

## EXHIBIT A3

### Comparison of the City of Santa Barbara Climate Preparedness and Resilience Programs to the President's Task Force Recommendations

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#### Introduction

The State, Local, and Tribal Leaders Task Force on Climate Preparedness and Resilience (Task Force) was established by Executive Order 136531, Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change, on November 1, 2013. The President charged the Task Force with providing recommendations on how the Federal Government can respond to the needs of communities nationwide that are dealing with the impacts of climate change by removing barriers to resilient investments, modernizing Federal grant and loan programs to better support local efforts, and developing the information and tools they need to prepare, among other measures.

The Task Force's recommendations were organized into seven themes: Building Resilient Communities, Improving Resilience in the Nation's Infrastructure, Ensuring Resilience of Natural Resources, Preserving Human Health and Supporting Resilient Populations, Supporting Climate-Smart Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Preparedness and Recovery, Understanding and Acting on the Economics of Resilience, And Building Capacity for Resilience.

This comparison looks at the City of Santa Barbara's current and planned actions within the context of the Task Force's recommendations. Because the recommendations were made for action at the Federal level, some broad interpretations had to be applied to create a general, yet meaningful comparison at the local agency level. While not comprehensive, the results show that the City of Santa Barbara is active in planning for and providing protections for our community and region in the face of the potential impacts of climate change.

#### Executive Summary

Preparing our community to be resilient in the face of the impacts of climate change is the task of long-range planning, infrastructure development and implementation of the prioritized strategies. The City of Santa Barbara General Plan is organized around a Sustainability Framework that sets in writing the long-range plans and identifies infrastructure needed to ensure the ongoing protection of human welfare as well as the stewardship of the natural and developed resources of our community. The 2012 Climate Action Plan identifies specific adaptation strategies which inform and guide City staff when forming new projects and operational processes. The Multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan and the City's Emergency Management Plan address emergency services during climate change driven events such as floods or coastal inundation.

The City of Santa Barbara has actively collaborated on many regional, state and federal studies which model the potential impacts of climate change. A recent Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment was prepared for the City by UCSB graduate students. It projected probable impacts including permanent inundation, intensified storm damage and bluff erosions as hazards to be specifically addressed in a 2015 update to the Local Coastal Plan. Studies of this nature inform important infrastructure decisions. Recently, in the face of continued drought and uncertain water supply, the City Council voted to spend \$55 million to bring the Charles E. Meyer Desalination Facility back online.

The City's current actions are in alignment with the President's Task Force's recommendations. Looking at the comparison, it is readily apparent that the City has many exemplary best practices in place. The areas needing further consideration are apparent as well. Funding major infrastructure projects continues to be a challenge. The City's vision of sustainable Santa Barbara is a resilient community that protects and improves the natural and built environment for the social and economic benefit of future generations, while striving to live within the means of the community's resources.

## Theme 1: Building Resilient Communities

What is the City doing to incorporate climate-change considerations into land use and land management, building and infrastructure siting and design and community planning?

### 1.1. Use of models and disseminating best practices for community resilience.

#### Models used in City Planning and Implementation

- City Greenhouse Gas emissions reported to the United States Climate Action Report and the [Climate Registry](#).
- Ongoing collaboration in Coastal Plans and Sea Level Rise studies:
  - [Guidance from the National Research Council](#) “Sea-Level Rise for the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington: Past, Present, and Future” report (NRC, 2012).
  - [State Of California Sea-Level Rise Guidance Document](#), updated 2013.
  - [Griggs-Russell, City of Santa Barbara Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Study, CA Energy Commission, 2012.](#)
  - City of Santa Barbara sponsoring a project through the Bren School of Environmental Studies at UCSB to conduct [The City of Santa Barbara Sea Level Rise Vulnerability Assessment](#).
  - 2015 Environmental Science Associates [Goleta Slough Inlet Modeling Study](#) with findings to inform the Airport Master Plan update.
  - [County of Santa Barbara’s Coastal Resiliency Project](#) The County of Santa Barbara, in collaboration with staff from University of California, Santa Barbara and the Cities of Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, and Goleta are working with a consultant to model sea level rise and other coastal hazards to identify planning level changes in future Santa Barbara County coastal erosion, County coastal flooding, and fluvial flooding extents looking at Carpinteria Creek.
  - [Coastal Storm Modeling System for Southern California \(CoSMos\)](#) is a multi-agency collaboration developed by the USGS to project coastal flooding and erosion driven by climate change.
  - [Santa Barbara Area Coastal Ecosystem Vulnerability Assessment \(CEVA\)](#), Dept. of Commerce Grant, NOAA, UCSB Marine Science Institute leading the study developing new modeling information. The SBA CEVA is an important step toward ecosystem-based adaptation planning.
- City GIS [MAPS \(Mapping Analysis and Printing System\)](#) program data provides infrastructure, hazards, and resource data that informs resiliency decision-making for development and City programs.
- [CalEEMod](#) air quality model is used in analyzing proposals for vehicle miles travelled, air pollutant emissions, and greenhouse gas emissions, and measures for their reduction.
- Tracking extreme weather modeling from [UC Davis](#), and the [Climate Change Research Plan for California](#) and updating emergency response plans for drought and flooding/mudslides due to periods of intensive rainfall.

#### Disseminating best practices for community resilience

- Each City Department hosts information for residents relating to community resilience, including websites, handouts, and outreach programs for resiliency issues such as water conservation, waste reduction, stormwater management/erosion control, and creek protection. [Planning Central](#) is a hub with guidelines relating to planning, zoning and permitting.
- The [Sustainability Best Practices](#) video library features City activities in Energy, Transportation, Water Resources, Parks and Habitat Restoration, Planning and Zoning and Trash and Recycling.

### 1.2. City plans and policies incorporating the latest climate change considerations

- In January 2006, the City Council created the Sustainable City Council Committee to provide policy guidance to the program. In 2012, the Santa Barbara [Climate Action Plan](#) was adopted in response to directives of the City General Plan and State Legislature (AB 32-Global Warming Solutions Act, SB 375-Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act, SB 97 – California Environmental Quality Act). The Climate Plan identifies an inventory and forecasts of carbon dioxide and other “greenhouse gas” emissions generated by the Santa Barbara community that contribute to accelerated global climate change.

- In December 2011, the City Council adopted the [Plan Santa Barbara General Plan](#) update which includes numerous land use, circulation, resource, and hazard policies that incorporate climate change considerations. The introduction defines sustainability for Santa Barbara. The adoption of the Adaptive Management Plan enables timely policy adjustments with emphasis on the Sustainability Framework. The [2013 General Plan Implementation Report](#) tracks 16 metrics toward a sustainable Santa Barbara.
- The [2013 Safety Element Update](#) addresses community resiliency in the context of all hazards and risks including those predicted by climate change models. Details found in [Appendix J the Safety Element Technical Background Report](#) include the possible effects of climate change on Sea cliff retreat, wildfires, and stream flooding.
- In June 2011, the City adopted an updated [Long-Term Water Supply Plan](#) which includes planning for long periods of severe drought. The [Water Supply Management Report](#) details status of the Long-Term Water Supply.
- [The Local Coastal Plan](#) (LCP), Land Use Plan (LUP) includes long-range planning for coastal hazards. An update to the LCP is currently in process and will be presented to City Council for adoption in 2016.
- City Planning Division provides a [Major Issues Project Compliance Checklist](#) for builders and homeowners to navigate through code requirements, design and siting guidelines, many of which address the challenges to potential climate-change threats to community resilience.
- The City's [Single Family Home Design Guidelines](#) include Site Planning and Structure Placement guiding builders in the best environmental practices including siting, active and passive solar design, and stormwater management.

### 1.3. Leading by Example

- City departments have integrated environmentally sustainable goals in the operation of all City programs. The City Council Sustainability Committee provides oversight to the management of the overall [City sustainability efforts](#).
- Brief, in-house videos of the City's [Best Practices in Sustainability](#) are featured on the City website.
- Winner of the Institute for Local Government's [BEACON Spotlight Gold-level Awards](#).
- City [water conservation](#) program motivated customers to reduce City water usage by 22% since 2013.
- Of the electricity used by City facilities, 20% is generated via solar PV arrays and cogeneration from an anaerobic digester processing local Fats, Oils and Grease. Self-generation combined with Southern CA Edison's 22% renewable energy mix, results in City electricity use from 36.7% renewable energy sources.
- Since 2008, the City has achieved an ongoing annual savings of \$541,000 from energy conservation and tariff changes.
- April 2015, the City re-commissioned a long-dormant [hydroelectric plant](#) capable of generating enough energy for 300 homes during months when enough water is present.
- 2014 was the first year that the Cogeneration system at the El Estero Wastewater Treatment plant ran for an entire year. The system supplied the majority of the power needed by the plant and significantly increased the amount of renewable energy purchased by the City.
- Provided electric vehicle parking spaces in City Parking lots and currently processing building permit application for a fueling station for hydrogen-powered vehicles.
- The City's habitat restoration and implementation of best practices in stormwater management and urban forestry.
- In March 2007, the City Council adopted a Green Building Policy for city owned and operated buildings. It is City policy that new City-owned buildings achieve at least a silver level of LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification. Recent projects include:
  - LEED Platinum - The Community Development and Public Works building remodel
  - LEED Gold – The John T. Rickard Airline Terminal and the Airport Consolidated Rental Car Facility
  - LEED Gold – Fire Station One remodel
  - LEED Gold - Granada garage and 914 State Street rest rooms
  - LEED Silver - Fire Station Two remodel.

## Theme 2: Improving Resilience in the Nation's Infrastructure

How is the City incorporating climate-friendly investments, policies and practices into public and private infrastructure related to energy, transportation, freshwater management, and coastal and ecosystem protections?

### 2.1 Support climate resilience as part of coastal infrastructure planning and investments.

- The 2013 Safety Element Update includes policies to mitigate for climate change impacts in the Coastal Zone. The policies require certification by the Coastal Commission through the [Local Coastal Plan \(LCP\) Land Use Plan \(LUP\) update](#). The update will specifically address climate resilience.
- The City has an adopted [Harbor Master Plan](#) that identifies the City's Harbor land use resources, and includes policies for beach nourishment and erosion control to protect coastal infrastructure. A recent Harbor breakwater repair included a height extension in anticipation of sea level rise.
- Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan looks at long-term planning for coastal infrastructure such as roads and wastewater treatment plant.

### 2.2 Promote and prioritize the use of green and natural infrastructure.

- In April 2014, The City Council adopted the [Urban Forest Management Plan](#) including a long term tree canopy goal for carbon sequestration and control of the urban heat island effects.
- The City's [Storm Water Management Program](#) meets and exceeds the required best management practices for protecting the City's water quality from pollution and damage caused by excessive storm water run-off. The program includes specific strategies to best utilize the natural infrastructure for coastal protection, capture and filtering of stormwater runoff and flood storage. Replacing asphalt with permeable pavers at local parks to capture and treat stormwater is an example strategy.
- The Santa Barbara Airport is located in an environmentally sensitive area that is surrounded by a slough with a coastal outlet. [The Goleta Slough Ecosystem Management Plan \(2015\)](#) includes a sea level rise study of the potential risks to the area that will inform the update to the Airport Facilities Master Plan and Slough Management Program.

### 2.3 Support and incentivize climate resilient water resource planning and management .

- In 2011, the City adopted an updated Long-Term Water Supply Plan that addresses management of diversified sources of City water supply for the coming decades, including consideration of climate change issues. Reactivation of the City [desalination plant](#) is under consideration to bring back online in 2016 as a drought relief measure.
- A study is underway for managing possible future seawater intrusion into the City's groundwater sources.
- Homeowners are incentivized to conserve water by offering free water [check-ups](#), landscaping and irrigation [rebates](#), [awards](#), and [tiered water rates](#).
- Large commercial users are incentivized to conserve water via a free city survey identifying strategies to substantially reduce water use and save on water bills. The City issues certificates to businesses in the program.

### 2.4 Promote better understanding of the vulnerabilities and risks to transportation networks and facilities.

- Participated in the development of the regional Sustainable Community Strategy as a member of the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments.
- Adopted a Pedestrian Master Plan in 2006 and currently updating the Bicycle Master Plan.

### 2.5 Support Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) programs.

2.6 A PACE program was not adopted in Santa Barbara County. Instead, EmPower Santa Barbara County provides loans for energy efficiency and renewable energy upgrades. City homeowners are eligible to apply for the low-interest loans. **Support development of a clean and resilient energy grid.**

- Facilitated the acceleration of a Southern California Edison project to address [circuit reliability in downtown Santa Barbara](#).
- Approved \$50,000 for FY 2016 toward a Regional Community Choice Aggregation Feasibility Evaluation.

- Active member of the [South Coast Energy Efficiency Partnership and Green Business Program of Santa Barbara County](#).

## 2.7 Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction.

- Achieved 27% reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the baseline inventory 2007 to 2014; for the community at large emissions have decreased by approximately 1.6% from 2007 to 2010.
- The City Climate Action Plan identifies ongoing and new programs for reducing City and communitywide greenhouse gases in the areas of energy, land use/transportation, vegetation, water conservation, and waste management.

# Theme 3: Ensuring Resilience of Natural Resources

## How is the City protecting and conserving local natural resources and ecosystems?

### 3.1 Store and conserve ecosystems and lands to build resilience in a changing climate.

- The City General Plan policies, ordinance provisions, design guidelines, programs, and environmental review provisions are in place to protect upland, coastal, and creek/marine habitats and trees.
- The 2016 Local Coastal Program Update will further address coastal habitat protection and recreational use for beaches, estuaries and public access management.
- The City Parks Division protects sensitive habitats through stewardship of [Open Space Parks](#). Projects include:
  - Protection and successful mitigation for the California endemic Santa Barbara honeysuckle at Parma Park,
  - Preservation and protection of cultural resources through the restoration of the 100-year old olive grove at Parma Park.
  - Protection of tidewater goby and western pond turtle during vegetation maintenance at the Andrée Clark Bird Refuge,
  - Restoration of native plant communities and enhancement of monarch butterfly habitat at the Douglas Family Preserve,

### 3.2 Combat the spread of invasive species, pests, and diseases.

- Adopted an [Integrated Pest Management \(IPM\)](#) strategy in January 2004 to provide an ongoing specific program to further reduce the amount and toxicity of pesticides used on city property and, where feasible, to eliminate pesticide use in public areas using alternative methods. Policies are consistent with the County's Pest Management and Prevention Program and are incorporated in the General Plan.
- Annual eradication of *Arundo donax* and other invasive species is conducted by the Creeks Division.

### 3.3 Support resilience planning for ocean and coastal ecosystems.

- Member of the Beach Erosion Authority for Clean Oceans and Nourishment (BEACON) is a California Joint Powers Agency (JPA) established in 1986 to address coastal erosion, beach nourishment and clean oceans within the Central California Coast from Point Conception to Point Mugu.
- The current Santa Barbara Airport Facilities Plan is undergoing an update, which includes the study of climate issues such as sea level rise.
- Coastal Resource Education and Mapping Research and Design, grant awarded from the State Coastal Conservancy. Research for it is underway. Planned completion in December 2015.

### 3.4 Promote integrated watershed management and planning to protect water quality and quantity.

- The City's [Creek Restoration and Water Quality Improvement Division](#) was established in 2001 to improve creek water quality and restore natural creek systems. The annual [Creek Week](#) promotes awareness and stewardship.
- Recent habitat restoration projects include: Mission Creek and Lagoon, Laguna Creek Channel, the Andrée Clark Bird Refuge, Upper Arroyo Burro Creek, Las Positas Valley and numerous Low Impact Development permeable paver projects.

## Theme 4: Preserving Human Health & Supporting Resilient Populations

How does the City plan to protect citizens most at-risk during climate-related events such as heat-waves, floods, droughts, and exacerbating illnesses?

### 4.1 Address the needs of vulnerable populations.

- The [Emergency Management Plan](#) addresses the planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, extreme weather events and national security emergencies in or affecting the City. The City Office of Emergency Services works with Community Based Organizations and individuals to pre-plan for addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations in the City. Inter-jurisdictional assistance agreements are also in place with other local and State agencies.
- The City's Human Services program administers the Federal [Community Development Block Grant \(CDBG\)](#) and associated City programs to ensure that sound policies are established for allocating funds among various non-profit social services agencies serving the low-income community. For Fiscal Year 2016, the City will receive approximately \$803,000, matched by \$705,000 from the City's General Fund. Link to Report on [Funding Recommendations](#) for Fiscal Year 2016.
- The Parks and Recreation [Neighborhood Programs](#) provide a variety of ongoing services for vulnerable populations.

### 4.2 Improve capacity to protect public health.

- Collaborates with over 50 Community-Based Organizations on the annual Family Health Day and Health Fair to offer free health screenings (e.g. vision, hearing, blood pressure, dental and fluoride varnish for children, and glucose).
- The City of Santa Barbara adopted a number of community wellness goals & policies in the 2011 General Plan update. A Public Health goal is found in the Land Use Element which states: "Improve public health through community design and location of resources, and by promoting physical activity, access to healthy foods and improved air quality."

### 4.3 Building food system security.

- Collaborates with the Foodbank of Santa Barbara County on the Brown Bag for Seniors and the No Kid Hungry projects, the Pacific Pride Foundation's Necessities of Life Project Food Pantry assisting local senior and low-income people.
- Manages three [community gardens](#) providing residents with accessible and low-cost garden plots to grow organic food.
- Promotes consumption of fresh and local foods by providing resources for public and private food gardens, farmers markets, gardener education, food gardens for schools, food scrap recovery and regional agriculture.

### 4.4 Improve disaster preparedness for communities most at-risk.

- The [Emergency Management Plan](#) addresses the planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, extreme weather events and national security emergencies in or affecting the City. The City Office of Emergency Services works with Community Based Organizations and individuals to pre-plan for addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations in the City. Inter-jurisdictional assistance agreements are also in place with other local and State agencies.
- The Citizen Emergency Response Team (CERT) training is offered each year in English and Spanish to improve the ability of citizens to help their neighbors, particular the vulnerable, during disasters.
- In 2011, the City of Santa Barbara together with Santa Barbara County and the other cities adopted updated the [Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan](#) that identifies public safety vulnerabilities in the City and mitigation measures.
- The City [Wildland Fire Plan](#) identifies the scope of the **wildland** urban interface risks in the City of Santa Barbara and proposes strategies for mitigating those risks.
- The [Wildland Fire Suppression District](#) is an assessment district organized under California Government Code 50078, focusing on specific elements of the Wildland Fire Plan in the Foothill and Extreme Foothill Zones. Funds generated by the District are spent to actively mitigate hazards on an annual basis.
- Periodic policy and ordinance updates for new development (e.g., 2011 General Plan, 2012 Safety Element, 2013 Fire Code Update).

## Theme 5: Supporting Climate-Smart Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Preparedness and Recovery

Is the City making efforts to prevent and mitigate the effects of extreme weather and other climate-related hazards through hazard-mitigation planning, improved data collection and mapping, partnership development, and program modernization?

### 5.1 Build a stronger culture of partnership and service to communities impacted by disaster.

- Office of Emergency Services promotes public education on emergency and disaster preparedness to enhance community resilience. [Newsletters](#), [website](#), [Facebook](#), all serve to get the word out.
- Updates to the [City Emergency Management Plan](#) are in process to improve evacuation and other emergency plans with provisions addressing the special needs and measures required to ensure the safety of people with disabilities.
- Current City policy and California Government Code 31-3109 establish all City employees as emergency workers in a disaster. Mandatory training in Emergency Operations, the Standardized Emergency Management System, and the National Incident Management System enable workers to work cooperatively with other jurisdictions in the South Coast Region in the event of a disaster.
- Mutual aid agreements have been established in advance of a disaster to ensure rapid response times.

### 5.2 Remove barriers to rebuilding for future climate resilience.

- The [2013 Emergency Management Plan](#) includes recovery operations for all potential hazards independent of cause.

### 5.3 Modernize data collection, analysis, and mapping based on current and predicted climate impacts to help improve local capacity for effective hazard mitigation planning.

- The Office of Emergency Services coordinates the integration of the City's GIS information system with hazard-specific layers to enhance the overall and real-time response capabilities of the City.

### 5.4 Modernize and elevate the importance of hazard mitigation programs.

- Strategies for hazard mitigation are identified in the General Plan, the Safety Element update, the Climate Action Plan and the 2013 Emergency Management Plan. Implementations are being addressed in the design of new projects and updates are given to Council annually.

### 5.5 Strengthen the National Flood Insurance Program to avoid development that increases exposure and losses to flooding, and eliminate inequities for urban and rural locations.

- [2009-2011 Flood Watershed Response Guidelines](#): The Flood-Watershed Response Guideline was developed to provide coordination and improve effectiveness in the appropriate response by Law Enforcement, Fire, Public Works and Emergency Services staff in their response to imminent flooding in the damaged watershed areas above the City of Santa Barbara.
- The [Inundation Map for the City of Santa Barbara](#) is available on the City's website.
- The [2012 Tsunami Response Plan](#) designates tsunami risk zones and delineates actions to take in the event of a Tsunami. This plan is meant to fill the gap between the time a watch or warning is received and the time when the watch or warning is determined to be credible or not. The goal is to educate people how to move quickly out of the risk zones in the event of an earthquake, tsunami warning or in case of sudden sea level decreases.

## Theme 6: Understanding and Acting on the Economics of Resilience

Is the City considering any climate change mitigations to ensure a vibrant economic future as the climate continues to change?

### 6.1 Promote private sector and workforce resilience to reduce economic disruptions associated with the impacts of climate change.

- The 2012 Climate Action Plan includes policy to coordinate climate change adaptation planning with local economies such as fishing and tourism.

### 6.2 Reward resilient investments and consider the benefits of ecosystem services in cost-benefit analysis.

- Council Agenda Reports include a section titled Sustainability Impacts, which address the effects of recommended actions to City government or community sustainability in the areas of energy, waste, water, pollution prevention, etc.

### 6.3 Safeguard places of national, economic, and historical significance.

- Historic preservation is included as part of the Sustainability Framework in the General Plan. In 2012, the City adopted a Historic Resources Element (HRE) that provides community preservation goals, policies and implementation strategies to identify and protect historical resources. The adoption of the HRE guides the City's [Historic Preservation Work Program](#) and the environmental and design review standards.

### 6.4 Collaborate with the insurance industry.

- The Santa Barbara County Fire Safe Council's mission is to unify public and private organizations to educate, motivate and coordinate the South Coast Community to minimize losses associated with wildfires. Members of the coalition include representation from the insurance community.

## Theme 7: Building Capacity for Resilience

Is the City fully linked into available resources to build the capacity to recognize, understand and assess relevant climate-related hazards, risks and impacts? Does the City make residents aware of the value of climate-resilience planning and implementation of adaptive strategies?

### 7.1 Provide data, tools, and guidance at a scale sufficient to guide decision-making and investments.

- The City development review and permitting process provides data, guidelines, and advisories to applicants for a variety of climate-related issues (e.g., solar energy, electric vehicle charging), and uses checklist tools for a variety of topics (e.g., stormwater management, green building).

### 7.2 Foster and support cross-jurisdictional and regional cooperation.

- Participate in numerous regional climate change roundtable discussions, workshops, and training with local agencies, community interest groups, non-profits, and academic institutions.
- Participate in the Central Coast Sustainability Summit planning and community collaboration.
- U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement Signatory.
- Resilient Communities for America Agreement Signatory.
- Santa Barbara Energy Leader Partnership member.
- Designated Tree City USA.
- Member Green Cities California.
- Stakeholder in Santa Barbara County's Resiliency Project.



### 7.3 Create a Climate Resilience Corps to boost community capacity.

- The Citizen Emergency Response Team (CERT) training is offered each year in English and Spanish to improve the ability of citizens to help their neighbors, particular the vulnerable, during disasters.

### 7.4 Increase climate literacy and public awareness.

- The City sponsors an inter-departmental booth at the Annual Earth Day Festival which is a two-day event at Alameda Park, with over 35,000 festival-goers, it is the most well-attended annual Earth Day Festival on the West Coast.
- The General Plan has a policy to promote public education on emergency and disaster preparedness to enhance community resilience.
- The [City of Santa Barbara Climate Action Plan](#) communicates specific actions that the City, community and individuals can take to prepare for climate change.

## Trash and Recycling

Waste Reduction was not included in the President's State, Local, and Tribal Leaders Task Force on Climate Preparedness and Resilience. However, the Trash and Recycling Program is integral to the City's efforts toward sustainability and greenhouse gas reduction.

- A [Single Use Bag Ordinance](#) was adopted in 2013 to encourage the use of reusable bags and substantially reduce the use of single use plastic and paper bags.
- Nearly 40% of the material collected by Marborg is diverted from the landfill.
- Food scraps composting and recycling programs are fully implemented in the Santa Barbara School District. Over 200 businesses compost food scraps.

The City is actively participating in the search for a vendor to construct the Tajiguas Landfill Resource Recovery Park, which would result in substantial reduction in greenhouse gases from the solid waste stream.