to defend any litigation, even if the County prevailed.

/s/ Robert W. Geis, C.P.A.  
County Auditor-Controller

**ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF  
MEASURE P2014**

**Santa Barbara County needs Measure P** to protect against extreme oil extraction techniques like fracking, steam injection and matrix acidization. These processes can contaminate our water, endanger our families' health and increase the risk of earthquakes.

Measure P protects our health and natural resources **without cutting existing jobs or threatening our county's current tax revenue**.

Contrary to what opponents may claim, Measure P does not ban conventional oil drilling or affect existing lawful oil and gas operations. Nor does it prohibit operators from conducting routine well maintenance activities. Instead, it protects us against extreme techniques that can **waste and pollute our drinking water**, increase the risk of **cancer, asthma and other illnesses**, and generate **significant air pollution and carbon emissions that worsen climate change**.

**MEASURE P WILL PROTECT OUR WATER:** The extraction techniques that Measure P bans--fracking, steam injection and matrix acidization--use enormous amounts of water and turn it into hazardous waste that can contaminate drinking water and farmland. During extreme drought conditions, we must conserve our water for our homes and agriculture, not waste and pollute it.

**MEASURE P WILL PROTECT OUR HEALTH:** The toxic chemicals used in these techniques have been shown to cause cancer, birth defects and infertility. Children are at special risk for asthma and other respiratory ailments. Allowing these dangerous techniques poses an unacceptable risk to our families.

**MEASURE P WILL PROTECT OUR AIR:** These processes dramatically increase air pollution, and generate much higher greenhouse gas emissions than conventional methods. Measure P will allow us to keep producing energy while protecting our communities and natural resources.

Protect our water. Protect our health. Protect our air. Preserve Santa Barbara's natural beauty, at no cost to our economy. **Vote YES on Measure P.**

The undersigned authors of the argument in favor of Ballot Measure P2014 at the Consolidated General Election for Santa Barbara County to be held on November 4, 2014 hereby state that such argument is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

/s/ Das Williams, Assemblymember

/s/ Terri Zuniga, Santa Maria City Councilmember

/s/ Tom Shepherd, Shepherd Farms, Former President SB County Farmers Market Assoc.

/s/ Lauren Hanson, Vice President Goleta Water District Board, Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board

Sierra Club Los Padres Chapter

/s/ David Gold, Chair

**REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR  
MEASURE P2014**

**MEASURE P WOULD FORCE THE SHUTDOWN OF EXISTING OIL AND GAS WELLS.**

There is no hydraulic fracturing in Santa Barbara County. However, Measure P is so broadly written that it would ban common oil and gas production techniques used in 100% of the active wells in Santa Barbara County.

– Source: *Santa Barbara County Impact Analysis Report on Measure P*, 6/13/14

**MEASURE P WOULD CREATE THE BIGGEST FINANCIAL LIABILITY IN COUNTY HISTORY.**

"[W]hen asked whether he believed passing Measure P could lead to the biggest legal exposure the county could ever have, [Santa Barbara County Counsel] Ghizzoni gave a simple 'yes'." – *KSBY News*, 7/29/14

"[T]he County of Santa Barbara would be on the hook financially for all legal [takings] claims with no insurance". – *KCOY News*, 7/29/14

The County's liability to owners whose mineral rights would be violated by P is estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars. And, without insurance, the County and taxpayers could face drastic reductions in vital public services, or unprecedented tax increases.

**MEASURE P WOULD REQUIRE SPENDING MILLIONS ON NEW BUREAUCRACY.**

The County would be required to hire additional staff and attorneys to process exemption claims from Measure P and to defend against lawsuits driven by Measure P. – Source: *Santa Barbara County Counsel*, 7/29/14

Maintaining the quality of Santa Barbara County's air, water, and public health is important to all of us. What's needed is a balanced approach, not Measure P, which is flawed, drastic, and would be extremely costly to residents throughout Santa Barbara County.

Please Vote NO on P.

The undersigned authors of the rebuttal to the argument in favor of Ballot Measure P2014 at the Consolidated General Election for Santa Barbara County to be held on November 4, 2014 hereby state that such argument is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

/s/ Dr. James Boles, UCSB Professor Emeritus, Earth Sciences

/s/ Richard Russell, 3rd Generation Family Farmer, Cuyama Valley

Santa Barbara County Firefighters Local 2046  
/s/ Tyler Gilliam, Vice President

/s/ Riccardo Magni, 2012 Santa Barbara County Teacher of the Year

Santa Barbara County Taxpayers Association  
/s/ Don Oaks, President

## ARGUMENT AGAINST MEASURE P2014

Measure P is yet another example of a poorly written, flawed and costly ballot initiative. Measure P would result in an entire industry shutting down in our County, hurting thousands of families.

### Measure P would shut down oil and gas production.

- Santa Barbara County has concluded that 100% of the current oil and gas wells use one of the recovery methods banned by Measure P – these are normal production methods that have been safely used for decades.
- As a result, Measure P would shut down nearly all oil and gas production in Santa Barbara County.

### Measure P would harm our families, communities and the County.

- Over 1,000 workers would lose their jobs.
- Over \$290 million annually in economic activity would be at risk.
- The County would lose millions in funding for vital government services.

“Measure P would hurt Santa Barbara County in many ways, including forcing cuts in funding for public safety services and schools.” - *Adam Estabrook, President, Santa Barbara County Fire Fighters Local 2046*

### Measure P would put the County at risk for hundreds of millions or more in legal damages.

- The County's liability for lawsuits brought by owners whose mineral rights would be taken away is estimated to be hundreds of millions of dollars or more.
- The County would be forced to spend millions to defend lawsuits and oversee claims, reducing funding for vital government services, such as firefighters and schools.

### Measure P would increase dependence on foreign oil.

We need a balanced approach to meeting our energy needs that includes continuing local energy production under our state's strict environmental laws, and developing renewable energy resources.

We should allow our local oil and gas industry to continue operating under strict regulations, rather than shutting it down and importing more foreign oil from countries with little or no regulations.

Please Vote NO on P.

The undersigned authors of the argument against Ballot Measure P2014 at the Consolidated General Election to be held on November 4, 2014, hereby state that such argument is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

/S/ Dr. James Boles, UCSB Professor Emeritus, Earth Sciences

/S/ Richard Russell, 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Family Farmer, Cuyama Valley

Santa Barbara County Firefighters Local 2046

/s/ Tyler Gilliam, Vice President,

/S/ Riccardo Magni, 2012 Santa Barbara County Teacher of the Year

Santa Barbara County Taxpayers Association

/s/ Don Oaks, President

## REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST MEASURE P2014

**The claims against Measure P are simply false.** Oil industry boosters won't admit the serious risks posed by extreme extraction techniques like fracking, steam injection, and matrix acidization, so instead, they resort to making blatantly untrue claims about Measure P.

- **Measure P does NOT affect current oil and gas projects or cut a single job.** Existing oil and gas projects will continue to operate as usual and traditional oil and gas projects can still be developed. Any claim that Measure P will shut down oil production is wrong.

- **Measure P does NOT cut any current oil or gas revenues.** Opponents' misleading statements are based on the false claim that all production in the county will stop. **Funding for schools and public safety is NOT threatened.**

- **Measure P is legally sound.** Oil companies have been defeated in community after community, and courts across the country have ruled decisively that people have the right to ban these dangerous techniques.

- **Measure P will not affect fuel prices or increase reliance on foreign oil.** The small amount of oil produced here is sold on a global marketplace.

Here's what Measure P actually does:

- **Stops extreme extraction techniques**, including fracking and matrix acidization, from spreading right next to our farms and food, putting our economy and our health at risk.

- **Protects our precious water supply** from waste and pollution, preserves our families' health, and **reduces air pollution and carbon emissions that worsen climate change.**

**Please vote YES on Measure P.**

The undersigned authors of the rebuttal to the argument against Ballot Measure P2014 at the Consolidated General Election for Santa Barbara County to be held on November 4, 2014, hereby state that such argument is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

/s/ Marty Blum, Former Mayor of Santa Barbara

/s/ Warner McGrew, Former Santa Barbara City Fire Chief

/s/ Steve Beckmen, General Manager, Beckmen Vineyards

/s/ Susan Epstein, Goleta School Board

/s/ Stan Roden, Former Chamber of Commerce President  
Former District Attorney

## FULL TEXT OF MEASURE P2014

The people of the County of Santa Barbara do hereby ordain as follows:

### SECTION 1: PURPOSE AND FINDINGS

**Purpose of Initiative:** The purpose of this Initiative is to protect the health and environment of Santa Barbara County—its air and water quality, water supplies, agricultural lands, scenic vistas, and quality of life—by prohibiting the use of any land within the County’s unincorporated area for High-Intensity Petroleum Operations. High-Intensity Petroleum Operations include hydraulic fracturing (also known as fracking), acid well stimulation treatments, cyclic steam injection and other types of oil and gas development that use advanced well stimulation technologies.

This Initiative recognizes and builds upon Santa Barbara County’s land use plans and adopted rules and regulations governing oil and gas development, including County of Santa Barbara Measure A, adopted in 1996. The Initiative includes provisions to protect vested rights and constitutionally protected property rights. The Initiative does not apply to off-site facilities or infrastructure, such as refineries and pipelines, that do not directly support High-Intensity Petroleum Operation(s).

**A. Findings:** The people of Santa Barbara County find that this Initiative promotes and protects the health, safety, welfare, and quality of life of County residents, based upon the following findings, any one of which would be sufficient reason to adopt this Initiative:

**1. High-Intensity Petroleum Operations Are Different.** “Low-intensity” petroleum operations generally involve drilling wells through which oil or gas flows naturally under its own pressure or through which oil is pumped up to the surface. High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are different. Fracking, acid well stimulation treatments, and cyclic steam injection typically include high-pressure injections of solvents, acids, and other chemicals, and/or steam to fracture, heat, or dissolve underground formations in order to free oil and/or natural gas. High-Intensity Petroleum Operations pose additional threats to our air and water beyond those posed by low-intensity petroleum operations.

Some High-Intensity Petroleum Operations have previously occurred in Santa Barbara County and they are now occurring with greater frequency. New advances in extraction technologies have enabled oil and gas recovery in fields and formations that were previously uneconomical to produce. For example, the petroleum industry has recently shown great interest in extracting oil and gas from the Monterey Shale Formation in Santa Barbara and elsewhere. Use of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations to extract oil and gas from the Monterey Shale Formation or other formations could lead to an increase in the number of new wells in the County.

The County’s existing Comprehensive Plan explains that use of these extraction technologies creates a conflict with the County’s core goal of environmental protection:

Expansion of production is almost certain to be accompanied by the use of enhanced recovery techniques, particularly steam injection. If steam injection is based on current technology, such production will have significant air quality implications. In general terms, the two stated objectives of the [Comprehensive Plan Conservation Element] – to encourage oil and gas development yet protect the environment – will come into conflict.

This Initiative addresses and resolves that conflict in favor of environmental protection and the protection of human health and safety. The impacts and risks associated with High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are too great for County residents to accept. In order to protect local resources and interests, residents want to prohibit this land use before it further endangers human health and the environment in Santa Barbara County.

**2. Emissions From High-Intensity Petroleum Operations Will Degrade Our Air Quality and Contribute to Global Climate Change.** Studies suggest that High-Intensity Petroleum Operations increase emissions of air pollutants linked to poor health outcomes and reduced agricultural yields. The County’s current Comprehensive Plan states that “the use of

steam injection methods can also result in a significant increase in emissions from oil field operations.” Air pollutants including benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, particulate matter and others have been measured in elevated concentrations close to High-Intensity Petroleum Operations. Ground-level ozone from emissions of nitrogen oxide (NOx), methane and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from oil and gas development have also been observed. The Orcutt Community Plan notes that the petroleum industry is a “major source of NOx.”

High-Intensity Petroleum Operations can also generate large quantities of greenhouse gas emissions that are known to contribute to global climate change and its negative effects. For example, the generators used for cyclic steam injections emit high levels of carbon dioxide.

Santa Barbara’s air already falls below state standards for ozone and particulate matter, and Santa Barbara is threatened by the effects of global climate change, including sea level rise, wildfire, and reduced water supplies.

**3. Our Limited Water Supplies Should Be Preserved For Agricultural and Municipal Uses.** Water is a valuable and limited commodity in Santa Barbara County. The County relies on groundwater as a primary water supply source. The County also receives water from the State Water Project, but that source is unreliable and has been reduced over the years.

The County’s Comprehensive Plan already recognizes that “a large amount of water is used during oil recovery operations.” High-Intensity Petroleum Operations can be water-intensive. For example, according to a 2013 study by the University of California, Berkeley, hydraulic fracturing in California often requires hundreds of thousands of gallons of water per well. Some California operators have reported water use rates in excess of one million gallons per “frack.” Steam injection is also water-intensive; for example, the existing Tunnell Facility in Santa Barbara County uses nearly six million gallons of freshwater per year for its operations.

The County currently suffers from drought, water supply shortages, and groundwater overdraft. Some residents are already experiencing increases in water rates and cannot afford further rate increases. Santa Barbara voters want to preserve our limited water supplies for local farmers and residents, not for High-Intensity Petroleum Operations.

**4. Santa Barbara County Cannot Afford the Risks of Groundwater and Surface Water Pollution.** Accidents happen. Many High-Intensity Petroleum Operations mix, transport, and/or store toxic and hazardous chemicals. They also generate a considerable amount of wastewater that can contain these chemicals along with hydrocarbons, naturally occurring radioactive materials, dissolved salts, and other elements harmful to human health and safety. The chemicals and wastewater from these operations could contaminate Santa Barbara County’s groundwater—and surface water—through improper storage or disposal, surface spills, or other means. Treating groundwater pollution is extremely expensive and may not be economically feasible. Given the County’s heavy reliance on groundwater, groundwater contamination could have devastating impacts on drinking water supplies, agriculture, and our local economy. Santa Barbara residents are not willing to accept the risks of water pollution posed by High-Intensity Petroleum Operations.

**5. High-Intensity Petroleum Operations Are Inconsistent With Our Agricultural Heritage.** Santa Barbara County takes pride in its agricultural heritage and strives to protect its rural areas. Agriculture is the largest production industry in the County and is important to the economic and cultural well-being of County residents.

The County’s Comprehensive Plan has long aimed to “assure and enhance the continuation of agriculture as a major viable production industry in Santa Barbara County.” New High-Intensity Petroleum Operations threaten this goal by converting agricultural lands to oil fields, fragmenting existing grazing and other agricultural operations, endangering the health of livestock, and placing water supplies at risk. This could threaten consumer perception of the quality and safety of the food, wine, and other agricultural goods produced in the County and cost the agricultural industry substantial revenue.

**6. Earthquake Risks in Santa Barbara County Are Already Too High.** Seismic activity is a matter of particular concern in Santa Barbara County. The County borders the San Andreas Fault. Other major active geologic faults, including the Mesa and Santa Ynez Faults, run through the County and numerous other potentially active faults have been mapped in the region. Coastline earthquakes can create tsunamis, which could inundate major areas of the County.

Activities associated with High-Intensity Petroleum Operations have been shown to induce and/or exacerbate earthquakes. The risk of increased seismic activity in Santa Barbara County from these activities threatens public health and safety and the built environment.

High-Intensity Petroleum Operations can also lead to subsidence, exacerbate natural oil seeps, and create sinkholes in the earth that are a danger to public health and safety. These so-called “surface expressions” have already proved fatal in Kern County, where an oil worker was killed when he fell into a sinkhole that unexpectedly opened up near a drill site. Steam injection operations in Santa Barbara County have already exacerbated oil seeps and resulted in surface expressions.

**7. High-Intensity Petroleum Operations Will Degrade Our Scenic Vistas and Rural Areas.** The beautiful scenic qualities of Santa Barbara County, including the Gaviota Coast and the Santa Ynez Valley, are a major attraction to both residents and visitors. Views of mountains, grazing lands, agricultural crops, vineyards, natural ridgelines, and annual grasslands provide some of the prominent elements of the County’s rural landscape.

High-Intensity Petroleum Operations will increase the number of unsightly oil derricks along with more conspicuous drill rigs, pumping units, and other surface equipment and facilities in the County. Smog from increased VOC emissions will cloud our cherished scenic views. Our rural roads will be increasingly used by heavy industrial trucks, which will degrade road conditions and heighten noise, traffic, and safety concerns.

**8. High-Intensity Petroleum Operations Could Harm the County’s Biological Resources.** Santa Barbara County contains a variety of habitats including grasslands, riparian woodlands, and aquatic habitats. These and other habitat types provide high conservation value for the preservation of rare, threatened, and endangered plant and wildlife species.

High-Intensity Petroleum Operations will harm important biological resources within the County by encouraging well exploration and expanding the footprint of oil and gas operations. Industrial activity at well sites, including well drilling, surface pad and road construction, and the associated noise and air pollution, are known to degrade and destroy habitat.

**9. Permitting High-Intensity Petroleum Operations Is Not the Way to Grow a Healthy Economy.** High-Intensity Petroleum Operations do not provide the long-term local job opportunities that are necessary for a healthy, sustainable local economy. Rather, rapid development of oil resources can lead to “boom-and-bust” growth that is ultimately harmful to the local economy. It is debatable whether High-Intensity Petroleum Operations will create many new jobs in Santa Barbara County in the long term, and they could degrade the assets and resources upon which a prosperous future for the County depends.

The people of Santa Barbara County wish to create 21<sup>st</sup> Century job opportunities in agriculture, visitor services, clean energy, renewables, and high technology that can be compatible with our existing economic strengths and the quality of our communities. Residents wish to protect and enhance a tourism sector that leverages our existing scenic, historical, agricultural, and environmental assets.

A healthy, sustainable economy requires developing a diversity of energy resources, such as wind and solar. The voters wish to support new renewable energy development to help meet California greenhouse gas reduction targets and to stimulate local businesses and the economy. High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are non-renewable, carbon-emitting extractive technologies that are incompatible with these goals and with preserving what makes Santa Barbara County a desirable place to live and work.

## **SECTION 2: COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENTS**

The Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking (“Initiative”) hereby amends the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan (“Comprehensive Plan”), as amended through March 18, 2014 (“submittal date”). Text to be inserted in the Comprehensive Plan is indicated in **bold** type. The language adopted in the following amendments may be repealed or amended only by a vote of the people.

**A.** The Land Use Element is hereby amended to add the following new “Land Use Development” Policy number 14.

### **Policy 14. Land Uses Supporting High-Intensity Petroleum Operations Are Prohibited**

**1. The development, construction, installation, or use of any facility, appurtenance, or above-ground equipment, whether temporary or permanent, mobile or fixed, accessory or principal, in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operation(s) is prohibited on all lands within the County’s unincorporated area.**

This Policy applies to land uses in support of all onshore exploration and onshore production in the County's unincorporated area, including but not limited to onshore exploration and onshore production of offshore oil and gas reservoirs. This Policy does not apply to onshore facilities that support offshore exploration or production from offshore wells.

2. **Definitions.**

“High-Intensity Petroleum Operations” mean (1) Well Stimulation Treatments and/or (2) Secondary and Enhanced Recovery Operations.

“Well Stimulation Treatment” means any treatment of a well designed to enhance oil and gas production or recovery by increasing the permeability of the formation. Well Stimulation Treatments include, but are not limited to, Hydraulic Fracturing Treatments and Acid Well Stimulation Treatments.

“Hydraulic Fracturing Treatment” means a Well Stimulation Treatment that, in whole or in part, includes the pressurized injection of hydraulic fracturing fluid or fluids into an underground geologic formation in order to fracture or with the intent to fracture the formation, thereby causing or enhancing the production of oil or gas from a well.

“Acid Well Stimulation Treatment” means a Well Stimulation Treatment that uses, in whole or in part, the application of one or more acids to the well or underground geologic formation. The Acid Well Stimulation Treatment may be at any applied pressure and may be used in combination with Hydraulic Fracturing Treatments or other Well Stimulation Treatments. Acid Well Stimulation Treatments include acid matrix stimulation treatments and acid fracturing treatments. Acid matrix stimulation treatments are acid treatments conducted at pressures lower than the applied pressure necessary to fracture the underground geologic formation.

“Secondary and Enhanced Recovery Operation” means any operation where the flow of hydrocarbons into a well are aided or induced with the use of injected substances including but are not limited to the introduction or injection of water and natural gas, steam, air, CO<sub>2</sub>, nitrogen, chemical substances and any other substance or combination thereof. Examples include waterflood injection, steamflood injection, and cyclic steam injection.

“Effective Date” means the date that the Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking became effective pursuant to State law.

3. **This Policy 14, along with other implementing provisions in the County Code, were adopted by the Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking and may not be amended or repealed except by a vote of the people.**

B. Coastal Land Use Plan (which is part of the Local Coastal Program) Section 3.6.4 “Land Use Plan Proposals,” regarding “Oil and Gas Wells,” is hereby amended to add the following new Policy number 6-5D. Amendments to the Local Coastal Program require certification by the Coastal Commission before they may take effect.

**Policy 6-5D. Land Uses Supporting High-Intensity Petroleum Operations Are Prohibited**

1. **The development, construction, installation, or use of any facility, appurtenance, or above-ground equipment, whether temporary or permanent, mobile or fixed, accessory or principal, in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operation(s) is prohibited on all lands within the County’s unincorporated area.**

This Policy applies to land uses in support of all onshore exploration and onshore production in the County's unincorporated area, including but not limited to onshore exploration and onshore production of offshore oil and gas reservoirs. This Policy does not apply to onshore facilities that support offshore exploration or production from offshore wells.

2. Definitions.

“High-Intensity Petroleum Operations” mean (1) Well Stimulation Treatments and/or (2) Secondary and Enhanced Recovery Operations.

“Well Stimulation Treatment” means any treatment of a well designed to enhance oil and gas production or recovery by increasing the permeability of the formation. Well Stimulation Treatments include, but are not limited to, Hydraulic Fracturing Treatments and Acid Well Stimulation Treatments.

“Hydraulic Fracturing Treatment” means a Well Stimulation Treatment that, in whole or in part, includes the pressurized injection of hydraulic fracturing fluid or fluids into an underground geologic formation in order to fracture or with the intent to fracture the formation, thereby causing or enhancing the production of oil or gas from a well.

“Acid Well Stimulation Treatment” means a Well Stimulation Treatment that uses, in whole or in part, the application of one or more acids to the well or underground geologic formation. The Acid Well Stimulation Treatment may be at any applied pressure and may be used in combination with Hydraulic Fracturing Treatments or other Well Stimulation Treatments. Acid Well Stimulation Treatments include acid matrix stimulation treatments and acid fracturing treatments. Acid matrix stimulation treatments are acid treatments conducted at pressures lower than the applied pressure necessary to fracture the underground geologic formation.

“Secondary and Enhanced Recovery Operation” means any operation where the flow of hydrocarbons into a well are aided or induced with the use of injected substances including but are not limited to the introduction or injection of water and natural gas, steam, air, CO<sub>2</sub>, nitrogen, chemical substances and any other substance or combination thereof. Examples include waterflood injection, steamflood injection, and cyclic steam injection.

“Effective Date” means the date that the Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking became effective pursuant to State law.

3. This Policy 6-5D, along with other implementing provisions in the County Code, were adopted by the Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking and may not be amended or repealed except by a vote of the people.

**SECTION 3: COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CONFORMING AMENDMENTS**

In light of the Comprehensive Plan amendments set forth above in Section 2 of this Initiative, the Comprehensive Plan is hereby further amended as set forth below in order to promote internal consistency among the various sections of the Comprehensive Plan. Text to be inserted in the Comprehensive Plan is indicated in **bold** type. Text to be deleted from the Comprehensive Plan is indicated in ~~strike through~~ type. Text in standard type currently appears in the Comprehensive Plan and is not changed or readopted by this Initiative. The page numbers referenced in these amendments are the page numbers shown on the individual Comprehensive Plan elements posted on the County’s webpage. To prevent confusion, text that already appears in bold type in the Comprehensive Plan has been unbolded in this Initiative, and footnotes in the Comprehensive Plan that are not amended by this Initiative have not been included in the text shown in the Initiative. The language in the following amendments may be further amended without a vote of the people in the course of future updates and revisions to the Comprehensive Plan, provided that any such amendments do not conflict with any provisions of Section 2 of this Initiative.

A. To the Land Use Element make the following changes:

- (i) To “Agriculture,” on page 135, add the following **bold** text:

**AGRICULTURE**

The purpose of an agricultural designation is to preserve agricultural land for the cultivation of crops and the raising of animals. For the purposes of this Element, agriculture shall be defined as the production of food and fiber, the



growing of plants, the raising and keeping of animals, aquaculture, the preparation for marketing of products in their natural form when grown on the premises, and the sale of products which are accessory and customarily incidental to the marketing of products in their natural form which have been grown on the premises. Lands eligible for this designation include, but are not limited to, lands with prime soils, prime agricultural land, grazing land, land in existing agricultural use, land with agricultural potential, and lands under Williamson Act contracts.

Plant crops include food and fiber crops, orchards and vineyards, field crops, and crops grown in nurseries, and greenhouses. Animal raising includes raising and keeping of horses, grazing, and stock raising activities. In addition to such uses, agricultural lands may be utilized for a limited number of other uses, including related or incidental residential uses; and the preparation for marketing of products as allowed under the appropriate zoning districts. Public works, public service, public utility and oil drilling uses which are found to be compatible with agriculture may also be permitted, **provided, however, that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited in this and all other designations in accordance with Policy 14.**

- (ii) To “Coastal-Related Industry,” on page 141, add the following **bold** text:

Coastal-Related Industry

The intent of this designation is to recognize that, although certain industrial uses are directly dependent on coastal-dependent development or uses, they themselves do not strictly qualify as coastal-dependent uses. Examples include those industrial and energy facilities which support coastal-dependent uses such as offshore oil platforms, but do not require a site on or adjacent to the sea to be able to function at all. Determination of what types of uses qualify as coastal-related industry rather than coastal dependent industry must be made case-by-case since several project specific or geographic-specific variables may influence such determination, **provided, however, that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited in this and all other designations in accordance with Policy 14.**

- (iii) To “General Industry,” on page 141, add the following **bold** text:

General Industry

All industrial uses, **provided, however, that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited in this and all other designations in accordance with Policy 14.**

- (iv) To “Mineral Resource Area,” on page 144, add the following **bold** text:

Mineral Resource Area - An area of known deposit of metallic and non-metallic resources and mineral fuel. Extraction is permitted in these areas with the required permits and environmental safeguards, **provided, however, that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited in this and all other designations in accordance with Policy 14.**

- (v) To “Petroleum Resource Industry,” on page 145, add the following **bold** text:

Petroleum Resource Industry - An area for the processing with or without extraction of petroleum products, **provided, however, that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited in this and all other designations in accordance with Policy 14.**

- (vi) To “Urban Area,” on page 145, add the following **bold** text:

Urban Area - An area shown on the land use map within which is permitted the development of residential, commercial, and industrial activity, and their related uses, buildings and structures, including schools, parks, utilities, etc. Mineral extraction (including oil) and related uses are permitted in urban areas outside the coastal zone, **provided, however, that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited in these areas and all other designations in accordance with Policy 14.** Open spaces and recreational activities and related uses are permitted and encouraged throughout the Urban area. Agriculture is permitted and encouraged in the Urban area when it is surrounded by urban uses. When adjacent to a Rural area, agriculture shall be in the Rural area.

- (vii) To “Inner-Rural Area,” on page 146, add the following **bold** text:

Inner-Rural Area - An area shown on the land use map within which development is limited to rural uses such as agriculture and its accessory uses, mineral extraction (including oil) and its accessory uses, recreation (public or private), ranchette development, agricultural parcels, and uses of a public or quasi-public nature, **provided, however, that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited in this area and all other designations in accordance with Policy 14.** These areas shall be adjacent to designated Urban Areas. The minimum permitted lot size shall be five acres, with the sole exception of any parcel(s) to be owned and used solely by a public agency, consistent with the “Public Facilities” Policies of this Element. Residential development denser than one unit per five acres, commercial, industrial, and other intensive urban uses shall be reserved for Urban Areas and excluded from areas designated Inner-Rural. Agricultural and open space preserves and related uses are to be encouraged. Recreational activities in these areas should be compatible with ranchette and agricultural uses. Existing smaller lot neighborhood developments are permitted within the Inner-Rural area only in designated locations.

- (viii) To “Rural Area,” on page 146, add the following **bold** text:

Rural Area: An area shown on the land use map within which development is limited to agriculture and related uses, mineral (including oil) extraction and related uses and activities, recreation (public or private), low density residential and related uses and uses of a public or quasi-public nature, **provided, however, that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited in this area and all other designations in accordance with Policy 14.** The minimum lot size permitted within this area is 40 acres, with the sole exception of any parcel(s) to be owned and used solely by a public agency, consistent with the “Public Facilities” Policies of this Element. Existing smaller lot neighborhood developments are permitted within the Rural Area only in designated locations.

- (ix) To “North County Consolidation Planning Area (NCCPA),” on page 149, add the following **bold** text:

NORTH COUNTY CONSOLIDATION PLANNING AREA (NCCPA) – A planning area for oil and gas development **(other than land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations prohibited under Policy 14)** in the western portion of Santa Barbara County, defined by the following boundaries: the Santa Barbara County – San Luis Obispo County boundary to the north, the three-mile offshore limit line to the west, the Santa Ynez Mountain ridge line to the south, and to the east, U.S. 101 north to CA 154, east along CA 154 to CA 176, north along CA 176 until it turns in a general northwesterly direction, east to the Los Padres National Forest boundary just south of Lookout Mountain, north along the National forest boundary to the County Line. Maps of this oil and gas consolidation planning area are provided in the siting study incorporated into this element under Land Use Development Policy #11.

**B.** To the Coastal Land Use Plan (which is part of the Local Coastal Program), make the following changes:

- (i) To section 3.6.3 “Planning Areas and Applicable County Regulations,” on pages 60-61, add the following **bold** text:

**3.6.3 PLANNING AREAS AND APPLICABLE COUNTY REGULATIONS**

Oil and gas is produced from onshore fields, State Tidelands fields, and the Federal Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). The State Tidelands encompass submerged lands that extend 3 nautical miles seaward of the mean high tide. The OCS extends seaward of the 3-mile line.

Historically, oil and gas development within the Coastal Zone was extensive.

The County established three oil and gas planning regions as follows:

- a. The Carpinteria Valley Consolidation Planning Area (CVCPA): an oil and gas planning region that is bounded by the Santa Barbara County - Ventura County boundary to the east, the three-mile offshore limit line to the south, the City of Santa Barbara eastern boundary to the west, and to the north ridge of the Santa Ynez Mountains.

b. The South Coast Consolidation Planning Area (SCCPA): an oil and gas planning region that is bounded by the City of Santa Barbara to the east, the three-mile offshore limit line to the south, Point Arguello to the west, and the ridge of the Santa Ynez Mountains to the north.

c. The North County Consolidation Planning Area (NCCPA): an oil and gas planning area that is bounded by the Santa Barbara County-San Luis Obispo County boundary to the north, the three-mile offshore limit line to the west, the ridge of the Santa Ynez Mountains to the south, and to the east U.S. 101 north to CA 154; east to CA 176; north until it turns in a northwesterly direction, east to the Los Padres National Forest boundary just south of Lookout Mountain, and National Forest boundary north to the County line.

On March 26, 1996 the voters approved an initiative, Measure A96, that makes legislative approvals for directional drilling projects (as well as other onshore facilities that support offshore oil and gas development) subject to voter approval unless they are located within the Gaviota Consolidated Oil and Gas Planning Area (defined by the initiative as APNs 81-130-07 and 83-220-19 in their entirety as of June 13, 1995). A portion of these two sites is partially designated for industrial uses to accommodate facilities for processing oil and gas production from offshore reservoirs (M-CD and M-CR zone designations). Based on current projections of future oil and gas production, there is no need to expand the M-CD and M-CR designated portions of these two planning areas to accommodate additional processing facilities. In response to the Molino Project proposal and Measure A96, the County determined that onshore exploration and production of offshore oil and gas reserves is allowed from the Consolidated Planning Areas. Moreover, any new exploration and production operations within the two Consolidated Planning Areas will likely be safer if these exploration and production operations are separated from consolidated processing activities. Consequently, the County has designated M-CD and M-CR zones within the Consolidated Planning Areas for processing, and the AG-II and M-CR zones within the Consolidated Planning Areas for exploration and production of offshore reserves, in order to separate these activities within the Consolidated Planning Areas to accommodate safety concerns. Although production and processing may occur within the M-CR zone designation, specific production projects can be separated from processing facilities based on a case-by-case analysis of safety impacts.

**As provided in the Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking, the People of Santa Barbara County prohibited land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations in all designations of the County; this prohibition applies to onshore exploration and/or production of offshore oil and gas reservoirs.**

- (ii) To section 3.6.4 "Where," on page 62, add the following **bold** text:

Where

Oil and gas wells dedicated solely to exploration or production of onshore oil and gas fields are permitted in Coastal Dependent Industry and Agriculture II designations and are conditionally permitted uses in Mountainous Areas, Open Lands, Rural Residential, and all other Industrial classifications (refer to Table 3-1), **provided, however, that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited in these and all other designations in accordance with Policy 6-5D.** Oil and gas wells dedicated to exploration or production of offshore oil and gas fields are permitted in Coastal Related Industry and Agricultural II designations only within the Las Flores Canyon Consolidated Oil and Gas Processing Site as specified in policies 6-5B and 6-5C, **provided, however, that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited in these and all other designations in accordance with Policy 6-5D.** By retaining the AG-II designation within the Consolidated Oil and Gas Processing Site, the County limits the use of industrially zone (MC-R and MC-D) areas within the Consolidated Oil and Gas Processing Site available for processing facilities; and also, by allowing **certain** exploration and production in AG districts, but not processing, the County provides for the separation of processing and production to accommodate safety concerns.

- (iii) To Section 3.6.4 "Policy 6-5C," on page 64, add the following **bold** text:

Policy 6-5C: Exploration or production of offshore oil and gas reservoirs (including reservoirs which traverse the mean high tide line) from onshore sites shall be restricted to locations within the Las Flores Canyon Consolidated Oil and Gas Planning Site which comprises the parcels identified in Policy 6-5B.2 above. Such exploration and

production is compatible with AG-II and MC-R designated land uses within this Consolidated Oil and Gas Processing Site. **The Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking applies to such exploration and/or production, however, such that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited pursuant to the Initiative.**

- (iv) To Appendix B, "Agriculture," on page 221, add the following **bold** text:

#### AGRICULTURE

The purpose of an agriculture designation is to identify and preserve agricultural land for the cultivation of plant crops and the raising of animals. Lands eligible for this designation include, but are not limited to, lands with prime soils, prime agricultural land (see Appendix A), land in existing agricultural use, land with agricultural potential, and lands under Williamson Act contracts. Plant crops include food and fiber crops, orchards, field crops, nurseries, and greenhouses. Animal raising includes grazing and stock raising activities. In addition to such uses, agricultural lands may be utilized for a limited number of other uses, including related or incidental residential uses, buildings and structures related to the agricultural use of the site, and uses of a public works, public service, or public utility nature. In the coastal zone, oil drilling and related activities are permitted in AG II, **provided, however, that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited in this and all other designations in accordance with Policy 6-5D.**

- (v) To Appendix B, "Open Lands (100 or 320 Acres Minimum Parcel Size)," on page 222, add the following **bold** text:

#### OPEN LANDS (100 OR 320 ACRES MINIMUM PARCEL SIZE)

These areas are lands which have outstanding resource values, are subject to environmental constraints on development, and have no agricultural potential. One principal residence and one guest house (no kitchen) per specified minimum parcel size are permitted in this category provided that the dwelling is sited to minimize impacts on sensitive areas. Resource dependent uses such as sand-mining and oil well drilling may be allowed subject to a conditional use permit, **provided, however, that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited in this and all other designations in accordance with Policy 6-5D.**

- (vi) To Appendix B "Coastal-Dependent Industry," on page 225, add the following **bold** text:

Coastal-Dependent Industry - the intent of this land use designation is to recognize that certain industrial uses are coastal-dependent industrial uses. Coastal-Dependent Industrial Uses are those industrial uses which require a site on, or adjacent to, the sea to be able to function at all. Determination of what types of uses qualify as coastal-dependent industry shall be made on a case by case basis because the project-specific variables so directly influence such determination. Examples of coastal-dependent industrial uses, as identified in Section 30001.2 of the Coastal Act, include offshore petroleum and gas development, commercial fishing facilities and ports (i.e., those industrial components of commercial fishing facilities and port/harbor areas). Additional examples of industrial uses which could be determined to be coastal-dependent based on the project-specific variables include: oil and gas processing facilities, marine terminals, industrial piers and staging areas, port and harbor areas, fishing facilities, ocean-oriented aquaculture including fish hatcheries, and areas for deploying oil spill cleanup equipment. Uses that are not strictly coastal-dependent, but either need access to the ocean under special conditions (for example, thermal power plants sited to take advantage of ocean cooling water) or are directly dependent on a coastal-dependent use (such as processing facilities which do not require a site on or adjacent to the sea to be able to function at all) are classified as Coastal-Related Industry (see definition below). Policies governing these uses are specified in section 3.6. **As provided in the Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking, the People of Santa Barbara County prohibited land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations in all designations of the County; this prohibition applies to land uses in this and all other designations.**

- (vii) To Appendix B "Coastal-Related Industry," on page 225, add the following **bold** text:

Coastal-Related Industry - the intent of this designation is to recognize that certain industrial uses are coastal-related industrial uses. Coastal Related Industrial Uses are those industrial uses which are directly dependent on

coastal-dependent development or uses. Determination of what types of uses qualify as coastal-related industry rather than coastal-dependent industry shall be made on a case-by-case basis since the project-specific variables so directly influence such determination. Examples of coastal-related industry include those industrial and energy facilities which directly support coastal dependent uses as offshore oil platforms, but may not require a site on or adjacent to the sea to function at all. Policies governing these uses are specified in Section 3.6. **As provided in the Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking, the People of Santa Barbara County prohibited land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations in all designations of the County; this prohibition applies to land uses in this and all other designations.**

C. To the Agricultural Element make the following changes:

(i) To “Agricultural Land Use Definitions,” on page 10, add the following **bold** text:

#### AGRICULTURAL LAND USE DEFINITIONS

The purpose of an agricultural designation is to preserve agricultural land for the cultivation of crops and the raising of animals.

For the purposes of this Element, agriculture shall be defined as the production of food and fiber, the growing of plants, the raising and keeping of animals, aquaculture, and the preparation for marketing of products in their natural form when grown on the premises, and the sale of products which are accessory and customarily incidental to the marketing of products in their natural form grown on the premises. Lands eligible for this designation include, but are not limited to, lands with prime soils, prime agricultural land, grazing land, land in existing agricultural use, land with agricultural potential, and lands under Williamson Act contracts.

Plant crops include food and fiber crops, orchards and vineyards, field crops, and crops grown in nurseries, and greenhouses. Animal raising includes raising and keeping of horses, grazing, and stock raising activities. In addition to such uses, agricultural lands may be utilized for a limited number of other uses, including appropriate related or incidental residential uses; and the preparation for marketing of products as allowed under the appropriate zoning districts. Public works, public service, public utility and oil drilling uses which are found to be compatible with agriculture may also be permitted, **provided, however, that land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations are prohibited in this and all other designations in accordance with Policy 14.**

The following designations provide a description of agricultural lands that identify the more essential and productive agricultural areas as well as the average, and marginally productive lands. These land use designations have the following priority ranking for the identification of agricultural value:

1. AC Agriculture Commercial
2. A-II Agriculture - II
3. A-I Agriculture – I

D. To the Conservation Element make the following changes:

(i) To “Environmental Impacts,” on pages 165-167, add the following **bold** text:

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Generally, knowledge about potential adverse environmental impacts resulting from mineral resource extraction in the County is quite limited. Only a few activities have been studied in detail, and even for these the record still is spotty. As a result, it has not been possible to assess systematically the environmental impacts of each mineral extraction activity in the County. Before suggesting a procedure that might increase the flow of knowledge and improve the state of information on this subject, it may be helpful to review some of the problems that presently exist and to indicate some of the actions being taken to mitigate the adverse impacts.

The repercussions of an oil spill or blow-out at an onshore drilling site have been well documented in the popular press as well as in scientific journals. Under the direction of the California Oil and Gas Division, oil spill contingency plans for District 3, which includes Santa Barbara County, have been prepared. These plans are designed primarily to minimize adverse environmental impacts, particularly on natural drainage systems. State requirements also have been promulgated to curtail wastewater discharges into the ocean and to regulate Class I dump sites for disposal of oil field wastes. But the oil industry still needs to refine its fail-safe programs so that its imperfect record can be improved.

The major problems associated with mercury mining stems from the proximity of the Cachuma District Quicksilver Mines to Lake Cachuma. Because leaching from an open pit operation could reach the lake, the potential adverse impact on water quality must be scrutinized carefully. An environmental impact report being prepared in conjunction with a proposal to reopen these mines will examine the ability of the proposed new leaching method to meet federal standards and to safeguard water quality.

Mining diatomaceous earth presents similar problems that have not yet been fully resolved. Airblown particulate matter has a serious impact on air quality. In northern Santa Barbara County in 1970, over nine tons of particulate matter were emitted by mineral operations - a figure representing close to 70 per cent of the total amount of particulate matter emitted daily in this area. County Air Pollution Control District regulations have been relatively effective in reducing these emissions. To further reduce the level of emissions, the federal Environmental Protection Agency recently ordered that additional dust collectors be installed at the Lompoc mines. Buffer zones surrounding the diatomite mines, as well as around other mineral extraction activities, may be the only viable way to reduce their impact on particularly sensitive members of the population, including people with respiratory problems, young children, and the elderly.

Adverse environmental impacts from, rock, sand, and gravel operations are manifold. For example, the activities can undermine adjacent development, reduce detrital material flowing to the ocean, thereby aggravating coastal erosion problems, and pollute groundwater basins if the pits are backfilled without proper precautions. According to one study, sand and gravel mining in the Santa Ynez River and the Santa Maria River during the period from 1945-55 removed one quarter to two-thirds, respectively, of these rivers' annual estimated sediment yield. Continued production at this rate could seriously impair beach formation along the northern section of the Santa Barbara Coast (Bowen and Inman, 1966, as cited in the South Central Coast Regional Commission's Report on Geology, 1974). The extent and severity of these potential problems in the County has not been studied in a systematic fashion, so it is not possible to determine what action might be necessary to correct potential adverse impacts.

In order for the County to be able to minimize adverse direct or indirect environmental impacts, it should have discretionary review authority over all mineral extraction activities on an annual basis, particularly over the expansion of present activities. This review should be conducted as prescribed under the California Environmental Quality Act. It may be that certain small operations do not have significant adverse environmental impacts, in which case they should be allowed to continue as at present or to expand if desired. However, in those instances in which the impacts of mining would pose a serious threat to the natural or human environment, the County should be able to curtail operations or to require that remedial action be taken in a timely fashion. In reviewing mineral resource activities' potential impacts, cumulative impacts on the environment must be considered, as well as the impacts of individual operations. For example, all of the sand and gravel operations in a river basin have to be analyzed collectively as well as individually, and the cumulative impact on sediment yield for beach formation and replenishment assessed. Similarly, projected waste discharges into the air or water from a proposed activity must be considered in the light of background levels of pollutants already being emitted and projected to be emitted by existing activities (and other projected activities) before reaching a decision on the particular proposal.

**Pursuant to the Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking, the people of Santa Barbara County have found that High-Intensity Petroleum Operations create a serious and unacceptable threat to the County's air and water quality, water supplies, agricultural resources, scenic vistas, and environmental quality. Accordingly, the Initiative prohibits land uses in support of such High-Intensity Petroleum Operations in all designations in the County's unincorporated area as provided in Land Use Development Policy 14.**

- (ii) To “Conclusions and Recommendations,” on page 169, add the following **bold** text:

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mineral resource extraction in the County makes a relatively important contribution to the local, state, and national economies, and, as such, should be encouraged, **provided that it is consistent with Land Use Development Policy 14**. At the same time, every effort should be made to minimize direct and indirect adverse environmental impacts, and to achieve and maintain federal and State standards of emissions controls and environmental quality. Much already has been done by the County to achieve these goals, the oil drilling ordinances and the air and water pollution control regulations being prime examples. However, the County and the cities should continue to push for necessary environmental safeguards, as well as to encourage exploration for new resource sites **provided that such exploration is consistent with Land Use Development Policy 14**. To meet these general objectives, the County and the cities should adopt the following policies on mineral resource extraction:

- In addition to the relevant policies within this Element, all proposed surface mining operations shall be required to be consistent with the policies contained in the other elements of the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive General Plan, all relevant sections of the Santa Barbara County Code, and all relevant sections of State law.
- Under provisions of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975, the County must adopt ordinances to establish procedures for the review of site reclamation plans and issuance of permits to conduct surface mining operations. Within one year after State geologists map areas of mineral deposits, the County must establish resource management policies for incorporation into the Comprehensive Plan. The Board of Supervisors on October 23, 1978, adopted Ordinance No. 3065 (Case No. 77-0A-33), amending Santa Barbara County Zoning Ordinance No. 661 relative to surface mining operations and reclamation plan requirements. The State has not yet mapped County mineral resources.
- The County, in cooperation with responsible federal and State agencies, should undertake a study to evaluate its mineral resources, particularly rock, sand, and gravel, to determine how to protect and exploit them to meet future needs without adverse environmental impacts. The Comprehensive Plan then should be examined in light of the new information gleaned from this analysis, and revisions of the plan made as necessary to achieve maximum compatibility of mineral resource extraction programs with other planned land uses. The results of studies of offshore oil drilling also should be considered in this analysis.

- (iii) To “Extraction,” on page 240, add the following **bold** text:

#### EXTRACTION

Most of the oil in Santa Barbara County is both “heavy” and “sour,” meaning it is low gravity and high in sulfur content. Because of its low gravity, continued production of most of Santa Barbara County oil requires the use of enhanced recovery techniques, typically steam injection (the heat from the steam being necessary to increase the flow of the oil). This operation frequently requires a considerable consumption of fuel. In some cases as much as one barrel of oil is consumed for every two barrels produced under steam injection. The use of steam injection methods can also result in a significant increase in emissions from oil field operations. **Due to this and other serious and unacceptable impacts, the people of Santa Barbara County adopted the Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking, which prohibits land uses in support of steam injection and other High-Intensity Petroleum Operations in all designations in the County’s unincorporated area, as provided in Land Use Development Policy 14.**

An additional problem faced by oil producers in recent years has been a dramatic rise in the cost of electricity, necessary to operate oil well pumps. Although information on Santa Barbara oil production electrical costs is not available, it has been estimated that electrical costs in the Long Beach area have escalated 300 percent in recent years, the single most important increase in operation costs.

- (iv) To "Marketing," on pages 240-241, add the following **bold** text and remove the following ~~strikethrough~~ text:

## MARKETING

The "heavy" and "sour" characteristics of Santa Barbara and California crude have produced additional problems at the consumer stage. The ability to market heavier fuel oils, the cheapest and most logical product for California crude, has been made difficult not only because of the new surge of supplies mentioned previously, but because of existing environmental restrictions on the consumption of these fuels. The electric utility companies are a large consumer of fuel oils, but growing air quality concerns have led to restrictions on the percentage of sulfur content permitted in the fuel consumed. The result has been an increasing dependence of West Coast refiners and utility companies on low-sulfur oil sources, notably Indonesia.

Because of problems associated with extraction, processing, and consumption of California oil, production of Santa Barbara County oil has not responded to the opportunities arising from the worldwide increase in the price of petroleum. By 1977-78, the problem became one of not only continued decline in production, but the threat of production being "shut-in." Some 200-300 wells were reported shut-in in California. Only a few of these occurred in Santa Barbara County, but a number of other operators felt compelled to restrict production.

Belated action on the part of the federal government finally came in 1978. Since the prospect of losing California oil production contradicted the stated federal objective of increasing domestic production, the Department of Energy has taken several steps to remove a number of the obstacles mentioned above. The entitlement program was restructured to permit greater incentives to refiners to accept the heavier California crude, and exemptions have been granted to permit the "export" of California crude to refineries elsewhere in the U.S. which have a need for this crude. Several measures of the pending National Energy Plan are likely to continue or extend the incentives necessary to encourage California oil production.

With the removal of many of the constraints, oil production in the County can be expected to reverse its decline and could conceivably lead to both an expansion of production in existing fields and an interest in new development. Opportunities for expansion could exist in both the North County inland areas as well as along the Coast.

It is at this point that the County will play an important role in the future of mineral resources in the area. Expansion of production is ~~almost certain to be~~ **has been** accompanied by the use of enhanced recovery techniques, particularly steam injection, ~~if steam injection is based on current technology, such production will have~~ **which has** significant air quality implications. In general terms, the two ~~stated~~ **original** objectives of the Conservation Element (p. 181) - to encourage oil and gas development yet protect the environment - ~~will~~ **have** come into conflict. **Pursuant to the Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking, the people of Santa Barbara County decided to resolve that conflict in favor of environmental protection and the protection of human health and safety. Accordingly the Initiative prohibits the use of any land within the County's unincorporated area in support of steam injection and other High-Intensity Petroleum Operations, as provided in Land Use Development Policy 14.**

At a minimum, effective planning at the County level should include a coordination of oil developments in the inland areas, the coastal areas, and offshore. Since the County will be facing the prospects of new oil development in all these areas simultaneously, and since developments in one area could impact those in other areas, coordination will be essential. This is particularly true in terms of proposals for new oil-related facilities. Since much of the new activity onshore and offshore will be located in the North County, the County may be presented with new opportunities, perhaps in the form of consolidation of facilities, and new problems, most likely in the form of environmental quality.

## SECTION 4: SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CODE AMENDMENTS

This Initiative hereby amends the Code of Santa Barbara County, California, also referred to as the Santa Barbara County Code (herein "County Code"). Text to be inserted in the County Code is indicated in **bold** type. The language adopted in the following amendments may be repealed or amended only by a vote of the people.



- A. To Chapter 35.42 of the Santa Barbara County Land Use and Development Code, add the following section 35.42.175.

**35.42.175. High-Intensity Petroleum Operations.**

**High-Intensity Petroleum Operations Prohibited.** Notwithstanding anything in this County Land Use and Development Code or any other County ordinance or resolution to the contrary, the development, construction, installation, or use of any facility, appurtenance, or above-ground equipment, whether temporary or permanent, mobile or fixed, accessory or principal, in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operation(s), as defined in the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Development Policy 14, is prohibited and is not allowed in any zoning district (including special purpose zones and overlay zones), specific plan areas, or planned development areas, and shall not be approved through a Use Determination (Section 35.82.190) or any other action or inaction by the County.

This Section applies to land uses in support of all onshore exploration and onshore production in the County's unincorporated area, including but not limited to onshore exploration and onshore production of offshore oil and gas reservoirs. This Section does not apply to onshore facilities that support offshore exploration or production from offshore wells.

- B. To Chapter 35.50 of the Santa Barbara County Land Use and Development Code, add the following section 35.50.030:

**35.50.030. Compliance with the Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking.**

The Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking (“Initiative”), adopted by County voters, prohibits land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations, as provided in Section 34.42.175 of this Land Use and Development Code and in Comprehensive Plan Land Use Development Policy 14. Nothing in this Article 35.5 shall be construed as authorizing or allowing land uses prohibited by the Initiative. All actions taken under this Article shall be consistent and in compliance with the provisions of the Initiative. No use permit, development plan, exploration plan, production plan, specific plan, coastal development permit, or other discretionary entitlement shall be granted, modified, extended, or enforced, through action or inaction, that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Initiative.

- C. To Chapter 25, “Petroleum Code,” add the following Section 25-44:

**Sec. 25-44. Compliance with the Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking Initiative.**

The Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking (“Initiative”), adopted by County voters, builds upon the provisions of this Chapter 25 by providing whether and where land uses in support of certain Petroleum Operations may occur within the County’s unincorporated areas. Nothing in this Chapter 25 shall be construed as authorizing or allowing land uses prohibited by the Initiative. All actions taken under this Chapter 25 shall be consistent and in compliance with the provisions of the Initiative. No well permit, drilling permit, or other discretionary entitlement shall be granted, modified, extended, or enforced, through action or inaction, that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Initiative.

- D. To Chapter 35, “Zoning,” Article II, “Coastal Zoning Ordinance of Santa Barbara County” (which is part of the Local Coastal Program) add the following Section 35-144M.

**Section 35-144M. High-Intensity Petroleum Operations Prohibited.** The development, construction, installation, or use of any facility, appurtenance, or above-ground equipment, whether temporary or permanent, mobile or fixed, accessory or principal, in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operation(s), as defined in Comprehensive Plan Land Use Development Policy 14, is prohibited and is not allowed in any zoning district (including special purpose zones and overlay zones), specific plan areas, or planned development areas within the County’s unincorporated area, and shall not be considered a similar use under Division 4, Zone Districts (Section 35-68 through 35-93A) or be approved through any other action or inaction by the County.

This Section 35-144M applies to land uses in support of all onshore exploration and onshore production in the County's unincorporated area, including but not limited to onshore exploration and onshore production of offshore

oil and gas reservoirs. This Section does not apply to onshore facilities that support offshore exploration or production from offshore wells.

- E. To Chapter 35, "Zoning," Article II, "Coastal Zoning Ordinance of Santa Barbara County" (which is part of the Local Coastal Program) add the following section 35.150.2.

**Section 35.150.2. Compliance with the Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking.**

**The Healthy Air and Water Initiative to Ban Fracking ("Initiative"), adopted by County voters, prohibits land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations, as provided in Section 35-144M of this Coastal Zoning Ordinance and Policy 6-5D of the Coastal Land Use Plan. Nothing in this Division 9 shall be construed as authorizing or allowing land uses prohibited by the Initiative. All actions taken under this Division shall be consistent and in compliance with the provisions of the Initiative. No use permit, development plan, exploration plan, production plan, specific plan, coastal development permit, or other discretionary entitlement shall be granted, modified, extended, or enforced, through action or inaction, that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Initiative.**

**SECTION 5: EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN PROJECTS**

- A. The provisions of this Initiative shall not be applicable to the extent, but only to the extent, that they would violate the constitution or laws of the United States or of the State of California.
- B. In the event a property owner contends that application of this Initiative effects an unconstitutional taking of property, the property owner may request, and the Board of Supervisors may grant, an exception to application of any provision of this Initiative if the Board of Supervisors finds, based on substantial evidence, that both (1) the application of any aspect of this Initiative would constitute an unconstitutional taking of property, and (2) the exception will allow additional or continued land uses only to the minimum extent necessary to avoid such a taking.
- C. The provisions of this Initiative shall not be applicable to any person or entity that has obtained, as of the Effective Date of this Initiative, a vested right, pursuant to State law, to conduct a High-Intensity Petroleum Operation.

**SECTION 6: IMPLEMENTATION**

- A. **Effective Date:** Upon the effective date of this Initiative, (1) the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 of the Initiative are hereby inserted into the County of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan, as an amendment thereof; except that if the four amendments of the mandatory elements of the Comprehensive Plan permitted by State law for any given calendar year have already been utilized in the year in which the Initiative becomes effective, this Comprehensive Plan amendment shall be the first amendment inserted into the County of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan on January 1 of the next year; and (2) the provisions of Section 4 of the Initiative are hereby inserted into the Santa Barbara County Code as an amendment thereof. Upon the effective date of this Initiative, any provisions of the County Code or of any other County of Santa Barbara ordinance or resolution that are inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan amendments and County Code amendments adopted by this Initiative shall not be enforced in a manner inconsistent with this Initiative.
- B. **Interim Amendments:** The date that the notice of intention to circulate this Initiative was submitted to the elections official of the County of Santa Barbara is referenced herein as the "submittal date." The County of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan in effect on the submittal date as amended by this Initiative comprises an integrated, internally consistent, and compatible statement of policies for the County of Santa Barbara. In order to ensure that nothing in this Initiative measure would prevent the Comprehensive Plan from being an integrated, internally consistent, and compatible statement of the policies of the County, as required by State law, and to ensure that the actions of the voters in enacting this Initiative are given effect, any amendment or update to the Comprehensive Plan that is adopted between the submittal date and the date that the Comprehensive Plan is amended by this Initiative measure shall, to the extent that such interim-enacted provision is inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan provisions adopted by this Initiative, be amended as soon as possible to ensure consistency between the provisions adopted by this Initiative and other provisions of the Comprehensive Plan. Likewise, any amendment to the County Code that is adopted between the submittal date and the date that the County Code is amended by this Initiative shall, to the extent that such interim-enacted provision is inconsistent with the

County Code provisions adopted by this Initiative, be amended as soon as possible to ensure consistency between the provisions adopted by this Initiative and other provisions of the County Code.

- C. Other County Ordinances and Policies:** The County of Santa Barbara is hereby authorized and directed to amend the County of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan, all specific or community plans, the County Code, including the County Land Use and Development Code, the Coastal Zoning Ordinance, and the Petroleum Code, and other ordinances and polices affected by this Initiative as soon as possible as necessary to ensure consistency between the provisions adopted in this Initiative and other sections of the Comprehensive Plan; specific or community plans; the County Code, including the County Land Use and Development Code, the Coastal Zoning Ordinance, and the Petroleum Code; and other County ordinances and polices.
- D. Reorganization:** The Comprehensive Plan and County Code may be reorganized or readopted in different format, and individual provisions may be renumbered or reordered, in the course of ongoing updates of the Comprehensive Plan and County Code, provided that the provisions of Section 2 this Initiative shall remain in the Comprehensive Plan, and the provisions of Section 4 of this Initiative shall remain in the County Code, unless earlier repealed or amended by vote of the people of the County.
- E. Implementing Ordinances:** The Board of Supervisors is authorized, after a duly noticed public hearing, to adopt implementing ordinances, guidelines, rules, and/or regulations, as necessary, to further the purposes of this Initiative.
- F. Enforcement and Defense of Initiative:** The Board of Supervisors shall take all steps reasonably necessary to enforce this Initiative and to defend it against any challenge to its validity.
- G. Project Approvals:** Upon the effective date of this Initiative, the County and its departments, boards, commissions, officers, and employees shall not grant, or by inaction allow to be approved by operation of law, any comprehensive plan amendment, rezoning, specific plan, subdivision map, use permit, development plan, exploration plan, production plan, coastal development permit, building permit, development agreement, or any other discretionary entitlement which is inconsistent with this Initiative.
- H. Coastal Commission Certification:** Following the effective date of this Initiative, the County of Santa Barbara is hereby authorized and directed to submit the Initiative's amendments to the Coastal Land Use Plan and the Coastal Zoning Ordinances, along with any necessary supporting documents, to the California Coastal Commission for certification as an amendment to the Santa Barbara County Local Coastal Program. If the three amendments to the Santa Barbara Local Coastal Program permitted by State law for any given calendar year have already been utilized in the year in which the Initiative becomes effective, this amendment to the Santa Barbara Local Coastal Program shall be the first amendment submitted to the California Coastal Commission for certification on January 1 of the next year. The voters further wish to submit the Initiative's amendment to the Local Coastal Program as an amendment that will take effect automatically upon the California Coastal Commission's approval.

## **SECTION 7: EFFECT OF COMPETING OR ALTERNATIVE MEASURE ON THE SAME BALLOT**

This Initiative adopts a comprehensive scheme for managing whether and where land uses in support of High-Intensity Petroleum Operations may occur within the County's unincorporated areas. By voting for this Initiative, the voters expressly declare their intent that any other measure which appears on the same ballot as this Initiative and addresses the location of land uses supporting petroleum operations, or conflicts with any provision of this Initiative, shall be deemed to conflict with the entire cohesive scheme adopted by this Initiative. Because of this conflict, if this Initiative and any such other Santa Barbara County measure receive a majority of votes by the voters voting thereon at the same election, then the measure receiving the most votes in favor shall prevail and no provision of the other measure shall take effect. For the purposes of this Section 7, any other measure that appears on the same ballot as this Initiative and purports to amend any provision of this Initiative shall be deemed to directly conflict with this entire Initiative.

## **SECTION 8: SEVERABILITY AND INTERPRETATION**

This Initiative shall be interpreted so as to be consistent with all applicable Federal, State, and County laws, rules, and regulations. If any section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, part, or portion of this Initiative is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining

portions of this Initiative. The voters hereby declare that this Initiative, and each section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, clause, phrase, part, or portion thereof would have been adopted or passed even if one or more sections, subsections, paragraphs, subparagraphs, sentences, clauses, phrases, parts, or portions are declared invalid or unconstitutional. If any provision of this Initiative is held invalid as applied to any person or circumstance, such invalidity shall not affect any application of this Initiative that can be given effect without the invalid application. This Initiative shall be broadly construed in order to achieve its purpose. Any singular term shall include the plural and any plural term shall include the singular. The title and captions of the various sections in this Initiative are for convenience and organization only, and are not intended to be referred to in construing the provisions of this Initiative.

**SECTION 9: AMENDMENT OR REPEAL**

Except as otherwise provided herein, this Initiative may be amended or repealed only by the voters of the County.

# GO GREEN and Save Taxpayer Dollars



## JOIN THE SAMPLE BALLOT DELIVERY OPTIONS PROGRAM

In an effort to save resources, both ecological and monetary, the Santa Barbara County Elections Division is offering the Sample Ballot Delivery Options Program which enables voters of this county to receive their Sample Ballot and Voter Information Pamphlet online rather than by mail.

The "Sample Ballot Delivery Options Program Opt Out" form is available on the County Elections Division Website at [www.sbcvote.com](http://www.sbcvote.com). This form is used to request that mail delivery of your Sample Ballot and Voter Information Pamphlet be stopped for future elections. Simply complete the form online and submit electronically to the County Elections Division. **Thirty days prior to an election**, your Sample Ballot and Voter Information Pamphlet will be available for you to read online at [www.sbcvote.com](http://www.sbcvote.com). A link will be posted in advance of each election.

If you are currently receiving your Sample Ballot and Voter Information Pamphlet by mail and you want to continue, you do not need to do anything. Your Sample Ballot and Voter Information Pamphlet will continue to be sent to you by mail.

If you are submitting the "Application to Vote by Mail" from the back cover of this pamphlet you can also join the new Sample Ballot Delivery Options Program by checking the box provided on the application.

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## FIND YOUR POLLING PLACE ON THE INTERNET

(AND OTHER ELECTION INFORMATION)

The County Elections Division website address is [www.sbcvote.com](http://www.sbcvote.com). If you have any of the following election related questions or wish to obtain additional election information, please visit our website.

- Registration information and Voter Registration lookup
- Link to the California Online Voter Registration Form
- Vote by Mail information and Vote by Mail Ballot status lookup
- Polling Place and Sample Ballot lookup
- List of polling place locations
- Precinct Maps
- Past Election Results



# SAVE TIME!



- Mark your choices on the Sample Ballot included in this pamphlet and take it to your polling place for reference.
- If the ballot you receive from the Election Officer does not match the Sample Ballot, return your ballot to the Election Officer.
- Your polling place location is shown on the back cover.
- Your polling place location will also be available on the County Elections Division website at [www.sbcvote.com](http://www.sbcvote.com).
- If possible, vote in the mid-morning or mid-afternoon hours. This will help shorten lines during the evening rush.
- If your name is not on the Roster when you go to your polling place, call the Elections Office at 1-800-SBC-VOTE or 1 (800) 722-8683. An Elections Representative will be available to assist you.
- Polls are open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

## **DIVISION 14. ELECTION DAY PROCEDURES**

### **CHAPTER 1. Privileges of Voters**

#### **14000.**

(a) If a voter does not have sufficient time outside of working hours to vote at a statewide election, the voter may, without loss of pay, take off enough working time that, when added to the voting time available outside of working hours, will enable the voter to vote.

(b) No more than two hours of the time taken off for voting shall be without loss of pay. The time off for voting shall be only at the beginning or end of the regular working shift, whichever allows the most free time for voting and the least time off from the regular working shift, unless otherwise mutually agreed.

(c) If the employee on the third working day prior to the day of election, knows or has reason to believe that time off will be necessary to be able to vote on election day, the employee shall give the employer at least two working days' notice that time off for voting is desired, in accordance with this section.

*(Enacted by Stats. 1994, Ch. 920, Sec. 2.)*

# **SANTA BARBARA COUNTY ELECTION OFFICES**

## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

1-800-SBC-VOTE or 1-800-722-8683

[www.sbcvote.com](http://www.sbcvote.com)

### **SANTA BARBARA AREA**

(All Election Services)  
4440-A Calle Real

### **LOMPOC AREA**

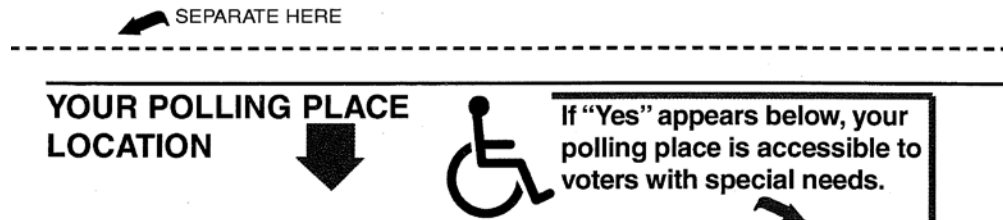
(Voter Registration & Return of Vote by Mail Ballots Only)  
401 E. Cypress Avenue  
Room 102

### **SANTA MARIA AREA**

(All Election Services)  
511 E. Lakeside Parkway  
Suite 115

# Important Information Regarding Your Voting Status

**PLEASE REFER TO THE BACK COVER OF THIS PAMPHLET.**



**Look under "YOUR POLLING PLACE LOCATION"**

**If a polling location is listed, you are a Polling Place Voter**

- Vote at the polling place listed on Election Day.

**If "YOU HAVE PERMANENT VOTE BY MAIL STATUS" is listed**

- You are automatically mailed a ballot for each election you are eligible to vote in.
- Your ballot will be mailed to you on October 6, 2014.
- **DO NOT** fill in and return the application on the back of this pamphlet.

**If "YOU ARE IN A MAIL BALLOT PRECINCT" is listed**

- You reside in a precinct that has a small number of registered voters and a polling place will not be established for your precinct.
- Your ballot will be mailed to you on October 6, 2014.
- **DO NOT** fill in and return the application on the back of this pamphlet.

For additional information on voting status,  
Call 1-800-SBC-VOTE (1-800-722-8683) or visit [www.SBCVOTE.com](http://www.SBCVOTE.com).



THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK, RECORDER, ASSESSOR, AND ELECTIONS  
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA  
JOSEPH E. HOLLAND



# 3 WAYS TO VOTE

**1. Vote at the Polls on Election Day!** Your assigned polling place is located on the back cover. Be aware that your polling place may have changed since the previous election(s). The polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on November 4, 2014. Please bring your Sample Ballot & Voter Information Pamphlet on Election Day.

SEPARATE HERE

**ELECTION TO BE HELD: CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION**

SEPARATE HERE

FROM

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

DID YOU SIGN AND PLACE YOUR RESIDENCE ADDRESS ON YOUR APPLICATION?



PLACE  
1ST CLASS  
POSTAGE  
STAMP  
HERE



JOSEPH E. HOLLAND  
COUNTY CLERK, RECORDER AND ASSESSOR  
REGISTRAR OF VOTERS  
PO BOX 61510  
SANTA BARBARA CA 93160-1510



**2. Vote Early!** Beginning October 6<sup>th</sup>, the Santa Barbara County Registrar of Voters' Office is open as a polling place for the November 4, 2014 Consolidated General Election. Vote By Mail ballots will be issued in the office and voters with special needs can vote using the AutoMARK voter assist terminal.

**Locations:** Main Office - 4440-A Calle Real, Santa Barbara  
Branch Office - 511 E. Lakeside Parkway, Suite 115, Santa Maria

**Voting Hours:**

Mon. - Fri.	October 6 - November 3	8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Saturdays	October 18, November 1	9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
Monday	October 20	8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday	November 4 (Election Day)	7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

**3. Vote By Mail!** On October 6<sup>th</sup>, the Registrar of Voters will begin mailing Vote by Mail ballots for this election. The application on the back of this pamphlet must be completed, signed only by the voter, sent by mail or fax to 1-805-681-4003, and must be received by the Registrar of Voters no later than October 28, 2014. Applications are also available at [www.sbcvot.com](http://www.sbcvot.com) and by phone to 1-800-SBC-VOTE (1-800-722-8683).

To automatically receive your Vote By Mail ballot before every election in which you are eligible to vote, check the box "Check here to vote by mail PERMANENTLY".

FROM:  
JOSEPH E. HOLLAND  
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY  
CLERK RECORDER ASSESSOR  
PO BOX 61510  
SANTA BARBARA CA 93160-1510



NONPROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
SANTA ANA, CA  
PERMIT NO. 124

**ELECTRONIC SERVICE REQUESTED**

SEPARATE HERE

SEPARATE HERE

**YOUR POLLING PLACE  
LOCATION**



If "Yes" appears below, your  
polling place is accessible to  
voters with special needs.

**YOUR ADDRESS**



**BALLOT  
TYPE**

[Large grey rectangular area for polling place location]

### APPLICATION TO VOTE BY MAIL

Do not complete if "Permanent Vote By Mail Status" or "Mailed Ballot Precinct" is shown above.

**BEFORE WE CAN SEND YOU A BALLOT,**  
you must furnish your residence information.

MY RESIDENCE ADDRESS IS \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE MAIL BALLOT TO THIS ADDRESS:**



STREET ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY OR TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Check here to vote by mail **PERMANENTLY**.

Check this box if you choose to **OPT OUT** of receiving a Sample  
Ballot Pamphlet by mail, and plan to view your sample ballot on-line  
at [www.sbcvote.com](http://www.sbcvote.com).

Check this box to receive election information in Spanish.  
Marque esta casilla para recibir información de la elección en español.

I hereby request a Vote By Mail ballot for the  
**CONSOLIDATED GENERAL ELECTION**  
**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2014**

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the information  
on this application is true and correct.

**SIGN**

**IMPORTANT:** Each applicant must sign own signature.

**IMPORTANT:** Previous signature if you have registered by a different name.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

If polling place not shown above go to [www.sbcvote.com](http://www.sbcvote.com) or call 1-800-SBC-VOTE (1-800-722-8683)

## Important Dates

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Oct. 6 – Nov. 4 | Voting in Registrar of Voters' Office.                                      |
| October 20      | Last day to register to vote or update your registration for this election. |
| October 28      | Last day to request a Vote by Mail Ballot for this election.                |
| November 4      | <b>Election Day!</b> Polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.             |