

The culmination of over 100 years of effort

Santa Barbara County, California



PUBLIC WORKS MILESTONES

Time line
1914

Santa Maria Flood

early 1950s

First sanitary landfill operated by the County on County property

1963

Army Corps of Engineers completes construction of Santa Maria Levee, began in 1959

Santa Maria–Orcutt general plan includes East West Expressway, now Union Valley Parkway

2001

Multi-Jurisdictional Solid Waste Task Group established

October 2009

American Resource Recovery Act funds Santa Maria Levee Project
County Board of Supervisors approves Environmental Impact Report for Union Valley Parkway
Release of Request for Proposals for Conversion Technology

2010

In April, construction will commence full scale on levee improvements
Construction begins on City of Santa Maria portion of Union Valley Parkway
April due date for proposals for Conversion Technology

Board of Supervisors Certifies Union Valley Parkway Environmental Impact Report



Top: Construction in the City of Santa Maria portion of the Union Valley Parkway Extension in February 2010. In preparation for cleaning out at the end of the day, an elevating wheel tractor-scraper turns around behind a motor scraper between Foxenwood Lane and Highway 135. **Bottom left:** A map of the UVP project. **Bottom right:** A view from Santa Barbara County property, west of Foxenwood Lane.

Project Facts

- Location: North County, Santa Maria Valley—south of Foster Road and north of Clark Avenue; current proposed corridor extends Union Valley Parkway west from US 101 to Blosser Road
- Efforts began: In 1963, the General Plan for Santa Maria–Orcutt area included the location of East West Expressway (now Union Valley Parkway) from US 101 to State Highway 1
- Coordination: Santa Barbara County, as responsible agency in Environmental Impact Report (EIR), teamed up with the City of Santa Maria, Caltrans, and Santa Barbara County Association of Governments to assist in completion of the UVP Corridor
- Milestone: The County Board of Supervisors considered the EIR adequate for the entire proposed corridor and approved the County portion of the project, giving the ability to begin work on

Project Facts (continued)

this major arterial; this represents over 46 years of effort

Benefits

- Financial: If this project did not move forward, millions of Federal and State Gas Tax dollars programmed towards this vital transportation corridor project would be lost to the North County
- Safety: A decrease in traffic volume and congestion at major intersections has an anticipated reduction in the number of accidents—also provides better circulation for emergency services
- Quality: Minimizes degradation of road quality (Level of Service) over long term
- Future: Maximize efficiency of commerce; future circulation improvement

Ground breaking on Santa Maria Levee Construction



Top left: The intersection of Church and Broadway in Santa Maria during the flood of 1914. **Bottom left:** The FEMA 2008 Santa Maria Levee Failure Analysis. **Right:** Clearing and grubbing along the levee—in anticipation of the Army Corps of Engineers levee improvement project, contractors inspect the rock slope protection in January 2010 while a track-type tractor works the river channel.

Project Facts

- Location: North County, Santa Maria Valley—approximately 6½ miles of the 26-mile long Santa Maria River Levee (essentially from Blosser Road to Bradley Canyon)
- Efforts Began: Levee built by Army Corps of Engineers 1959–63 to avoid flooding as occurred in 1914
- Coordination: Santa Barbara County Flood Control District, as owner/operator of levee, is coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Caltrans and the City of Santa Maria
- Milestone: Levee ground breaking signals official receipt of federal funding through American Resource Recovery Act and kicks off the process of constructing permanent reinforcement for levee

Project Facts (continued)

embankments; this represents over 46 years of effort

Benefits

- Financial: Creates jobs—\$40.23 million in ARRA funds to implement construction and ultimate repair
- Safety: Protection of approximately 17,000 properties, 66,000 residents, and 1,000s of acres of agricultural land
- Quality: Local jobs means workers invested in ensuring community's safety
- Future: Maximize community's protection against levee breaches

Board of Supervisors Approves Conversion Technology Request for Proposals



Top: Composite photo of the proposed Conversion Technology site at the Tajiguas Landfill from December 2009. **Bottom left:** There were over 40 presentations to community groups. **Bottom:** Local solid trash collectors deliver their waste while a wheel dozer works on leveling it in preparation for it to be covered with soil. **Bottom right:** An aerial view of the Tajiguas Landfill from March 2009. The County owned and operated landfill is known for its innovative management practices such as being the first landfill in the State to use falcons for seagull abatement. Tajiguas was also awarded the SWANA Silver Award for landfill management excellence in 2001.

Project Facts

- Location: South County—at Tajiguas Landfill site, 18 miles west of Goleta
- Efforts began: In 2001, the Multi-Jurisdictional Solid Waste Task Group (MJSWTG) was established to discuss and plan county-wide long-term solid waste management strategies and facilities; their 2004 Report/Plan considered Conversion Technology
- Coordination: Santa Barbara County has coordinated the process with cities of Buellton, Goleta, Santa Barbara, and Solvang, and Santa Barbara County community groups; Convesiontechnologystudy.com Web site created for community education
- Milestone: Release of request for proposals (RFP) allows process

Project Facts (continued)

to begin on identifying potential vendors to build the Conversion Technology facility; this represents over eight years of effort

Benefits

- Financial: Long-term waste management plan contributes to financial stability
- Safety: Environmental stewardship—minimizing environmental impact of waste disposal
- Quality: Public forums (40 presentations) ensured community input; local control of waste strengthens sustainability
- Future: Environmentally responsible reduction of waste; increased potential green energy resources for our community