



WEEKLY UPDATE
OCTOBER 30 - NOVEMBER 5, 2022



YOU NEED TO VOTE NOW OR ON NOV. 8TH
GOVERNMENTS ARE ACTUALLY BETRAYING THE PUBLIC ORDER

Elected leaders pandering to Black Lives Matter, ANTIFA, 350.Org, woke public defenders, judges, prosecutors, and, anti-incarceration groups have destroyed the morale of their police agencies in many communities and especially in the larger cities and the medium sized leftist archipelago cities.¹

Woke progressive governments and school boards are stealing our children's innocence and childhoods by promoting the most lubricious sexual practices to grade school children and teens.

Our southern border is no longer a border. Instead, it is series of federally promoted corridors allowing millions of illiterate illegals to be escorted into the country by drug cartels. Similarly, the Federal Government allowed hijacked jetliners to fly into office buildings, killing 3000 innocent people. Does the death of one terrorist, Osama Ben Laden, atone for the twin towers and Pentagon? Not on your life. Yet, our successive governments (of both politic parties) failed to subdue Afghanistan and extinguish the thriving terrorist culture that spawned the attacks in the first place. Retribution and justice have been forsaken. Our enemies will be back sooner than you think.

If our governments cannot preserve order on Market Street, Wilshire Boulevard, or even Prado Lane, it is time to recognize that the system is not working. If governments cannot control their borders, it is time to recognize that the system not working.

¹ Like Santa Monica, Santa Barbara, Berkeley, and San Luis Obispo.

Similarly, Vladimir Putin, Kim Jong-un in North Korea, and ayatollahs in Iran are daily threatening our fleets, troops, and cities with nuclear attack. It is time to recognize that the system is corrupt and failing.

Lastly, if your community is allowed to be taken over by the addicted insane, it is time to recognize that the system is not working.

Enough is enough – governments that cannot or will not protect the personal security of their citizens from violence are no longer de facto governments. Citizens are no longer bound to support or obey them. Governments that cannot protect public order on the streets, transit systems, in stores, or residential areas have surrendered their legitimacy.

In fact, citizens have the absolute right and duty to protect themselves, their families, and their property. You would think that neighborhoods in San Francisco, New York, Chicago, and other cities would set up their own armed patrols. They could ask their county Sheriffs to deputize them. Residents of rural areas could do the same thing in view of growing rural crime.

With some big guys and mean women in black suits, equipped with 5-foot night sticks and 40 caliber semi-automatic pistols on the subway platform, no one is going to be hanging out there, let alone throwing granny in front of the A train. Folks could skip phony citizen participation meetings and do this work instead. Let the crooks and bums run for their holes.



Protecting the customers in San Francisco

THE ELECTION

Next week it is your sacred duty to vote in person by mail, or by bringing your ballot in. If you don't vote, you are perpetuating the current failed system. Worse yet, you will be undermining the democratic republic.

Vote for public order, justice, and liberty in the 2nd Supervisorial District, State races, and National races. Remember, the progressive left votes in lock step early and often. It is aided by illegal elections laws, including no voter ID required, same day registration and voting, vote harvesting, all mail voting, multi-day voting, and black box voting machines controlled by outside technocrats.



THIS WEEK

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING

**MAJOR FEE INCREASES - AG COMMISSIONER, FIRE,
PLANNING, PUBLIC
HEALTH, AND PUBLIC WORKS**

FIRE CODE

NEW DRIVEWAY REQUIREMENTS COULD COST BIG TIME

BUILDING CODE

SEPTIC AND GREEN ENERGY REQUIRMENTS AMPED UP

IWMA MANAGEMNT REVIEW RECS

COUNTY WAS SMART TO ESCAPE

FY 2023-24 BUDGET GAP FORECASTED

LAST WEEK

NO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING

PLANNING COMM. REJECTS WATER MORATORIUM RELIEF FOR PASO BASIN SMALL USERS

PROBLEM MADE EXPONENTIALLY MORE DIFFICULT FOR BOS

**WHAT ABOUT SIMPLY AMENDING THE PASO BASIN GSP TO GIVE
SMALL USERS TEMPORARY RELIEF UNTIL MAIN PLAN TAKES HOLD?**



**ADDENDUM I – SEE STATE BALLOT
PROPOSTIONS PAGE 39 – VOTE NO
TRICKS WITH NO TREATS**

EMERGENT ISSUES

**COUNTY CODE ENFORCEMENT SHUTTING
DOWN EVENT VENUES**

**COLAB IN DEPTH
SEE PAGE 31**

**WHY WERE WE LOCKED DOWN WHILE
PSYCHOTIC VAGRANTS ROAM FREE?
BY MIKE BROWN**

**A FAILED 'SOLUTION' TO 'AMERICA'S MENTAL
HEALTH CRISIS'**

*The Times revisits a failed approach from the 1960s to solve America's
"mental health crisis."*

BY JOHN HIRSCHAUER

**CALIFORNIA BUSINESS EXITS SOARED IN 2021,
AND THERE IS NO END IN SIGHT
BY LEE OHANIAN & JOSEPH VRANICH**

**THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS
ALL MEETINGS ARE AT 9:00 AM UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED**

Board of Supervisors Meeting of Tuesday, November 1, 2022 (Scheduled)

Item 1 - Introduction of an ordinance implementing the County Fee Schedule "A" for Calendar Year 2023 and Fee Schedule "B" for Fiscal Year 2023-24. This item sets the public hearing date for November 8, 2022. The Board has scheduled the hearing for the annual fee raising party for Election Day. Fee increases for the Fire Department, Agricultural Commissioner, Planning Department, Public Works Department, and Public Health Department Environmental Health Division are the main ones that affect agriculture, business, and labor. Samples are presented below.

Fire Department (See next page)

Fee Detail					FY 2022-23 FEE SCHEDULE		FY 2023-24 FEE SCHEDULE		DIFFERENCE	Comments
Fee Indicator #	Fee Category	Fee Description	Board Discretion Type	Authority	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	\$ Difference from Prior Year	Comments
1000										
Land Use										
County Fire Dept. Review of:										
1001	Increased	Development Plan, Conditional Use Permit, Minor Use Permit	Partial	Government Code §§ 65104, 569-9.5, 66451.2	\$881.00	per plan	\$951.00	per plan	\$70.00	See footnote(s) 1,3,6,7,10
1002	Increased	Conditional Certificate of Compliance	Partial	Government Code §§ 65104, 569-9.5, 66451.2	\$638.00	per plan	\$687.00	per plan	\$49.00	See footnote(s) 1,2,6,10
1003	Increased	Parcel Map (Up to 4 Parcels)	Partial	Government Code §§ 65104, 569-9.5, 66451.2	\$930.00	per plan	\$1,002.00	per plan	\$72.00	See footnote(s) 1,5,6,10,12
1004	Increased	Tract Map (5 or more Parcels)	Partial	Government Code §§ 65104, 569-9.5, 66451.2	\$1,033.00	per plan	\$1,113.00	per plan	\$80.00	See footnote(s) 1,5,6,10,12
1005	Increased	Pre Application Meeting	Partial	Government Code §§ 65104, 569-9.5, 66451.2	\$355.00	per plan	\$381.00	per meeting	\$26.00	Footnote 1
1006	Increased	Pre Application Meeting with Site Visit	Partial	Government Code §§ 65104, 569-9.5, 66451.2	\$499.00	per plan	\$537.00	per meeting	\$38.00	Footnote 1
1007	Increased	Code Exception Request	Partial	Government Code §§ 65104, 569-9.5, 66451.2	\$589.00	per plan	\$635.00	per plan	\$46.00	Footnote 8
2000										
Construction Permits										
County Fire Dept. Review of:										
2001	Increased	Residential Plan Review - General	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$587.00	per plan	\$633.00	per plan	\$46.00	See footnote(s) 1,2,6,10
2001.1	Increased	Residential Plan Review - Attached Decks, Remodels and Additions	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$184.00	per plan	\$197.00	per plan	\$13.00	See footnote(s) 1,2,6,10,13
2001.2	Increased	Residential Plan Review (Fire) - Photo Voltaic	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$240.00	per plan	\$258.00	per plan	\$18.00	See footnote 1,2,6
2002	Increased	Commercial/Industrial Plan Review (Fire) - General	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$1,015.00	per plan	\$1,098.00	per plan	\$83.00	See footnote(s) 1,3,6,7,10
2002.1	Increased	Commercial/Industrial Plan Review (Fire) - Tenant Improvement	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$402.00	per plan	\$434.00	per plan	\$32.00	See footnote(s) 1,2,6,7,10,14
2002.2	Increased	Commercial/Industrial Plan Review (Fire) - Photo Voltaic	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$402.00	per plan	\$436.00	per plan	\$34.00	See footnote(s) 1,4,6,10,15
2002.3	Increased	Commercial/Industrial Production Plan Review (Fire) - Photo Voltaic Facility	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$1,015.00	per plan	\$1,098.00	per plan	\$83.00	See footnote(s) 1,4,6,10
2002.4	Increased	Commercial/Industrial Plan Review (Fire) - Cell Site	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$402.00	per plan	\$436.00	per plan	\$34.00	See footnote(s) 1,4,6,7,10
2002.5	Increased	Commercial/Industrial Plan Review (Fire) - Major Grading	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$402.00	per plan	\$436.00	per plan	\$34.00	See footnote(s) 1,6,7,10,16

Fee Detail					FY 2022-23 FEE SCHEDULE		FY 2023-24 FEE SCHEDULE		DIFFERENCE	Comments
Fee Indicator #	Fee Category	Fee Description	Board Discretion Type	Authority	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	\$ Difference from Prior Year	Comments
2003	Increased	Commercial Fire Sprinkler Systems - General	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$416.00	per plan	\$450.00	per plan	\$34.00	See footnote(s) 1,6,7,10,17
2003.1	Increased	Commercial Fire Sprinkler Systems - New Hood System	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$402.00	per plan	\$433.00	per plan	\$31.00	See footnote(s) 1,6,7,10
2003.2	Increased	Commercial Fire Sprinkler Systems - Existing Hood Update/Upgrade	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$185.00	per plan	\$198.00	per plan	\$13.00	See footnote(s) 1,2,6,7,10
2004	Increased	Fire Alarm Systems - Commercial	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$402.00	per plan	\$435.00	per plan	\$33.00	See footnote(s) 1,6,7,10
2005	Increased	Minor Operational Permit	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$234.00	per plan	\$251.00	per event	\$17.00	Footnote 8,18
2006	Increased	Major Operational Permit	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$414.00	per plan	\$447.00	per event	\$33.00	Footnote 8,19
2007	Increased	False Fire Alarms	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$321.00	per plan	\$347.00	per site	\$26.00	Footnote 8
2008	Increased	Additional Plan Review (>2) Residential	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$273.00	per plan	\$293.00	per plan	\$20.00	Footnote 1
2009	Increased	Additional Plan Review (>2) Commercial	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$318.00	per plan	\$342.00	per plan	\$24.00	Footnote 1
2010	Increased	Additional Site inspection (>2) Residential	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$273.00	per plan	\$292.00	per plan	\$19.00	Footnote 1
2011	Increased	Additional Site inspection (>2) Commercial	Partial	Health Safety Code § 7951	\$351.00	per plan	\$376.00	per plan	\$25.00	Footnote 1

More on the next page

Agricultural Commissioner

Fee Indicator #	Fee Category	Fee Detail			FY 2022-23 FEE SCHEDULE		FY 2023-24 FEE SCHEDULE		DIFFERENCE \$ Difference from Prior Year	Comments
		Fee Description	Board Discretion Tyne	Authority	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.		
		STANDARDS								
		Standardization		CFAC 42793						
1000		Commodity Quality Control Inspections								
1001	Increased	Per Hour Licensed	Full		\$90.00	Per Hour	\$95.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	See Footnote #2
3000		Certified Producer Site Inspection		CFAC 47020						
3001	Increased	1 site	Full		\$70.00	Each	\$85.00	Each	\$15.00	
		ORGANIC GROWERS		CFAC 46009						
		Certification								
4001	Increased	Per Hour Licensed	Full		\$90.00	Per Hour	\$95.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	Footnote #2
		PEST PREVENTION AND NURSERY		CFAC 5202 CFAC 6303 CCR III 3160 & 3161						
5000		Origin, Export and Quarantine Compliance/Inspection Certification of Plant Material								
5001	Increased	Per Hour Licensed	Full		\$90.00	Per Hour	\$95.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	Footnote #2
5002	Increased	Field Certificate	Full		\$72.00	Per Certificate	\$81.00	Per Certificate	\$9.00	
5003	Increased	Office Certificate	Full		\$35.00	Per Certificate	\$40.00	Per Certificate	\$5.00	
5004	Increased	Per Certificate 5pm to 8 am, holidays and Sundays	Full		\$100.00	Per Certificate	\$114.00	Per Certificate	\$14.00	
5005	Increased	Emergency Origin Certificate	Full		\$15.00	Per Certificate	\$17.00	Per Certificate	\$2.00	
5006	Increased	Per Hour Unlicensed	Full		\$80.00	Per Hour	\$85.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	
6000		Certification Modification								
6001	Increased	1st Replacement Per Certificate	Full		\$35.00	Per Certificate	\$40.00	Per Certificate	\$5.00	
6002	Increased	2nd and Additional Per Certificate	Full		\$35.00	Per Certificate	\$40.00	Per Certificate	\$5.00	
9000		Apiary Inspection and Certification								
9001	Increased	Per Hour Licensed (minimum 1 hour)	Full		\$90.00	Per Hour	\$95.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	Footnote #2
		PESTICIDE USE ENFORCEMENT (Statutory)								
13000		Research Authorizations/ Pesticides		CFAC 12829						
13001	Increased	Per Hour Licensed	Full		\$90.00	Per Hour	\$95.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	Footnote #2
		Pest Control Aircraft Pilot		CFAC 11923						
15000		VERTEBRATE PEST CONTROL BY COUNTY STAFF		CFAC 6025-6029						
15001	Increased	Per Hour Licensed	Full		\$90.00	Per Hour	\$95.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	Footnote #2
		ADMINISTRATION		Gov. Code 6257 & 6498						
16000		Computer Information Requests								
16001	Increased	Computer Information Requests - Per Hr	Full		\$105.00	Per Hour	\$110.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	
		WEIGHTS AND MEASURES		B&P Code 12210, 12210.3 & 12210.5						
17000		Non-Mandated Device Testing								B&P Code 12210.5 and DMS Notice D-18-01
17009	Increased	Per Hour Licensed (including standby time)	Full		\$80.00	Per Hour	\$85.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	
17010	Increased	Per Hour Unlicensed	Full		\$80.00	Per Hour	\$85.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	
18000		Annual Device Registration Fee		B&P Code 12240 & Co. Ord 2286						See Footnote #1
18003	Increased	Weighing Devices 2,000 to 9,999 lb capacity, except Livestock and Vehicle	Partial		\$100.00	Each Device	\$150.00	Each Device	\$50.00	
18004	Increased	Weighing Devices >=10,000 lb capacity, except Livestock and Vehicle	Partial		\$242.00	Each Device	\$250.00	Each Device	\$8.00	
18006	Increased	Livestock Scales 10,000 to 19,999 lb capacity	Partial		\$100.00	Each Device	\$125.00	Each Device	\$25.00	
18011	Increased	Vehicle Scales	Partial		\$200.00	Each Device	\$250.00	Each Device	\$50.00	
18014	Increased	LPG Meters - Vehicle Mounted	Partial		\$150.00	Each Device	\$185.00	Each Device	\$35.00	
18015	Increased	LPG Meters - Stationary	Partial		\$150.00	Each Device	\$185.00	Each Device	\$35.00	
18016	Increased	Vehicle Tank Meters	Partial		\$50.00	Each Device	\$75.00	Each Device	\$25.00	
18017	Increased	Wholesale Meters	Partial		\$25.00	Each Device	\$50.00	Each Device	\$25.00	
18024	Increased	Compressed Natural Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas	Partial		\$40.00	Each Device	\$75.00	Each Device	\$35.00	
19000		Land Use Planning		CGC 65104 & 66451.1						
19001	Increased	Hourly Rate	Full		\$115.00	Per Hour	\$120.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	See Footnote #2

Planning and Development (See next page)

Fee Indicator #	Fee Category	Fee Detail			FY 2022-23 FEE SCHEDULE		FY 2023-24 FEE SCHEDULE		DIFFERENCE \$ Difference from Prior Year	Comments
		Fee Description	Board Discretion Type	Authority	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.		
		STANDARDS								
		Standardization								
		Commodity Quality Control Inspections		CFAC 42793						
1000	Increased	Per Hour Licensed	Full		\$90.00	Per Hour	\$95.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	See Footnote #2
3000	Increased	Certified Producer Site Inspection	Full	CFAC 47020						
3001	Increased	1 site	Full		\$70.00	Each	\$85.00	Each	\$15.00	
		ORGANIC GROWERS								
		Certification		CFAC 46009						
4000	Increased	Per Hour Licensed	Full		\$90.00	Per Hour	\$95.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	Footnote #2
		PEST PREVENTION AND NURSERY								
		Origin, Export and Quarantine Compliance/Inspection Certification of Plant Material		CFAC #202 CFAC 6303 CCR III 3160 & 3161						
5000	Increased	Per Hour Licensed	Full		\$90.00	Per Hour	\$95.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	Footnote #2
5002	Increased	Field Certificate	Full		\$72.00	Per Certificate	\$81.00	Per Certificate	\$9.00	
5003	Increased	Office Certificate	Full		\$35.00	Per Certificate	\$40.00	Per Certificate	\$5.00	
5004	Increased	Per Certificate 5pm to 8 am, holidays and Sundays	Full		\$100.00	Per Certificate	\$114.00	Per Certificate	\$14.00	
5005	Increased	Emergency Origin Certificate	Full		\$15.00	Per Certificate	\$17.00	Per Certificate	\$2.00	
5006	Increased	Per Hour Unlicensed	Full		\$80.00	Per Hour	\$85.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	
6000	Increased	Certification Modification								
6001	Increased	1st Replacement Per Certificate	Full		\$35.00	Per Certificate	\$40.00	Per Certificate	\$5.00	
6002	Increased	2nd and Additional Per Certificate	Full		\$35.00	Per Certificate	\$40.00	Per Certificate	\$5.00	
9000	Increased	Apiary Inspection and Certification								
9001	Increased	Per Hour Licensed (minimum 1 hour)	Full		\$90.00	Per Hour	\$95.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	Footnote #2
		PESTICIDE USE ENFORCEMENT (Statutory)								
		Research Authorizations/ Pesticides		CFAC 12829						
13000	Increased	Per Hour Licensed	Full		\$90.00	Per Hour	\$95.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	Footnote #2
		Pest Control Aircraft Pilot								
15000	Increased	VERTEBRATE PEST CONTROL BY COUNTY STAFF		CFAC 11923 CFAC 6025-6029						
15001	Increased	Per Hour Licensed	Full		\$90.00	Per Hour	\$95.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	Footnote #2
		ADMINISTRATION								
		Computer Information Requests		Gov. Code 6257 & 54985						
16000	Increased	Computer Information Requests - Per Hr	Full		\$105.00	Per Hour	\$110.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	
		WEIGHTS AND MEASURES								
		Non-Mandated Device Testing		B&P Code 12210, 12210.3 & 12210.5						B&P Code 12210.5 and DMS Notice D-18-01
17009	Increased	Per Hour Licensed (including standby time)	Full		\$80.00	Per Hour	\$85.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	
17010	Increased	Per Hour Unlicensed	Full		\$80.00	Per Hour	\$85.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	
18000	Increased	Annual Device Registration Fee		B&P Code 12240 & Co. Ord 2286						See Footnote #1
18003	Increased	Weighing Devices 2,000 to 9,999 lb capacity, except Livestock and Vehicle	Partial		\$100.00	Each Device	\$150.00	Each Device	\$50.00	
18004	Increased	Weighing Devices >=10,000 lb capacity, except Livestock and Vehicle	Partial		\$242.00	Each Device	\$250.00	Each Device	\$8.00	
18006	Increased	Livestock Scales 10,000 to 19,999 lb capacity	Partial		\$100.00	Each Device	\$125.00	Each Device	\$25.00	
18011	Increased	Vehicle Scales	Partial		\$200.00	Each Device	\$250.00	Each Device	\$50.00	
18014	Increased	LPG Meters - Vehicle Mounted	Partial		\$150.00	Each Device	\$185.00	Each Device	\$35.00	
18015	Increased	LPG Meters - Stationary	Partial		\$150.00	Each Device	\$185.00	Each Device	\$35.00	
18016	Increased	Vehicle Tank Meters	Partial		\$50.00	Each Device	\$75.00	Each Device	\$25.00	
18017	Increased	Wholesale Meters	Partial		\$25.00	Each Device	\$50.00	Each Device	\$25.00	
18024	Increased	Compressed Natural Gas and Liquefied Natural Gas	Partial		\$40.00	Each Device	\$75.00	Each Device	\$35.00	
19000	Increased	Land Use Planning		COC 65104 & 65451.1						
19001	Increased	Hourly Rate	Full		\$115.00	Per Hour	\$120.00	Per Hour	\$5.00	See Footnote #2

Planning and Development Continued

Fee Indicator #	Fee Category	Fee Detail			FY 2022-23 FEE SCHEDULE		FY 2023-24 FEE SCHEDULE		DIFFERENCE \$ Difference from Prior Year	Comments
		Fee Description	Board Discretion Type	Authority	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.		
		I. Land Use or Land Division Activity		GC65104, 65909.5, 66451.2 unless noted otherwise CEQA						See Footnotes 1, 3, 4, 5, 37 and specific notes cited for individual items.
		Agricultural Preserve Activities								
1001	Increased	Agricultural Offset Clearance - Paso Robles Groundwater Basin	Full		\$531.00		\$540.00		\$9.00	
1002	Increased	Agricultural Preserve - Application and Land Conservation Contract	Full	GC51231, GC51281.1, GC17556, 51296	\$5,480.00		\$5,594.00		\$114.00	
1003	Increased	Agricultural Preserve - Non-Renewal	Full		\$2,121.00		\$2,157.00		\$36.00	
1004	Increased	Agricultural Preserve - Williamson Act Land Conservation Contract - Compliance Review with APRC Hearing	Full		\$3,021.00		\$3,087.00		\$66.00	
1005	Increased	Agricultural Preserve - Williamson Act Land Conservation Contract - General Compliance Review	Full		\$1,159.00		\$1,209.00		\$50.00	
		Amendments, Exceptions, Modifications, Revisions, Waivers								
3002	Increased	Amendment to Approved Land Use Permit / Subdivision	Full		\$7,038.00		\$7,133.00		\$95.00	A revised map or conditions of approval after application has been considered by SRB, Planning Commission or Board of Supervisors.
3003	New	Amendment to Approved Land Use Permit - Cannabis Deposit	Full				\$8,662.00			A revised map or conditions of approval after application has been considered by SRB, Planning Commission or Board of Supervisors.
3004	Increased	Project Modification - Tier I	Full		\$693.00		\$706.00		\$13.00	See Footnote 14
3005	Increased	Project Modification - Tier II	Full		\$1,302.00		\$1,358.00		\$56.00	See Footnote 15
3006	Increased	Subdivision Ordinance Exception Request concurrent with map	Full		\$869.00		\$883.00		\$14.00	See Footnote 15
3007	Increased	Subdivision Ordinance Exception Request not concurrent with map	Full		\$1,294.00		\$1,345.00		\$51.00	
		Associated with Building Permits								
5001	Increased	Addressing for Building Permits / Pre-Addressing Request (Per Address)	Full		\$253.00		\$261.00		\$8.00	
5002	Increased	Business License Review	Full		\$229.00		\$364.00		\$135.00	
5003	Increased	Business License Review - "Cannabis"	Full		\$232.00		\$300.00		\$68.00	
5004	Increased	Business License Review - Vacation Rental (Coastal)	Full		\$422.00		\$549.00		\$127.00	
5005	Increased	Business License Review - Vacation Rental (Williamson Act)	Full		\$396.00		\$509.00		\$113.00	
5006	Increased	Zoning Clearance for an Accessory Dwelling Unit in the Coastal Zone	Full		\$667.00		\$673.00		\$6.00	
5007	Increased	Condition Compliance - Land Use / Subdivision - Tier I	Full		\$887.00		\$907.00		\$20.00	See Footnote 13
5008	Increased	Condition Compliance - Land Use / Subdivision - Tier II	Full		\$1,451.00		\$1,516.00		\$65.00	See Footnote 13
5010	Increased	Zoning Review - Cannabis	Full		\$363.00		\$404.00		\$41.00	
		General Plan Requests								
7004	Increased	LAFCD Application Review (RTB Deposit plus Processing Costs)	Full		\$1,202.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$1,279.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$77.00	See Footnotes 1, 29
		Land Division Applications								
8001	Increased	Certificate of Compliance - (RTB Deposit plus Processing Costs)	Full		\$6,656.00	deposit plus cost to process certificate plus	\$6,740.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$84.00	See Footnote 31

Planning and Development Continued

Fee Indicator #	Fee Category	Fee Detail			FY 2022-23 FEE SCHEDULE		FY 2023-24 FEE SCHEDULE		DIFFERENCE	Comments
		Fee Description	Board Discretion Type	Authority	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.		
		I. Land Use or Land Division Activity		GC65104, 65909.5, 66451.2 unless noted otherwise CEQA						See Footnotes 1, 3, 4, 5, 37 and specific notes cited for individual items.
1000		Agricultural Preserve Activities								
8002	Increased	Lot Line Adjustment - Tier I	Full		\$1,192.00		\$1,241.00		\$49.00	See Footnote 9
8003	Increased	Lot Line Adjustment - Tier II	Full		\$5,026.00		\$5,109.00		\$83.00	
8005	Increased	Parcel Maps	Full		\$9,311.00		\$9,493.00		\$182.00	
8006	Increased	Public Lot Request	Full		\$2,619.00		\$2,682.00		\$63.00	
8007	Increased	Tract Map	Full		\$10,757.00		\$10,947.00		\$190.00	
9000		Land Use Applications								
9001	Increased	Conditional Use Permit / Development Plan for Land Use Ordinance Modifications	Full		\$7,348.00		\$7,370.00		\$22.00	
9002	Increased	Conditional Use Permit / Development Plan	Full		\$6,841.00		\$6,893.00		\$52.00	
9005	Increased	Minor Use Permit - Tier I	Full		\$2,676.00		\$2,723.00		\$47.00	See Footnote 10
9006	Increased	Minor Use Permit - Tier II	Full		\$3,625.00		\$3,669.00		\$44.00	See Footnote 11
9008	Increased	Minor Use Permit - Tier III	Full		\$4,251.00		\$4,294.00		\$43.00	See Footnote 12
9010	Increased	Site Plan	Full		\$2,780.00		\$2,853.00		\$73.00	
9011	Increased	Tree Removal Permit	Full		\$560.00	base fee up to five trees at same location, each additional tree at same location is \$50	\$566.00	base fee up to five trees at same location, each additional tree at same location is \$50	\$6.00	See Footnote 18
9012	Increased	Variance	Full		\$9,471.00		\$9,647.00		\$176.00	See Footnote 1
10000		Land Use / Land Division Application Add - Ons								
10001	Increased	Airport Land Use Commission Review	Full		\$1,454.00		\$1,525.00		\$71.00	See Footnote 22
10002	Increased	Coastal Zone - Tier I	Full		\$831.00		\$844.00		\$13.00	See Footnote 19
10003	Increased	Coastal Zone - Tier II	Full		\$1,601.00		\$1,633.00		\$32.00	See Footnote 19
10004	Increased	Property Request for Changing Land Use Categories and Combining Designations, Programs, Standards, or any other provision or policy of the General Plan submitted during an Area Plan Update	Full		\$3,402.00		\$3,464.00		\$62.00	See Footnote 20
11000		Pre-Application Meeting								
11001	Increased	Pre-Application Meeting	Full		\$682.00		\$738.00		\$56.00	See Footnote 8
11002	Increased	Pre-Application Meeting - "Cannabis"	Full		\$1,412.00		\$1,443.00		\$31.00	See Footnote 8
11003	Increased	Pre-Application Meeting with Site Visit	Full		\$1,081.00		\$1,141.00		\$60.00	See Footnote 8
11004	Increased	Pre-Application Meeting with Site Visit - "Cannabis"	Full		\$1,635.00		\$1,652.00		\$17.00	See Footnote 8
13000		Resource Extraction Infrastructure								
13001	Increased	Annual SMARA Program Fee	Full	PRC 2774 (b)	\$2,573.00		\$2,583.00		\$10.00	See Footnote 36
13004	Increased	Reclamation Plan (RTB deposit plus processing costs)	Full		\$9,458.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$9,669.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$211.00	See Footnote 1
14000		Roads								
14001	Increased	Road Naming Request	Full		\$3,084.00		\$3,153.00		\$69.00	
15000		TDC Program - Countywide								
15001	Increased	TDC Sending Site Application	Full		\$568.00		\$619.00		\$51.00	See Footnote 34

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Planning and Development Continued on next page

Fee Detail					FY 2022-23 FEE SCHEDULE		FY 2023-24 FEE SCHEDULE		DIFFERENCE	Comments
Fee Indicator #	Fee Category	Fee Description	Board Discretion Type	Authority	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	\$ Difference from Prior Year	Comments
		I. Land Use or Land Division Activity		GC85104, 65909.5, 69451.2 unless noted otherwise CEQA						See Footnotes 1, 3, 4, 5, 37 and specific notes cited for individual items.
1000		Agricultural Preserve Activities								
8002	Increased	Lot Line Adjustment - Tier I	Full		\$1,192.00		\$1,241.00		\$49.00	See Footnote 9
8003	Increased	Lot Line Adjustment - Tier II	Full		\$5,026.00		\$5,109.00		\$83.00	
8005	Increased	Parcel Maps	Full		\$9,311.00		\$9,493.00		\$182.00	
8006	Increased	Public Lot Request	Full		\$2,619.00		\$2,682.00		\$63.00	
8007	Increased	Tract Map	Full		\$10,757.00		\$10,947.00		\$190.00	
9000		Land Use Applications								
9001	Increased	Conditional Use Permit / Development Plan for Land Use Ordinance Modifications	Full		\$7,348.00		\$7,370.00		\$22.00	
9002	Increased	Conditional Use Permit / Development Plan	Full		\$6,841.00		\$6,893.00		\$52.00	
9005	Increased	Minor Use Permit - Tier I	Full		\$2,676.00		\$2,723.00		\$47.00	See Footnote 10
9006	Increased	Minor Use Permit - Tier II	Full		\$3,625.00		\$3,669.00		\$44.00	See Footnote 11
9008	Increased	Minor Use Permit - Tier III	Full		\$4,251.00		\$4,294.00		\$43.00	See Footnote 12
9010	Increased	Site Plan	Full		\$2,780.00		\$2,853.00		\$73.00	
9011	Increased	Tree Removal Permit	Full		\$560.00	base fee up to five trees at same location, each additional tree at same location is \$50	\$566.00	base fee up to five trees at same location, each additional tree at same location is \$50	\$6.00	See Footnote 18
9012	Increased	Variance	Full		\$9,471.00		\$9,647.00		\$176.00	See Footnote 1
10000		Land Use / Land Division Application Add - Ons								
10001	Increased	Airport Land Use Commission Review	Full		\$1,454.00		\$1,525.00		\$71.00	See Footnote 22
10002	Increased	Coastal Zone - Tier I	Full		\$631.00		\$644.00		\$13.00	See Footnote 19
10003	Increased	Coastal Zone - Tier II	Full		\$1,601.00		\$1,633.00		\$32.00	See Footnote 19
10004	Increased	Property Request for Changing Land Use Categories and Combining Designations, Programs, Standards, or any other provision or policy of the General Plan submitted during an Area Plan Update	Full		\$3,402.00		\$3,464.00		\$62.00	See Footnote 20
11000		Pre-Application Meeting								
11001	Increased	Pre-Application Meeting	Full		\$882.00		\$738.00		-\$144.00	See Footnote 8
11002	Increased	Pre-Application Meeting - "Cannabis"	Full		\$1,412.00		\$1,443.00		\$31.00	See Footnote 8
11003	Increased	Pre-Application Meeting with Site Visit	Full		\$1,081.00		\$1,141.00		\$60.00	See Footnote 8
11004	Increased	Pre-Application Meeting with Site Visit - "Cannabis"	Full		\$1,635.00		\$1,652.00		\$17.00	See Footnote 8
13000		Resource Extraction Infrastructure								
13001	Increased	Annual SMARA Program Fee	Full	PRC 2774 (b)	\$2,573.00		\$2,583.00		\$10.00	See Footnote 36
13004	Increased	Reclamation Plan (RTB deposit plus processing costs)	Full		\$9,458.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$9,669.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$211.00	See Footnote 1
14000		Roads								
14001	Increased	Road Naming Request	Full		\$3,084.00		\$3,153.00		\$69.00	
15000		TDC Program - Countywide								
15001	Increased	TDC Sending Site Application	Full		\$568.00		\$619.00		\$51.00	See Footnote 34

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The building code fee tables are so extensive that they are listed at the link below

<https://agenda.slocounty.ca.gov/iip/sanluisobispo/file/getfile/146886>

Public Health

The public Health fee increases are so extensive that they are listed at the link below. Some samples are listed on the next page.

[146886 \(ca.gov\)](https://agenda.slocounty.ca.gov/iip/sanluisobispo/file/getfile/146886)

Fee Detail					FY 2022-23 FEE SCHEDULE		FY 2023-24 FEE SCHEDULE		DIFFERENCE	Comments
Fee Indicator #	Fee Category	Fee Description	Board Discretion Type	Authority	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	\$ Difference from Prior Year	Comments
		I. Land Use or Land Division Activity		GC65104, 65909.5, 66451.2 unless noted otherwise CEQA						See Footnotes 1, 3, 4, 5, 37 and specific notes cited for individual items.
1000		Agricultural Preserve Activities								
15002	Increased	TDC Receiving Site Determination with Concurrent Tentative Map Application	Full		\$1,140.00		\$1,195.00		\$55.00	See Footnote 34
16000		Time Extensions								
16002	Increased	Time Extension - Land Use / Division - First and Second Request (Staff)	Full		\$169.00		\$189.00		\$20.00	
16003	Increased	Time Extension - Land Use / Division - Third Request	Full		\$1,395.00		\$1,441.00		\$46.00	
17000		II. Environmental Fees		CEQA						See Footnotes 38, 39, 40, 41
17001		A. Environmental Determination								
17002	Increased	Environmental - Exemption	Full		\$1,668.00		\$1,796.00		\$128.00	
17003	Increased	Environmental - Exemption (Cannabis)	Full		\$1,643.00		\$1,888.00		\$245.00	
17009	Increased	Use of another agency EIR	Full		\$1,917.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$2,018.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$101.00	See Footnotes 1, 38
17010		B. Geology Review								
17011	Increased	Geologic Review - Tier I	Full		\$1,887.00		\$1,936.00		\$49.00	
17012	Increased	Geologic Review - Tier II	Full		\$2,427.00		\$2,483.00		\$56.00	
17013		C. Mitigation Monitoring								
17014	Increased	Mitigation Monitoring - Tier I	Full		\$1,048.00		\$1,105.00		\$57.00	
17015	Increased	Mitigation Monitoring - Tier II (RTB deposit plus processing costs)	Full		\$3,861.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$3,992.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$131.00	See Footnote 1
17016		D. Other Reviews								
17017	Increased	Archaeology Review - Tier I	Full		\$423.00		\$499.00		\$76.00	
17018	Increased	Archaeology Review - Tier II	Full		\$1,621.00		\$1,810.00		\$189.00	
17019	Increased	Biology Review - Tier I	Full		\$423.00		\$499.00		\$76.00	
17020	Increased	Biology Review - Tier II	Full		\$1,621.00		\$1,810.00		\$189.00	
18000		III. Enforcement								
18001		Code Enforcement								
18002	Increased	Code Enforcement Violation Fee - Minor (3 site visits)	Full		\$614.00		\$642.00		\$28.00	See Footnote 42
18003	Increased	Code Enforcement Violation Fee - Major (5 site visits)	Full		\$1,696.00		\$1,775.00		\$79.00	See Footnote 42
18006	Increased	Release of Notice of Nuisance	Full		\$275.00	plus noticing costs	\$288.00	plus noticing costs	\$13.00	See Footnote 31
19000		IV. Fees set by Other Ordinances								
20002		1. Assembly, High Hazard, Educational, Institutional								
20003	Increased	Plan Check	Full		\$1.61	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,250 max sf)	\$1.71	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,250 max sf)	\$0.10	
20004	Increased	Inspection	Full		\$1.34	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,250 max sf)	\$1.42	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,250 max sf)	\$0.08	
20005		2. Business, Mercantile								
20006	Increased	Plan Check	Full		\$1.59	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,500 max sf)	\$1.69	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,500 max sf)	\$0.10	
20007	Increased	Inspection	Full		\$1.02	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,500 max sf)	\$1.08	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,500 max sf)	\$0.06	

More Public Health samples on the next page.

Fee Detail					FY 2022-23 FEE SCHEDULE		FY 2023-24 FEE SCHEDULE		DIFFERENCE	Comments
Fee Indicator #	Fee Category	Fee Description	Board Discretion Type	Authority	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	\$ Difference from Prior Year	Comments
		I. Land Use or Land Division Activity		GC65104, 65909.5, 66451.2 unless noted otherwise CEQA						See Footnotes 1, 3, 4, 5, 37 and specific notes cited for individual items.
1000		Agricultural Preserve Activities								
15002	Increased	TDC Receiving Site Determination with Concurrent Tentative Map Application	Full		\$1,140.00		\$1,195.00		\$55.00	See Footnote 34
16000		Time Extensions								
16002	Increased	Time Extension - Land Use / Division - First and Second Request (Staff)	Full		\$169.00		\$189.00		\$20.00	
16003	Increased	Time Extension - Land Use / Division - Third Request	Full		\$1,395.00		\$1,441.00		\$46.00	
17000		II. Environmental Fees		CEQA						See Footnotes 38, 39, 40, 41
17001		A. Environmental Determination								
17002	Increased	Environmental - Exemption	Full		\$1,668.00		\$1,796.00		\$128.00	
17003	Increased	Environmental - Exemption (Cannabis)	Full		\$1,643.00		\$1,888.00		\$245.00	
17009	Increased	Use of another agency EIR	Full		\$1,917.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$2,018.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$101.00	See Footnotes 1, 38
17010		B. Geology Review								
17011	Increased	Geologic Review - Tier I	Full		\$1,887.00		\$1,936.00		\$49.00	
17012	Increased	Geologic Review - Tier II	Full		\$2,427.00		\$2,483.00		\$56.00	
17013		C. Mitigation Monitoring								
17014	Increased	Mitigation Monitoring - Tier I	Full		\$1,048.00		\$1,105.00		\$57.00	
17015	Increased	Mitigation Monitoring - Tier II (RTB deposit plus processing costs)	Full		\$3,861.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$3,992.00	deposit plus cost to process	\$131.00	See Footnote 1
17016		D. Other Reviews								
17017	Increased	Archaeology Review - Tier I	Full		\$423.00		\$499.00		\$76.00	
17018	Increased	Archaeology Review - Tier II	Full		\$1,621.00		\$1,810.00		\$189.00	
17019	Increased	Biology Review - Tier I	Full		\$423.00		\$499.00		\$76.00	
17020	Increased	Biology Review - Tier II	Full		\$1,621.00		\$1,810.00		\$189.00	
18000		III. Enforcement								
18001		Code Enforcement								
18002	Increased	Code Enforcement Violation Fee - Minor (3 site visits)	Full		\$614.00		\$642.00		\$28.00	See Footnote 42
18003	Increased	Code Enforcement Violation Fee - Major (5 site visits)	Full		\$1,696.00		\$1,775.00		\$79.00	See Footnote 42
18006	Increased	Release of Notice of Nuisance	Full		\$275.00	plus noticing costs	\$288.00	plus noticing costs	\$13.00	See Footnote 31
19000		IV. Fees set by Other Ordinances								
20002		1. Assembly, High Hazard, Educational, Institutional								
20003	Increased	Plan Check	Full		\$1.61	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,250 max sf)	\$1.71	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,250 max sf)	\$0.10	
20004	Increased	Inspection	Full		\$1.34	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,250 max sf)	\$1.42	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,250 max sf)	\$0.08	
20005		2. Business, Mercantile								
20006	Increased	Plan Check	Full		\$1.59	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,500 max sf)	\$1.69	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,500 max sf)	\$0.10	
20007	Increased	Inspection	Full		\$1.02	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,500 max sf)	\$1.08	per square foot (1,000 min sf, 12,500 max sf)	\$0.06	

FEE DETAIL					FY 2022-23 FEE SCHEDULE		FY 2023-24 FEE SCHEDULE		DIFFERENCE	Comments
Fee Indicator #	Fee Category	Fee Description	Board Discretion Type	Authority	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	\$ Difference from Prior Year	Comments
6005	Increased	Verification of Water Supply/Sewage Disposal	Partial	B&PC 11018.2	\$549.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$568.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$19.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6006	Increased	Minor Use Permit	Full	SLO County Code Titles 19, 21, & 22	\$786.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$814.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$28.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6007	Increased	General Plan Amendment	Full	SLO County Code Titles 19, 21, & 22	\$809.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$837.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$28.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6008	Increased	Tract Map (Public Water & Public Sewer)	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$1,392.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$1,441.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$49.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6009	Increased	Subdivision Reconsideration	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$146.00	per hour	\$151.00	per hour	\$5.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept. See footnote 1, 8
6010	Increased	Specific Plan Amendments	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$809.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$837.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$28.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6011	Increased	Tract Maps (Public Water & Onsite Sewage disposal)	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$2,048.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$2,119.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$71.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6012	Increased	Tract Maps (Private water & Onsite sewage disposal)	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$2,993.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$3,097.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$104.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept. See footnote 1, 8
6013	Increased	Shared Water Systems 2-4 Service Connections	Full	SLO County Code Titles 19, 21, & 22	\$496.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$513.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$17.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6014	Increased	Parcel Maps (Public Water & Sewer)	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$947.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$980.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$33.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6015	Increased	Parcel Maps (Public Water & on site sewer disposal)	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$1,216.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$1,258.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$42.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6016	Increased	Parcel Maps (Private water & on site sewage disposal)	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$1,980.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$2,049.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$69.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept. See footnote 1, 8
6017	Increased	Lot Line Adjustments	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$684.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$708.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$24.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6018	Increased	Planning Department Pre-application Meeting	Full	SLO County Code Titles 19, 21, & 22	\$569.00	per project	\$588.00	per project	\$19.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6019	Increased	Certificate of Compliance Review	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$439.00	per review	\$454.00	per review	\$15.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6020	Increased	Verification of Primary Drinking Water Stds	Full	SLO County Code Titles 19	\$213.00	per verification	\$220.00	per verification	\$7.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6021	Increased	Temporary Camps	Full	SLO County Code Chapter 8.64	\$142.00	per hour	\$147.00	per hour	\$5.00	
7000		Public Swimming Pool/Spa		SLO County Code Chapter 8.60						
		Public Swimming Pool/Spa New Construction								
7001	Increased	Spa	Full	SLO County Code Chapter 8.60.010	\$1,158.00	per new spa	\$1,198.00	per new spa	\$40.00	
7002	Increased	Swimming Pool	Full	SLO County Code Chapter 8.60.010	\$1,270.00	per new pool	\$1,384.00	per new pool	\$114.00	
		Public Swimming Pool/Spa Remodel								
7003	Increased	Pool and Spa Major Remodel	Full	SLO County Code Chapter 8.60.010	\$843.00	per remodel	\$918.00	per remodel	\$75.00	

Public Works (on the next page)

FEE DETAIL				FY 2022-23 FEE SCHEDULE		FY 2023-24 FEE SCHEDULE		DIFFERENCE	Comments	
Fee Indicator #	Fee Category	Fee Description	Board Discretion Type	Authority	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	Fee Amount	Unit Desc.	\$ Difference from Prior Year	Comments
6005	Increased	Verification of Water Supply/Sewage Disposal	Partial	B&PC 11018.2	\$549.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$568.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$19.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6006	Increased	Minor Use Permit	Full	SLO County Code Titles 19, 21, & 22	\$786.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$814.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$28.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6007	Increased	General Plan Amendment	Full	SLO County Code Titles 19, 21, & 22	\$809.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$837.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$28.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6008	Increased	Tract Map (Public Water & Public Sewer)	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$1,392.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$1,441.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$49.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6009	Increased	Subdivision Reconsideration	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$146.00	per hour	\$151.00	per hour	\$5.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept. See footnote 1, 8
6010	Increased	Specific Plan Amendments	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$809.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$837.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$28.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6011	Increased	Tract Maps (Public Water & Onsite Sewage disposal)	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$2,048.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$2,119.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$71.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6012	Increased	Tract Maps (Private water & Onsite sewage disposal)	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$2,993.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$3,097.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$104.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept. See footnote 1, 8
6013	Increased	Shared Water Systems 2-4 Service Connections	Full	SLO County Code Titles 19, 21, & 22	\$496.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$513.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$17.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6014	Increased	Parcel Maps (Public Water & Sewer)	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$947.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$980.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$33.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6015	Increased	Parcel Maps (Public Water & on site sewer disposal)	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$1,216.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$1,258.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$42.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6016	Increased	Parcel Maps (Private water & on site sewage disposal)	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$1,980.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$2,049.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$69.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept. See footnote 1, 8
6017	Increased	Lot Line Adjustments	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$684.00	statement plus \$142/hr	\$708.00	statement plus \$147/hr	\$24.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6018	Increased	Planning Department Pre-application Meeting	Full	SLO County Code Titles 19, 21, & 22	\$569.00	per project	\$588.00	per project	\$19.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6019	Increased	Certificate of Compliance Review	Full	SLO County Code Titles 21, & 22	\$439.00	per review	\$454.00	per review	\$15.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6020	Increased	Verification of Primary Drinking Water Stds	Full	SLO County Code Titles 19	\$213.00	per verification	\$220.00	per verification	\$7.00	Fee collected by Planning Dept.
6021	Increased	Temporary Camps	Full	SLO County Code Chapter 8.64	\$142.00	per hour	\$147.00	per hour	\$5.00	
7000		Public Swimming Pool/Spa		SLO County Code Chapter 8.60						
		Public Swimming Pool/Spa New Construction								
7001	Increased	Spa	Full	SLO County Code Chapter 8.60.010	\$1,158.00	per new spa	\$1,198.00	per new spa	\$40.00	
7002	Increased	Swimming Pool	Full	SLO County Code Chapter 8.60.010	\$1,270.00	per new pool	\$1,384.00	per new pool	\$114.00	
		Public Swimming Pool/Spa Remodel								
7003	Increased	Pool and Spa Major Remodel	Full	SLO County Code Chapter 8.60.010	\$843.00	per remodel	\$918.00	per remodel	\$75.00	

Item 2 - Request to: 1) introduce an ordinance amending Title 16 - Chapters 16.04, 16.08 and 16.10 of the San Luis Obispo County Code by adopting the 2022 Edition of the California Fire Code and amending provisions based on local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions as authorized by California Health and Safety Code Section 18941.5 and 17958.5; 2) authorize the use of Alternative Publication Procedures for the ordinance. Hearing set for November 8, 2022. As noted in the title, the item contains some amendments to the Fire Code.

The main matter of concern is new requirements for wider driveways. These could be particularly onerous for existing property owners who wish to add to or otherwise improve their existing property, add an ADU, barn, or whatever. The County is likely to invoke the new driveway requirements, which can be quite expensive.

Amendment No. 6

503.2.9 Driveway is amended to read as follows: 503.2.9 Driveway. Driveway specifications shall be provided and maintained when serving no more than one legal parcels or lot with no more than 4 dwelling units, and any number of accessory buildings.

Amendment No. 7

503.2.9.1 Driveway width is amended to read as follows.

503.2.9.1 Driveway width for high and very high fire severity zones:

Length	Required Width
0 -199'	12'
Greater than 200'	14'

Amendment No. 8

503.2.9.2 Turnarounds is amended to read as follows:

503.2.9.2 Turnarounds. Turnarounds must be provided if driveway exceeds 300 feet, and shall be within 50 feet of the building. For driveways exceeding 300 feet, a turnaround shall be at the building site and must be within 50 feet of the dwelling. ~~For driveways exceeding 800 feet, turnouts shall be provided no more than 400 feet apart. Driveways exceeding 150 feet in length, but less than 800 feet in length, shall provide a turnout near the midpoint of the driveway.~~

Amendment No 9.

503.2.9.3 Turnouts is amended to read as follows:

503.2.9.3 Turnouts. For driveways exceeding 800 feet, turnouts shall be provided no more than 400 feet apart. Driveways exceeding 150 feet in length, but less than 800 feet in length, shall provide a turnout near the midpoint of the driveway.

A turnout shall be provided near the midpoint and shall be a minimum of 10 feet wide and 30 feet long with a minimum 25-foot taper on each end.

503.2.9.4 Surfaces. Roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing at least 75,000 pounds and provide aggregate base. Driveways and road and driveway structures shall be designed and maintained to support at least 40,000 pounds.

It is not clear if these new rules pertain to ranches and farms.

Item 3 - Introduction of an ordinance amending the Building and Construction Ordinance, Title 19 of the San Luis Obispo County Code by adopting the 2022 edition of the California Building Standards Code and 2) authorize the use of Alternative Publication Procedures for amendments to the to the Building and Construction Ordinance, Title 19 of the County Code. Exempt from CEQA. Hearing set for November 08, 2022. The write-up summarizes the changes as:

Some of the notable amendments are:

- *Updated Chapter 3 – Building Code Table 903.1 footnotes to be more consistent with calculated floor area to remove decks and eave projections from the floor area analysis.*
- *Updated Chapter 7 – Plumbing Code to be consistent with the Local Agency Management Program which regulates on-site wastewater treatment systems.*
- *Updated Chapter 8 – Green Building Standards to be consistent with the California Green Building Code and reduce the requirements for homes under 2500 sq. ft.*

These include new and stricter requirements. For example, for septic systems:

General Requirements. Permitted new or replacement OWTS through per an approved LAMP shall be considered Tier 2. Tier 2 OWTS standards are customized to address conditions specific to the County of San Luis Obispo. Nothing shall prohibit new or replacement OWTS from meeting the standards mentioned in the LAMP and CPC. Replacement OWTS not involved with a natural disaster related rebuild shall be held to the same standards as new OWTS. OWTS which require corrective action shall be considered Tier 4 and shall be evaluated by the County of San Luis Obispo Planning and Building to ensure it meets the minimum design requirements of the LAMP or is in substantial conformance to the greatest extent practicable. See: San Luis Obispo Local Agency Management Program (2)(3) Specific Requirements. See: San Luis Obispo Local Agency Management Program.

The guy will come out and pump your tank, find that the system is not in compliance with the new standards, and inform the County. Then the same guy will install your new system for ten thousand dollars. Is there a conflict here?

Item 23 - Consideration of a report regarding the County’s Fiscal Year 2023-24 and Multi-Year financial forecast. The presentation of this item in recent years has been a positive and informative step, initiated by the current Board of Supervisors and County Administrative Officer. The report summarizes the issues concisely.

Overall, the County’s budget continues to be in an increasingly precarious position, due to its projected rate of spending outpacing its revenues. Given this, continued compliance with the Board-adopted Budget Goals and Policies and Budget Balancing Strategies and Approaches will be important to addressing expected budget gaps to meet our legal requirements to adopt balanced budget each year, and assuring the ongoing fiscal health of the County. Fortunately, the County has historically taken a conservative approach to budgeting, routinely budgeting a contingency, and maintaining adequate reserve levels. These practices will serve the County well in the coming years.

\$691,956,750	Total financing sources (revenues)
<u>\$703,889,523</u>	<u>Total financing uses (expenditures)</u>
(\$11,932,773)	Total forecast surplus/(gap)

Forecasted Range = Gap of \$8-\$16 million

For the FY 2023-24 fiscal year, potential revenue expenditure gap of from \$8 to \$16 million is possible if existing economic conditions continue and there are no other shocks. The staff report creditably explores a situation in which a mild recession occurs:

To provide some information regarding what a mild Recession could do to the GF, a simple calculation of loss of revenues was completed. In this scenario both Property Tax, Sales Tax, and Transient Occupancy Tax were assumed to continue to increase, only at a much slower rate. When calculating the Recession scenario, the slower rate of growth was not applied to FY 2023-24. Calculations affecting Property Tax amounts for FY 2023-24 have already been completed. Therefore, collection of Property Tax amounts for FY 2023-24 would not be affected. This model

reflects a one percent drop in the growth rate of Property Tax, Sales Tax, and Transient Occupancy Tax starting in FY 2024-25

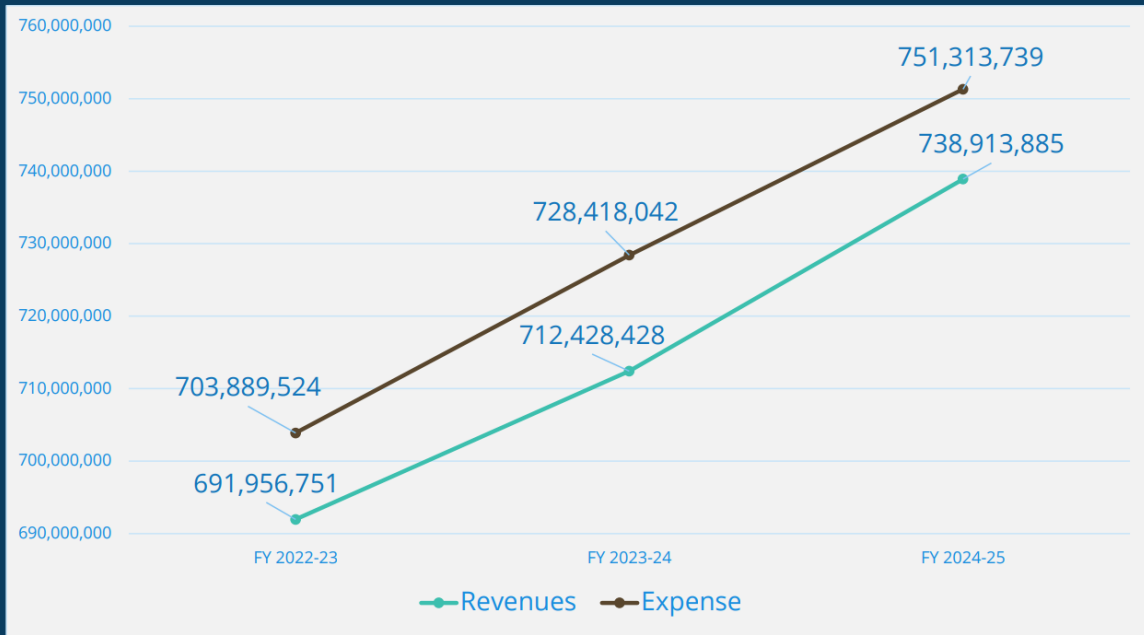
	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Revenues	\$691,956,751	\$710,538,867	\$735,009,363
Expense	\$703,889,524	\$728,418,042	\$751,313,739
Surplus/Deficit	-\$11,932,773	-\$17,879,175	-\$16,304,376

Expenditure cost drivers are listed in the table below.

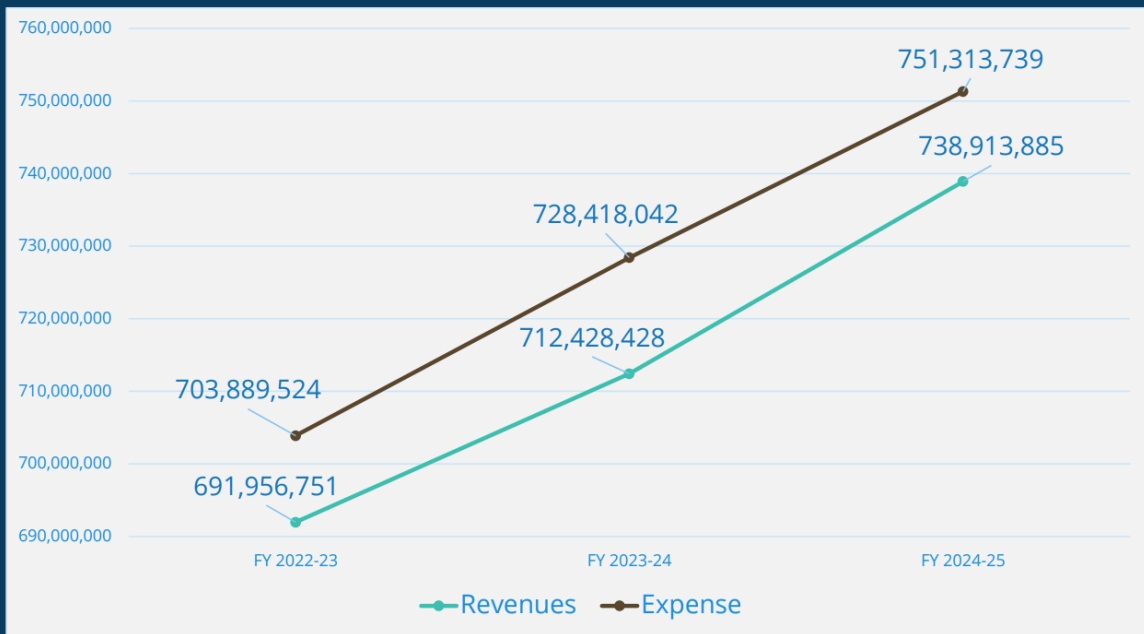
Amount	Description
\$364,019,358	FY 2022-23 Adopted General Fund Salary & Benefits
\$23,557,578	Incremental General Fund cost of labor agreements already negotiated and approved but not budgeted in the current year, cost of expected pension rate increase, and expected increased charges to departments to support the Liability and Workers Compensation programs
\$269,887,034	FY 2022-23 Adopted General Fund non-salary costs
\$8,096,611	3% Consumer Price Index (CPI)
\$2,709,244	Department of Social Services increased costs
\$738,796	Health Agency increased costs
\$903,785	Increased cost for creation of Homeless Services Division, approved by the Board on August 9, 2022.
\$118,000	Increased cost for homeless behavioral health case management services, approved by the Board on August 10, 2021
\$3,749,293	Increased cost for County Fire contract with CAL FIRE due to State labor negotiations
\$2,611,808	Increased cost to County Fire operating budget due to replacement of vehicles and equipment. Note: no impact to General Fund as this amount was placed into reserves in FY 2022-23.
\$1,000,000	Increased cost for Jail Medical
\$539,000	Increased cost for the additional expenditures for the Cannabis Compliance Monitoring program. Approved by the Board on September 13, 2022
\$(7,559,532)	Adjustments to General Fund contributions to non-General Fund budgets
\$33,518,549	5% General Fund contingency
\$703,889,523	Total Expenditure Forecast

The staff provided some nice alternative scenario slides for the Board to consider as a warning not to over expand services. (See the next page)

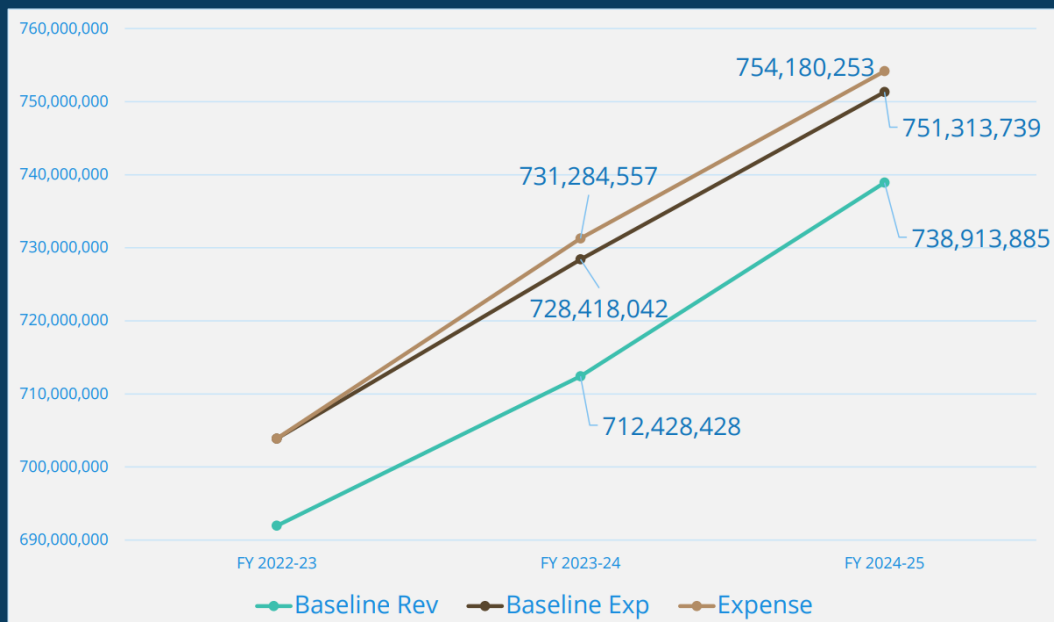
Financial Forecast - Baseline



Financial Forecast - Baseline



Additional Positions Added



All bets are off if the Congress remains in the clutches of the current enviro-progressive elite, and/or if Russia, or a combination of Russia, China, Iran, and North Korea expand the current conflicts in Europe and Syria. Similarly, the absence of a southern border with uncontrolled immigration of people with limited education will destabilize the country further, resulting in a variety of crises in health care, income maintenance, crime, homelessness, and hunger, for which counties will be the domestic front line of last resort. (Just as with COVID.)

LAST WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS

No Board of Supervisors Meeting on Tuesday, October 25, 2022 (Not scheduled)

Planning Commission Meeting of Thursday, October 27, 2022 (Completed)

Item 5 - Hearing to consider a request by the County of San Luis Obispo (LRP2021-00001) to amend Title 8 and Title 22 of the San Luis Obispo County Code and the Agriculture and Conservation and OpenSpace Elements of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan to require “water neutral” ministerial planting permits for crop production irrigated from groundwater wells within the Paso Basin Land Use Management Area until 2045, with a 25-acre-feet per year exemption allowed per site ("planting ordinance"). 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 mitigations measures recommended by staff are harmful to agriculture - the fix is worse than the problem. See these on pages 22 and 23 below:

The ordinance is too complex, which will render it expansive and difficult to administer.

It results in 16 unmitigable CEQA Class I impacts, which would have to be overridden by the Board of Supervisors for it 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 was 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 Subbasin (i.e., each year, approximately 13,700 acre-feet [AF] more water exits the subbasin than is recharged to it). The Paso Robles Subbasin Water Year 2020 Annual Report prepared to meet SGMA reporting requirements estimates 90 percent of groundwater extractions is 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 unmitigable 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 Subbasin.

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 should be used by families seeking use of 25 acre-feet or less be allowed? 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?

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.

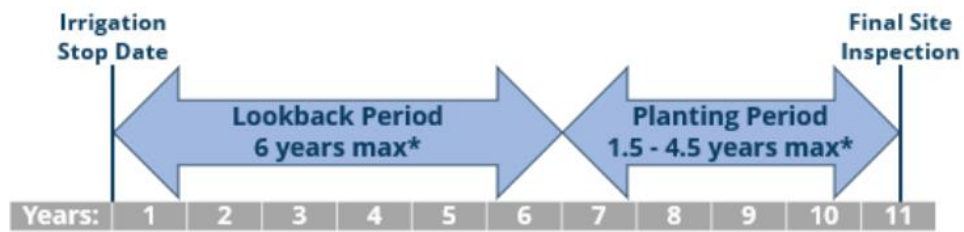
The Timing Formula for the 25 Acre or less users who turned off their pumping:

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.



* Drought years do not count towards the planting period time limit. Years enrolled in a GSA-approved Multi-Benefit Irrigated Land Repurposing Program or Drinking Water Well Protection Program do not count towards the lookback period or planting period time limits. Planting period time extensions allowed per Section 22.64.070.

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 unmitigable 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 Subbasin would be impeded.*
17. *Impact HYD-5: The proposed planting ordinance may result in water quality impacts within the Paso Robles Subbasin 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 Subbasin.*
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, 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. *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 which 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.

Political Implications:

On the political front, some of these have contributed heavily to Supervisor Bruce Gibson in the belief that if he is reelected, the ordinance amendments, if approved this year, will be terminated next year.

District 2 Supervisor Campaign:

Bruce Gibson has brought in heavy duty consultants, including the firm Fairborn, Maslin, Mullin & Metz - \$31, 500 so far. (FM3). They run campaigns for Nancy Pelosi, Newsom, and other heavies. Other expenditures include 13 Stars Media in Atascadero, which runs weekly newspapers in Atascadero, Paso Robles, Cambria, and other places. TJA Advertising in Pismo (\$65,114), KSBY \$13,585, and others are also large contract recipients. As of September 24,

07/13/2022	Don Ernst San Luis Obispo, CA 93401	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC	attorney Ernst Law Group	2,000.00	4,000.00	
07/25/2022	Carla Haynie Nipomo, CA 93444	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC	Retired Retired	5,000.00	5,000.00	
07/28/2022	Jimmy Paulding for County Supervisor 2022 (ID# 1436749) Arroyo Grande, CA 93420	<input type="checkbox"/> IND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC		300.00	1,489.00	

2022, Gibson had raised \$401,000. A partial list of some of Gibson’s more substantial contributions is displayed below. Note that a number of wine related individuals are on the list.

07/31/2022	Stuart Warrick Cambria, CA 93428	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC	retired retired	2,000.00	4,000.00	
08/02/2022	Jerome Lohr Saratoga, CA 95070	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC	Winegrower & Vintner J. Lohr Vineyards & Wine	5,000.00	10,000.00	
08/02/2022	Kathleen Maas San Miguel, CA 93451	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC	Vineyard & Winery Owner Pear Valley Estate Wine	1,000.00	2,000.00	
08/05/2022	Warren Jensen San Luis Obispo, CA 93405	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC	Retired Retired	500.00	500.00	

8/07/2022	Stephen Sinton Santa Margarita, CA 93453	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC	Rancher Self Employed, No Separate Business Name	1,000.00	1,000.00	
8/19/2022	Fredman, Smith & Branch San Luis Obispo, CA 93401	<input type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC		3,000.00	3,000.00	
08/19/2022	Fair Sky Properties San Luis Obispo, CA 93401	<input type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC		5,000.00	5,000.00	
18/26/2022	IBEW PAC Educational Fund52-2257109 Washington, DC 20001	<input type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC		2,500.00	7,500.00	
08/28/2022	Democrats of San Luis Obispo Club (ID# 1397816) San Luis Obispo, CA 93401	<input type="checkbox"/> IND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC		10,385.00	24,685.00	
09/02/2022	Michael Armstrong Cambria, CA 93428	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC	Retired Retired	2,500.00	11,250.00	
09/07/2022	Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters Small Contributor Committee (ID# 870169) Camarillo, CA 93012	<input type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCC		10,000.00	16,250.00	
09/09/2022	Democrats of San Luis Obispo Club (ID# 1397816) San Luis Obispo, CA 93401	<input type="checkbox"/> IND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC		2,700.00	24,685.00	
09/10/2022	Ry Safrano San Luis Obispo, CA 93401	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC	Business Owner Trust Automation Inc.	2,500.00	4,500.00	
09/13/2022	Robert Crizer Los Osos, CA 93402	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC	Owner Design/Buid Company Crizer Design/ Construction	200.00	2,200.00	
09/13/2022	Carol Devore		Retired	100.00	100.00	
9/15/2022	Neil Cassidy Paso Robles, CA 93446	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC	Chief Financial & Operating Officer DAOU Vineyards	3,000.00	3,000.00	
09/19/2022	Central Coast Labor Council Political Action Committee (ID# 890222) Long Beach, CA 90802	<input type="checkbox"/> IND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC		2,500.00	4,500.00	
09/19/2022	Robert Crizer Los Osos, CA 93402	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC	Owner Design/Buid Company Crizer Design/ Construction	200.00	2,200.00	

09/28/2022	James Ledbetter Lodi, CA 95240	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IND <input type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC	Grape Grower, Partner Vino Farms, LLC	3,000.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Check if Loan _____% Provide interest rate
09/28/2022	Planned Parenthood Central Coast Action Fund Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Committee ID # 1278950	<input type="checkbox"/> IND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COM <input type="checkbox"/> OTH <input type="checkbox"/> PTY <input type="checkbox"/> SCC		1,500.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Check if Loan _____% Provide interest rate

Mitigation Measures:

As noted above, attempts to mitigate some of the CEQA impacts are objectionable in themselves. The table below summarizes several:

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 CO2e 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.

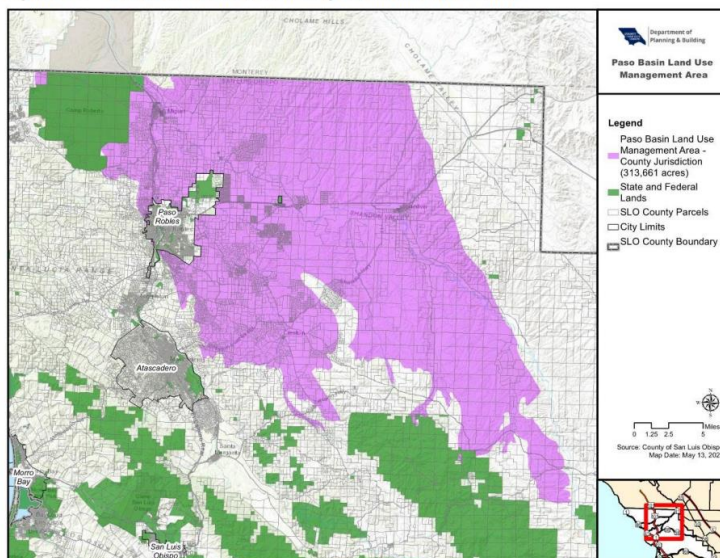
Impacts of the Proposed and alternative options:

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	

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.

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



**Integrated Waste Management Authority Meeting of Friday, October 28, 2022 (Scheduled)
11:00 AM**

Item 6 - Consultant Management Review. The agency will receive a report from its consultant. The County was smart to escape this one.

There are a number of cost savings recommendations for the agency overall as well as the major programs:

Household Hazardous Waste:

HHW OPERATIONS

Description	2020/2021 Actuals	2021/2022 Actuals	2022/2023 Budget
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE EXPENSE			
ELECTRONIC WASTE DISPOSAL	\$ 56,562	\$ 60,714	\$ 66,995
CURBSIDE OIL AND FILTER DISPOSAL	\$ 49,087	\$ 27,535	\$ 38,640
HHW EXPENSES	\$ 537,599	\$ 535,582	\$ 553,674
RECHARGEABLE BATTERY DISPOSAL	\$ 48,940	\$ 27,701	\$ 61,800
RETAIL TAKEBACK	\$ 72,388	\$ 59,475	\$ 80,300
BUSINESS CESQG	\$ 27,668	\$ 20,939	\$ 28,201
TOTAL AUX PROGRAM EXPENSES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 126,882
TOTAL HAZARDOUS WASTE EXPENSES	\$ 792,244	\$ 731,946	\$ 956,492

Description	2020/2021 Budget	2021/2022 Actuals	2022/2023 Budget
HHW FORKLIFT REPLACEMENT (X2)	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 51,843
Project New HHW San Miguel:			
Fence	\$ 26,000	\$ -	\$ 26,000
Concrete Pad	\$ 48,000	\$ -	\$ 48,000
Hazmat Storage	\$ 26,000	\$ -	\$ 26,000
Fork Lift	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ 30,000
Double Walled	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ 4,000
TOTAL NEW HHW SAN MIGUEL	\$ 134,000	\$ -	\$ 134,000
TOTAL HHW CIP	\$ 164,000	\$ -	\$ 185,843

Key Observations:

1. Cost efficiency compared to other countywide programs.
2. "Aux Program Expenses" includes \$126K in soft costs, \$81K is contingency.
3. Some programs could be reduced or privatized, cost savings would be minimal.
4. Retail take back program improves convenience and cost-efficiency.

SB 1383 PROGRAMS

Description	2020/2021 Budget	2021/2022 Actuals	2022/2023 Budget
SB 1383 EXPENSES			
REPORT TRACKING SYSTEM	\$ 55,000	\$ 31,959	\$ 56,650
SB 1383 M & E Details:			
Other Minor Equipment	\$ -	\$ 30,947	\$ -
Prof and Special Svcs	\$ 393,644	\$ 254,116	\$ 379,525
SB1383 MONITORING AND EDUCATION	\$ 393,644	\$ 285,063	\$ 379,525
Other SB 1383 Details:			
Legal	\$ 70,000	\$ 13,115	\$ 30,000
Advertising	\$ 40,140	\$ 11,633	
Professional Services	\$ 235,040	\$ 164,659	
Memberships	\$ 2,000	\$ 4,235	\$ 2,267
Postage	\$ 96,000	\$ 4,235	\$ 10,000
Mini Storage	\$ 2,220	\$ 7,125	\$ 6,167
Safety equipment:PPE Gloves, Classes,			\$ 10,000
Mileage	\$ 112,000	\$ 4,362	\$ 27,000
Copying / Printing	\$ 136,500	\$ 2,171	\$ 22,000
Unallocated SB 1383	\$ 10,040	\$ 7,053	\$ 257,971
OTHER SB 1383 EXPENDITURES	\$ 703,940	\$ 214,353	\$ 365,405
TOTAL SB 1383 EXPENSES	\$ 1,152,584	\$ 531,375	\$ 801,580

Key Observations
(additional details on next slide):

1. Reduce \$379k for professional services
2. Unallocated costs may be reduced
3. Postage, copying, and printing costs potentially redundant with Education & Outreach
4. FY2021/22 Actual Expenses much lower than budget for either year.

SB 1383 - Wet Garbage Recycling:
The staff puffed up the cost of this program in its original estimates:

POTENTIAL SB 1383 PROGRAM REDUCTION



- Professional Services Costs – leverage member agencies and franchisees to reduce costs
 - \$61.8k in copying/printing education – leverage existing distribution outlets
 - \$27.3k in redundant salaries for contamination monitoring
 - \$74.8k for desktop compliance review
- Unallocated SB 1383 Costs
 - \$125,000 reallocated to compost rebate program.
 - \$16k in advertisement – remove theatres and billboards
 - \$38.5k in copying/printing/postage – No longer required to distribute EDDM
 - Mileage reimbursements:
 - \$28k for County Employee
 - \$56k for Non-employees

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Education and outreach also puffed up.

EDUCATION & OUTREACH



Description	2020/2021 Budget	2021/2022 Actuals	2022/2023 Budget
PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH EXPENSES			
SCHOOL EDUCATION	\$ 166,446	\$ 67,020	\$ 151,203
Public Outreach Detail:			
Advertising	\$ 33,881	\$ 23,048	\$ -
Website Hosting/Monitoring	\$ -	\$ 13,902	\$ 13,500
Copying	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ -
Mileage Reimbursement	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -
Other Minor Equipment	\$ 75,300	\$ -	\$ 75,300
Social Media Management	\$ 27,440	\$ 26,223	\$ 28,000
Publication Legal Notice	\$ 700	\$ -	\$ -
Local Event Booths	\$ 3,478	\$ -	\$ -
Telephone	\$ -	\$ 120	\$ -
AB 1826 PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION	\$ 146,799	\$ 63,293	\$ 116,800
BUSINESS AND MULTI-FAMILY OUTREACH PROGRAMS	\$ 338,926	\$ 6,047	\$ 413,806
TOTAL PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH EXPENSES	\$ 652,171	\$ 136,360	\$ 681,809

Key Observations:

1. Schools education program higher cost than similar JPA programs (SBWMA @ \$32K; CCCSWA @ \$120K)
2. Website and Social Media program costs on higher end of expected range.
3. Consolidate outreach programs and broaden messaging

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1.1

EMERGENT ISSUES

Item 1 - County Code Enforcement shutting down ranch event venues. Owners and guests of various event venues are reporting that the Planning Department's Code Enforcement Division is telling them that they must add major capital improvements in order to continue operations or go out of business. In the meantime, they are shutting them down.

The Supervisors knew nothing about it and will be scheduling an item on an agenda to inquire about the sudden push. The Board should ask the staff:

What problem or problems are they attempting to solve?

What are the public health and safety issues?

How many venues are affected?

Where are they?

Which County executives determined to undertake this operation?

Would they be happier in Ukraine?

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

WHY WERE WE LOCKED DOWN WHILE PSYCHOTIC VAGRANTS ROAM FREE? BY MIKE BROWN

Beginning in January 2020, American governments at all levels partially shut down society, illegally restricted public assembly, closed schools, and destroyed hundreds of thousands of businesses in the name of smoothing the hospitalization rate of COVID patients. Millions of people lost their jobs. Yet, psychotic addicted criminals are allowed to roam free, harassing citizens, defecating in public places, shooting up drugs in public, looting stores in broad daylight, shoving innocent elderly people in front of subway trains, or simply beating up casual bystanders.

Why don't our government leaders make this a public health emergency?

If as the apologists for the homeless deviant behavior proclaim that the situation is a health crisis, why aren't governments declaring public health emergencies to use the special powers to end the problem? After all regular work a day people who contribute to society were severely punished under the COVID emergency regime.

The civil rights of the addicted and mentally ill vagrants are treated as paramount, while those of productive citizens and business owners are trashed in the name of a pandemic.

It turns out that our children suffered academic and social setbacks, which may never be remedied in their lifetime. Trillions of dollars have been expended for assisting people who were out of work, businesses which had to shut down, so-called economic recovery programs, green energy, and all the rest.

These in turn have fueled massive inflation, vast investment losses, a society debilitating worker malaise, and a gathering recession. The COVID lockdown promoted the fad of working from home, which is undermining the stability of our cities' financial districts and real estate values. Consequently, reduced ridership on our metropolitan area mass transit systems has collapsed, requiring even more massive government subsidies to keep them running. For example, BART weekday ridership is only 38% of pre-pandemic levels.

One major barrier is that the supposed efforts to prevent and remediate homelessness and the underlying mental illness and addiction syndrome is that homelessness has become a huge industry, creating jobs in expanding bureaucracies, not-for-profits, for-profit care centers, contractors, and facilities operators. Why would anyone actually want to reduce the problem?

All of this done in the name of the COVID andemic, yet the major health issues impacting the homeless are not considered a sufficient crisis to justify emergency action.



A FAILED 'SOLUTION' TO 'AMERICA'S MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS'

The Times revisits a failed approach from the 1960s to solve America's "mental health crisis."

BY JOHN HIRSCHAUER



Atascadero State Hospital²

The *New York Times* [editorial board](#) claims the "solution to America's mental health crisis already exists."

John F. Kennedy signed the Community Mental Health Act after calling for states to gradually replace state mental hospitals with a network of community-based centers to provide inpatient, outpatient, and other services in patients' "communities" rather than faraway asylums. States took Kennedy up on the first half of his vision, closing or downsizing their public mental hospitals in the years after the act was signed. When Medicaid was passed in 1965, there were more than 500,000 inpatients in public mental hospitals; by 1975, that number had more than halved, and by 1990, there were fewer than 100,000 remaining state hospital patients.

² The patient population breakdown for DSH-Atascadero as of 11/7/2016 is listed below.

Patient Commitments	Population	Percentage of Total at Facility
Incompetent to Stand Trial	269	22%
Lanterman Petris Short	8	1%
Offenders with Mental Health Disorders	574	48%
Mentally Ill CDCR Prisoner	223	19%
Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	122	10%

The state hospitals that remain operational today house fewer than 95 percent of their peak patient population, and a significant number of the patients they house are criminals adjudicated not guilty by reason of insanity. It's almost impossible for a long-term psychiatric patient to get admitted to the state hospital today unless he commits a crime or has deteriorated to the point of being an immediate danger to himself or someone else. As one official put it in 2013, "It's easier to get your kid into Harvard Medical School than find a psychiatric bed in a state hospital."

Congress drafted the Medicaid statute to pressure states to downsize their mental hospitals in favor of CMHCs, barring Medicaid dollars from paying for patients at hospitals with 16 or more adult psychiatric beds. States had an incentive to dump former mental patients into non-psychiatric settings, such as nursing homes, where there were 15 or fewer psychiatric beds, ensuring those patients would be eligible for Medicaid. Some states even changed patients' medical records to keep the number of patients with psychiatric diagnoses at a particular facility below 15. A 1998 *Chicago Tribune* report, for example, found that Illinois had "modified at least 1,000 psychiatric patient files at 20 other nursing homes" and collected "an extra \$30 million from Medicaid since 1995."

The *Times* suggests that the CMHC model, which was supposed to "serve as a single point of contact for patients in a given catchment area who needed not just access to psychiatric care but help navigating the outside world," failed because the federal government "did not provide long-term funding to sustain these new clinics." But CMHCs still exist; there are about 3.6 community mental health centers for every psychiatric hospital, and the gap is even starker when you restrict "psychiatric hospitals" exclusively to the remaining public mental institutions, which typically handle the state's hardest cases.

As a practical matter, CMHCs didn't fail for lack of funding—the equivalent of \$20 billion were allocated for their construction and staffing—they failed because they were ill-equipped to serve people with serious mental illness. From an [interview](#) I conducted with schizophrenia researcher E. Fuller Torrey in 2020, the notion that CMHCs failed for lack of funding is a very popular myth among my colleagues. They love to use it because it ignores the fact that the centers that were funded were failing. I described that in great detail in my book, *Nowhere to Go*, which was the first book that I wrote about these things. In that book, published in the 1980s, I described in great detail how these "mental health centers," which we funded — and we funded over 700 of them! — were not taking care of the people coming out of the hospitals. They were taking care of the "worried well," and that was part of the plan from the very beginning.

The people who planned the CMHC movement felt that you could prevent schizophrenia if you provided psychotherapy for people while they were young, and that therefore, we wouldn't even need the state hospitals because these people wouldn't get sick in the first place. So the whole basis for the community mental-health centers was flawed from the very beginning. Many well-meaning people were involved in the program; I have a good friend who worked in a CMHC. He will tell you that most of its failures were a money problem, but the data — which I collected at the time and have published — are very clear. Community mental-health centers were not taking care of the people who were coming out of the hospital, who most needed the care.

There was very little interest in these patients' well-being. It was a flawed system from Day One, but my liberal friends would prefer to believe it was just a question of money, and that Reagan

destroyed our mental-health system [by block-granting mental-health funding to the states.] It's just not true.

The psychiatrists who staffed the CMHCs were reacting, with some justification, against the abuses of the asylum model. They believed that serious mental illnesses could be "prevented" by implementing "mental health" programs in schools and alleviating social problems such as homelessness, and spent significant resources lobbying politicians for things like housing reform and labor rights on that theory. But they continued to do so even as many former state hospital patients roamed the streets, stopped taking their medication, and spiraled into psychosis. The *Times* concedes the centers "tried tackling an array of non-psychiatric crises," but suggests there is nothing inherent to the CMHC model that should have led them to do so.

While it should be said that community-based alternatives were and remain an important lifeline for people who don't require short- or long-term inpatient care, the CMHCs were founded on an anti-asylum vision that prevented a true continuum of care from developing after their creation. Stanley Yoles, one of the architects of the CMHC system, reportedly "hated the state hospitals and wanted to shut down those g-damn warehouses." That antagonism, which infected many of the CMHC workers who thought themselves superior to the old "ward psychiatrists," prevented the centers from using the important resource provided by state hospitals—a secure, therapeutic campus for the hardest cases—and from coordinating with state hospitals as those hospitals discharged patients during the height of deinstitutionalization.

The CMHCs are, by their nature, part of "the community"—the antithesis of the asylums, which were set in faraway rural areas. They have the effect of keeping patients "*in vivo*." And as a homelessness advocate once said about people with serious substance-abuse issues, the *in vivo* approach can be "counterproductive" if "your *vivo* is killing you." Some patients discharged from the state hospitals detached themselves from the mental health system after their discharge, only to spiral into psychosis and have no place of "asylum" to turn.

At the end of the editorial, the *Times* concedes that "a truly robust mental health system will have to include a range of services" including "some congregate institutions for the small portion of people who can't live safely in the community." But that concession swallows their argument. The people whom the *Times* describes as having "serious mental illness"—particularly the ones who require intensive monitoring, are a persistent danger to themselves and others, and to whom "freedom" to live in "the community" amounts to the freedom to be insane and deteriorate to violence—are the very people whom community-for-all ideologues insist have an inalienable human right to live in "the community." That was the predicate for the Community Mental Health Act of 1963, and the same Foucauldian spirit that led progressives to reject federal asylum funding in 1965 would lead their successors to reject it today.

The upshot of the *Times*'s editorial is that true community-based mental health care has never been tried. But it is "community mental health"—the idea that every single person with a mental illness, no matter how severe, at every point in the arc of their illness, can be treated in a "community-based" setting—that created the "crisis" the *Times* is trying to solve.

The editorial board is right, in a way, that the "solution to our mental health crisis already exists." Every state still operates at least one public mental hospital, many of which are the very same "asylums" from the early 20th century. Before they were packed beyond capacity in the middle

of the 20th century, many were serving their intended purpose of providing "retreat" to those with serious mental illnesses. Expand those hospitals, coordinate their services with the community centers, and create a continuum of care that rejects the ideology that emptied the asylums in the first place.

John Hirschauer is assistant editor of The American Conservative. He was previously a William F. Buckley Jr. Fellow at National Review and a staff writer at RealClear. This article first appeared in the October 21, 2022 American Conservative.

CALIFORNIA BUSINESS EXITS SOARED IN 2021, AND THERE IS NO END IN SIGHT

BY LEE OHANIAN & JOSEPH VRANICH

In 2021, California business headquarters left the state at twice their rate in both 2020 and 2019, and at four times their rate in 2018. In the last three years, California lost eleven Fortune 1000 companies, whose exits negatively affect California's economy today. But California also is risking its economic future as much smaller but rapidly growing unique businesses are leaving, taking their innovative ideas with them.



In 2021, California business headquarters left the state at twice their rate in both 2020 and 2019, and at four times their rate in 2018. In the last three years, California lost eleven Fortune 1000 companies, whose exits negatively affect California's economy today. But California also is risking its economic future as much smaller but rapidly growing unique businesses are leaving, taking their innovative ideas with them.

Why are companies leaving? Economics, plain and simple. California state and local economic policies have raised business costs to levels that are so high businesses are choosing to leave behind the many economic benefits of being in California and move to states with better business climates featuring much less regulation, much lower taxes, and lower living costs.

[Our just-revised report](#) is the most comprehensive and up-to-date documentation and analysis of business-headquarters relocations among California firms and their destinations. Prepared by combing through governmental reports, media stories, and other sources, our report shows that the rate of such relocations has more than doubled compared to recent years.

Our head count of headquarters departures is almost certainly far too low, since most business relocations are not reported by the media, and relatively few relocations require filing state compliance reports that would trigger documentation of the exit. According to professionals in the business relocation industry, our head count may be too low by a factor of five. Moreover, our calculation does not take into account California businesses that are retaining their headquarters in California but who are making large facility investments in other states, such as Apple and Wells Fargo, who are building large campuses in Texas, and Disney, who is doing the same in Florida.

California business exits are occurring across virtually all industries—including manufacturing, aerospace, financial services, real estate, chemicals, and health care—but perhaps most disturbing is the large number of high-technology businesses that are leaving. The tech hubs of Silicon Valley (Apple, Google, Facebook) and San Francisco (Salesforce, Uber, Airbnb) are among the most productive locations on the planet, filled with creative inventors, with venture capital funds in the billions of dollars competing to finance those innovators and bring their unique ideas to the marketplace.

California policy makers have always thought tech would stay, no matter what. But even tech firms are leaving the Golden State at an accelerating rate. Media headlines reported the losses of big-tech legacy firms including Hewlett-Packard Enterprises, Oracle, and Tesla, all to Texas. But California is also losing small, rapidly growing tech businesses at an increasing rate. Losing smaller businesses has remarkably negative implications for California's economic future, because long-run economic growth requires new, transformative ideas that ultimately displace old ideas, and transformative ideas almost invariably are born in young companies.

At one time, Kodak, Litton Industries, and Polaroid were industry leaders and among the world's most identifiable companies; today you would be lucky if you found anyone under the age of 30 who recognized any of those names. In 1979, General Motors employed more than 615,000 domestic workers; today, it employs about 53,000 workers. US Steel Corporation once employed nearly 340,000 workers; today, it employs about 24,000 workers.

The competitive world of business is one of “out with the old and in with the new,” and this process, which economists call “creative destruction,” seems to accelerate every year. Maxar Technologies is one of those new businesses that just might become transformational. Maxar, which left California for Colorado, is a rapidly growing organization specializing in radar and satellite technologies, providing 90 percent of the geospatial intelligence used by the US government for protecting our troops and other national security purposes.

Another key business departure is Envirotech Vehicles, which creates zero-emissions trucks, heavy equipment, and buses, and which left California for Arkansas. Demand for these vehicles will explode in the future as the United States rapidly moves toward replacing fossil fuel-powered vehicles with electric vehicles. Yet another California exit is AquaMetals, which left for Nevada. AquaMetals has developed a new, unique way of recycling strategic and rare metals, including lithium, which is used in smartphone batteries. They have created metal capture processes that are much more environmentally friendly than existing processes. The demand for lithium and other rare earth metals is expected to skyrocket in the coming years.

[Our report](#) identifies many more highly innovative and rapidly growing businesses that chose to leave California. Texas by far is the major state for relocations, but the relocations cited above show that businesses are moving to many states, all of which have lower business costs and better business climates than California.

While California has many economic advantages, it nevertheless is at or near the bottom in rankings of business climate and economic policies. The American Legislative Exchange Council, a nonpartisan research organization that produces economic policy evaluations of every state annually, ranks California 48th, behind only New Jersey and New York.

The Tax Foundation, a nonpartisan think tank focusing on state and national tax policies, ranks California 49th in its Business Tax Climate Index, far below Tennessee, Florida, Texas, and other states that are attracting California businesses. Annual surveys of business CEOs and small business owners [invariably rank California 50th](#) in terms of the quality of state business climates.

It is not just the business regulatory climate and high tax rates that are leading businesses to leave California. It is also the fact that California has remarkably high housing costs, which in turn drive up labor costs and, in some cases, lead workers to leave the state. California's median home price of over \$820,000 remains unaffordable to most households in the state. Since 2015, California has experienced a net outmigration of nearly 700,000 people. Losing this many people from the state would have seemed ludicrous not so long ago.

The state's political leaders dismiss these statistics, noting that California remains the world's fifth-largest economy. But there is no doubt that California has lost much of the competitive edge and uniqueness that it had in the past and that led its population to triple in size, growing from fewer than 10 million people at the end of World War II to nearly 30 million by 1990.

Our analysis reports exits through 2021, but the process of California businesses relocating to other states is continuing this year. Such businesses include Lucas Oil, a large producer of specialty petroleum products that is moving to Indianapolis, and Aviatrix, a technology company specializing in cloud networking and security, whose valuation doubled recently to \$2 billion. In discussing his company's relocation to the Dallas area, Aviatrix CEO Steve Mullaney stated that he plans on hiring many young people but noted that young people don't want to live in Silicon Valley anymore, because they cannot afford to buy a home, particularly one in a high-performing school district.

While California has many natural advantages, its state and local economic policies have created a business climate that is no longer competitive with that of many other states. Policies have driven business and housing costs so high that companies and people are leaving the state for more affordable, less regulated, and less taxed locations. This process will continue until the state’s political leaders make very different policy choices that create a different future for California—one that honors its remarkable past.

Lee E. Ohanian is a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution and a professor of economics and director of the Ettinger Family Program in Macroeconomic Research at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).

He is associate director of the Center for the Advanced Study in Economic Efficiency at Arizona State University and a research associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research, where he codirects the research initiative Macroeconomics across Time and Space. He is also a fellow in the Society for the Advancement of Economic Theory.

This article first appeared in the Stanford Hoover Daily Report of October 25, 2022.

Addendum I Propositions: Vote No

Election: November 8, 2022

The complete November 2022 [Official Voter Information Guide](#) can be found on the Secretary of State website.

Proposition 1

November 8, 2022

Constitutional Right to Reproductive Freedom. Legislative Constitutional Amendment.

A **YES** vote on this measure means: The California Constitution would be changed to expressly include existing rights to reproductive freedom—such as the right to choose whether or not to have an abortion and use contraceptives.

A **NO** vote on this measure means: The California Constitution would not be changed to expressly include existing rights to reproductive freedom. These rights, however, would continue to exist under other state law.

Proposition 26

November 8, 2022

Allows In-Person Roulette, Dice Games, Sports Wagering on Tribal Lands. Initiative Constitutional Amendment and Statute.

A **YES** vote on this measure means: Four racetracks could offer in-person sports betting. Racetracks would pay the state a share of sports bets made. Tribal casinos could offer in-person sports betting,

roulette, and games played with dice (such as craps) if permitted by individual tribal gambling agreements with the state. Tribes would be required to support state sports betting regulatory costs at casinos. People and entities would have a new way to seek enforcement of certain state gambling laws.

A **NO** vote on this measure means: Sports betting would continue to be illegal in California. Tribal casinos would continue to be unable to offer roulette and games played with dice. No changes would be made to the way state gambling laws are enforced.

Proposition 27

November 8, 2022

Allows Online and Mobile Sports Wagering Outside Tribal Lands. Initiative Constitutional Amendment and Statute.

A **YES** vote on this measure means: Licensed tribes or gambling companies could offer online sports betting over the Internet and mobile devices to people 21 years of age and older on non-tribal lands in California. Those offering online sports betting would be required to pay the state a share of sports bets made. A new state unit would be created to regulate online sports betting. New ways to reduce illegal online sports betting would be available.

A **NO** vote on this measure means: Sports betting would continue to be illegal in California. No changes would be made to the way state gambling laws are enforced.

Proposition 28

November 8, 2022

Provides Additional Funding for Arts and Music Education in Public Schools. Initiative Statute.

A **YES** vote on this measure means: The state would provide additional funding specifically for arts education in public schools. This amount would be above the constitutionally required amount of funding for public schools and community colleges.

A **NO** vote on this measure means: Funding for arts education in public schools would continue to depend on state and local budget decisions.

Proposition 29

November 8, 2022

Requires On-Site Licensed Medical Professional at Kidney Dialysis Clinics and Establishes Other State Requirements. Initiative Statute.

A **YES** vote on this measure means: Chronic dialysis clinics would be required to have a physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant on-site during all patient treatment hours.

A **NO** vote on this measure means: Chronic dialysis clinics would not be required to have a physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant on-site during all patient treatment hours.

Proposition 30

November 8, 2022

Provides Funding for Programs to Reduce Air Pollution and Prevent Wildfires by Increasing Tax on Personal Income Over \$2 Million. Initiative Statute.

A **YES** vote on this measure means: Taxpayers would pay an additional tax of 1.75 percent on personal income above \$2 million annually. The revenue collected from this additional tax would support zero-emission vehicle programs and wildfire response and prevention activities.

A **NO** vote on this measure means: No change would be made to taxes on personal income above \$2 million annually.

Proposition 31

November 8, 2022

Referendum on 2020 Law That Would Prohibit the Retail Sale of Certain Flavored Tobacco Products.

A **YES** vote on this measure means: In-person stores and vending machines could not sell most flavored tobacco products and tobacco product flavor enhancers.

A **NO** vote on this measure means: In-person stores and vending machines could continue to sell flavored tobacco products and tobacco product flavor enhancers, as allowed under other federal, state, and local rules.



ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANDY CALDWELL SHOW NOW LOCAL IN SLO COUNTY

Now you can listen to THE ANDY CALDWELL SHOW
in *Santa Barbara, Santa Maria & San Luis Obispo Counties!*

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



The show now covers the broadcast area from Ventura to Templeton -
THE only show of its kind on the Central Coast covering local, state,
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Andy Caldwell Show LIVE on the [Tune In Radio App](#) and previously aired shows at: 3:00 – 5:00 PM WEEKDAYS You can also listen to The Andy Caldwell Show LIVE on the [Tune In Radio App](#) and Previously aired shows at:

COUNTY UPDATES OCCUR MONDAYS AT 4:30 PM

MIKE BROWN IS THE REGULAR MONDAY GUEST AT 4:30!

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

JOIN OR CONTRIBUTE TO COLAB ON THE NEXT PAGE
Join COLAB or contribute by control clicking at: [COLAB San Luis Obispo County \(colabslo.org\)](https://colabslo.org) or use the form below:

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: _____