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Introduction

Background

This report provides the status of the General Plan implementation projects since adoption of the last major General Plan update in December 2011. The General Plan provides a policy framework to further Santa Barbara as a more sustainable community over the next twenty years and beyond. Sustainability is defined very broadly in the General Plan and includes not only the traditional environmental, economic and equity components but also references to historic character and healthy, active living.

An Adaptive Management Program is also identified to track progress towards achieving the plan's goals, objectives and outcomes. In a broad sense, Adaptive Management is best understood as an information feedback loop that tracks the effectiveness of policies and management actions toward meeting objectives, and then uses the results to adjust policies as needed. The purpose of the City of Santa Barbara's *Adaptive Management Program (AMP)* is to ensure that timely policy adjustments can be made to the General Plan, rather than infrequent, major reactive updates.

This report is organized primarily around the eight elements of the General Plan: Land Use, Housing, Open Space and Parks & Recreation, Economy & Fiscal Health, Historic Resources, Environmental Resources, Circulation, and Safety.

Adaptive Management Program Methodology

While countless indicators could be constructed and monitored, the number of metrics was distilled to sixteen to make this report concise. An emphasis was put towards including sustainability-related goals and policies due to the *Sustainability Framework* being the central component of the General Plan. Because overlaps exist among general plan elements, some indicators measure multiple policies and general plan goals.

Some goals and metrics include quantitative targets. An example is the State-mandated AB32 emissions reduction target, which aims to reduce community emissions levels to 1990 levels by 2020. Indicators that measure outcomes influenced not just from City policy, but also factors beyond the City's control, are not appropriate for quantitative targets so the target columns for these are marked "Not Applicable." Other indicators are within the City's control, but lack defined targets and are denoted "?", to suggest that target adoption should be considered.

Although most indicators featured in this report are community-wide, City operations indicators are included when specific targets exist and to assess whether the City is "leading by example." For instance, the *Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions (City Operations)* indicator evaluates both the City's progress towards achieving *U.S. Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement* emission reduction targets and the City's contribution to community-wide AB 32 targets.

For this initial report, indicators are restricted to existing data sources and reports, both to set a baseline and limit the City resources needed to compile this document annually. It is recognized that the utility of the AMP is enhanced with consistent, replicable indicators. However, future reports may include alternative metrics if new data become available, alternative indicators are considered more appropriate or new resources are dedicated to monitoring. Additionally, some data are collected infrequently and may not be included in future annual reports when new data are not available. As an example, the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory is expected to be updated every five years.

The primary limitation of this document is the availability of current, accurate data. Recent City data is prioritized over other sources and includes City-wide P3 performance-measuring reports, 2010 Greenhouse Gas Inventory found in the *2012 City of Santa Barbara Climate Action Plan* and department specific initiatives, such as the water management program.

It should be noted that the yearly change (% Change) data is intended to be a simple snapshot, and it may highlight short-term volatility and over-look long-term trends. An example of this is found in the *Water Resource Use* indicator. Given that water demand is directly influenced by total annual rainfall, a yearly change in water use may reflect variance in annual precipitation, rather than long-term water demand trends. When appropriate, indicators feature graphs with trend data to provide context to annual changes.

Recommendations

At the joint City Council / Planning Commission work session in April 2013 a draft of this report was presented, which resulted in a number of comments which have hereby been incorporated. Given the early stage of the overall General Plan implementation effort, there are no formal Adaptive Management recommendations to be made to the City Council at this time.

Land Use Element

General Plan Implementation Actions

Growth Management Program

The nonresidential *Growth Management Program (GMP)* updates the nonresidential allocation amounts and categories of 1.35 million square feet over the next twenty years, through amendments to the Development Plan and Transfer of Existing Development Rights Ordinances. This program applies to any applicant proposing nonresidential development or mixed use with a nonresidential component.

Key revisions to the GMP include: ability to roll over unused Small Addition square footage annually; simplified process for Community Benefit designations; Development Plan threshold by size of project; revised Findings of Approval; and a new Traffic Management Strategy that allows development and transfer of nonresidential square footage based on location and allocation type. The program includes streamlining a one-time Transfer of Existing Development Rights of 1,000 square feet or less. The Ordinance was adopted by the Council on March 12, 2013, became effective April 11, 2013 and remains in effect until December 31, 2033.

Zoning Map Amendments

Following the adoption of the General Plan update and associated map in December 2011, a set of Zoning map amendments were initiated to bring the Zoning map into consistency with the General Plan map. An open house was held in August, 2012 to solicit feedback from the affected property owners and the community at large. Of the 382 parcel amendments, 70% are “clean-ups” to correct parcels that are split between two zone designations; the remaining 30% are recommended for consistency with the General Plan. In addition, a small number of parcels on the General Plan map will also require “clean-up” designation changes.

Staff recently met with Coastal Commission staff regarding the proposed Zoning map amendments, at which point the Commission staff stressed the need for a comprehensive update of the City’s *Local Coastal Program (LCP)*. Further, the Commission staff is hesitant to simply amend the Implementation Map of the LCP (the equivalent of the Zoning map), without a significant number of text and possibly policy changes. Thus, City staff recommends the Zoning map amendments be processed in two phases, the first of which will exclude the portions located in the Coastal Zone.

This first set of zoning map amendments were heard at the Planning Commission in May 2013 and forwarded to City Council for adoption. The second set of amendments, within the Coastal Zone, is outlined on the following page.

Coastal Zone Map Amendment

Staff will initiate a *Local Coast Program (LCP)* amendment in the summer of 2013 to bring the Coastal Zone portions of recently updated Zoning and General Plan maps into consistency with the Implementation Plan and Land Use maps that constitute the City's LCP. This set of changes will target the map updates in the Coastal Zone, with the minimal amount of text changes possible. The Coastal Commission staff may, however, request more numerous text updates and possibly policy modifications, which may require an extended period of review prior to certification of the amendment by the Coastal Commission.

Local Coastal Program Update

This new, proposed implementation project would be a comprehensive update of the *Local Coastal Program (LCP)*, which has not been updated since first certified by the Coastal Commission in 1981. Many of the recently completed General Plan element updates and implementation projects, i.e. Land Use element (including General Plan and Zoning maps), Historic Resources element, Climate Action Plan, and the Safety element, will be integrated into this comprehensive update. The upcoming Environmental Resources Element update is proposed to occur in tandem with the LCP update in FY 2015, as many of the Environmental Resource goals and policies are fundamental to the LCP.

Average Unit-size Density (AUD) Program

The AUD Program is intended to encourage smaller residential unit sizes in selected areas of the City. It would replace the existing Variable Density program for a trial period of 8-years or the construction of 250 units (in selected high density designated areas and C-M zones), whichever occurs sooner. The AUD Program allows increased residential densities and development standard incentives to facilitate additional residential development, especially rental, employer sponsored housing and limited equity cooperative housing. In addition, the AUD Program Ordinance package will address building heights over 45 feet for Community Benefit projects.

The AUD Program was initiated by the City Council in April 2012. The key components of the AUD Program were presented to the Planning Commission, Architectural Board of Review and the Historic Landmarks Commission in July and August 2012. The Planning Commission reviewed the draft ordinance in April 2013, and forward recommendations to the City Council. The Council Ordinance Committee is expected to review the draft ordinance in May/June 2013, followed by City Council introduction and adoption in June/July 2013.

Adaptive Management Program Indicators

Indicator	2011	2012	Allotted	Used	Remaining	Unit
Nonresidential Growth Management¹	-10,702	26,737	1.35 million by 2033	N/A	1.35 million	Square Feet (net new)
<i>Growth Management Categories</i>						
Small Addition²	N/A	N/A	400,000 by 2033	N/A	400,000	Square Feet (net new)
Vacant Property	N/A	N/A	350,000 by 2033	N/A	350,000	Square Feet (net new)
Community Benefit	N/A	N/A	600,000 by 2033	N/A	600,000	Square Feet (net new)

Significance of this Indicator

General Plan policy *Limit Non-Residential Growth*, through the *Growth Management Program (GMP)*, aims to balance residential and nonresidential growth in the City, and limit adverse effects of growth on resources while providing for economic and community needs. In an effort to best manage the City's transportation resources and maximize capacity, the GMP divides the City into the following development areas:

2012	Downtown	Upper State	Mesa	Riviera	Coast Village	Airport
Location of New Nonresidential Development (ft²)	25,944 (97.0%)	626 (2.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	167 (0.6%)	0 (0%)
Projects with Project-Specific Traffic Impacts	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rejected Projects³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

A map of these development areas is found on the following page.

¹ Source: Community Development Department

² Small Additions development is limited to an annual 20,000 square feet of nonresidential development, although unused, expired or withdrawn development square footage may be rolled over to the following year's allotment

³ Includes only projects that are rejected because of traffic congestion issues

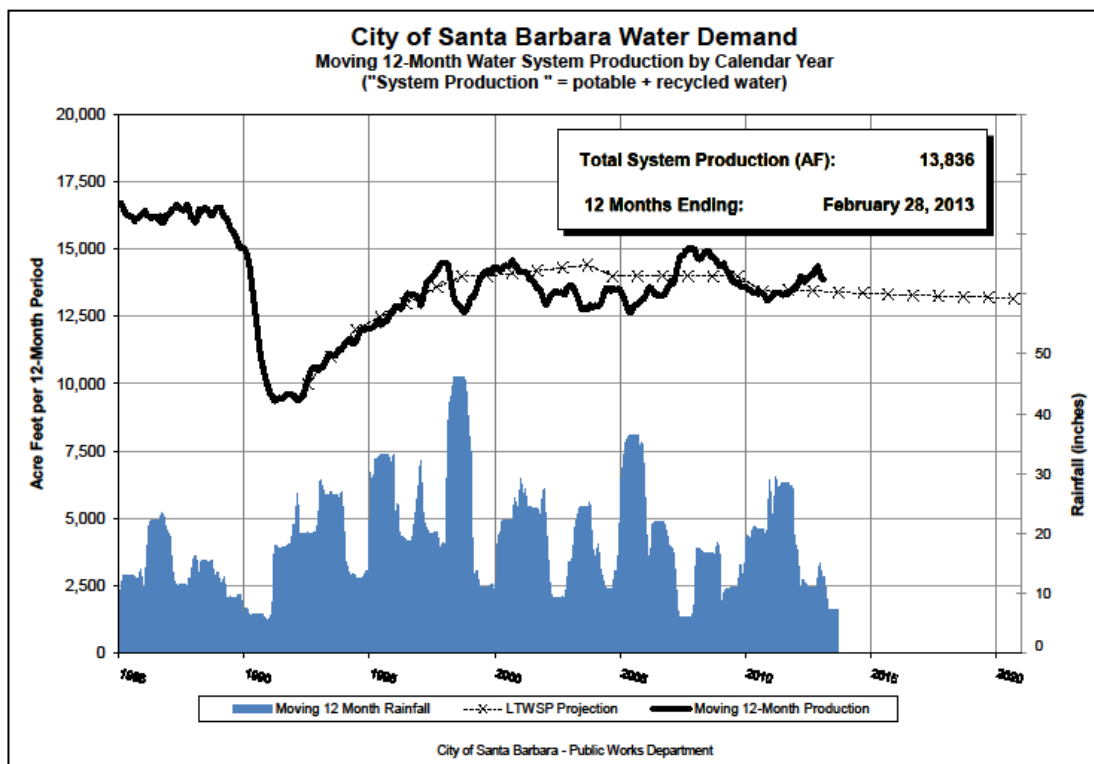
Conclusion/Recommendation

When applicable, 2011 and 2012 data is included to set a baseline for future AMP reports. Given that the implementing ordinance has just been adopted, no conclusions can be drawn.

Indicator	2011WY ¹	2012WY	Target	Unit	% Change
Water Resource Use ²	13,351	14,096	13,444	Acre Feet	+5.6%
	86.9	91.8	87.5	Percent of Capacity Used	+5.6%

Significance of this Indicator

General Plan policy *Live Within Our Resources* directs the monitoring of new development to ensure that resources, such as water capacity, are not negatively impacted. Water production is assumed to equal water demand. This indicator assumes an annual average water capacity of 15,358 Acre Feet (including a 10% safety margin), as defined in the *2010 Plan Santa Barbara FEIR*. Variance in annual rainfall naturally causes changes in this indicator from year to year, as shown by the 2012 system water demand, which was above the *Urban Water Management Plan* target of 13,444 Acre Feet due to below average annual rainfall and an increase in water demanded for irrigation. The chart below shows recent total water system production, annual rainfall and the *Long Term Water Supply Plan (LTWSP)* projected water demand values:



Conclusion/Recommendation

Citywide water use was close to projected use during the 2012 WY and within managed water supply capacity. The beginning of the 2013 WY suggests a downward trend. Community is on trend to maintain water use average within managed capacity over time.

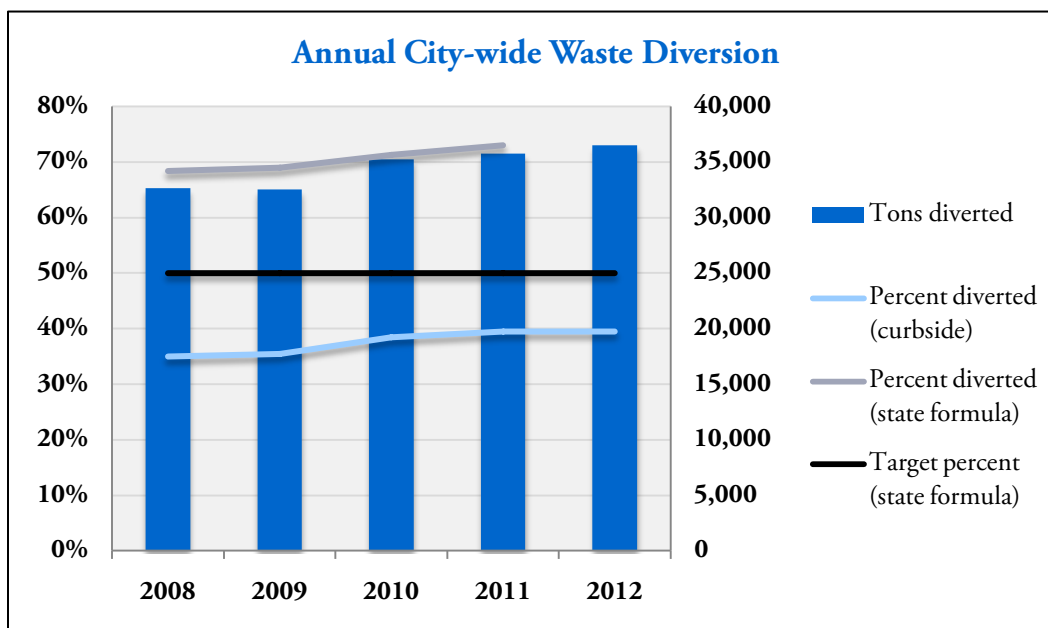
¹ The Water Year (WY) runs from October 1st to September 30th

² Source: 2011 and 2012 Water Supply Management Report

Indicator	2011	2012	Target	Unit	% Change
Waste Diversion ¹	73.0	N/A	50	Percent of Waste (state formula)	+2.4%
	39.5	39.5	?	Percent of Waste (curbside)	0.0%
	35,749	36,495	?	Tons of Waste	+2.1%

Significance of this Indicator

General Plan policy *Live Within Our Resources* directs the monitoring of new development to ensure that resources, such as landfill capacity, are not negatively impacted. Both the state formulated and curbside diversion rates are included in this indicator. The State diversion rate is a function of actual disposal as a percentage of waste generation estimates (based primarily on economic estimates). 2012 State formulated data are not yet available. Curbside diversion rates feature more accurate data as the values are calculated with actual franchise waste generation and disposal data. Recent diversion rates are shown in the graph below:



Conclusion/Recommendation

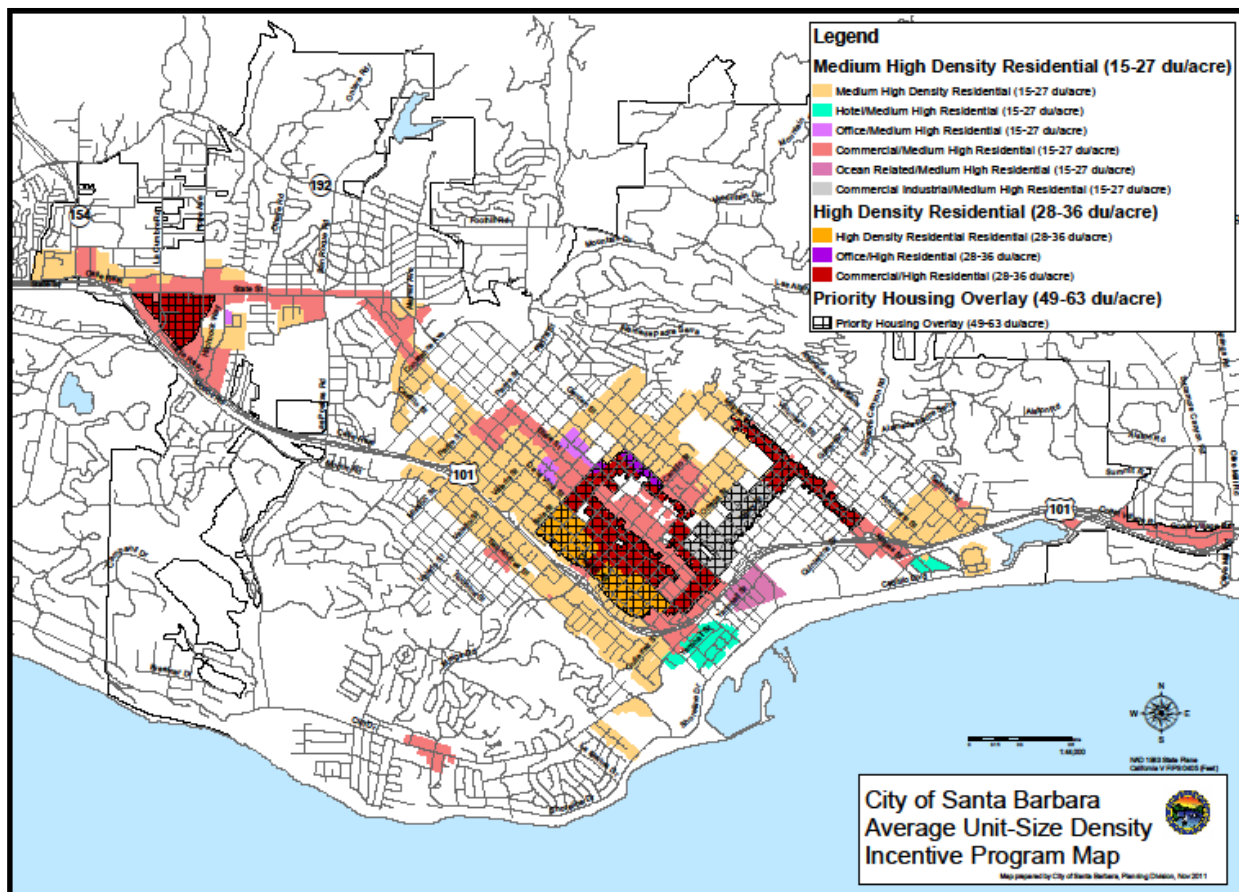
The City remains in compliance with State law and has achieved and exceeded the state formulated diversion targets. Over the past five years, tons of waste diverted has increased by 12%. However, the City is still disposing of (burying in the landfill) thousands of tons of “divertible” material each year, so waste diversion programs and efforts should continue to be supported and expanded.

¹ Source: Environmental Services Department.

Indicator	2011	2012	Allotted	Unit	Cumulative
Average Unit-size Density Program ¹	N/A	N/A	250 in 8 years	Housing Units	N/A

Significance of this Indicator

This indicator evaluates the *Average Unit-Size Density Incentive Program (AUD)*, which is an implementation action of General Plan policy *Promote Affordable Units*. This program incentivizes smaller unit sizes and higher densities to focus the location of growth adjacent to transit and commercial uses, conserve resources and encourage workforce housing. The implementing ordinance has not yet been adopted, so data are not applicable for this indicator. A map of the AUD *Medium High Density*, *High Density* and *Priority Housing Overlay* land use categories is shown below:



Conclusion/Recommendation

Given that the implementing ordinance has not yet been adopted, no conclusions can be drawn. After ordinance adoption, the indicator will be monitored over time to evaluate whether higher density development is occurring in prioritized areas of the city.

¹ Source: Community Development Department.

Housing Element

General Plan Implementation Actions

Emergency Shelter Ordinance (SB2)

State housing element law requires that jurisdictions designate at least one zone in which a year-round emergency shelter can be established without a conditional use permit or other discretionary action. In addition, the application of development standards and permit procedures is permissible provided they are objective, do not require judgment, and do not render the emergency shelter infeasible. If a zoning district does not currently exist which allows emergency shelters by right, the Housing Element must include a program to identify a specific zone(s) and amend the zoning code within one year of adoption of the Element.

In accordance with SB2, the *2011 Housing Element* contains Implementation Action H4.1 directing amendments to the C-M zoning district that allow as a permitted use, a year-round emergency shelter without any discretionary permit requirements. Zoning Ordinance amendments for this project are expected to be initiated by the City Council in the fall of 2013 and adopted in the summer of 2014. At the time of initiation, a work program will be presented detailing the steps necessary to amend the C-M zone including review of the ordinance by the Planning Commission, Ordinance Committee, and approval by City Council.

2014 Housing Element Update

State law requires that jurisdictions update their Housing Element regularly, with mandatory review and certification by the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). Senate Bill 375 directs the coordination of housing and transportation planning by integrating the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) process with the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) process in order to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions. Based on the integration of these processes, the planning period for the City's next Housing Element update is 8.75 years, from January 2014 through September 2022, due September 30, 2014.

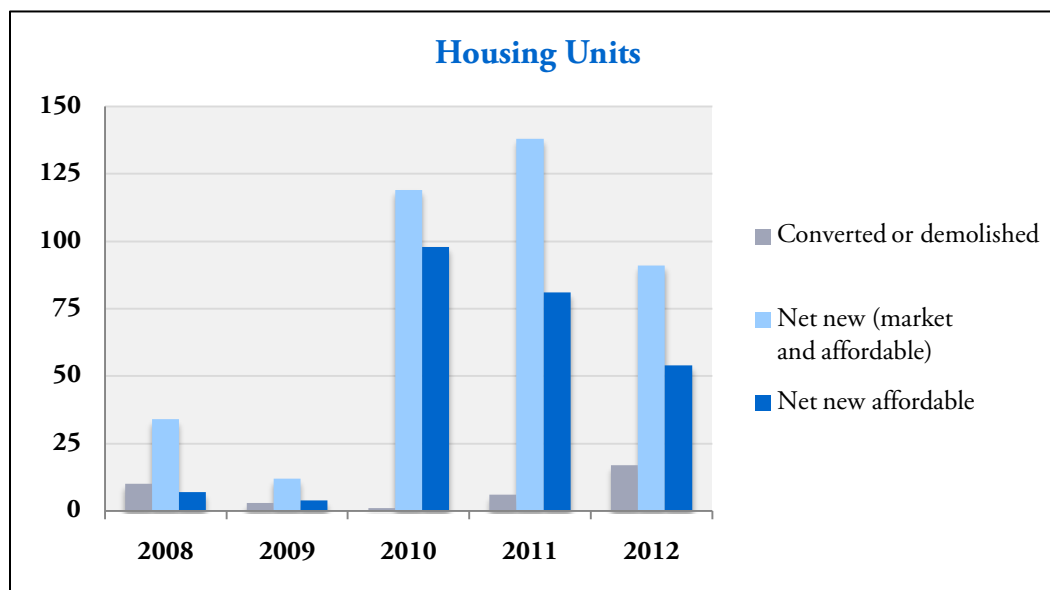
A General Plan Amendment (GPA) will be required for the Housing Element Update and is expected to be initiated in September 2013. The revised Housing Element will address specific State statutory requirements, including engaging stakeholders (i.e., tenants, homeowners, businesses, housing providers and developers) in the process. A work program for updating the Housing Element has not yet been prepared. As with any GPA, the Planning Commission and City Council will review the revised Housing Element prior to adoption in 2014. The revised Element will then be submitted to the HCD for review and certification.

Adaptive Management Program Indicators

Indicator	2011	2012	Target	Unit	% Change
Affordable Housing Units¹	81	54	?	Dwelling Unit	-33.3%
Total New Units (market & affordable)	138	91	?	Dwelling Unit	-34.1%
Converted or Demolished²	6	17	?	Dwelling Unit	+183.3%

Significance of this Indicator

Affordable Housing Units reflects General Plan policy *Housing Opportunities*, which aims to provide equal housing opportunities for all social classes and income levels, improve the regional jobs-housing imbalance and preserve the City's community and culture. The annual totals for this indicator reflect net new building permits issued. Affordable housing includes all below market-rate housing and affordable housing subcategories as defined in the *2012 Revised Housing Element*.



Conclusion/Recommendation

Residential development over the past five years was heavily influenced by a slow economy and the national housing market collapse. With the Redevelopment Agency dissolved (historically a large funding source), securing funding for affordable housing has become increasingly difficult. This indicator will continue to be monitored over time to track residential growth and determine whether new targets should be considered given the significant reduction in funding for affordable housing.

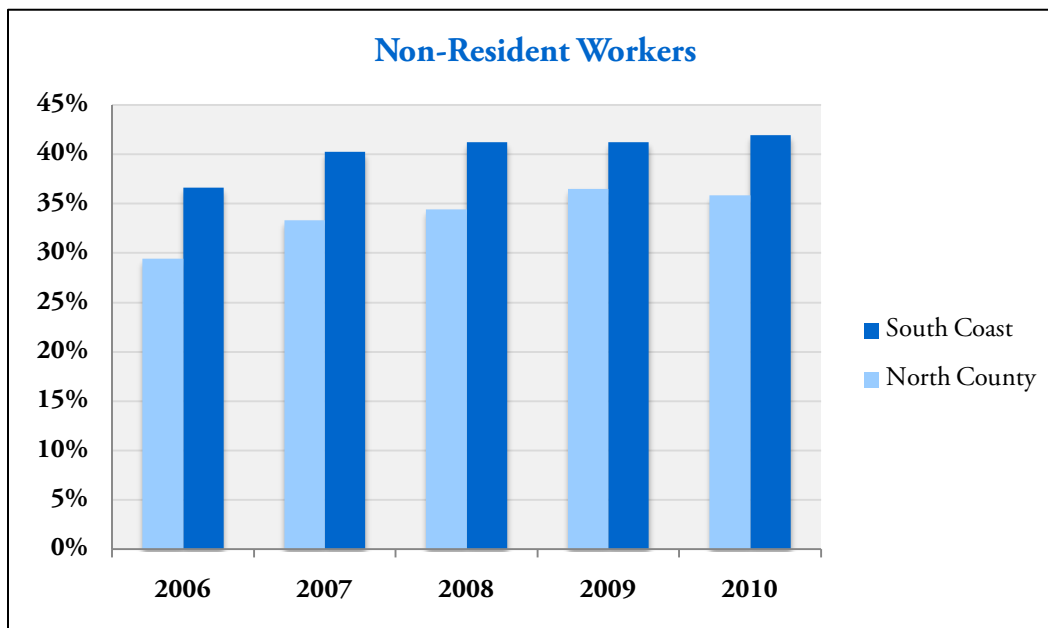
¹ Source: Community Development Department.

² Includes housing units converted to commercial use or units demolished and not replaced.

Indicator	2009	2010	Target	Unit	% Change
Non-Resident Workers ¹	41.2	41.9	N/A	Percent of Workers	+1.7%
Net Inflow of Workers Into the South Coast	15,369	15,636	N/A	Number of Workers	+1.7%

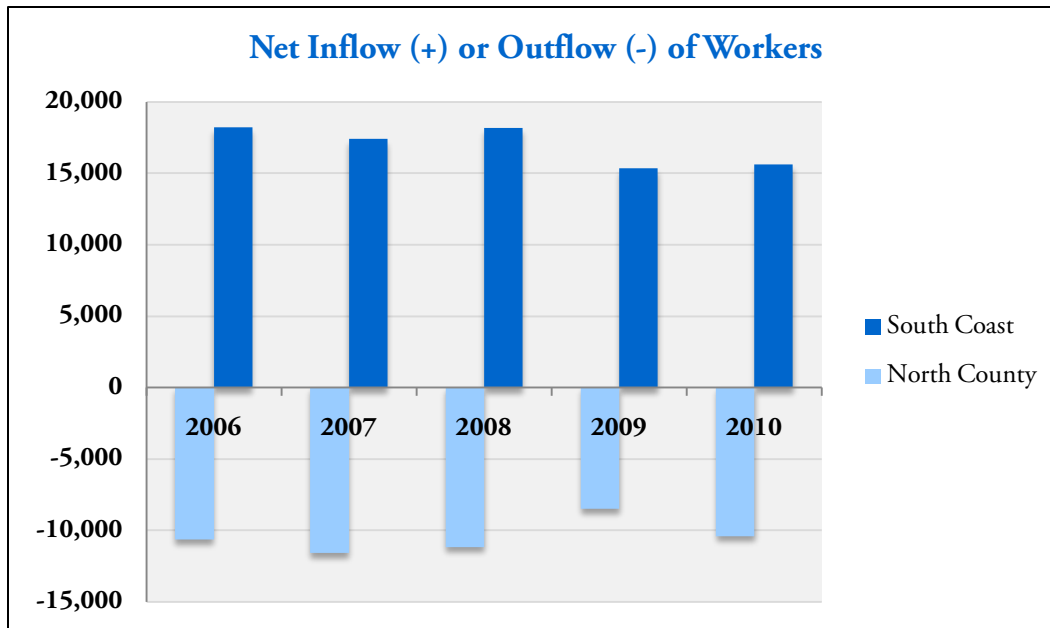
Significance of this Indicator

General Plan policy *Work to Solve Regional Jobs/Housing Imbalance* aims to regionally improve the discrepancy between the types of employment and housing opportunities found in the South Coast. Because the South Coast is considered one housing market, the geography of this indicator extends beyond the City of Santa Barbara to include the City of Carpinteria, City of Goleta, Unincorporated Carpinteria, Montecito, Summerland, Toro Canyon, Mission Canyon, Eastern Goleta Valley, Isla Vista, Hope Ranch, UCSB and Gaviota. A large percentage of individuals who work in the South Coast, but live elsewhere, suggests a lack of affordable housing units and discrepancy between the housing stock and the types of housing that workers demand. Recent South Coast non-resident worker trend data is compared with equivalent North County (all regions in Santa Barbara County not included in the South Coast) values in the graph below:



Recent South Coast worker inflow data is compared with equivalent North County values in the graph on the following page.

¹ Source: 2006-2010 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) data accessed via US Census Bureau OnTheMap application



It should be noted that the data for this indicator include only workers covered by state and federal Unemployment Insurance laws. Self-employed individuals, sole proprietors, and workers covered through other unemployment compensation programs are absent, with the exception of the inclusion of federal workers in 2010 data. Nationally, the data source represents over 90% of civilian employment.

Conclusion/Recommendation

From 2006 to 2010, there was a larger percentage of non-resident workers in the South Coast than in the North County. Both the South Coast (+15%) and North County (+22%) showed an upward trend in non-resident City workers over this five year period. The South Coast featured a significant inflow of workers, while the North County featured a large outflow of workers. This suggests that the South Coast contains more jobs than housing, while the North County includes more housing than jobs. Affordable housing programs should continue to be supported and encouraged by the City to improve the regional jobs/housing imbalance and limit commuter congestion, carbon emissions, and loss of community and culture.

Open Space and Parks & Recreation Element

General Plan Implementation Actions

Urban Forest Management Plan

An Urban Forest Management Plan was initiated in fall 2012. The purpose of the plan is to provide long-term guidance to City tree operations and address management objectives such as canopy cover, infrastructure constraints, environmental benefits, land use, aesthetics, native habitats, and parks and open spaces. These objectives are becoming increasingly important as the urban forest ages, land development changes streetscapes, and species diversity declines. The project is funded in part by a grant from the California Department of Forestry and Fire.

Work complete to date includes the tree canopy assessment and baseline analysis, formation of a technical advisory committee, completion of two community meetings and a tree information survey. Next steps include policy options analysis, further community outreach, public discussion during meetings of the Parks and Recreation Commission, Street Tree Advisory Committee, and other boards and commissions, and final action by the City Council. Parks and Recreation staff will be providing Council with a status report in June 2013.

Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan Update

An updated Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan is proposed for FY 2015 and FY 2016. The existing *1981 Master Plan* is outdated; park and recreational facility planning is needed to reflect changing demographics, recreational trends, and increased urban development. An updated plan would inventory of all parks and facilities, assess regional recreational resources, identify unmet needs, and establish strategies to redevelop existing facilities as well as develop new ones. As an example, the importance of sports fields, adult fitness opportunities, skateparks, and dog-related recreation has grown in the last 10 years.

Adaptive Management Program Indicators

Indicator	2011 FY ¹	2012 FY	Targets	Unit	Cumulative
Trees Planted²	-35	137	>=0 annual, 1,000 total by 2030	Trees Per Year (net)	137

Significance of this Indicator

This indicator reflects the City’s goal of maintaining its existing character by assuring that the number of new trees planted in the City’s urban forest is as least equal to the average number of trees lost each year. It also reflects Climate Action Plan (CAP) policy *Tree Planting*, which sets of a goal of 1,000 new trees from 2012 to 2030 to increase carbon sequestration³. In addition, this indicator reflects the City’s goals of a healthy environment, improved livability, and the established standard of being named “Tree City U.S.A.” (the City has maintained this distinction since 1980).

Both this indicator and the associated targets include only street trees. The City operates other tree-planting initiatives such as the Creek Tree Program, which provides financial support to private landowners who improve creek habitat through native tree planting (428 riparian trees and shrubs were planted during the 2012 FY⁴), and mitigation agreements with Public Works or private development projects that require tree planting.

Conclusion/Recommendation

Parks and Recreation program is on trend to maintain tree replacement. Program is also on trend to meet CAP target and plant an additional 1,000 trees by 2030.

¹ The Fiscal Year (FY) runs from July 1st to June 30th

² Assumes 150 trees are lost annually. *Source:* FY11 and FY12 Parks & Recreation Department Forestry P3

³ There is currently no funding or implementing program for this policy

⁴ *Source:* FY12 Creeks Restoration and Water Quality Improvement Program P3

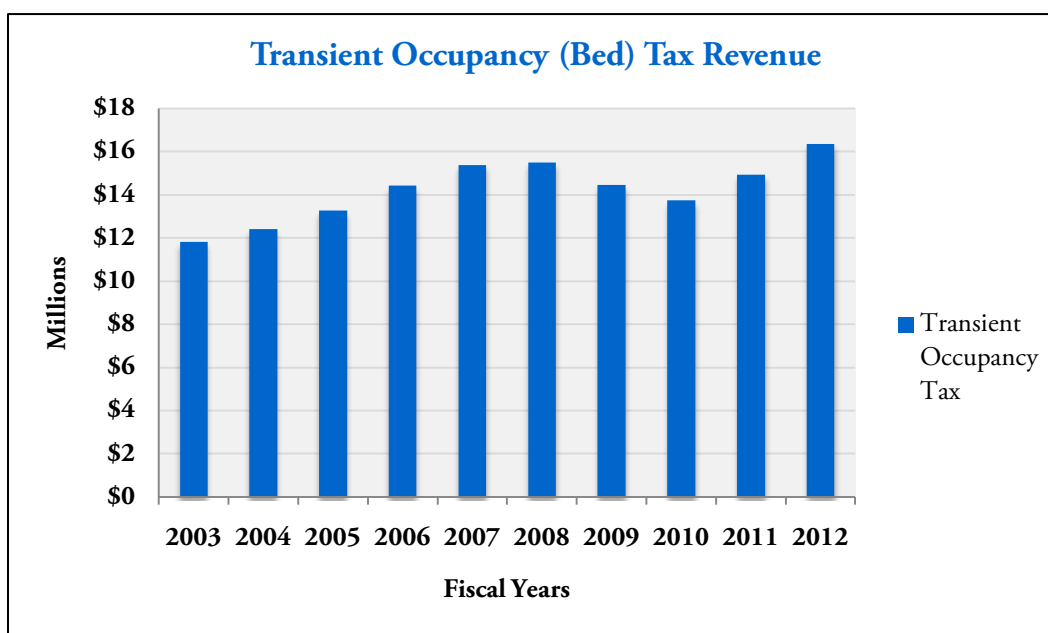
Economy and Fiscal Health Element

Adaptive Management Program Indicators

Indicator	2011 FY	2012 FY	Target	Unit	% Change
Transient Occupancy Tax ¹	15.0	16.4	?	Millions of Dollars	+9.7%

Significance of this Indicator

General Plan goal *Strong, Diverse Economy* aims to ensure a strong economy with a diversity of business sizes and types. This indicator acts as a barometer for the fiscal health of hotel and tourism businesses in Santa Barbara, which constitutes a significant component of our local economy. Data is on an accrual basis of accounting. Recent trend data is shown in the graph below:



Conclusion/Recommendation

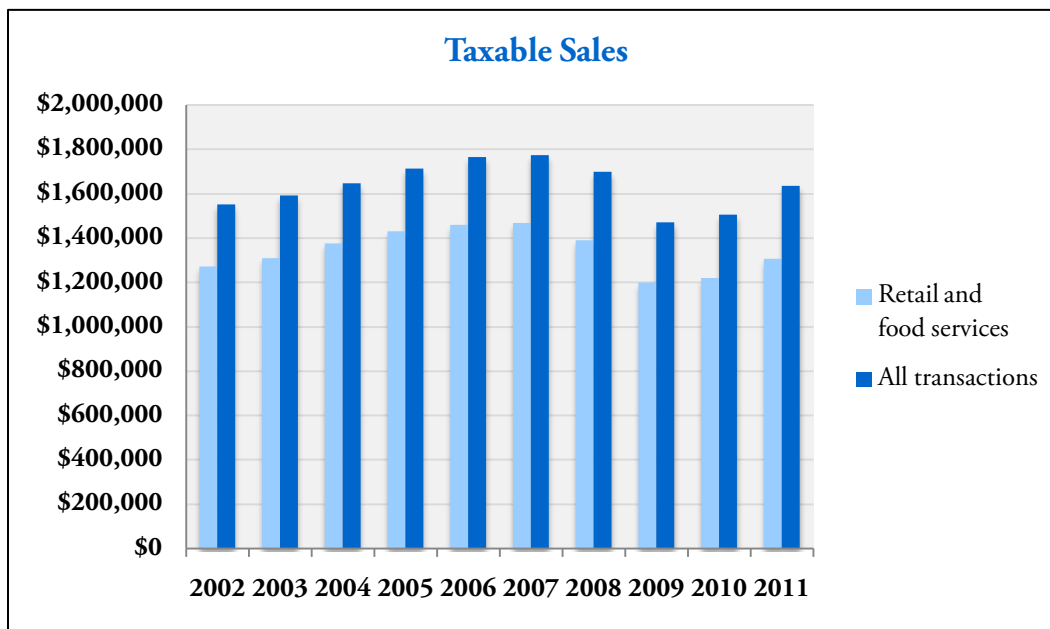
Like most sectors, the hotel industry was negatively impacted by the recession, as evident in the drop in transient occupancy tax revenue from the 2008 to 2010 FY. Over the last ten fiscal years, there has been a general upward trend in revenue, with an almost 40% increase from the 2003 to 2012 FY. *Transient Occupancy Tax* revenue was a suggested component of this report by the Planning Commission and City Council during early review, but no policies in the General Plan directly relate to this indicator. Implementing a policy that targets the economic health of the hotel industry should be considered.

¹ Source: 2012 City of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Indicator	2010	2011	Target	Unit	% Change
Taxable Sales	1,505,540	1,635,606	?	Dollars	+8.6%
Retail and Food Services Sales ¹	1,217,901	1,305,577	?	Dollars	+7.2%

Significance of this Indicator

This indicator acts as a barometer of the overall fiscal health of Santa Barbara’s local economy. *Retail and Food Services Sales* data is included because these industries comprise a large portion of total sales in Santa Barbara. Recent trend data is shown in the graph below:



Conclusion/Recommendation

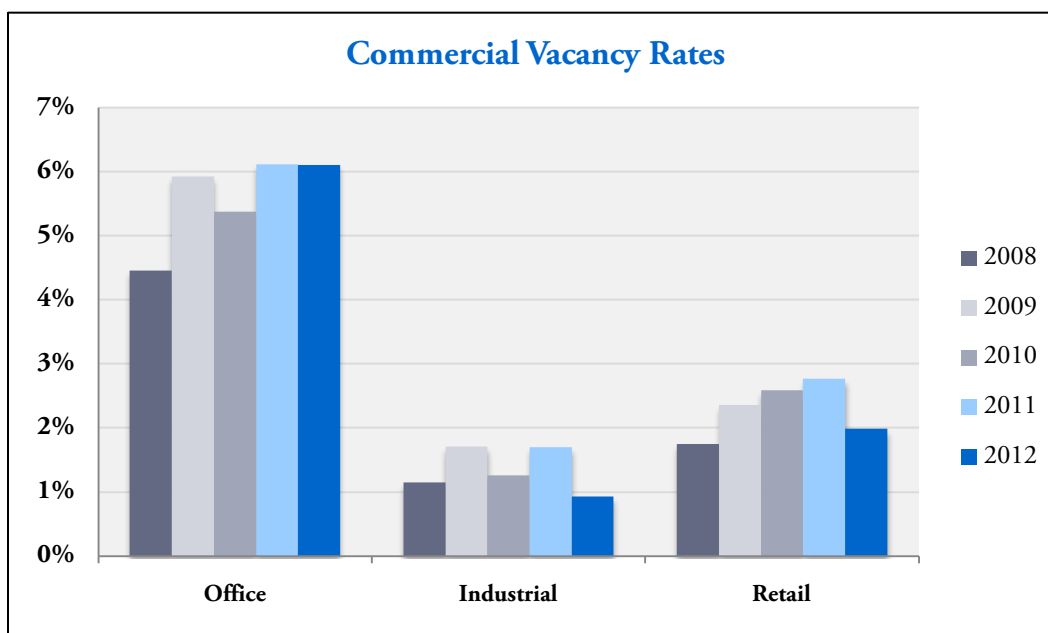
Impacts of the economic recession in our local economy are evident in the drop in taxable sales from 2007 to 2009. The increase from 2009 to 2011 suggests a recovery trend. From 2002 to 2011, taxable sales increased by 5.5%. Over this ten year period, retail and food services sales fluctuated proportionally to total sales and encompassed approximately 80% of all sales in the City. *Taxable Sales* was a suggested component of this report by the Planning Commission and City Council during early review, but no policies in the General Plan directly relate to this indicator. Implementing a policy that targets commercial sales should be considered.

¹ Source: State of California Board of Equalization

Indicator	2011	2012	Target	Unit	% Change
Commercial Vacancy Rate¹					
Office / R&D	6.1	6.1	?	Percent	-0.2%
Industrial	1.7	0.9	?	Percent	-45.3%
Retail	2.8	2.0	?	Percent	-28.2%

Significance of this Indicator

This indicator acts as a barometer for the fiscal health of local businesses activities. It should be noted that City-specific data are not currently available and the geographic extent of the indicator extends beyond Santa Barbara City limits to include zip codes 93108 in Montecito and 93111 in “Noleta” (93111 within Goleta City limits is excluded). Recent trend data is shown below:



Conclusion/Recommendation

Office vacancy rates are largely unchanged from 2011 to 2012, while Industrial and Retail vacancy rates have dropped significantly. *Commercial Vacancy Rate* was a suggested component of this report by the Planning Commission and City Council during early review, but no policies in the General Plan directly relate to this indicator. Implementing a policy that targets commercial vacancy rates should be considered.

¹ Source: Hayes Commercial Group via email 05/06/13

Historic Resources Element

General Plan Implementation Actions

Five-Year Work Program

In October 2012, the Council adopted the Historic Resources Element (HRE). The new HRE incorporates the *December 2011 General Plan* Historic Resources Goals, Policies and Implementation Actions, and replaces the Cultural and Historic Resources section of the Conservation Element. The HRE includes ten policies and 47 implementation actions. In February 2013, the Council directed staff to implement a Five-Year Work Program and to return to the Ordinance Committee to begin implementation.

The 5-Year program includes the following major projects, which Design Review and Historic Preservation planning staff are actively working on: districts, guidelines, municipal code provisions, Master Environmental Assessment updates, flagging parcels near resources, on-line database of historic records, and a historic/special design districts ordinance. Staff will present options for ordinance updates to support historic districts implementation at the Ordinance Committee this spring.

Adaptive Management Program Indicators

Indicator(s)	2011	2012	Target	Unit	% Change
Historic Resource Listings¹	13	20	100	Listings	+53.8%
Historic Resource Designations	3	3	10	Designations	0%

Significance of this Indicator

This indicator acts as a barometer of General Plan policy *Protect Historic and Archaeological Resources*. The number of historic resource listings and designations naturally varies annually due to the period manner in which the Design Review Section takes on the listing task. Three historic resource surveys will be presented to the Historic Landmarks Commission (HLC) in 2013.

Conclusion/Recommendation

The targeted number of historic resource listings (100) may be reached in 2013 after the three newest historic resource surveys are reviewed by the HLC. The low level of individual historic resource designations is due both to time and staffing allocation constraints. Historic resource designations often necessitate property owner cooperation, which requires significant staffing resources.

¹ Source: Design Review Section

Environmental Resources Element

General Plan Implementation Actions

Environmental Resources Element Update

The organization of this element was created with the adoption of the *December 2011 General Plan update*. Among topics such as climate change, energy conservation and air quality, this element includes the required Conservation and Noise elements, as permitted by state law. Neither of these two required components has been comprehensively updated since originally drafted in 1979. The portion of the Conservation Element relating to historic resources was relocated to the Historic Resources Element with the adoption of that element in October 2012. The Environmental Resources element is scheduled to be updated in FY2015.

Climate Action Plan

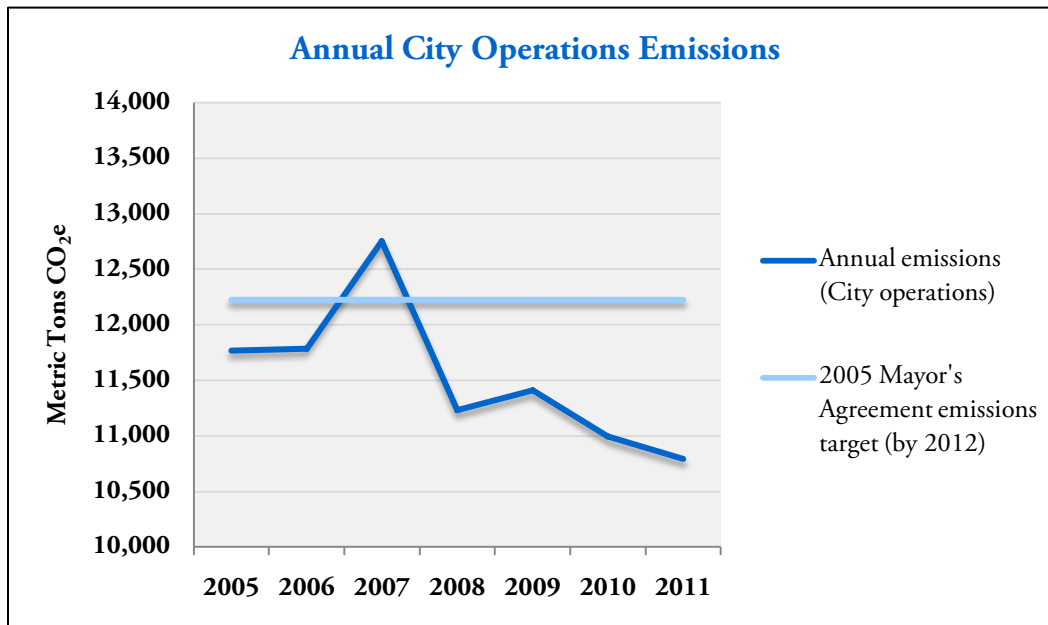
The *Climate Action Plan (CAP)* was adopted in September 2012 as a first implementation action (ER1.1) for the recently reorganized Environmental Resources Element. The CAP is comprised of two components: carbon emissions reduction and climate change adaptation. The emissions reduction component is based on state targets established through AB32 and SB375 legislation. The adaptation component focuses primarily on sea level rise and vulnerability assessment. Strategies to reduce emissions and prepare for the impact of climate change rely on many existing City programs and voluntary community actions.

Adaptive Management Program Indicators

Indicator	2010	2011	Target	Unit	% Change
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions (City Operations)¹	10,993	10,793	<12,225 by 2012	Metric Tons CO ₂ e	-1.8%

Significance of this Indicator

General Plan policies *Climate Change* and *Decrease City's Global Footprint* both aim minimize the City's carbon emissions. This indicator compares annual City operations emissions to the Kyoto Protocol target identified by the *2005 Mayor's Agreement*, which is a reduction of City operations emissions to 12,225 MT CO₂e (7% below 1990 levels by 2012). GHG emissions are directly linked to climate change and the associated hazards and environmental effects. The City is committed to limiting its contribution to climate change, as reflected in the *2011 City of Santa Barbara General Plan's* sustainability framework and the *2012 Climate Action Plan's* climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. The graph below features recent greenhouse gas inventories for the City:



Conclusion/Recommendation

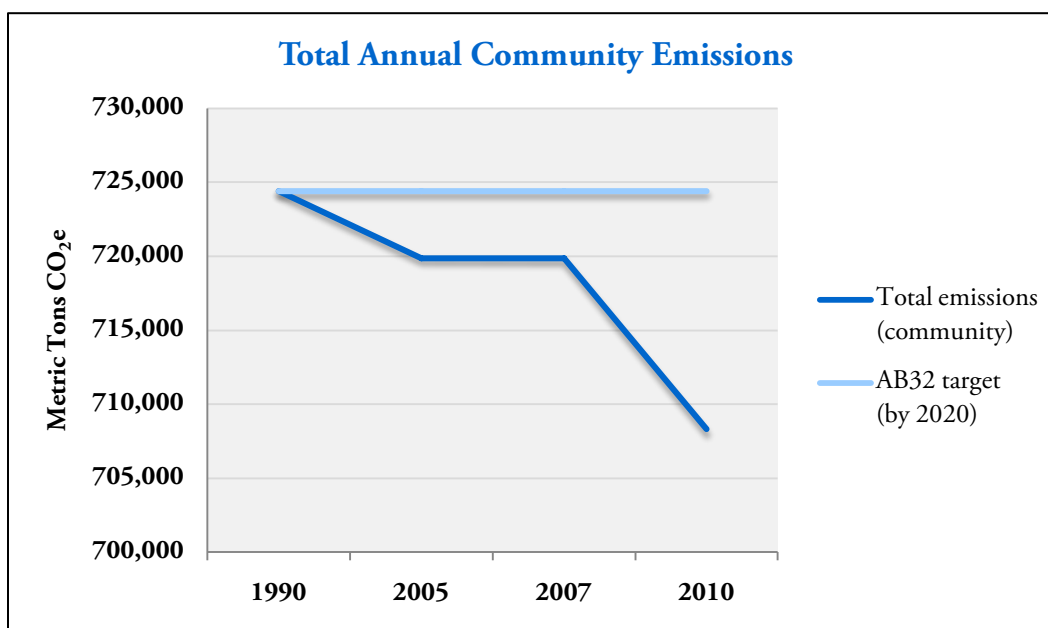
The emissions target was reached in 2008 and City operations emissions are trending downwards. The City is doing its part to limit emissions and the associated climate and environmental impacts.

¹ Source: 2012 Santa Barbara Climate Action Plan

Indicator	1990	2010 ¹	Target	Unit	% Change
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions (Community Wide) ²	724,388	708,299	724,388 by 2020	Metric Tons CO ₂ e	-2.2%

Significance of this Indicator

General Plan policy *Climate Change* aims to minimize carbon emissions, as GHGs are directly linked to climate change and the associated hazards and environmental effects. This indicator compares the most recent GHG inventory of total annual Citywide emissions to 1990 emissions levels (724,388 MTCO₂e). Both the City’s Climate Action Plan and State legislated AB 32 target a reduction in GHG emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020, as 1990 levels were quantified to reflect an estimated 15 percent reduction from 2005 emissions levels. Recent carbon emission estimates are shown in the graph below:



Conclusion/Recommendation

The 2012 City GHG inventory estimates for citywide greenhouse gas emissions in 2005, 2007, and 2010 show a decreasing trend for overall emissions. The AB32 emissions reduction target (1990 levels) has already been met.

¹ Most recent GHG inventory data are from 2010

² Source: 2012 Santa Barbara Climate Action Plan

Circulation Element

General Plan Implementation Actions

Traffic Management Strategy

The Traffic Management Strategy of the *Growth Management Program* (see page 3) supports and implements the goals and objectives of the City's General Plan for limited incremental non-residential growth in a way that minimizes traffic impacts on City roadways. This growth is anticipated to cumulatively result in increased traffic congestion citywide and up to 26 impacted intersections. The intent of this strategy is to minimize traffic impacts while balancing the need for economic development.

The primary goal of the Traffic Management Strategy is to utilize existing transportation capacity efficiently and to reserve constrained transportation capacity for high priority land uses. The *Adaptive Management Program* will be used to monitor impacted intersections and provide decision points within the 20 years of the life of the plan to apply traffic mitigation efforts, adjust land use growth, and/or re-think the strategy altogether.

Eastside Traffic and Safety Study

In September 2012, City Council initiated the Eastside Neighborhood Transportation Management Planning Effort. This effort is mentioned here because it is in place of the Circulation Element policy to assess the current and potential demand for alternative transportation. The goal of this effort is to respond to neighborhood livability by addressing pedestrian and traffic safety issues. An initial community workshop was held in February 2013. Resident feedback was received in five topics: 1) Speeding and traffic Laws, 2) Lighting, 3) Missing access ramps and sidewalk, 4) Bicycling, and 5) Getting to the bus and bus stops. In addition, surveys were distributed in the three adjacent elementary schools and an electronic version of the survey was posted via websites and list serves.

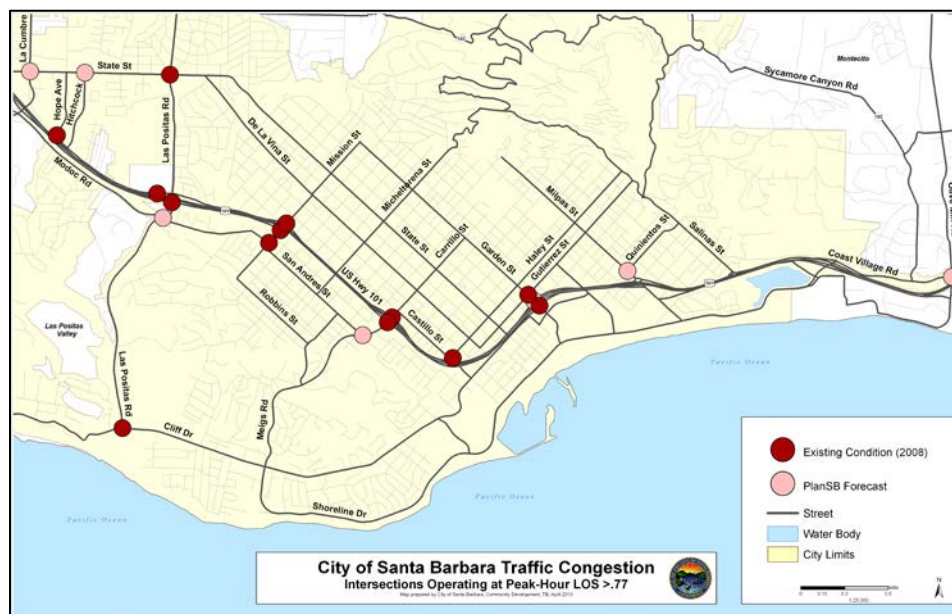
A follow-up workshop was held on April 6, 2013 to review possible approaches to address neighborhood concerns. The community's Eastside Neighborhood Transportation Management Plan is being presented to the Neighborhood Advisory Council and Transportation Circulation Committee, and will return to City Council in July 2013 for review and direction.

Adaptive Management Program Indicators

Indicator	2008	Target	Unit	% Change
Intersections Meeting City Congestion Standards¹	75%	?	Percent of Targeted Intersections	N/A

Significance of this Indicator

General Plan policy *Circulation Improvements* aims to improve traffic flows and reduce auto congestion. With the incremental increase in land development over time, the return of a strong economy, and the completion of Highway 101 freeway widening, congestion is likely to worsen. This indicator reflects the percent of 52 intersections targeted in the *2010 Plan Santa Barbara FEIR* operating at LOS C or better with a Traffic Volume to Roadway Capacity rate (V/C ratio) of 0.77 or less (the City standard). Level of service (LOS) is a common measurement used to evaluate traffic congestion levels that ranges from “A” (free-flow conditions) to “F” (excessive delays). The 52 intersections will be counted again following approximately 1% land use growth, or when significant changes or shifts occur in travel patterns requiring an update of this indicator. Yearly supplemental traffic counts will be taken as a part of the SBCAG Congestion Management Program. A map featuring both existing (2008 data) and projected (*PlanSB* forecast) intersections that do not meet the City’s congestion standards during peak hours is shown below.



Conclusion/Recommendation

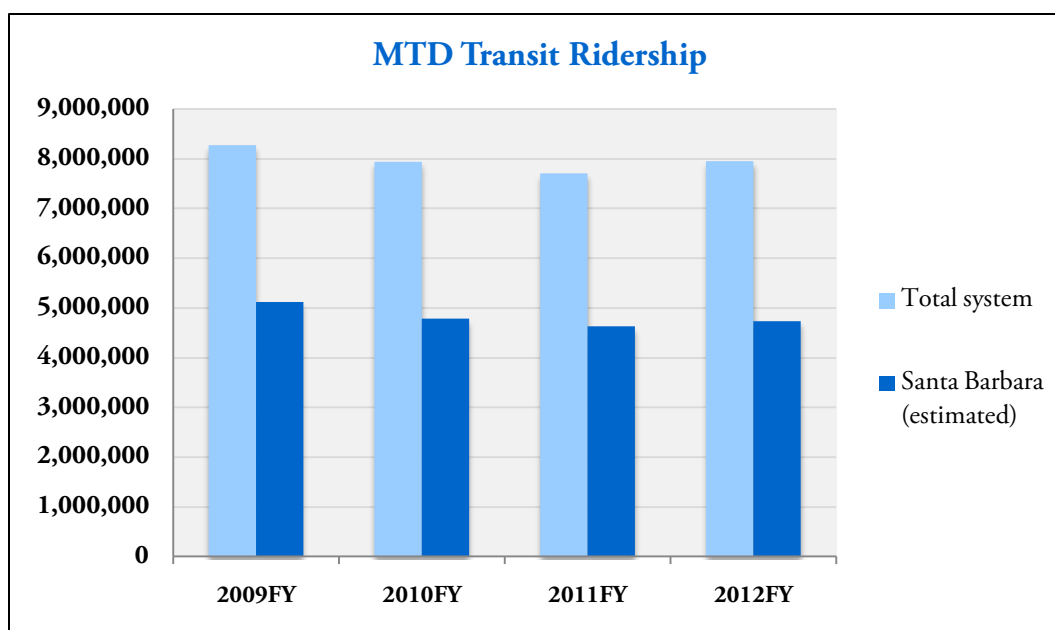
Conclusions will be appropriate for this indicator once two iterations of data have been counted: a future count in addition to the 2008 baseline traffic count.

¹ Source: 2010 Plan Santa Barbara FEIR

Indicator	2011 FY	2012 FY	Target	Unit	% Change
Transit Ridership ¹	4,626,063	4,737,229	?	Number of Riders	+2.4%

Significance of this Indicator

General Plan policy *Transportation Infrastructure Enhancement and Preservation* aims to improve the availability and attractiveness of alternative transportation. This indicator includes SBMTD (Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District) bus ridership data for the City of Santa Barbara. Ridership data is estimated by allocating boardings evenly across bus stops and bus direction. As an example, if a transit line features 100 total bus stops and 60 of those bus stops are within City limits, 60% of the line’s total ridership is allocated to City ridership levels. Express & regional routes are assumed to feature an even split between passengers entering and leaving Santa Barbara, so 50% of these lines’ ridership is allocated to City ridership levels, regardless of the percent of bus stops within City limits. Recent ridership data is shown below:



Conclusion/Recommendation

City ridership dropped ten percent from the 2009 to 2011 FY, and then rose 2.4% from the 2011 to 2012FY. Over these four fiscal years, City ridership has maintained approximately 60% of total system ridership. This indicator will be measured over time to assess community demand for transit services. Implementing an annual target for Transit ridership should be considered. However, it is important to note that setting a target that maintains or increases ridership levels will require that SBMTD have the resources necessary to maintain or enhance the current level of transit service, which requires that SBMTD’s funding be stable or growing. As a result, it is important to protect SBMTD’s current funding sources and work with SBMTD to secure additional resources.

¹ Source: Santa Barbara Metropolitan Transit District

Safety Element

General Plan Implementation Actions

Safety Element Update

In May 2012, the City hired Rodriguez Consulting Inc. to update the Safety Element of the General Plan. The contract is being funded by a federal Disaster Relief Initiative (DRI) grant. The focus of the Safety Element Update is on hazard avoidance, risk reduction, emergency response and recovery. A primary objective will be to establish the policy framework for community resilience. Topics addressed in the Safety Element Update include geologic and seismic hazards, fire hazards, flooding hazards, hazardous materials, public services and community resilience.

Planning Staff recently compiled comments on the Administrative Draft and worked with the consultant to incorporate staff input and refine the policy section of the document. The consultant also updated the Hazards chapter of the City's Local Coastal Program (LCP) for consistency between the new General Plan Safety Element. The Draft Safety Element and LCP Hazards Section were released for public review from May 6th to June 6th, 2013. The public review period includes public noticing and routing to various state agencies for review. A public hearing will be held at the Planning Commission in May / June 2013.

Adaptive Management Program Indicators

Indicator	2011	2012	Target	Units	% Change
CERT ¹ Trained Residents ²	12	88	?	Residents Trained	+633.3%

Significance of this Indicator

General Plan policy *Emergency Workforce* aims to ensure that essential workers are available during a disaster. CERT Trained Residents improve community resilience by empowering residents to be able to take an active role in emergency preparedness and assist during a disaster when emergency systems and personal may be unavailable or overextended. In 2011 the program restarted, and only one class was held during the end of that year, which accounts for the large annual change between 2011 and 2012.

Conclusion/Recommendation

CERT classes increase the City's resiliency. Implementing an annual target for this indicator should be considered.

¹ Community Emergency Response Team

² Source: Emergency Services Department

2013 Adaptive Management Program Summary

Indicator	Reporting Schedule	Conclusion/Recommendation
Land Use Element		
Nonresidential Growth Management	Annual	Implementing ordinance recently adopted; no conclusions can be drawn
Water Resource Use	Annual	Water demand within water resource capacity
Waste Diversion	Annual	State targets achieved; reductions still needed
Average Unit-size Density Program	Annual	Implementing ordinance not yet adopted; no conclusions can be drawn
Housing Element		
Affordable Housing Units	Annual	Slow economic climate and RDA disillusion impacted affordable housing
Non-Resident Workers	Annual	Upward trend in non-resident workers; North County with net outflow of workers; South County with net inflow of workers
Open Space and Parks & Recreation Element		
Trees Planted	Annual	On trend to achieve P&R and CAP targets
Economy and Fiscal Health Element		
Commercial Vacancy Rate	Annual	Office relatively unchanged from previous year, Industrial and Retail decreased significantly; a policy and target should be considered
Taxable Sales	Annual	Affected by slow economy; trending upwards; a policy and target should be considered
Transient Occupancy Tax	Annual	Affected by slow economy; trending upwards; a policy and target should be considered
Historic Resources Element		
Historic Resource Listings	Annual	Target likely met in 2013 after HLC reviews recent surveys

Indicator	Reporting Schedule	Conclusion/Recommendation
Environmental Resources Element		
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions (City Operations)	Five Year (2015 next)	2005 Mayor's Agreement reduction target achieved; emissions trending downward
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions (Community Wide)	Five Year (2015 next)	AB32 reduction target achieved; emissions trending downward
Circulation Element		
Intersections Meeting City Congestion Standards	Annual	New comprehensive counts are needed to compare with baseline data; no conclusions can be drawn
Transit Ridership	Annual	City ridership proportional to total MTD ridership; a target with budgetary considerations should be considered
Safety Element		
CERT Trained Residents	Annual	Program improves community resiliency; a target should be considered