

COLAB

San Luis Obispo County



The Coalition of Labor Agriculture and Business

**WEEKLY UPDATE
DECEMBER 4 - 10, 2022**



**14TH ANNUAL
DINNER &
FUNDRAISER**

WHAT WILL IT BE, IN 2023?

DETAILS COMING SOON....

SAVE

THURSDAY MARCH 30TH

5:30 PM

MADONNA INN EXPO CENTER

THIS WEEK

SUPERVISORS MEETING

FIRST QTR FINANCIAL REPORT INCONCLUSIVE

BOS TO GIVE GRANT TO NPR RADIO STATION KCBX
TO HELP PROMOTE A LEFTIST VIEW OF COUNTY ISSUES?



PLANNING DEPT PRIORITIES FOR FY 2023-24

PASO BASIN WATER MORATORIUM ORDINANCE
MAJOR POLICY AND CONTROVERSY OVER WATER EQUITY

SLOCOG

FORECASTS \$2.0 BILLION FUNDING SHORTFALL OVER
NEXT 23 YEARS

PLANNING COMMISSION

TO CONSIDER RAGGED POINT INN UPGRADES

LAST WEEK

NO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING

PENSION TRUST BOARD

EMERGENT ISSUES

SLOW ELECTION

FINAL VOTE COUNT NOW PROMISED FOR DECEMBER 7TH

COLAB IN DEPTH

SEE PAGE 24

**HOW THE GOVERNMENT UNION MACHINE
CONQUERED CALIFORNIA**

BY EDWARD RING

**IF YOU REALLY WANTED TO DESTROY THE
UNITED STATES, THEN . . .**

*It would be hard to imagine any planned agenda to destroy America that would
have been as injurious as what we already suffered the last two years*

BY VICTOR DAVIS HANSON

THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS

ALL MEETINGS ARE AT 9:00 AM UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

Board of Supervisors Meeting of Tuesday, December 6, 2022 (Scheduled)

Item 4 - FY 2022-23 First Quarter Financial Report. Submittal of the FY 2022-23 First Quarter Financial Status Report and request to 1) approve a resolution amending Position Allocation Lists for various departments; and 2) approve various financial actions as detailed in the Recommendation (one or more actions require a 4/5 vote). The report is inconclusive, as it focuses on expenditures as opposed to revenues. There are no projections as to how the property tax, sales tax, hotel tax, or major inter-governmental revenues will match with the Adopted Budget on June 30, 2023, the end of the current fiscal year.

On the expenditure side, overages are expected in both the Sheriff’s Department and the Fire Department due to the cost of labor negotiations for which no estimates were budgeted. The Clerk Recorder projects a shortfall in recording fee revenue. A decline in real property deed filing fees could signal a future economic slowdown and/or trouble in the growth of the property tax if real-estate sales are off.

Table 2 Summary of Notable Issues Included in the Attached Report Issue Status Updates		
Department	Issue	Potential Impact to General Fund
Public Protection		
136 – Sheriff-Coroner	Projected to exceed General Fund support level by \$3.2 million at year-end due to unbudgeted salaries and benefits expenses, overtime, fuel, meals, professional services expenditures, and revenue shortfall	\$3.2 million
140 – County Fire	Projected to exceed budgeted CAL FIRE contracted expenditure amount by \$3.1 million due to State negotiated salary and benefit increases	\$3.1 million
Fiscal and Administrative		
110 – Clerk-Recorder	Projected to exceed General Fund support level by \$521,000 at year-end due to shortfall in recording revenue	\$521,000

SUMMARY OF POSITION ALLOCATION CHANGES

FY 2022-23	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Quarter Start	2,932.00			
FTE Additions	53.00			
FTE Deletions	26.75			
Quarter End	2,958.25			
Net Change	26.25			
% Change	0.90%			

Item 15 - Request to approve an agreement with KCBX Inc. allocating a total of \$3,950 from Districts One, Two, Three, Four, and Five Community Project Funds - Fund Center #106 to be used for expenses associated with producing several 5-minute reports on issues of high concern in San Luis Obispo County. District 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. This radio station is part of the larger National Public Radio Network (NPR), which is blatantly leftist. The write-up states that the grant of public funds is to enable the keep the community in touch.

As an NPR station, KCBX puts their community in touch with the world. KCBX will be producing several 5-minute reports covering a water supply, water quality, or fire prevention issue affecting local community members in San Luis Obispo County.

Listen to KCBX on these FM frequencies.

- 90.1 - San Luis Obispo
- 89.5 - Santa Barbara
- 91.1 - Cayucos
- 95.1 - Lompoc
- 91.7 - Paso Robles to Salinas
- 90.9 - Santa Ynez, Avila, Cambria

The grant will simply further empower leftist causes in the County. Of course the spots will be interspersed with some of the most flagrant propaganda on the American air waves. It appears that they cover a wide area. It appears that the County Parks Department may already fund spots on the station.

How about a \$4,000 grant for the Andy Caldwell Radio Show on local K-News 98.5 to provide some balance. After all, we talk about the County every Monday and related issues every weekday.



MATTERS AFTER 1:30 PM

Item 46 - Request to receive and file a report on Board-identified priority projects for the Department of Planning and Building and provide staff direction, as necessary. This item commences the annual discussion of those projects on which the Planning and Building Department’s Long Range Planning Division (about 8 planners) should be working. This is a priority setting process by which the Board determines which ones to select. These include State mandated changes to Plans and Ordinances, requests by the Board for new or revised plans and regulations, and requests from the public for changes and additions. Feasibility projects which may involve other departments are also included. A recent example is the Paso Basin Water Moratorium amendments revisions, which constituted a very substantial amount of work. See Item 47, immediately below, as a reminder of how complex and extensive some of these projects can be.

There is always more work than the current staffing can handle. Several tables provided by staff illustrate the current status and potential work. A quick look will provide the reader with a basic understanding of the pending choices.

Table 1 – Long Range Planning – Staffing Levels

Classification	Allocated ¹	Filled	Vacant
Supervising Planner	1.0	1.0	0.0
Senior Planner	2.0	1.0	1.0
Planner I/II/III	3.5	3.5	0.0
Limited Term Planner I/II/III ²	1.0	0.0	1.0
Total	7.5	5.5	2.0

¹The term “Allocated” refers to filled and vacant positions on the Department’s Position Allocation List (PAL).

²Allocated to administering the County’s water conservation programs through 12/31/24.

Table 2: 18-Month Long Range Planning Work Program

Workload Type	FTE Allocated and Vacancy Status			Timeframe and Workload Capacity						
	FTEs			FY 22-23		FY 23-24			Est. Completion Date	
	Allocated	Filled	Vacant	Q3 ¹	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q4
Mandatory Workload	5.00	3.75	1.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
Applicant-Submitted GPAs	1.25	1.00	0.25							Ongoing
Applicant-Submitted Specific Plans	1.25	1.25	0.00							Ongoing
Growth Management Ordinance	0.25	0.25	0.00							Ongoing
Housing Policy and Homeless Division Support	0.50	0.00	0.50							Ongoing
Water Conservation Programs	1.00	0.75	0.25							Ongoing
Williamson Act Program	0.50	0.50	0.00							Ongoing
Tracking and Implementing State Law	0.25	0.00	0.25							Ongoing
Discretionary Workload	2.50	1.50	1.00	1.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	1.25	1.25	
Community Plans - Major	1.25	1.25	0.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	
<i>Avila Community Plan</i>										FY 24-25 Q4
<i>Los Osos Community Plan LCP and HCP</i>										FY 23-24, Q3
LCP Amendments - Minor	0.125	0.125	0.00	0.125	0.125					
<i>ADU Ordinance</i>										FY 22-23 Q4
<i>Density Bonus Ordinance</i>										FY 22-23 Q4
<i>Agricultural Worker Housing Ordinance</i>										FY 22-23 Q4
Housing Element Implementation	0.125	0.125	0.00	0.125	0.125					
<i>ADU Pre-approved Plans</i>										FY 22-23 Q4
2023 Minor Ordinance Amendment Package	1.00	0.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00			
<i>Craft Distilleries Ord.</i>										FY 23-24 Q2
<i>AR Combining Designation</i>										FY 23-24 Q2
<i>MRA Combining Designation</i>										FY 23-24 Q2
<i>Cannabis Ord. - 5 Years at Operations</i>										FY 23-24 Q2
Filled Staff Positions (FTEs)	7.50	5.25	2.25	5.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	
Total FTE Workload				6.50	7.50	7.25	7.25	6.25	6.25	
Total FTE Available				-1.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	1.25	1.25	

¹ This work program assumes the Department will fill its 2.0 vacant Long Range planner positions by March 31, 2023. The Department is currently relying on consultant assistance to balance workload in the short term as the Department hires, onboards, and trains new staff.

Table 3: Potential New Long Range Planning Projects

Potential New Long Range Planning Project	FTEs Total	Staff Cost	Professional Services	Total Cost	Timeline (Months) ¹
Major Ordinance Amendments					
Brick and Mortar Dispensaries	1.00	\$194,832	\$0	\$194,832	12 – 18
Rural Camping Ordinance	1.50	\$576,649	\$50,000 – 500,000 ²	\$626,649 - \$1,076,649	18 – 24 ²
Minor Ordinance Amendments					
Dark Skies Ordinance	0.33	\$46,224	\$0	\$46,224	6 – 9
Guest Ranch to Dude Ranch	0.33	\$61,632	\$0	\$61,632	9 – 12
RV Storage in Rural and Agricultural Areas	0.33	\$46,224	\$0	\$46,224	6 – 9
Small Urban Wineries	0.33	\$46,224	\$0	\$46,224	6 – 9
Other Land Use Initiatives					
Completing Vacation Rental Nexus Study	0.25	\$37,872	\$70,000	\$107,872	6 – 9
Harvest Host RV Stays	0.125	\$8,242	\$0	\$8,242	3 – 4
Phillips 66 Refinery Feasibility Study	1.50	\$432,487	\$200,000	\$632,487	12 – 18

¹Number of months to complete project after resources are allocated.

²The cost and timeline range for the Rural Camping Ordinance depends on the necessary level of environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The low end of the range assumes a mitigated negative declaration and the high end assumes an environmental impact report.

Each year the Board agonizes over these choices. The Land Use Planning Division of the Department has about 22 employees, of which the seven assigned to these projects are presumably included. The full budget for the division is about \$3.9 million. The rest of the 22 are not available to work on these projects, as they are assigned to economic development work, GIS, federally funded work, and so forth. Note that we cannot be precise, as the County does not budget at the program level. Thus is not possible to determine the exact deployment.

In any case, and given that land use is the primary source of friction and controversy in the County and that the overall County Budget is \$781.4 million, the Board could consider adding 2 more planners to this division and moving forward with its priorities. The Board has undergone considerable pressure to develop plans and regulations for rural camping, dude ranches, and harvest host camping. All of these could be of assistance to agriculture.

Item 47 - A Hearing to consider (LRP2021-00001): 1) amend Title 8 and Title 22 of the San Luis Obispo County Code to require “water neutral” ministerial planting permits for crop production irrigated from groundwater wells within the Paso Basin Land Use Management Area (PBLUMA) until 2045, with a 25-acre-feet per year exemption allowed per site (“PBLUMA Planting Ordinance”); 2) amend the Agriculture and Conservation elements of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan for consistency with the PBLUMA Planting Ordinance; 3) certify a Final Program Environmental Impact Report (FPEIR) (SCH 2021080222) prepared for the project pursuant to CEQA and based on the attached CEQA findings, including a statement of overriding considerations. The proposed amendments to the Paso Basin Water Moratorium are designed to allow smaller users (under 25 acre-feet per year) to apply for a permit to pump if they meet a set of rigorous conditions. These users are now capped at 5 acre-feet per year. Please see the Background sections below for all of the history and details.

PROJECT SUMMARY The attached ordinance (Attachments 1 and 2) and resolution (Attachment 3) would amend Title 8 and Title 22 of the San Luis Obispo County Code and the Agriculture and Conservation and Open Space Elements of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan to require “water neutral” ministerial planting permits for new and expanded crop production irrigated from groundwater wells within the Paso Basin Land Use Management Area from January 31, 2023 through January 31, 2045 (22 years), allowing a 25-acre-foot per year (“AFY”) exemption per site to continue to exercise the County’s land use authority to regulate irrigated crop planting and to allow farms to irrigate that have not been able to under the current agricultural offset requirements.

Other than the opposition to expanded parking for tank cars at the Phillips 66 Refinery in Nipomo, we have not seen such broad and organized opposition to any land use proposal in the County over the past 12 years. The San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau, The Grower Shippers, the Sierra Club, Paso Basin Wine Alliance, Limonera, and many growers are opposed.

The key objection is that the ordinance and its CEQA proposed mitigations include a number of objectionable regulations. Even though these would pertain only to the individuals who apply for a permit, the expansion of regulation over agriculture could be precedent setting, and therefore any gains acceded now are not worth it in the big picture.

Table 1: Summary of Mitigation Measures, Applicability, and Monitoring Methods

Mitigation Measure	Required for Planting Permit and/or 25-AFY Exemption	Monitoring Methods	
		Application	Annual Site Inspections
AQ-1 Construction Emissions Reduction Dust control measures.	Both	Self-certification	Verify measures are in place
BIO-1 Riparian and Wetland Habitat Setback No planting within 50' of riparian or wetland vegetation unless planted when ordinance took effect.	Both	Show on site plan	Verify compliance with site plan
GHG-1 Carbon Sequestration Incorporate conservation practices to sequester carbon at 0.15 MT CO ₂ e per acre of planting per CDFA Healthy Soils Program guidelines.	25-AFY Exemptions	Show in site plan and provide CDFA COMET calculations	Verify measures implemented per site plan
UTIL-1 Well Metering and Reporting Reporting monthly groundwater extraction.	Both	Identify well(s) in site plan	Verify participation in County GSA-approved groundwater extraction program or well meter installed during final planting inspection
UTIL-2 Hydrology Report Verification of no more than two feet of drawdown over five years in off-site groundwater wells within 750 feet.	25-AFY Exemptions	Submit with application as applicable	NA

Proponents of the ordinance argue that most of the water being used in the Basin is being consumed by large corporate vineyards, which will continue unfettered pumping until the SGMA plan bites in decades in the future.

Circumscribed by a scathing 430-page Environmental Impact Report (EIR), the Planning Commission unanimously recommended that the Board of Supervisors reject the proposed ordinance. Of course, this is highly sensitive, since it was a Board of Supervisors majority that initiated the ordinance in the first place. They undertook the effort, as they felt that the 2013 moratorium was manifestly unfair to smaller users overlying the Basin. In simplest terms, one of the letters in the record summarizes the problem from their standpoint. The letter is quite extensive, and therefore only a portion is quoted here on the page below. It is also eloquent.



Respectfully submitted to;
John Peschong
San Luis Obispo County Supervisor

Subject: Board of Supervisors Meeting - December 6, 2022
Concerning: PBLUMA Planting Ordinance

As a small property owner in Templeton, I have been following this issue, for a number of years, and have previously expressed my desires and opinion to the Board as well as to the Planning Commission concerning this issue.

I wholeheartedly supported, and was very pleased, with your action taken at the Board Meeting on January 26, 2021, and the subsequent meeting on April 6, 2021, where you supported and directed staff to develop a planting ordinance that was more reasonable and fairer than what is currently being enforced.

It was determined at the April '21 meeting that the staff should develop a planting ordinance that would incorporate a "Tier 1" exemption allowing plantings using 25 AFY of irrigation per site. The previous limit was only 5 AFY. This is a very minor increase, something that only makes a difference to the small property owner that wants to put in a couple of acres of crops to help sustain their family and livelihood. The Mom and Pop, small property owners that make up the backbone of this fine county, are the ones that this change would benefit. Not the huge agricultural operations or vineyards that wouldn't be impacted by this change at all.

I bought our property with the plan to retire here in the next few years. We are in the process of building a small barn and have hopes to have two horses for our enjoyment on our property.

With the limit of only 5 AFY allowed, I can't even provide the amount of pastureland I need to sustain two horses. The current recommendation (stablemanagement.com) for two horses is to have about 3 acres of pasture. The current limitation would limit me to only 1 acre of pasture, where the more reasonable limit would give me the ability to have the 3 acres of pasture, that is recommended for my horses. And that is all I could do with my 10 acre property. The new limit, you instructed staff to incorporate, is much more reasonable and fairer.

I have followed this entire process concerning this issue and have watched what has transpired since your directive of April 2021. A very extensive and expensive Environmental Impact Report took months of effort and came back with the conclusion that this minor change would have a major impact on our water resources.

Commission Rejection: The Commission unanimously determined to recommend that the Board of Supervisors reject the proposed ordinance. Some of the reasons cited in their recommended rejection include:

The ordinance is not needed, as the SGMA process is ramping up and should be used to manage the control of pumping.

The mitigation measures recommended by staff are harmful to agriculture - the fix is worse than the problem.

The ordinance is too complex, and as such, will render it expensive and difficult to administer.

It results in 16 immitigable CEQA Class I impacts, which would have to be overridden by the Board of Supervisors in order to adopt the ordinance.

Water Calculations:

The most significant objection was that the ordinance would result in the potential use of 450 new acre-feet of water per year accumulatively over the life of the ordinance. Most of the rest of the impacts are bogus. However, with respect to water, the EIR states in part:

Table 2 Estimated Reasonable Potential Increase in Water Use From Proposed Ordinance

Estimated Existing Water Use for Irrigated Crops (per Individual Site)	Reasonable Potential Total Annual Increase in Water Use (1% of Maximum Potential Increase in Water Use from Step 4) (AFY)	Reasonable Potential Total Increase in Water Use, From January 31, 2023 to January 31, 2045 (Cumulative) (AFY)
0-25 AFY	68	1,496
No irrigated crops	382	8,404
Total	450	9,900

Note: This estimate does not account for future Paso Robles Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan management actions that may require area-specific pumping reductions.

If no SGMA plan were to be implemented, this would reach an estimated accumulative 9,900 acre-feet per year by 2045. Note that the footnote to the table above cautions that the estimate may be high, given that there will be pumping restrictions phased in as part of SGMA.

The EIR reiterates that the current deficit is 13,700 acre-feet per year. This must be eliminated under the SGMA plan by 2045.

The GSP projects a 13,700-acre-feet per year (AFY) deficit in groundwater storage in the Paso Robles Sub basin (i.e., each year, approximately 13,700 acre-feet [AF] more water exits the sub basin than is recharged to it). The Paso Robles Sub basin Water Year 2020 Annual Report prepared to meet SGMA reporting requirements estimates 90 percent of groundwater extractions are used for the agriculture sector.

Accordingly, the EIR found that since the ordinance would add 450 acre-feet per year to the existing 13,700 ft., it is an immitigable Class I impact.

18. Impact HYD-6: The proposed planting ordinance would allow increased groundwater extraction that would conflict with the GSP’s goal of sustainable groundwater Attachment 5 County of San Luis Obispo Paso Basin Land Use Management Area (PBLUMA) Planting Ordinance CEQA Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations Program Environmental Impact Report September 2022 management and with the GSP’s projections for groundwater extraction within the Paso Robles Sub basin.

This CEQA finding ignores the fact that there is already a SGMA Groundwater Sustainability Plan adopted by the County and submitted to the State Department of Water Resources (GSP) for the basin, designed to reduce the deficit. Why was this not considered an existing mitigation?

Commissioner Simpson-Spearman questioned how the staff and EIR consultant determined which impacts were mitigatable. The answer was that they selected those that could be controlled through ministerial permits. Why couldn't the County use ministerial permits to ensure that no more than an aggregate 450 feet per year would be used. In other words, the process could be capped for those seeking use of 25 acre-feet or less. Note that 450 acre-feet per year was determined to be a "worst case" scenario.

Commissioner Alex Villicana, a wine producer himself, pointed out that the real issue at stake is to more equitably distribute groundwater during the SGMA transition to a balanced basin by 2045. In other words, there are a potential small number of pumpers who cannot receive permits due to the moratorium. An unknown number of these had planted crops prior to the 2013 moratorium but had stopped planting them due to a drought. The moratorium cut them off when they determined to resume planting. Now they are stuck in a Catch-22 until the SGMA Plan is implemented over decades.

If the SGMA Plan achieves nothing, and under the worst-case scenario, these farmers would be using 9,990 acre-feet by 2045, this would be impossible under the SGMA Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP).

As noted above, the **Paso Basin Land Use Management Area (PBLUMA)** is currently in a 13,700 acre-feet annual deficit out of a total annual use of 66,877 acre-feet. Ninety-six percent of the PBLUMA use is by agriculture. The EIR and other documents do not estimate what portion of this 96-percent is attributable to larger users. For example, how many use 250-acre feet or more per year?

Table 2-2 Baseline Groundwater Extractions within PBLUMA (2017-2020 Average per Year)

Sector	Groundwater Extraction (AFY)
Agriculture	64,025
Non-Agriculture	2,852
TOTAL	66,877

A Test: Who will support a short-term non-land use solution?

COLAB comment:

If the ordinance is rejected by the Board of Supervisors, the question remains, how can a more equitable use of the water be established in the near term while the GSP phases in? If it cannot be accomplished by land use ordinance, what about amending the GSP to give a 450 max per acre-feet per year permitting preference to those who would use 25 acre-feet or less. Since everyone seems to agree that there should be some equity, this would shift a little more of the burden to the existing grandfathered-in large users.

It would contain none of the burdens of the land use methodology under CEQA. The State might have some questions, but in the short term the GSP could be dovetailed to fit the situation and treat everyone equally.

Background: This item is the long-awaited effort to remedy the water use Catch 22, to which a number of smaller farmers have been subjected in the Paso Basin. The Paso Basin water moratorium urgency ordinance was adopted in 2013. It was converted into a permanent ordinance in 2015. Its key operative provision is that new agricultural wells (generating increased acre-feet of water usage) cannot be approved unless an equal acre-foot offset can be proven.

The provision means that the prospective permittee must buy credits from someone else, fallow an equivalent amount elsewhere in the basin, or convert high water use crops to lower use crops. One of the premises of the ordinance is that the calculation of increased water use is based on a parcel's prior historic use (now called the look back period). For example, a parcel with an historic use of 400 acre-feet per year is entitled to keep pumping 400 acre-feet per year.

The Timing Formula for the 25 acre or less users who turned off their pumping:

Historical Summary: One group of farmers, usually smaller units, who grew annual crops such as vegetables, hay, and flowers, had ceased planting in the years prior due to a multiyear drought. Their rationale had been that once the draught ended, they would resume planting and irrigating. When the drought ended, the County told them they could not resume pumping because they did not have a sufficiently current historic use. Some members of the Board and especially Supervisor Arnold have sought a means to amend the moratorium ordinance to allow those caught in the trap, and those who would use 25 acre-feet or less per year, to be allowed to resume pumping. The plan states in part:

The proposed ordinance would allow planting per verified 25-AFY exemptions anytime while the ordinance remains in effect (until 2045) and allow an 18-month period to plant per an issued "water neutral" planting permit. The 18-month planting period for a "water neutral" planting permit would need to start within a six-year lookback period from the irrigation stop date for the crop(s) previously irrigated on site.

And

The planting permit time limits are depicted graphically in Figure 2 below. Planning staff would verify final planting with a site inspection and be authorized to conduct annual site inspections as need to verify continued compliance with the approved planting plan while the ordinance remains in effect.



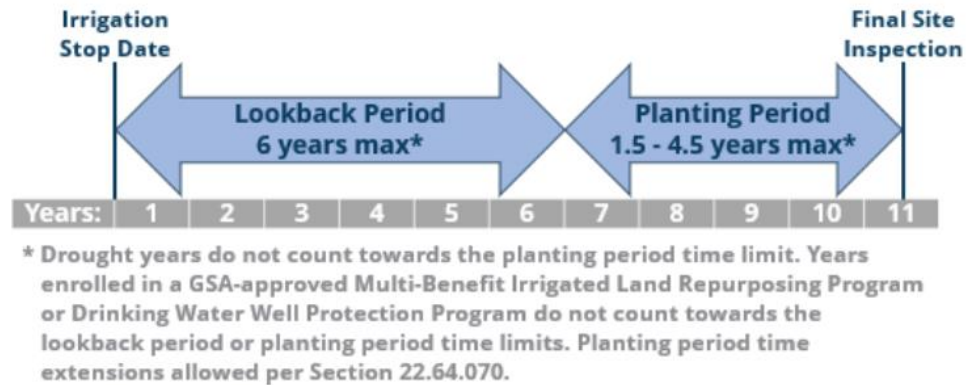


Figure 2: Planting Permit Time Limits: Lookback Period and Planting Period

The CEQA Trap

At first Arnold and some of the Board members believed this to be a relatively simple amendment to the ordinance. County Counsel then dropped the bomb. Since the basin has now been regulated under the zoning ordinance via the moratorium and other provisions, any changes would now require a CEQA analysis. Once regulation is established, you can never amend it or diminish it without a CEQA assessment. It is like government sponsored heroin addiction. It gets worse and worse.

The level of significance was determined to require a full environmental impact report (EIR), which has now been completed. The 405-page document contains 16 immitigable Class I Impacts that challenge the Planning Commission and ultimately the Board of Supervisors to find a rationale for approval of the amendments. The list is draconian:

The proposed project's significant, immitigable, unavoidable adverse effects are as follows:

- 1. Impact AQ-2: The proposed planting ordinance would generate criteria pollutants that would exceed applicable SLOAPCD thresholds.*
- 2. The proposed planting ordinance's contribution to significant cumulative air quality impacts would be considerable. Attachment 5 County of San Luis Obispo Paso Basin Land Use Management Area (PBLUMA) Planting Ordinance CEQA Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations Program Environmental Impact Report September 2022 Page 35*
- 3. Impact BIO- 1: The proposed planting ordinance would potentially result in substantial adverse impacts on special status plant and animal species, either directly or through habitat modifications.*
- 4. Impact BIO-2: The proposed planting ordinance may result in substantial adverse impacts on sensitive habitats, including riparian and wetland habitats.*

5. *Impact BIO-4: The proposed planting ordinance may substantially interfere with wildlife movement, including fish migration and/or impede the use of a native wildlife nursery.*
6. *The proposed planting ordinance's contribution to significant cumulative biological resources impacts would be considerable.*
7. *Impact CUL-1: The proposed planting ordinance could result in potentially significant impacts to historical resources either directly and/or indirectly.*
8. *Impact CUL-2: The proposed planting ordinance could result in potentially significant and unavoidable impacts to archeological resources.*
9. *The proposed planting ordinance's contribution to significant cumulative cultural resources impacts would be considerable.*
10. *Impact GEO-4: The proposed planting ordinance has the potential to impact paleontological resources through ground-disturbing activities.*
11. *The proposed planting ordinance's contribution to significant cumulative paleontological resources impacts would be considerable.*
12. *Impact GHG-1: The proposed planting ordinance would generate GHG emissions in excess of SLOAPCD project-specific significance thresholds.*
13. *Impact GHG-2: The proposed planting ordinance would be potentially inconsistent with applicable plans, policies, and regulations designed to reduce GHG emissions.*
14. *The proposed planting ordinance's contribution to significant cumulative GHG emissions impacts would be considerable.*
15. *Impact HYD-2: The proposed planting ordinance would result in a combination of decreasing water levels and increasing pollutant amounts throughout the PBLUMA that may degrade groundwater quality.*
16. *Impact HYD-3: The proposed planting ordinance would decrease groundwater supplies such that sustainable groundwater management of the Paso Robles Sub basin would be impeded.*
17. *Impact HYD-5: The proposed planting ordinance may result in water quality impacts within the Paso Robles Sub basin that conflict with goals reducing water quality pollution, achieving water quality objectives, and maintaining beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan.*
18. *Impact HYD-6: The proposed planting ordinance would allow increased groundwater extraction that would conflict with the GSP's goal of sustainable groundwater Attachment 5 County of San Luis Obispo Paso Basin Land Use Management Area (PBLUMA) Planting Ordinance CEQA Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations Program*

Environmental Impact Report September 2022 management and with the GSP's projections for groundwater extraction within the Paso Robles Sub basin.

19. The proposed planting ordinance's contribution to significant cumulative impacts to hydrology and water quality, except for surface water quality, would be considerable.

20. Impact LU-1: The proposed planting ordinance would result in potential General Plan policy inconsistencies regarding air quality, groundwater, biological resources, and GHG emissions, cultural, tribal cultural and paleontological resources.

21. The proposed planting ordinance's contribution to significant cumulative impacts to land use and planning would be considerable.

22. Impact TCR-1: The proposed planting ordinance includes activities that may involve surface excavation, which has the potential to impact previously unidentified tribal cultural resources.

23. The proposed planting ordinance's contribution to significant cumulative tribal cultural resources impacts would be considerable.

24. Impact UTIL-2: The proposed planting ordinance would increase water use and exacerbate overdraft conditions within the PBLUMA, adversely impacting water supply.

25. The proposed planting ordinance's contribution to significant cumulative impacts to water supply would be considerable.

Staff and the EIR consultant certainly threw the book at this idea. Many are ridiculous. For example, the poor people already had plowed fields in the first place. How will tribal artifacts be impacted by applying water to the same fields that were already plowed? Isn't food crucial to our survival?

COLAB Warning Ignored:

It should be noted that COLAB warned the Board back in 2013 and 2015 that adoption of the moratorium ordinance would activate CEQA if future modifications or repeal were to ever be considered. COLAB and others begged the Board to instead endeavor to have the largest users and new users forbear expansion voluntarily. Also COLAB recommended that best irrigation practices, ground water recharge facilities, bladder dams, use of treated sewer water, and other measures be implemented instead. Nevertheless, the moratorium was adopted by law. Now of course, the very mechanisms that COLAB had recommended originally are included in the Paso Basin SGMA Ground Water Sustainability Plan (the GSP).

The County staff has proposed some mitigations to attempt to forestall some of the CEQA problems, but these add limitations in lieu of the relief that the small users will gain. At the same time, they inadvertently negatively impact the larger users who have the capital and flexibility to acquire credits, swap crops, and otherwise play in the water offset game.

Meanwhile, the county’s large environmental lobby is opposed to expansion of water pumping in the basin on any basis.

These circumstances have created a considerable de facto alliance of organizations and individuals who are opposed to the revisions.

Table 1: Summary of Mitigation Measures, Applicability, and Monitoring Methods

Mitigation Measure	Required for Planting Permit and/or 25-AFY Exemption	Monitoring Methods	
		Application	Annual Site Inspections
AQ-1 Construction Emissions Reduction Dust control measures.	Both	Self-certification	Verify measures are in place
BIO-1 Riparian and Wetland Habitat Setback No planting within 50' of riparian or wetland vegetation unless planted when ordinance took effect.	Both	Show on site plan	Verify compliance with site plan
GHG-1 Carbon Sequestration Incorporate conservation practices to sequester carbon at 0.15 MT CO ₂ e per acre of planting per CDFA Healthy Soils Program guidelines.	25-AFY Exemptions	Show in site plan and provide CDFA COMET calculations	Verify measures implemented per site plan
UTIL-1 Well Metering and Reporting Reporting monthly groundwater extraction.	Both	Identify well(s) in site plan	Verify participation in County GSA-approved groundwater extraction program or well meter installed during final planting inspection
UTIL-2 Hydrology Report Verification of no more than two feet of drawdown over five years in off-site groundwater wells within 750 feet.	25-AFY Exemptions	Submit with application as applicable	NA

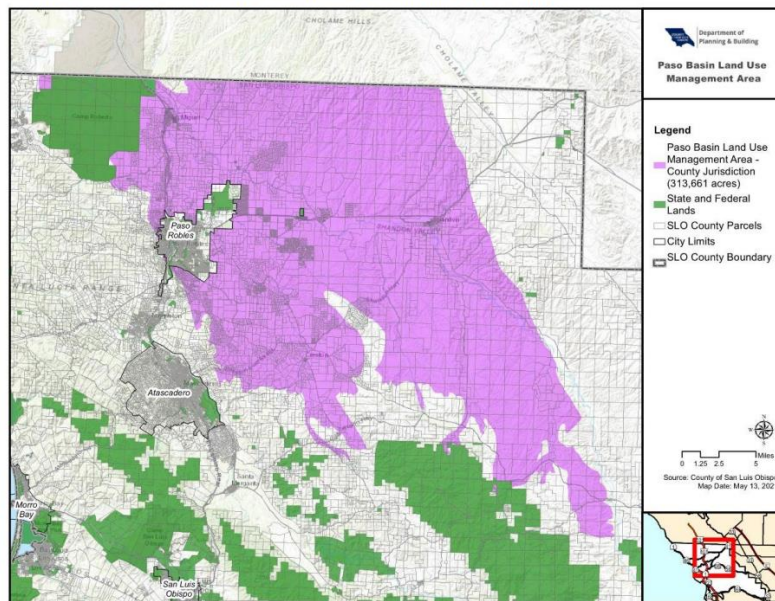
1. Why would dust control be an issue for resuming irrigation on land that had previously been irrigated? Water applied to soil limits dust.
2. Riparian and wetland setbacks force farmers to take land out of production. A 50 ft. setback along a 1000 ft. blue line stream (one that rarely has water in it) would take out 50,000 sq. ft., or nearly an acre. This could be very punitive for small operators.
3. Carbon Sequestration seems like a double dip. Growing plants already removes carbon from the atmosphere. Why would the County increase the requirement in exchange for a permit to turn on a well that has previously been in production?
4. The big guys don’t like the metering requirement but will nevertheless have to do it under SGMA.

5. The larger operators are opposed to the Hydrology report requirements.

Table 2: Summary of Project Alternatives

Alternative	Estimated Increase in Water Demand by 2045	Meets Project Objectives?
Proposed project	9,900 AFY	Yes
1. No Project – Agricultural offsets terminate August 2023	16,400 AFY	No. Would not continue to use County land use authority to regulate plantings using PBLUMA groundwater.
2. Continue agricultural offset requirements through 2025	13,360 AFY	
3. No exemptions in area of severe decline	8,712 AFY	No. Would not allow growers to plant who have not been able to under the existing agricultural offset requirements
4. No exemptions	Unknown	
5. Exemptions only for Williamson Act contracts	5,830 AFY	

Figure 2-1 Paso Basin Land Use Management Area (PBLUMA)



SLO County Council of Governments (SLOCOG) meeting of Wednesday, December 7, 2022 (Scheduled)

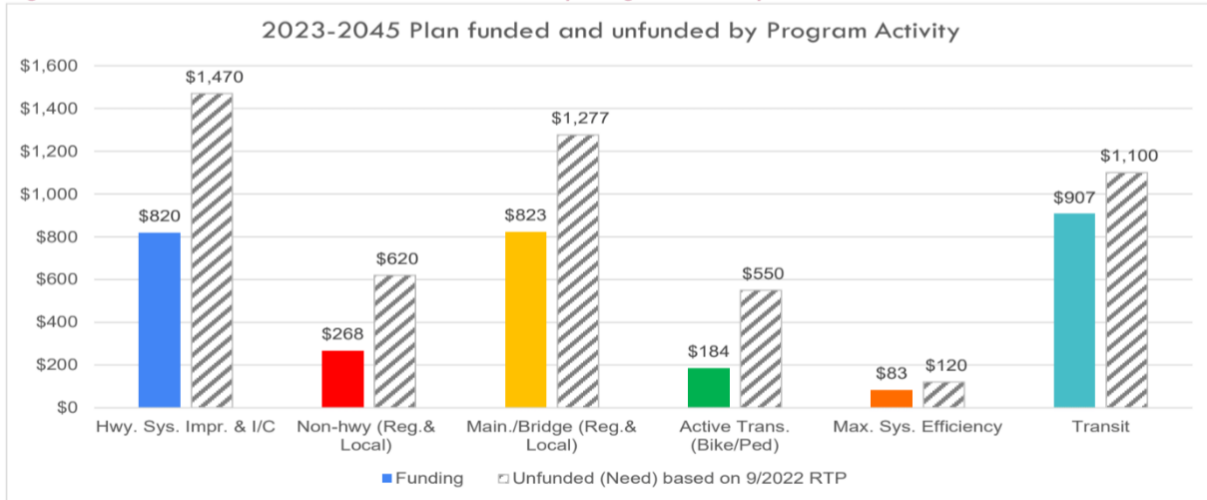
F-1 Status of the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). The RTP is the long-range plan, which presents a compressive view of the Counties and cities transportation needs. The Plan has been completed in draft and is about to be presented in all sorts of community forums. A significant issue is that it identifies about \$2 billion in unfunded needs over the next 23 years.

The 2 tables below detail the scope of the problem.

CHAPTER 6: THE FINANCIAL ELEMENT

The following content was used in the development of Chapter 6.

Figure: 2023-2045 Plan Funded and Unfunded by Program Activity



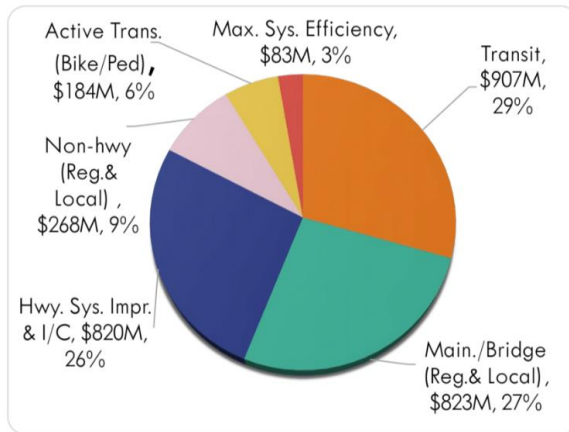
Reasonably Expected Revenue Scenario

Figure 6-1: 2023 Expenditure Categories

PROGRAM CATEGORY EXPENDITURE SUMMARY	MILLIONS	% OF TOTAL
Highway System Improvements & Interchanges	\$820	27%
Non-highway projects (Regional and Local)	\$268	9%
Maintenance/bridges (Regional and Local)	\$823	27%
Active Transportation (Bike/Ped)	\$184	6%
Maximizing System Efficiency	\$83	3%
Transit	\$907	29%
TOTAL:	\$3,085	

REASONABLY-EXPECTED REVENUE: \$3.1 Billion

\$5.1 Billion Unfunded Need



The Reasonably Expected Revenue Scenario includes estimates of funds that will reasonably be available from all anticipated public and private financial resources available over the next 23 years, including: estimated funds for highways, local streets, and roads; bicycle and pedestrian; and transit improvements. It includes reasonable success with High-Priority/Competitive funds (\$275M) but does not include supplemental funding. Still, projected revenues fall short of expectations in historical RTPs, and are flat to lower when compared with the last two long-range transportation planning documents (i.e., 2014 RTP,

Planning Commission Meeting of Thursday, December 8, 2022 (Scheduled)

Item 5 - Hearing to consider a request by Ragged Point Inn, Limited Partnership for a Development Plan/Coastal Development Permit (DRC2013-00048) to allow for the phased expansion and redevelopment of the Ragged Point Inn and Resort. The applicant seeks a permit to renovate the property, add rooms, and add a spa. The overall update would be consistent with the resort's heritage and the use of natural materials, such as rock and hardwoods that typify the Big Sur lodge designs of the past. The staff recommends approval of the project. The applicant and that County have worked with the Coastal Commission and seem to believe that they have satisfied the staff. However, the Coastal Commission has not yet sent its report and formal approval. The Commission is known for dropping bombs on projects on the very morning that the Planning Commission is scheduled to hear them. Watch out for a hit related to the site's aboriginal pre-history. The key improvements include:

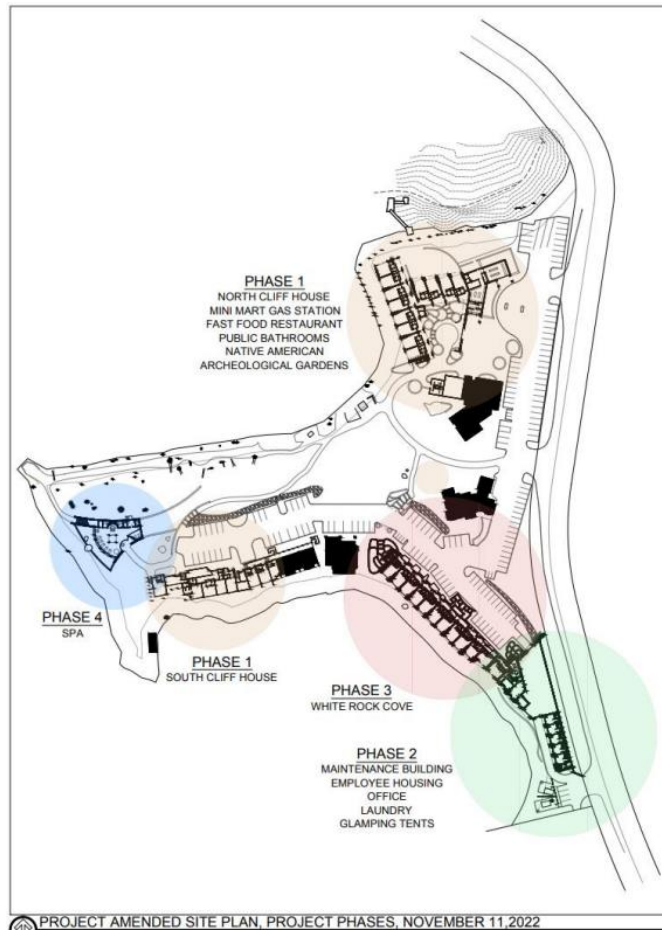
- *Add 30 guest rooms for a total of 69 guest rooms and two tent/yurt sites;*
- *Renovate and remodel the existing guest rooms and construct new ones in the South Cliff House;*
- *Remove the existing caretaker trailers and construct eight permanent caretaker housing units;*
 - *Replace the existing mini mart and provide new gas pump canopies;*
 - *Replace the existing fast-food restaurant with a slightly smaller building;*
 - *Replace the existing public restrooms with larger facilities;*
- *Upgrade the existing wastewater treatment facility with tertiary treatment equipment;*
- *Replace asphalt pavement with water-permeable paving blocks;*
- *Protect archaeological resources and promote the education of tribal cultural activity in the area; and*
- *Construct a spa facility.*



Existing Development



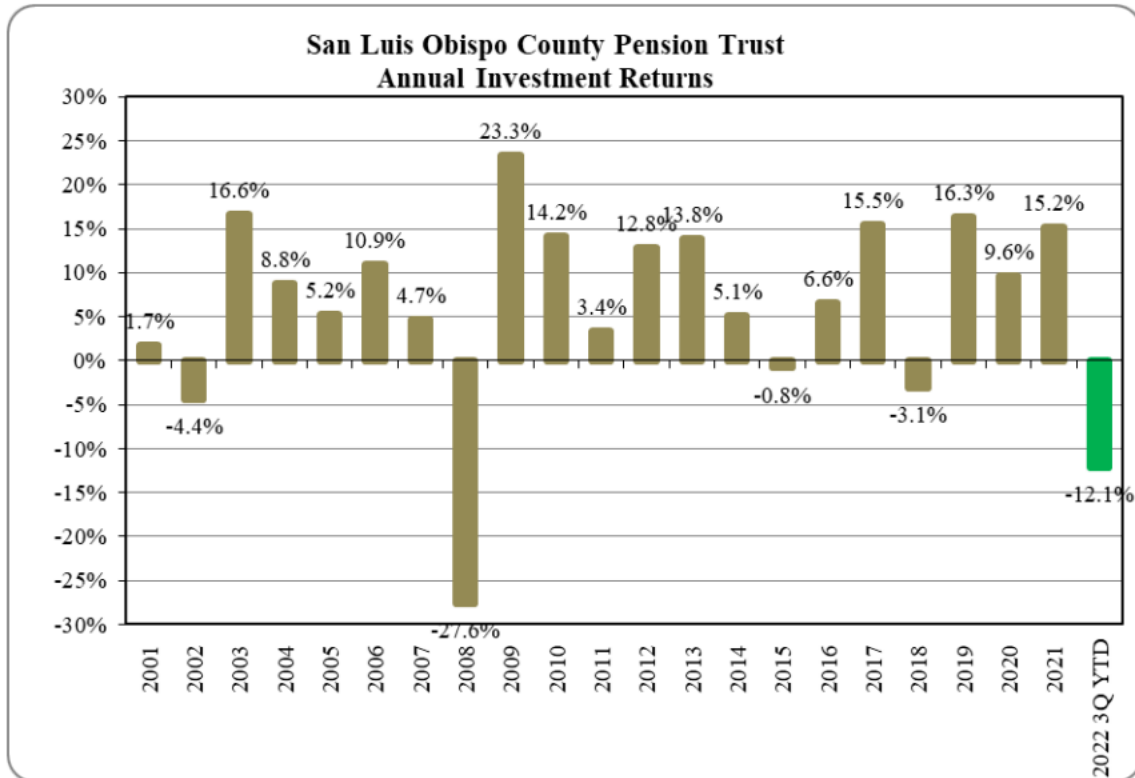
Proposed Development



LAST WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS

**SLO County Pension Trust Board Meeting of Monday, November 28, 2022 (Scheduled)
9:30 AM**

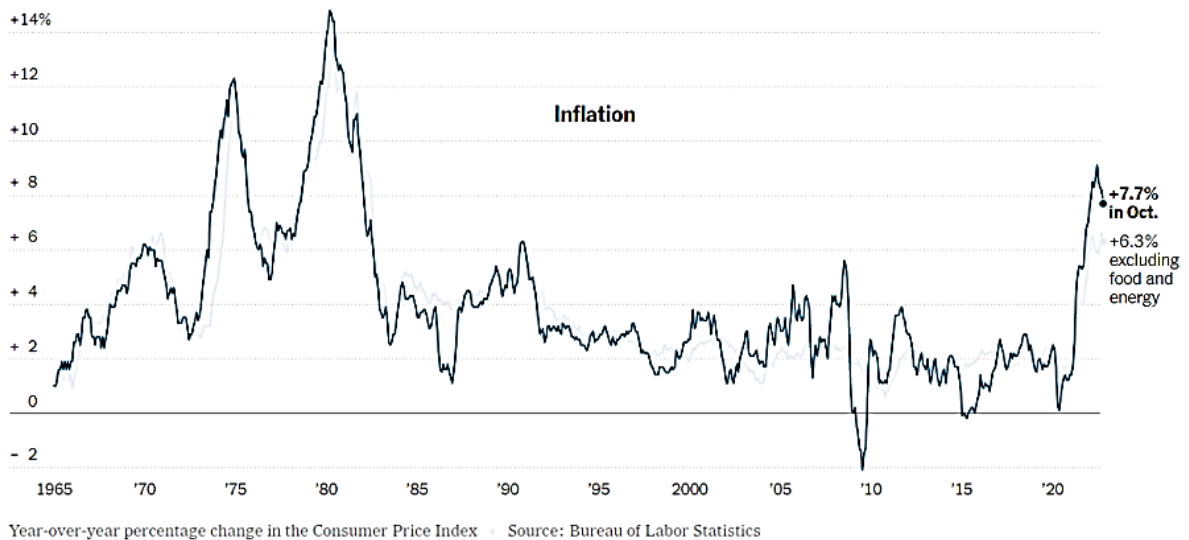
Item 19 - Quarterly Investment Report for the 3rd Quarter of 2022. During the first 3 quarters the Trust suffered from declining markets along with investors in general. Actually, October posted some slight increases, which prevented the overall picture from being worse.



Item 20 - Monthly Investment Report for October 2022. The fund has lost \$173 million so far this year. Hopefully, November and December will continue the more positive trend that began in October. The Trust will begin focusing on rate recommendations this spring. The County administration is expecting some type of rate increase, which will negatively impact future budgets.

	October	Year to Date 2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total Trust Investments (\$ millions)	\$1,602		\$1,775	\$1,552 year end	\$1,446 year end	\$1,285 year end	\$1,351 year end
Total Fund Return	+2.8% Gross	-9.7% Gross	15.2% Gross	8.9 % Gross	16.3 % Gross	-3.2 % Gross	15.5 % Gross
Policy Index Return (r)	+2.3%	-12.7%	12.8%	10.0 %	16.4 %	-3.2 %	13.4 %

The Economy ♣ Inflation – The October US CPI inflation report came in lower than expected with a 7.7% year-over-year increase. Core inflation with volatile food and energy prices removed also turned the corner compared to September’s result with a 6.3% rise. The Agenda item report provided some optimism that the early evidence on the Fed’s campaign to slow rapid inflation may be combining with supply chain improvements to ease price pressures. The Fed has lifted interest rates from near zero to nearly 4% this year as it tries to slow consumer and business demand and give supply a chance to catch up.



No Board of Supervisors Meeting on Tuesday, November 29, 2022 (Not Scheduled)

The next scheduled meeting is set for Tuesday, December 6, 2022. It will contain an item on proposed revisions to the Paso Robles Basin water moratorium.

Other regional agencies were also off during this week – None Scheduled

Special Meeting of the Central Coast Community Energy Authority Policy Board of Monday, November 28, 2022 (Not Scheduled)

Item 3 - Appointment of a new CEO. Current CEO Tom Habashi will retire next March. The Board suddenly scheduled a meeting, presumably to work on the recruitment for a successor. The meeting is in closed session. They have a regular meeting set for December 14th. It is a little strange that they would not simply have had the closed session during that meeting. Perhaps they want to skip a recruitment in order to appoint someone they already have in mind.

EMERGENT ISSUES

Item 1 - The slow vote count gets even slower. The Clerk Recorder determined not to count votes last week. No explanation has been provided. The bizarre suspension of the account would seem to violate the Department’s Mission Statement. See the related article in the COLAB In Depth, immediately below.

MISSION: In pursuit of a well-governed community, the County Clerk-Recorder will ensure the integrity of the election process and the records maintained by the office and provide access to these public records by complying with all applicable laws, employing technology to its fullest and wisely spending the public funds entrusted to us while serving our customers with courteous and well-trained staff.

Meanwhile the vote count for the 2nd district Supervisor hangs in the air.

County Supervisor, 2nd District (Vote for 1)

Precincts Reported: 29 of 29 (100.00%)

	Polling	Vote by Mail	Total	
Times Cast	1,795	22,419	24,214 / 36,891	65.64%
Undervotes	87	1,522	1,609	
Overvotes	0	4	4	

Candidate	Polling	Vote by Mail	Total	
BRUCE GIBSON	339	10,980	11,319	50.08%
BRUCE JONES	1,369	9,913	11,282	49.92%
Total Votes	1,708	20,893	22,601	

	Polling	Vote by Mail	Total	
Unresolved Write-In	0	0	0	



COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
OFFICE OF THE CLERK RECORDER

Date: November 30, 2022
Contact: Elaina Cano, San Luis Obispo County Clerk-Recorder
805-781-5235
ecano@co.slo.ca.us

NOVEMBER ELECTION 2022, FINAL COUNT AND CERTIFICATION

We are in the home stretch of the official canvass. The final count will begin at 9:00am on Wednesday, December 7, 2022. At the conclusion of the count, the County Clerk-Recorder will then certify the results of the November 8, 2022, General Election.

Letters to cure voter signatures must be received in the County Elections Office by 5:00pm on Monday, December 5, 2022. There are approximately 960 letters still left to be returned. Voters can return their letters by:

- Mailing the signed statement in the enclosed envelope that was provided with the letter.
- Email the signed statement to elections@co.slo.ca.us.
- Fax the signed statement to our office at (805)781-1111.
- Deliver the signed statement in person to the County Clerk-Recorder – Elections Office located at 1055 Monterey Street, San Luis Obispo, CA.

I hope you find this information helpful. Should there be any questions, please contact Elaina Cano, County Clerk-Recorder at ecano@co.slo.ca.us.

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COLAB IN DEPTH
IN FIGHTING THE TROUBLESOME, LOCAL DAY-TO-DAY ASSAULTS ON OUR FREEDOM AND PROPERTY, IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT TO KEEP IN MIND THE LARGER UNDERLYING IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC CAUSES

**HOW THE GOVERNMENT UNION MACHINE
CONQUERED CALIFORNIA
BY EDWARD RING**

With the November 8 election already ten days ago, we are now conditioned to accept that some final results will not be known until December 16, five weeks later. Counting proceeds at a crawl in counties up and down the state, and those among us with housebroken political sentiments are expected to be impressed at the diligent performance of our election professionals.

In truth, however, no major nation on earth takes this long to count ballots, and no state in America takes as long as California to count ballots. As of November 14, there were still 15 races for a seat in the U.S. Congress that remained undecided. Eight of them, more than half, are here in California.

What has happened to the election process in California is a travesty. For over 30 years, political power has steadily drifted towards what is now a one party state. Democrats control all the higher state offices, from Governor to State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and none of that will change. In the state legislature, Democrats control what is referred to as a mega-majority in both the assembly and the senate. Unlike a super-majority, where two-thirds of the seats in a chamber are occupied by members of a single party, a mega-majority means that three-quarters of the seats are controlled by one party. That, too, will not change once final results are announced.

The reason for this dominance by one party can be misleading, however, because it isn't a party so much as a political machine, controlled by government unions, that exercises power in Sacramento.

Years of closed shop government employment union dues have gone to supporting campaigns to elect politicians obedient to these unions. After SCOTUS in a 2016 ruling relieved government employees of mandatory payment of union dues (or "agency fees"), union membership is down, but remains formidable, enforced by intimidating in-house peer pressure by union operatives. Union dues now average over \$1000 per government employee, and with over a million state and local government employees still belonging to government unions in California, these unions have over a billion dollars per year to work with. As the government workforce grows, so grows the financial underpinning of even more union domination.

In particular, the growth of SEIU along with the teachers unions has created the two primary sources of the political destruction of California, funded by our own tax dollars to work against us. We voted for "education," and empowered the teachers union to destroy curricula in favor of indoctrinating a generation of young Californians to resent their nation, reject hard work, mistrust one another based on the color of their skin, and acquire narcissistic self-esteem instead of marketable skills. We voted for humane social services, and instead we got insatiable, inefficient SEIU hiring.

These unions move in unison, threaten one and the entire machine moves against anyone who dares to take them on.

Giving California away to government unions was phase one in the destruction of California's democracy. Winning elections that might otherwise be competitive has devolved into a formulaic contest where only one political machine has the money and manpower to participate; the government unions. Phase two was already underway as we entered a new decade in 2020, but the COVID pandemic enabled its full implementation in a matter of months. The "reforms" enacted rest on four fundamental changes: universal mailed ballots, early voting, same day voter registration, and ballot harvesting.

If early voting trends show the union backed Democrat is facing an opponent whose voters are turning out in stronger than anticipated numbers, they immediately invest more money in ballot harvesting during the weeks before election day. The ballot harvesters, using apps on their cell phones that are tied into proprietary databases, know which household residents have registered with which party. Early voting lets them know how many votes they will need, and ballot harvesting lets them control how many votes they will get. It's all legal.

In cases where an election remains close in the final days prior to the election, same day registration is the next weapon deployed by the machine. Even though in the just completed election the last day to register to vote as a traditional voter was October 24, paid and volunteer operatives could assist people with same-day registration as a "conditional voter" right up until and through Election Day, November 8. They know exactly who to register.

For example, the teachers union has ensured that the vast majority of young voters are thoroughly conditioned to vote for Democrats, and to despise Republicans. The machine has a profile for every eligible voter in the state. It knows where every person under age 30 is living, and if they're not registered, it sends operatives to get them a same-day registration and a provisional ballot, which they can then harvest. And it's all legal.

Such is the reality of elections in California today. Yet no one is allowed to question the ethics of ballot harvesting, or the accuracy of the registered voter database from which ballots are mailed to everyone, or the injustice of taxpayer-funded government unions recruiting candidates, paying for their campaigns, and using their massive political machine to scientifically ensure their victory."

To have a fair election, Californians must return to time tested methods. If you want to vote, you have to register six weeks or more before the election. Then on election day, you go to a polling center, present an ID, and receive a paper ballot. You mark the ballot manually to ensure the markings actually reflect what you were voting for or against. Then all these ballots are tabulated

at the precinct and county level, reported at the end of the night, and saved for future audit. That is a corruption-proof voting process.

Instead, we wait for weeks to get results that used to be ready in hours. All the while, we hope against all odds that the ideas our favored candidates fought for attracted enough voters to beat the machine. This article first appeared in the California Policy Center of November 18, 2022.

IF YOU REALLY WANTED TO DESTROY THE UNITED STATES, THEN . . .

It would be hard to imagine any planned agenda to destroy America that would have been as injurious as what we already suffered the last two years

BY VICTOR DAVIS HANSON

First, you would surrender our prior energy independence.

Reduce new gas and oil leases on federal lands to the lowest levels of any president in history. Cut back production at precisely the time the world is emerging from a two-year lockdown with pent-up consumer demand.

Make war on coal and nuclear power. Drain the strategic petroleum reserve to make the pain for consumers more bearable for midterm election advantage.

Cancel the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge oil and gas field. Block pipelines like the Keystone oil pipeline and the Constitution natural gas line.

Overregulate and demonize frackers and horizontal drillers. Ensure there is less investment for their exploration and production.

Make use of internal combustion engines or fossil fuel power generation prohibitively expensive. Achieve a green oil-dependency along the lines of contemporary Europe.

Second, print trillions of dollars in new currency as the lockdowns end, demand rises, and consumers are already saturated with COVID-19 subsidies. Keep interest rates low, well below the rate of inflation, as you print more money. Ensure that passbook holders earn no interest at the very time prices skyrocket to the highest per annum level in 40 years.

“Spread the wealth” by sending money to those who already have enough, while making it less valuable for those deemed to have too much. Ensure runaway high prices to wean the middle class off its consumerism and supposedly to inspire them to buy less junk they don’t need. Damn the rich in the open and in the abstract, court them in the concrete and secret of darkness.

Third, end America’s physical boundaries. Render it an amorphous people and anywhere space. End any vestigial difference between a citizen and resident. Up the current nearly 50 million who were not born in the United States —27 percent of California’s population—to 100 million and more by allowing 3 million illegal aliens to enter per year.

Fourth, destroy the public trust in its elections. Render Election Day irrelevant. Make proper auditing of 110 million mail-in/early ballots impossible. Normalize ballot harvesting and curing.

Urge leftist billionaires to infuse their riches to “absorb” the work of state registrars in key precincts to ensure the correct “turn-out.”

Blast as “election denialists,” “insurrectionists,” and “democracy destroyers” anyone who objects to these radical ballot changes, neither passed by the U.S. Congress nor by state legislators. Weaponize the FBI, CIA, and Department of Justice.

Fifth, redefine crime as one rich man’s crime, another poor man’s necessity.

Let those who need “things” exercise their entitlement to them. Rewrite or ignore laws to exempt the oppressed who take, or do, what they want as atonement for past systemic racism and oppression.

Six, junk the ossified idea of a melting pot and multiracial society united by common American values and ideals. Instead, identify individuals by their superficial appearance. Seek to be a victim and monetize your claims against perceived victimizers. Call anyone a “racist” who resists.

Encourage each tribe, defined by common race, ethnic, gender, or sexual orientation affinities, to band together to oppose the monolithic “white privilege” majority. Encourage social and tribal tensions. Racially discriminate to end discrimination.

Greenlight statue toppling, name changing, boycotting, cancel culturing, ostracizing, and Trotskyizing. Erase the past, control the present, and create a new American person for the future.

Seven, render the United States just one of many nations abroad. Abandon Afghanistan in shame. Leave behind thousands of loyal Afghan allies, billions of dollars in equipment, a billion-dollar embassy, and the largest air base in central Asia. Appease the theocracy to reenter the Iran nuclear deal.

Beg enemies like Venezuela, Russia, and Iran to pump more oil when it is politically expedient for us to have abundant supplies—oil that we have in abundance but won't produce. Discourage friends like Guinea from producing more energy and cancel allies' energy projects like the EastMed pipeline.

Trash but then beg Saudi Arabia to pump more oil right before the midterms for domestic political advantage.

Eight, neuter the First Amendment. Enlist Silicon Valley monopolies to silence unwanted free speech while using Big Tech's mega profits to warp elections. Declare free expression "hate speech." Criminalize contrarian social media.

Nine, demonize half the country as semi-fascists, un-Americans, insurrectionists, and even potential domestic terrorists. Try to change inconvenient ancient rules: seek to pack the court, end the filibuster, junk the Electoral College, and bring in two more states.

Twice impeach a president who tried to stand in your way. Try him when he is an emeritus president and private citizen. Raid his home. Seek to indict a future rival to the current president.

Ten, never mention the origins of the COVID virus. Never blame China for the release of SARS-CoV-2 virus. Exempt investigations of U.S. health officials who subsidized Chinese gain-of-function research. Ignore the Bill of Rights to mandate vaccinations, mask wearing, and quarantines.

We have done all of the above. It would be hard to imagine any planned agenda to destroy America that would have been as injurious as what we already suffered the last two years.

Victor Davis Hanson is a distinguished fellow of the Center for American Greatness and the Martin and Illie Anderson Senior Fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution. He is an American military historian, columnist, a former classics professor, and scholar of ancient warfare. He has been a visiting professor at Hillsdale College since 2004. Hanson was awarded the National Humanities Medal in 2007 by President George W. Bush. Hanson is also a farmer (growing raisin grapes on a family farm in Selma, California) and a critic of social trends related to farming and agrarianism. He is the author most recently of The Second World Wars: How the First Global Conflict Was Fought and Won, [The Case for Trump](#) and the newly released [The Dying Citizen](#). This article first appeared in the November 30, 2022 American Greatness



ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANDY CALDWELL SHOW NOW LOCAL IN SLO COUNTY

Now you can listen to THE ANDY CALDWELL SHOW
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We are pleased to announce that The Andy Caldwell Show is now
broadcasting out of San Luis Obispo County on FM 98.5 in addition to AM
1290/96.9 Santa Barbara and AM 1240/99.5 Santa Maria



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Previously aired shows at:

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A Voice for Reason
 3:00 PM to 5:00 PM Monday thru Friday
 - Ventura to San Luis Obispo -

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MIKE BROWN ADVOCATES BEFORE THE BOS



VICTOR DAVIS HANSON ADDRESSES A COLAB FORUM



DAN WALTERS EXPLAINS SACTO MACHINATIONS AT A COLAB FORUM



AUTHOR & NATIONALLY SYNDICATED COMMENTATOR BEN SHAPIRO APPEARED AT A COLAB ANNUAL DINNER



NATIONAL RADIO AND TV COMMENTATOR HIGH HEWITT AT COLAB DINNER



MIKE BROWN RALLIES THE FORCES OUTDOORS DURING COVID LOCKDOWN

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Coalition of Labor, Agriculture and Business
San Luis Obispo County
"Your Property - Your Taxes - Our Future"
PO Box 13601 - San Luis Obispo, CA 93406 / Phone: 805.548-0340
Email: colabslo@gmail.com / Website: colabslo.org

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

MEMBERSHIP OPTIONS:

General Member: \$100 - \$249 \$ _____ Voting Member: \$250 - \$5,000 \$ _____

Sustaining Member: \$5,000 + \$ _____

(Sustaining Membership includes a table of 10 at the Annual Fundraiser Dinner)

General members will receive all COLAB updates and newsletters. Voting privileges are limited to Voting Members and Sustainable Members with one vote per membership.

MEMBER INFORMATION:

Name: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____

How Did You Hear About COLAB?

Radio Internet Public Hearing Friend

COLAB Member(s) / Sponsor(s): _____

NON MEMBER DONATION/CONTRIBUTION OPTION:

For those who choose not to join as a member but would like to support COLAB via a contribution/donation.

I would like to contribute \$ _____ to COLAB and my check or credit card information is enclosed/provided.

Donations/Contributions do not require membership though it is encouraged in order to provide updates and information.

Memberships and donation will be kept confidential if that is your preference.

Confidential Donation/Contribution/Membership

PAYMENT METHOD:

Check Visa MasterCard Discover Amex NOT accepted.

Cardholder Name: _____ Signature: _____

Card Number: _____ Exp Date: ____/____ Billing Zip Code: _____ CVV: _____

TODAY'S DATE: _____