



PLANNING COMMISSION STAFF REPORT

DATE: September 11, 2024

TO: Members of the Planning Commission

FROM: Brian Halvorson, AICP, Planning Manager
b_halvorson@ci.lompoc.ca.us

SUBJECT: Planning Commission review and recommendations to the City Council to adopt the General Plan Environmental Justice Element (GP 2024-0001)

PUBLIC HEARING ITEM NO. 2

Planning Commission review and recommendations to the City Council to consider the adoption of the Environmental Justice (EJ) Element to the 2030 General Plan. An Addendum to the 2030 General Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (SCH. No. 2008081032) was prepared for the project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Scope of Review

The Planning Commission is being asked to consider:

- The proposed amendment is internally consistent with all other provisions on the General Plan;
- The proposed amendment is internally consistent with any specific plan;
- The proposed amendment serves the public necessity, convenience, and general welfare;
- The proposed amendment is in compliance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Recommendation

1. Adopt Resolution No. 1009 (24) recommending that the City Council adopt the General Plan Environmental Justice Element (GP 2024-0001); or
2. Provide other direction.

Background & Discussion

At the August 14, 2024 public hearing the Commission reviewed the updated Draft EJ Element and provided feedback and recommended additional revisions be completed to the element prior to making their recommendation to the Council.

The recommended changes from this meeting included the following:

- Correcting errors (Industrial Truck Idling was listed twice and located incorrectly in the Physical Activity section on page 65.
- Policy EJ-6.2 was revised (as shown below and on page 66) to focus on the rehabilitation and preservation of all substandard housing (not just affordable housing) with incentives:

Policies

EJ-6.1 Safe and Sanitary Housing. The City shall establish and enforce standards that promote safe and sanitary housing. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-6.2 Rehabilitation and Preservation. The City shall encourage the rehabilitation of substandard conditions and preservation of affordability for dwellings owned/occupied by lower income households citywide. The City shall encourage with incentives the rehabilitation of substandard conditions. [Source: New Policy]

- An additional program (as shown below and on page 68) was added (B - Residential Rehabilitation Funding) requiring that the City pursue other grants and funding sources for substandard housing conditions beyond lead remediation.

<u>B. Residential Rehabilitation Funding</u>	<u>HE-1.2</u>
<u>The City shall seek grant funding for residential rehabilitation of structures including but not limited to, window replacement, roofing, foundation and slab repair, plumbing, electrical, and insulation.</u>	<u>HE-1.5</u>
<u>(Source: New Program)</u>	<u>EJ-6.1</u>
	<u>EJ-6.2</u>

The Commission requested to see these changes in an updated element as opposed to only making recommendations (without strikeouts and underlined text in the document). Therefore, staff has made these changes (stricken text is proposed to be deleted and underlined text is proposed to be added) and the updated document incorporating changes from the May 8, 2024 and the August 14, 2024 hearings has been attached as Exhibit B to the Planning Commission Resolution.

Public Participation

The comments received from the community events and survey (Appendix A) were used to develop the goals, policies, and programs outlined in the proposed Environmental Justice Element.

Staff and its consultants will continue coordinating with the public throughout the update while also maintaining all relevant documents for availability on the City's website at: [Environmental Justice Element | Lompoc, CA \(cityoflomdoc.com\)](https://cityoflomdoc.com) and the project website located at: <https://envisionlomdoc.com/>

2030 General Plan/Zoning Consistency

California Government Code Section 65300.5 requires that a general plan be internally consistent, meaning that no conflicts exist among the elements of the plan. Government Code section 65583(c) requires that a housing element describe how consistency has been achieved among the general plan elements. The most important aspect of consistency among General Plan elements is that policies and programs do not conflict but support one another to achieve the overall goals and vision of the Lompoc 2030 General Plan. In preparing the update, the City is also concurrently drafting technical General Plan updates for consistency with State law and the recently updated Housing Element.

Environmental Review

The potential environmental impacts (both direct and indirect impacts) were reviewed through a focused General Plan Update which included a comprehensive update to the Housing Element. The focused General Plan Update also included the new EJ Element in compliance with Senate Bill 1000. The impacts of the EJ Element are within the scope of the previously certified Final EIR (SCH No. 2008081032) and none of the conditions requiring subsequent or supplemental environmental review under CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 exist.

Therefore, it was determined that only minor or technical changes to the previously certified Final EIR are necessary and that the preparation of an Addendum to the 2030 General Plan Final EIR (attached as Exhibit A to Planning Commission Resolution 1009 (24)) are necessary pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164.

Next Steps

If the Planning Commission makes recommendations to the City Council for the Environmental Justice Element (with or without additional recommended changes/revisions), the Commission recommendation would then be provided to the Council for consideration at a City Council hearing in November or December/2024.

Respectfully submitted,



Brian Halvorson, AICP, Planning Manager

APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL TO THE PLANNING COMMISSION:



Christie Alarcon, Community Development Director

Attachments:

1. Planning Commission Resolution No. 1009 (24)
2. PC Staff Report (August 14, 2024, without attachments)

RESOLUTION NO. 1009 (24)

A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC RECOMMENDING THE CITY COUNCIL APPROVE THE GENERAL PLAN ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT (GP 2024-0001)

WHEREAS, State Law requires that local agencies adopt General plans containing mandatory elements; and

WHEREAS, the General Plan is the City's basic planning document that guides land use decisions and provides a vision for how a community will grow, reflecting community priorities and values while shaping the future; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lompoc has initiated to update to the Lompoc General Plan to include an Environmental Justice Element in conformance with Senate Bill ("SB") 1000 codified within Government Code Section 65300 (the "Update"), that requires a City to adopt a comprehensive General Plan and update it as needed. City staff, Mintier Harnish Consultants, and Rincon Consultants have conducted workshops and meetings with members of the community and the decision makers to ensure public participation in the Environmental Justice Element process; and

WHEREAS, with the passage of SB 1000 in 2016, jurisdictions are required to add an Environmental Justice Element to their General Plans, either as a separate element or as a theme integrated into all elements, that identifies disadvantaged communities, as defined in the Bill, within the area covered by the general plan of the city, if the city has a disadvantaged community. "Disadvantaged communities" are defined in the Bill to mean an area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code, or an area that is a low-income area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation; and

WHEREAS, State law requires the Environmental Justice Element is required to be included the General Plan where a City is updating two or more General Plan elements; and

WHEREAS, the City is updating three General Plan Element Updates, the Housing, Safety, and Circulation Elements; and

WHEREAS, the newly prepared Environmental Justice Element updates the General Plan in conformance with Government Code section 65302(h), and furthers the City's objectives to reduce and mitigate environmental hazards, encourage active transportation, and increase access to open space and exercise facilities; and

WHEREAS, the Project was considered by the Planning Commission at a duly-noticed public hearing on May 8, 2024 and August 14, 2024; and

WHEREAS, the Project was further discussed and received input from the Commission at the duly-noticed public hearing on June 12, 2024; and

WHEREAS, at the meeting of May 8, 2024, August 14, 2024, and September 11, 2024, Planning staff, Mintier Harnish Consultants (via phone) were present and answered Planning Commissioners' questions and addressed their concerns; and

WHEREAS, at the meeting of September 11, 2024, _____ addressed the Planning Commission regarding the General Plan Environmental Justice Element; and

WHEREAS, copies of the Draft Environmental Justice Element, were made available for public inspection on the City of Lompoc Website and at the City of Lompoc City Hall, 100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lompoc as Lead Agency determined the General Plan Environmental Justice Element is a "Project" under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and an Addendum to the General Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (SCH No. 2014121028) was prepared in conformance with CEQA and the Environmental Guidelines.

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 65354 requires that the Planning Commission make a written recommendation to the City Council regarding adoption of, or amendment to, a General Plan; and

WHEREAS, all legal prerequisites to the adoption of this Resolution have occurred.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF LOMPOC RESOLVES AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: Based upon the testimony provided at the public hearing, the evidence presented in the staff report and at the public hearing, and due deliberation of the matters presented, the Planning Commission recommends the City Council adopt the General Plan Environmental Justice Element.

SECTION 2: The Planning Commission recommends that the City Council approve the Addendum to General Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (SCH No. 2008081032) for the project and recommended Findings as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

SECTION 3: The Planning Commission resolves this resolution shall be forwarded to the City Council with the Commission recommendation that the Council approve GP2024-001 to adopt the proposed

SECTION 4:

General Plan Environmental Justice Element.

The Planning Commission recommends the City Council approve the General Plan Environmental Justice Element based on the following findings:

- a. The proposed amendment is internally consistent with all other provisions on the General Plan;
- b. The proposed amendment is internally consistent with any specific plan;
- c. The proposed amendment serves the public necessity, convenience, and general welfare; and
- d. The proposed amendment is in compliance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The foregoing Resolution, on motion by Commissioner _____, seconded by Commissioner _____, was adopted at the Planning Commission meeting of September 11, 2024 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

Brian Halvorson, AICP, Secretary

Federico Cioni, Chair

Attachments:

Exhibit A: Addendum to Final 2030 General Plan EIR (SCH No. 2008081032)

Exhibit B: Public Hearing Draft General Plan Environmental Justice Element



City of Lompoc Focused General Plan Update

Addendum to the EIR

prepared by

City of Lompoc

Planning Division, Department of Community Development

100 Civic Center Plaza

Lompoc, California 93436

Contact: Brian Halvorson, Planning Manager

Rincon Consultants

1530 Monterey Street, Suite D

San Luis Obispo, California 93401

October 2023



RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers

rinconconsultants.com

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City of Lompoc Focused General Plan Update

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Executive Summary

The proposed project consists of a focused General Plan update. This includes a comprehensive update to the Housing Element. State law requires that housing elements be updated every eight years (California Government Code Sections 65580 to 65589.8). The project would update the City of Lompoc Housing Element as part of the 6th cycle of updates, which runs from February 15, 2023, through February 15, 2031. The Housing Element update identifies residential sites adequate to accommodate a variety of housing types for all income levels and needs of special population groups, defined under state law (California Government Code Section 65583). It analyzes governmental constraints to housing maintenance, improvement, and development; addresses conservation and improvement of the condition of existing affordable housing stock; and outlines policies that promote housing opportunities for all persons. The Site Inventory would require a General Plan Amendment and rezone to two identified sites. The proposed project also includes revisions to the Safety Element and Circulation Element to be consistent with updated California regulations and consistency with adopted City plans and goals. The focused General Plan update also includes a new Environmental Justice Element in compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 1000. Finally, the project includes technical updates to Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures.

In considering the potential environmental impacts of the Housing Element update, the City determined that the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) certified for the 2030 General Plan update (Lompoc General Plan Update EIR, State Clearinghouse Number 2008081032) is of continuing informational value that is still applicable to this Addendum. The City also determined that the potential environmental impacts (both direct and indirect impacts) of the focused General Plan update are within the scope of the previously certified Final EIR and that none of the conditions requiring subsequent or supplemental environmental review under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15162 exist. Based on the information and analysis provided below, the City determined that only minor or technical changes to the previously certified Final EIR are necessary and that preparation of an Addendum pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 is appropriate.

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1 Introduction

This Addendum was prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the *State CEQA Guidelines*. This document has been prepared to serve as an Addendum to the previously approved Lompoc General Plan Update EIR (State Clearinghouse Number 2008081032) for the 2030 General Plan (Original Project). The City of Lompoc was the lead agency for the adopted Final EIR and is the lead agency for the environmental review in this Addendum.

This Addendum addresses the proposed modifications in relation to the previous environmental review document prepared for the Original Project. Section 15164 of the *State CEQA Guidelines* defines an Addendum as:

- (a) The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.
- (b) An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred.
- (c) A brief explanation of the decision not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's findings on the project, or elsewhere in the record.

1.1 Project Title

City of Lompoc focused General Plan Update & Technical Amendments (GP 21-02)

1.2 Lead Agency Name and Address

City of Lompoc
Community Development Department, Planning Division
100 Civic Center Plaza
Lompoc, California 93436

1.3 Contact Person and Phone Number

Brian Halvorson, Planning Manager
(805) 875-8228

1.4 Project Location

The focused General Plan update and technical amendments planning boundaries (Plan Area) coincide with the Lompoc city limits. The area comprises approximately 12 square miles of land in western Santa Barbara County. The city is located south of the city of Santa Maria and northeast of the city of Santa Barbara. State Route 1 provides regional access to the city from the north and south and State Route 246 connects the city to Buellton and Solvang to the east.

Figure 1 shows the regional location of the Plan Area, and Figure 2 shows the Plan Area's boundaries in its immediate location. In addition, the project identifies 84 vacant and underutilized sites within the city that can accommodate new housing with two sites proposed for rezoning from Planned Commercial Development (PCD) to Mixed Use (MU) and Business Park (BP) to High Density Residential/Planned Development (PD/R-3) as detailed in the Project Context section below. The vacant and underutilized sites to be studied for housing opportunities are shown broadly in Figure 3 and correspond to the list provided in the Housing Resources Chapter of the needs assessment of the Housing Element update. Not all parcels have street addresses at this time. With most of the City developed, all draft vacant and opportunity sites are currently underdeveloped, underutilized, or located on vacant lots.

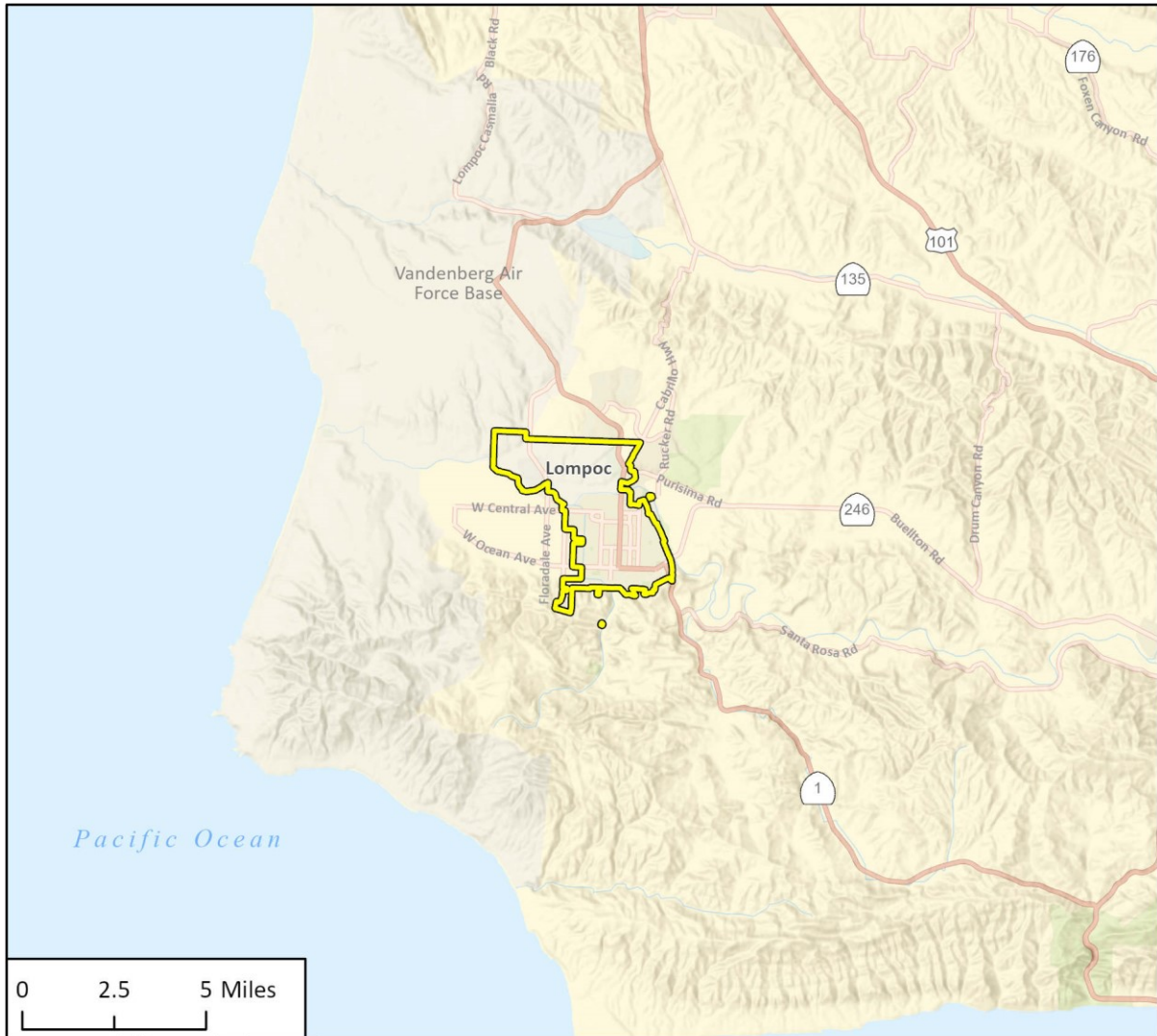
1.5 Project Description

The project consists of a focused General Plan update which includes a comprehensive update to the Housing Element, technical updates to the Safety Element and Circulation Element, a new Environmental Justice Element, and associated municipal code updates for compliance with State housing laws. In addition, technical amendments to updates to Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures. These elements are a part of the Lompoc General Plan, which is a long-term document with text and diagrams that express the goals, objectives, and policies necessary to guide the community toward achieving its vision over approximately 20 years (i.e., 2030). The General Plan was subject to a comprehensive update previously; it underwent extensive environmental review in the form of an EIR, which was certified in 2010. The EIR for the Lompoc 2030 General Plan includes discussion of alternatives and growth inducing impacts (direct and indirect impacts) associated with urban development in the city. Details on the Housing, Safety, Circulation, and Environmental Justice Element updates and required State law are in the Project Context section below.

1.6 Environmental Review

In October 2010, the City of Lompoc certified the Lompoc 2030 General Plan update and Final EIR (City of Lompoc General Plan 2030, State Clearinghouse Number 2008081032) for an update to General Plan, including the Land Use Element. The certified Final EIR discussed the potential environmental impacts (both direct and indirect impacts) associated with future development allowed under the General Plan update and included a thorough analysis of the estimated build out of the City through the horizon year 2030. The EIR estimated new development for residential, commercial, office, industrial, hospital, and hotel uses throughout the city and sphere of influence revision. The EIR found that, with implementation of the policies and programs contained in the General Plan and recommended mitigation measures, all impacts (direct and indirect) associated with future development under the General Plan update would be less than significant, except impacts on air quality, cultural resources, land use and agriculture, and transportation and circulation, which would be significant and unavoidable.

Figure 1 Regional Location



 City of Lompoc

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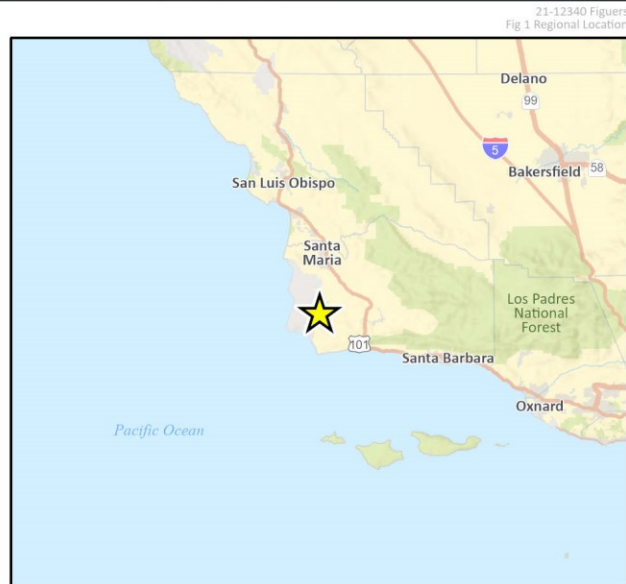
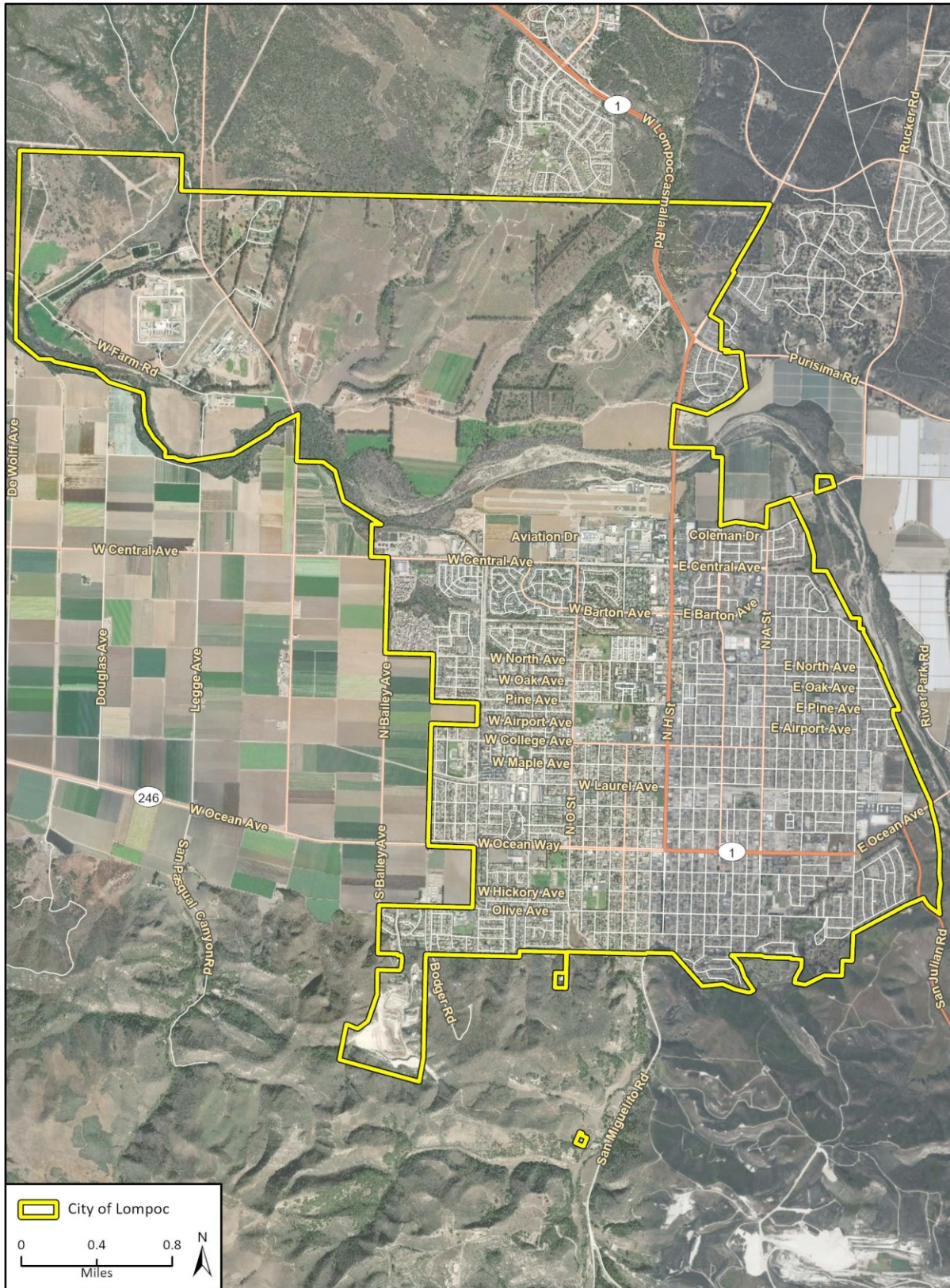


Figure 2 Project Site Location



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Sites Inventory
Fig X City of Lompoc

In considering the potential environmental impacts of the focused General Plan Update and technical amendments, the City determined that the EIR certified for the 2030 General Plan update is of continuing informational value. The City also determined that the potential environmental impacts (both direct and indirect impacts) of the project are within the scope of the previously certified EIR and that none of the conditions requiring subsequent or supplemental environmental review under CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 exists. Based on the information and analysis provided below, the City determined that only minor or technical changes to the previously certified EIR are necessary and that that preparation of an Addendum pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 is appropriate. Like the 2030 General Plan update, the focused General Plan update and technical amendments do not include any development proposal or approval and future development of any specific housing site would be subject to additional environmental review pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c).

1.7 Discretionary Actions

Implementation of the focused General Plan update and technical amendments would require the following discretionary actions by the Lompoc City Council:

- Approval of an Addendum to the 2030 General Plan EIR
- Adoption of the updated Housing Element, Safety Element, and Circulation Element and new Environmental Justice Element
- Adoption of technical updates to Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements
- Approval of a Zone Change and General Plan Amendment for Identified Vacant Site #32 and #84
- Municipal Code updates for compliance with State Housing laws within 3 years (February 15, 2026)

The California Department of Housing and Community Development reviews the proposed Housing Element in accordance with California law. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Calfire) reviews the Safety Element in accordance with State law and would need approval of the Board of Forestry. No other review by outside public agencies is required.

1.8 Prior Environmental Documents

The following environmental documents have been certified by the City of Lompoc:

- Final Lompoc 2030 General Plan Update EIR (Oct 2010), State Clearinghouse Number 2008081032
- Lompoc 2030 General Plan Update EIR Addendum #1 (Phase I GP Update, Oct 2011), State Clearinghouse Number 2008081032
- Lompoc 2030 General Plan Update EIR Addendum #2 (Phase II GP Update, Nov 2014), State Clearinghouse Number 2008081032
- Lompoc 2030 General Plan Update EIR Addendum #3 (Bikeway Routes Map Revisions, May 2015), State Clearinghouse Number 2008081032
- Lompoc 2030 General Plan Update EIR Addendum #4 (Economic Development Element Revisions, July/2015), State Clearinghouse Number 2008081032
- Lompoc 2030 General Plan Update EIR Addendum #5 (Bailey Avenue Annexation #76, Dec 2016), State Clearinghouse Number 2008081032

- Lompoc 2030 General Plan Update EIR Addendum #6 (Zoning Code Update, Nov 2019), State Clearinghouse Number 2008081032
- Lompoc 20230 General Plan Update EIR Addendum #7 (Bailey Avenue SOI Revision Only, Nov 2021)

1.9 Location of Prior Environmental Documents

The location and custodian of the City of Lompoc 2030 General Plan EIR and subsequent EIR Addendums is the City of Lompoc Planning Division, 100 Civic Center Plaza, Lompoc, CA 93436.

Copies of the EIR and EIR Addendums are also available online at the City of Lompoc website: <https://www.cityoflompoc.com/government/departments/economic-community-development/planning-division/planning-documents-and-maps/-folder-109>.

2 Project Context

The project consists of a comprehensive update to the Housing Element and technical amendments to the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements, updates to the existing Safety Element and Circulation Element of the 2030 General Plan, and new Environmental Justice Element (collectively referred to as “project”). These elements are a part of the Lompoc 2030 General Plan, which is a long-term document with text and diagrams that express the goals, objectives, policies, and programs necessary to guide the community toward achieving its vision over approximately 20 years (i.e., 2030).

2.1 Lompoc General Plan

California law requires that each city and county in California adopt “a comprehensive, long-term general plan,” the purpose of which is to plan for important community issues such as new growth, housing needs, and environmental protection. Furthermore, the General Plan is used to project future demand for services such as sewer, water, roadways, parks, and emergency services. A General Plan is only successful when it reflects the priorities and values of the community and is a key tool for influencing quality of life.

City of Lompoc decision-makers (e.g., City Council and Planning Commission), rely on the General Plan as the basis for making decisions on matters such as land use and the provision of public facilities (e.g., roads, parks, fire stations). It is also a policy document that guides decisions related to protecting, enhancing, and providing those things that the community values most, such as open space, habitat conservation, economic development, and protecting the character of the community.

California law requires that every general plan, at a minimum, address certain subject categories (called “elements”), which include land use, circulation, housing, conservation of natural resources, open space, noise, safety, and environmental justice. A general plan may also address other subjects that are of importance to the community’s future, such as sustainability, community design, and public art. Lompoc’s adopted General Plan includes the following elements which address all state-mandated elements, with the exception of the Environmental Justice Element which is addressed in this General Plan Update:

- Land Use
- Circulation
- Housing
- Conservation & Open Space
- Noise
- Safety
- Parks and Recreation
- Public Services
- Urban Design
- Economic Development

Housing Element

State law requires that housing elements be updated every eight years (California Government Code Section 65588). The Housing Element must identify residential sites adequate to accommodate a variety of housing types for all income levels and to meet the needs of special population groups as defined under state law (California Government Code Section 65583). The Housing Element analyzes market and governmental constraints to housing maintenance, improvement, and development; addresses conservation and the improvement of the condition of existing affordable housing stock; and outlines policies that promote housing opportunities for all persons.

The previous Housing Element covered an eight-year planning period (February 15, 2015 through February 15, 2023), Government Code Section 65588(e).

The City of Lompoc Housing Element is now being revised as part of the 6th cycle of updates. The period of which runs from February 15, 2023 through February 15, 2031. Therefore, this update is referred to as the “Housing Element update.”

The 2023-2031 Housing Element would bring the Element into compliance with California law enacted since the City’s adoption of the 2015-2023 Housing Element and with the current Santa Barbara County Association of Governments’ (SBCAG’s) RHNA. The 2023-2031 Housing Element includes the following components, as required by California law:

- An assessment of the City’s population, household, and housing stock characteristics, existing and future housing needs by household types, and special needs populations.
- An analysis of resources and constraints related to housing production and preservation, including governmental regulations, infrastructure requirements and market conditions such as land, construction, and labor costs as well as restricted financing availability.
- Identification of the City’s quantified objectives for the 2023-2031 RHNA and inventory of sites determined to be suitable for housing.
- Opportunities for Conservation in Residential Development (California law requires cities to identify opportunities for energy conservation in residential development).
- Review of the 2015-2023 Housing Element to identify progress and evaluate the effectiveness of previous policies and measures.
- A Housing Plan to address the City’s identified housing needs, including housing goals, policies, and measures to facilitate the 2023 Housing Element update (6th Cycle).

Regional Housing Needs Assessment and Required Buffer

The Housing Element must address the City's fair share of the regional housing need (as determined by SBCAG) and specific California statutory requirements. It must also reflect the vision and priorities of the local community. As of July 2021, SBCAG determined a final RHNA Allocation of 2,248 units for the City of which 428 must be affordable to lower-income households, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 City of Lompoc Regional Housing Need Allocation

	Income Category (Percent of Santa Barbara County Area Median Income)				Total Housing Units
	Very Low (<50%)	Low (50-80%)	Moderate (80-120%)	Above Moderate (>120%)	
RHNA Housing Unites	166	262	311	1,509	2,248
RHNA + 20% Buffer	199	315	373	-	2,396

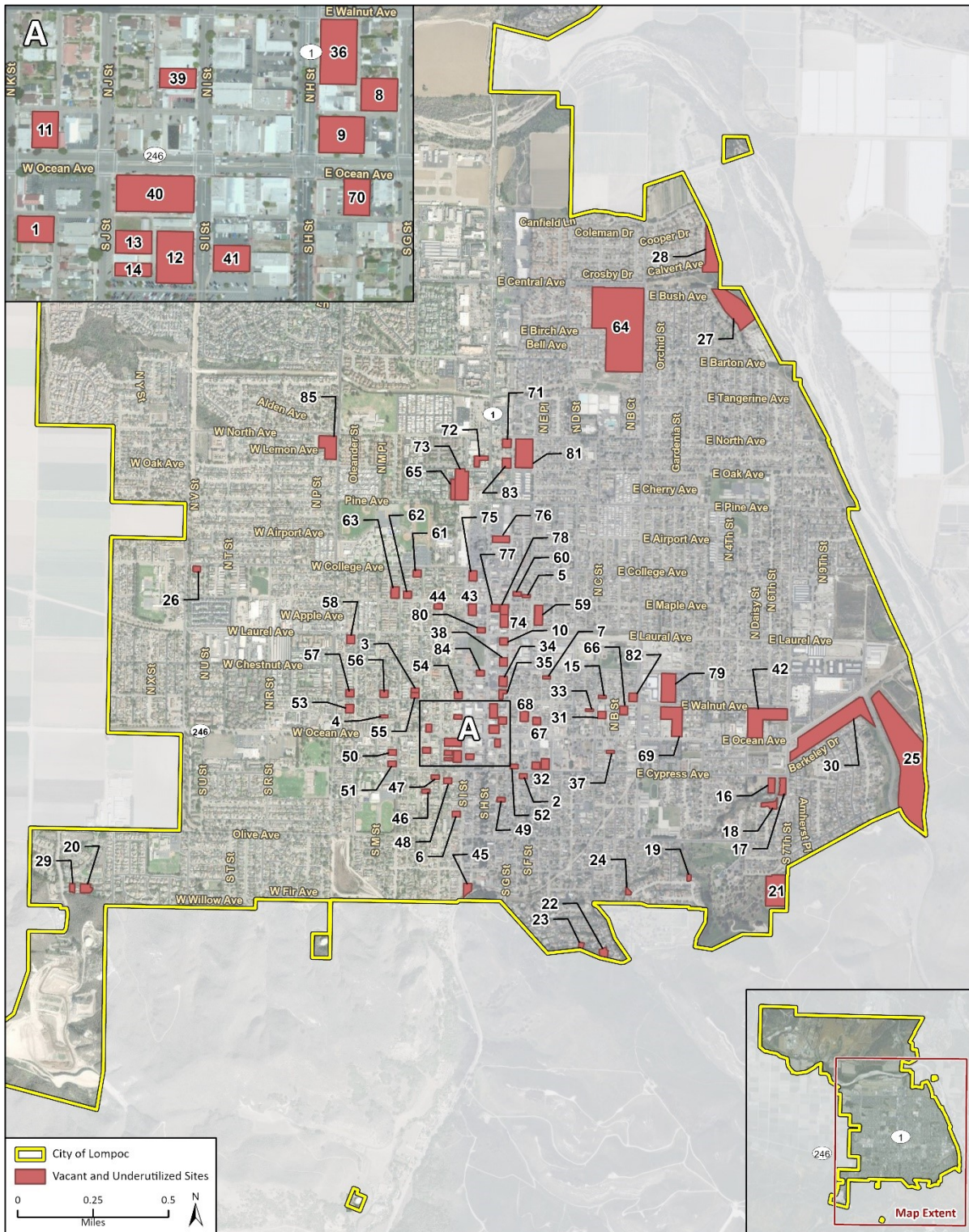
California law requires local jurisdictions to identify enough future housing sites inventory to not only cover the jurisdiction’s 6th Cycle RHNA, but to also provide for an additional buffer (20%) capacity above the RHNA. The buffer capacity is required to accommodate realistic production rates of affordable housing units. Additionally, the buffer can allow for instances when a smaller residential project must be considered for a given property or when existing units are demolished. The “No Net Loss” Law (Government Code Section 65863) requires maintenance of sufficient sites to meet the RHNA for all income levels throughout the planning period. With this required buffer, the number of housing units identified in the Housing Element is 2,396.

To meet the objectives of the RHNA and provide sufficient capacity for housing development, the Housing Element identifies sites with capacity and land uses for residential development. The Housing Element update identifies two sites for proposed land use and zoning changes as detailed below. As described in the Housing Element update, the City’s RHNA can be accommodated in the following categories:

- Vacant or underutilized sites, where new residential units can be developed under current General Plan regulations;
- Sites to be rezoned to permit residential uses
- Planned or pending projects; and
- Current Accessory Dwelling Units, also known as “granny flats”

Figure 3 below shows the locations of the vacant and underutilized sites identified in the sites inventory of the Housing Element update. All sites in the housing sites inventory are within the City’s limits.

Figure 3 Housing Element Sites Inventory– Vacant and Underutilized (Nonvacant) Sites



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 Additional data provided by City of Lompoc, 2023.

Sites Inventory
 Fig. X Vacant and Underutilized Sites

Zoning and Land Use Element Amendments

The Housing Element update would involve a General Plan Amendment and amendment to the City's Zoning Ordinance to rezone Site 30 and Site 79 in order to meet the City's RHNA allocation. Site 30 is shown in the overall site inventory in Figure 3 above as well as outlined in Figure 4 below, and is approximately 10 acres located at 1600 East Ocean Avenue. The site would be rezoned from PCD to MU. This would also require a Land Use Element General Plan Amendment to change the land use from General Commercial (GC) to Mixed Use (MU) in order to be consistent with zoning. Site 79 is shown in the overall site inventory in Figure 3 above as well as outlined in Figure 5 below. Site 79 is approximately 2.9 acres and located at 917 E Walnut Avenue. The site would be rezoning from BP to PD/R-3. This would also require a Land Use Element General Plan Amendment to change the land use from Business Park (BP) to High Density Residential (HDR).

For Site 30, under the existing General Plan land use and zoning regulations contained within the GC designation and PCD zone, the allowed maximum development for Site 30 would be approximately 217,800 square feet of commercial retail, office, and service-oriented uses. With the proposed rezone to MU, the maximum development would be 326,700 square feet for projects with all commercial retail, office, and service-oriented uses or up to 435,600 square feet of building area when there is a mix of commercial and residential uses. With the proposed General Plan Amendment and rezone, Site 30 would be allowed 100 percent residential uses where none is currently allowed under existing City regulations. However, new State regulations such as AB 2011, housing would be permitted under the existing GC land use designation. The proposed Housing Element update assumes approximately 280 units on the proposed site.

For Site 79, under developmental regulations for PD/R-3 zoning, the site would be allowed up to 22 units per acre which would equal 64 units. Currently the site would not permit any residential uses but would allow industrial development that would have greater buildout potential related to overall square-footage of structures on the site based on development regulations allowed in the BP zone.

The Housing Element also includes an update to the City's zoning regulations to add a Planned Development (PD) overlay over the R-1, R-2, and R-3 districts. The PD overlay would provide flexibility in development standards for projects in residential zones.

Safety Element

The Safety Element is one of the eight General Plan elements the state mandates in Government Code Section 65302. The project includes revisions to the Safety Element which identifies forces of nature and events resulting from human action that have the potential to cause harm to life and property in the City. The goal of a Safety Element is to reduce the potential short and long-term risk of death, injuries, property damage, and economic and social dislocation resulting from fires, floods, droughts, earthquakes, landslides, climate change, and other hazards. Identifying the source of such threats allows decision-makers to take preemptory action to minimize the damage, particularly as it relates to new development. The Safety Element also addresses hazardous materials, radon gas, and aviation hazards.

Figure 4 Site 30 Land Use Change



Figure 5 Site 79 Land Use Change



City of Lompoc Focused General Plan Update

California law requires specific changes to a safety element when the municipality undergoes an update to the Housing Element. The Safety Element update includes revisions to be consistent with California law through the following actions:

- Identify and propose policies for residential developments in any hazard area identified in the safety element that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes.
- Update information relating to flood and fire hazards and city assets at risk due to climate change vulnerability.
- Propose and strengthen policies related to risk reduction, emergency preparedness and evacuation, and community and facility resilience infrastructure and strategies.
- A climate change vulnerability assessment identifying potential impacts from climate change on vulnerable populations relating to natural and built assets in Lompoc.
- Propose additional policies to address climate change hazards, including extreme heat days, extended drought, increased precipitation, and worsening air quality such as investing in backup power sources, funding for weatherization of homes, and providing cooling centers.

Changes in California Law

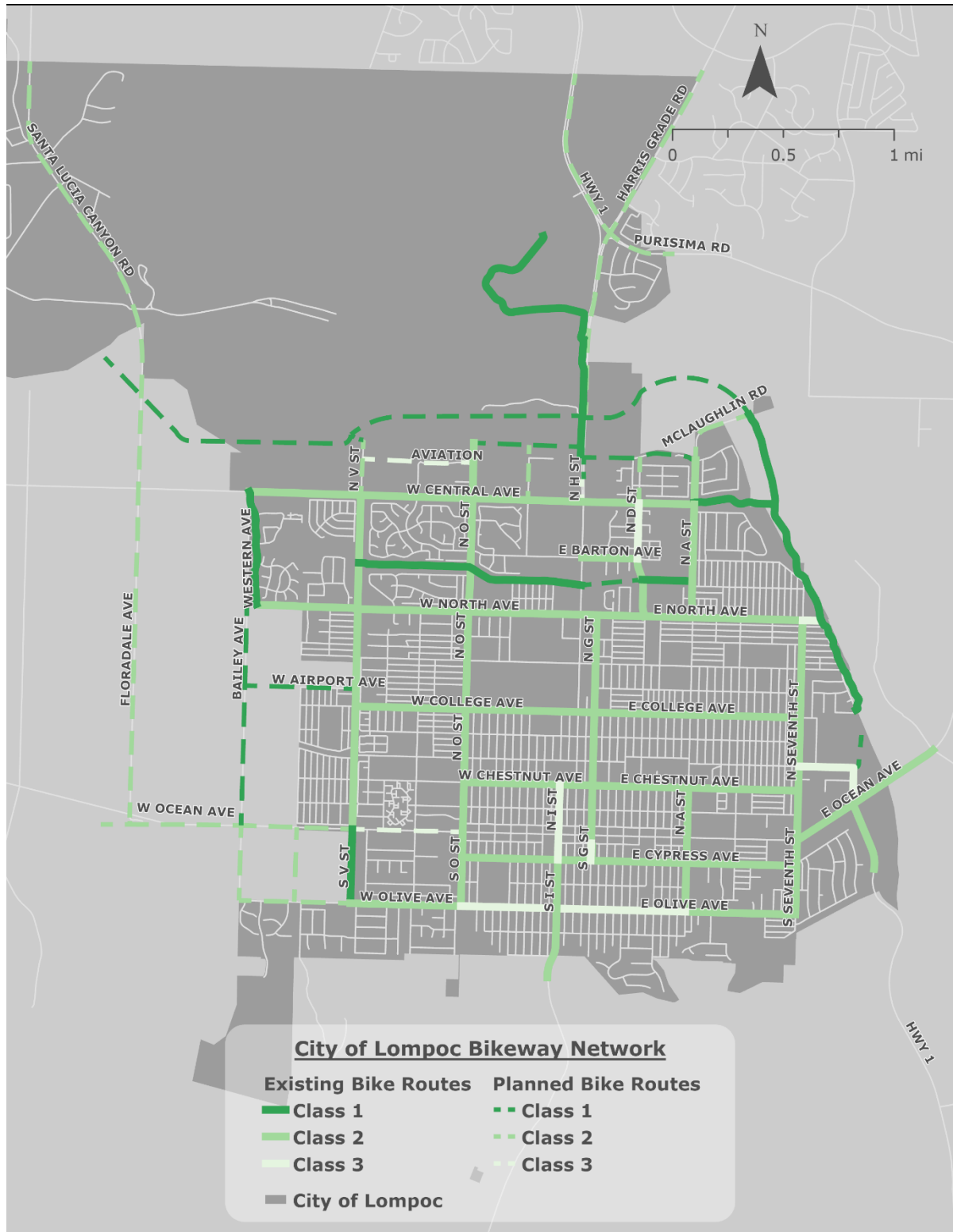
The following represent bills passed by the California State Legislature and approved by the Governor that require substantive changes to a Safety Element when a municipality undergoes an update. The Safety Element update would incorporate and address all pertinent safety element law changes.

- Residential Emergency Evacuation Routes: SB 99 (2019)
- Evacuation Routes: AB 747 (2019)
- General Plans: SB 1035 (2018)
- Climate Change Adaptation: SB 379 (2015)
- Integration of Local Hazard mitigation Plan: AB 2140 (2006)
- Seismic and Geologic Hazards: SB 926 (2004)
- Flood Mapping: AB 162 (2007)

Circulation Element

The Circulation Element is also one of the eight General Plan elements required by the state under the provisions of Government Code Section 65302. It must include location and extent of existing and proposed thoroughfares and transportation facilities with specific ties and consistency with the Land Use Element. The goal of a Circulation Element is to maintain a balanced, safe, and problem-free transportation system. The project includes revisions to the Circulation Element which addresses new State guidance and regulations, consistency with the City’s adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and Streetscape Multimodal Improvement Plan and improving bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City’s key corridors. Figure CIR-4 in the proposed Circulation Element update identifies current and planned bike routes, which is shown in Figure 6 below. The Element also updates existing transit routes and strives to reduce dependence on single occupant automobile travel through the implementation of Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT) measures.

Figure 6 Circulation Element Figure CIR-4



Environmental Justice Element

Purpose of the Lompoc Environmental Justice Element

The purpose of an Environmental Justice Element is to reduce the burden of environmental pollution and other hazards on disadvantaged communities by promoting public services and facilities; food access; safe and sanitary housing; physical activities; and civic engagement with a particular focus on prioritizing improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. Disadvantaged communities are those that are disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation. They are also areas with concentrations of people that are of low income, high unemployment, low levels of homeownership, high rent burden, sensitive populations, or low levels of educational attainment.

The environmental justice element is one of the eight General Plan elements California mandates in Government Code Section 65302. The environmental justice element must be adopted or reviewed when two or more general plan elements of a general plan are updated and a disadvantaged community is present in the jurisdiction. There are no disadvantaged communities identified within Lompoc based on CalEnviroScreen. Although none are identified, two census tracts in the City fall within a few points of meeting the threshold by CalEnviroScreen (Census Tracts #6083002702 and 6083002706.). The City has determined that it is best to identify these tracts of Lompoc as Communities of Focus and provide environmental justice-based policies to mitigate burdens experienced by those residents living in those areas.

The new Environmental Justice Element would include goals, policies, and implementation measures consistent with Government Code Section 65302 to:

- Reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by means that include, but are not limited to, the reduction of pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality, and the promotion of public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity.
- Promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process.
- Prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.

2030 General Plan EIR

The 2030 General Plan Update EIR addressed the potential environmental effects (direct and indirect) of the planned buildout of Lompoc through the year 2030 and concluded that implementation of the General Plan would result in levels of environmental impacts as detailed in Table 2.

Table 2 City of Lompoc 2030 General Plan EIR Impact Determinations

Issue Area	Highest Level of Impact	Mitigation Proposed in the General Plan EIR
Aesthetics	Less than significant without mitigation	None
Air Quality	Significant and unavoidable	Mitigation Measures AQ-3(a), AQ-3(b), AQ-4(a), AQ-4(b)
Biological Resources	Significant but mitigable	Mitigation Measures BIO-2(a), BIO-2(b)
Cultural Resources	Significant and unavoidable	Mitigation Measures CR-2(a), CR-2(b)
Geology	Significant but mitigable	Mitigation Measures GEO-5(a)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Significant but mitigable	Mitigation Measures AQ-4(a) and AQ-4(b)
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Significant but mitigable	Mitigation Measures HAZ-1
Hydrology/Water Quality	Less than significant	None
Land Use and Agriculture	Significant and unavoidable	Mitigation Measures LU-3
Noise	Significant but mitigable	Mitigation Measures N-3a, N-3b, N-3c
Population and Housing	Less than significant without mitigation	None
Public Services	Less than significant without mitigation	None
Recreation	Less than significant without mitigation	None
Transportation and Circulation	Significant and unavoidable	Mitigation Measures TC-1(a), TC-1(b), TC-1(c), TC-1(d), TC-1(e), TC-1(f), TC-1(g), TC-1(h), TC-1(i), TC-1(j), TC-1(k)

The General Plan has an approximate year 2030 horizon, but actual buildout of all planned land uses may occur earlier or later, as long-range demographic and economic trends are difficult to accurately predict. The designation within the proposed General Plan of a site for a certain use does not necessarily mean that the site will be developed or redeveloped with that use during the planning period, as most development will depend on property owner initiative and market conditions. To be conservative the 2030 General Plan EIR as well as this Addendum assumes buildout of the Plan area.

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3 Overview of CEQA Guidelines Section 15164

Public Resources Code Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164 set forth the criteria for determining the appropriate additional environmental documentation, if any, to be completed when changes are proposed to a project that has a previously certified EIR. When considering the need for additional environmental review, the fundamental determination a lead agency must make is whether the previously certified EIR retains some informational value or whether changes in the project or circumstances have rendered it wholly irrelevant. If the previously certified EIR has continuing informational value, the lead agency then must determine whether the proposed changes in the Project requires additional environmental review under Public Resources Code Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15162.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 provides that a lead agency will prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary, but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred. CEQA Guidelines section 15162(a) states that no Subsequent or Supplemental EIR may be prepared for a project with a certified EIR unless the lead agency determines, based on substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project that will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.
2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.
3. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, shows any of the following:
 - A. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR.
 - B. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR.
 - C. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.
 - D. Mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

The analysis pursuant to Section 15162 demonstrates whether the lead agency can approve the activity as being within the scope of the existing certified EIR, that an addendum to the existing EIR would be appropriate, and no new environmental document, such as a new EIR, would be required. The addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final

EIR, and the decision-making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR prior to deciding on the project.

The City of Lompoc prepared this Addendum, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164, to evaluate whether the project's environmental impacts are covered by and within the scope of the General Plan Final EIR. The following Addendum details any changes in the project, changes in circumstances under which the project is undertaken, and/or "new information of substantial importance" that may cause one or more significant effects to environmental resources.

The responses herein substantiate and support the City of Lompoc's determination that the potential environmental impacts of the Housing Element, Safety Element, Circulation Element, associated technical updates and code amendments and a new Environmental Justice Element including goals, policies and measures are within the scope of the General Plan EIR, and do not require subsequent or supplemental environmental review under CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 and, in conjunction with the EIR, preparation of an Addendum pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 is appropriate.

4 Environmental Effects & Determination

4.1 Environmental Areas Determined to Have New or Substantially More Severe Significant Effects Compared to Those Identified in the Previous EIR

The subject areas checked below were determined to be new significant environmental effects or to be previously identified effects that have a substantial increase in severity either due to a change in Project, change in circumstances, or new information of substantial importance, as indicated by the checklist and discussion on the following pages.

■ None

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural, Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy, Greenhouse Gases, and Climate Change |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology, Soils, and Seismicity | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use, Population, and Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services and Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems | |

4.2 Determination

Based on this analysis, the 2030 General Plan EIR has continuing informational value and:

- Substantial changes are proposed in the project or there are substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken that will require major revisions to the previous EIR due to the involvement of significant new environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Or, there is "new information of substantial importance," as that term is used in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(3). Therefore, a SUBSEQUENT or SUPPLEMENTAL EIR is required.

City of Lompoc Focused General Plan Update

- No substantial changes are proposed in the project and there are no substantial changes in the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken that will require major revisions to the previous EIR due to the involvement of significant new environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. Also, there is no "new information of substantial importance" as that term is used in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a)(3). Therefore, the preparation of an Addendum to the previously certified EIR (City of Lompoc, 2030 General Plan Environmental Impact Report (2030 General Plan EIR State Clearinghouse Number 2010042001, dated October 2018) is adequate and appropriate.

Signature

Date

Printed Name

Title

5 Addendum Methodology

5.1 2030 General Plan Consistency

To promote a uniform and compatible vision for the development of the community, California law requires the General Plan be internally consistent in its goals and policies. The Housing Element, Safety Element, Circulation Element, and Environmental Justice Element are components of the General Plan, and thus, the Housing Element, Safety Element, Circulation Element, and Environmental Justice Element update must be consistent with the vision of the General Plan and supported by goals and policies of the other General Plan elements. General Plan elements and policies that are related to the elements being updated are summarized below:

The **Land Use Element** directs the location, amount, and type of land uses in Lompoc. It presents the desirable pattern for the ultimate development of the city and reflects the community's vision over the General Plan horizon. The Land Use Plan also details the location, type, intensity, density, and character of land uses and development allowed in the future throughout the city.

The **Urban Design Element** guides the development pattern, form, structure, sense of place, character, and aesthetics of the community to maintain a high quality appearance in the existing and future built environment by protecting the natural features and landmarks of the valley while enhancing and protecting the "small town" character of Old Town and ensuring high quality design and development.

The **Conservation & Open Space Element** and **Parks & Recreation Element** establish goals and policies to protect sensitive biotic resources from development impacts; maintain and improve appropriate access to open space; and ensure recreational needs of Lompoc are met by providing convenient, attractive, diverse, and well maintained park and recreational facilities. The Conservation Open Space Element also addresses cultural resources, energy and water conservation, air quality, and renewable energy production in the city.

The **Economic Development Element** establishes goals and policies that that encourage economic growth while also maintaining and improving the quality of life in the community. The Economic Development Element is based upon a desire to maintain and enhance the economic character of the community while providing for a stable annual budget. The element establishes a consistent set of policies that provide general direction on how the City can focus resources to retain local businesses, attract new industries, support the tax base, and sustain the ability to provide public services for current and future residents.

5.2 Accommodation of the RHNA

The City's RHNA for the current planning period is 2,248 units, which includes 166 very low-income housing units, 262 low-income housing units, 311 moderate income housing units, and 1,509 above moderate housing units. The City must demonstrate the availability of sites with appropriate zoning and development standards that can facilitate and encourage the development of such units. As shown in Table 3, the City anticipates the development of 96 Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) during the eight-year planning period and 904 units would be accommodated from planned and approved (pipeline) projects, which can count towards the RHNA. A total of 1,407 units were identified on

vacant and nonvacant sites under the existing General Plan land uses. And two sites (Site 30 and Site 79) would require rezoning under Program H-A.20 as detailed in the Project Description.

Although the housing sites inventory has been identified for future planning purposes as part of the Housing Element update, the adoption of the Housing Element itself does not change the current zoning or General Plan designations of the properties. California Government Code Section 65583 (c)(1)(A) states that cities have up to three years (by February 15, 2026) from the start of the Housing Element planning period to rezone sites, including adoption of minimum density and development standards. Therefore, the City’s rezoning program, which is identified as Program H-A.20 of the Housing Element update, would be a separate project. However, this Addendum includes analysis of the proposed rezoning of Site 30 and Site 79 and considers whether there would be substantial changes from the previous EIR.

Table 3 Housing Unit Yield per Site Category

Site Category/Approach	Very Low/Low	Moderate	Above Moderate	Total
RHNA plus buffer	514	373	1,509	2,396
Vacant or underutilized parcels	489	366	552	1,407
Planned or pending projects	27	12	865	904
Accessory dwelling units	0	0	96	96
Total	516	378	1,513	2,407
RHNA surplus	2	5	4	11

As shown in Table 3, the City can meet its RHNA allocation requirements with existing pending projects, ADU trends, vacant or underutilized residentially zoned properties, and the rezoning of Site 30 and Site 79.

5.3 Consistency with the Horizon Year 2030 Projections

The 2030 General Plan EIR reports that in 2008 there were 13,804 existing housing units in Lompoc and predicts that by horizon year 2030, Lompoc will have 19,557 units, assuming an addition of 5,753 new housing units citywide between 2008 and horizon year 2030. According to the most recent U.S. Census 2020 summary report, the City currently has approximately 14,609 housing units, which is about 5,000 units under 2030 buildout assumptions of the 2030 General Plan EIR. As discussed above, the City of Lompoc’s RHNA for the current planning period, which runs from 2023 through 2031, is 2,248 units. Including the pending and approved projects, ADU trends, vacant and nonvacant sites, and Site 30 and Site 79 identified for rezoning, the Site Inventory would accommodate approximately 2,409 units as shown in Table 3. Furthermore, the buildout identified in the proposed 2023-2031 Housing Element update, including the identified rezonings, would not exceed assumptions in the 2030 General Plan EIR. The other elements included in the focused General Plan update would not impact existing land uses or buildout in the city.

5.4 Preliminary Environmental Considerations

The Housing Element update, in and of itself, does not propose specific development projects, but rather puts forth goals, policies, and programs that support housing efforts in Lompoc. Each future housing development project and housing program adopted in the Housing Element would be subject to separate review to determine potential impacts on the environment related to each project as potential impacts are location-specific and cannot be assessed in a meaningful way until a project site and development proposal are identified. When a specific development proposal is considered for approval, that project would be subject to adopted development guidelines and standards and be required to incorporate applicable mitigation measures and alternatives developed in the 2030 General Plan EIR certified in 2010 (in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c)(3)). If a subsequent activity (in this case a specific development proposal) would have effects not identified in the program EIR (the 2030 General Plan EIR and this Addendum), the lead agency must prepare additional CEQA documentation.

Similarly, the goals, policies and programs in the updated Safety Element and Circulation Element and new Environmental Justice Element, in and of themselves, do not propose specific projects that result in a physical change to the environment. Should a project associated with implementation of the Safety Element and Circulation Element and new Environmental Justice Element have the potential to result in a physical change in the environment, it would be subject to separate review under CEQA.

This Addendum evaluation, therefore, includes the analysis of the changes and potential impacts related to the adoption of updated Housing Element and associated code updates and rezoning, Safety Element, and Circulation Element and new Environmental Justice Element. No physical development or changes in land use, with the exception of Site 30, Site 85, and the addition of the PD overlay in the residential zoning districts, are addressed or evaluated. The City would analyze any future development separate from the adoption of the Housing Element. This Addendum Evaluation is intended to demonstrate the project's consistency with the existing Lompoc 2030 General Plan update Final EIR to satisfy the requirements of CEQA. In particular, and pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.3, this Addendum Evaluation assesses whether the updated Housing Element, Safety Element, and Circulation Element and new Environmental Justice Element as a policy and programs document, includes impacts not addressed or analyzed as significant effects in the Lompoc 2030 General Plan update Final EIR.

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6 Addendum Evaluation

6.1 Aesthetics

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?			
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Less than Significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	Less than Significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	Less Than Significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))	Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?		
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	Less Than Significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

2030 General Plan EIR Aesthetics Findings

The 2030 General Plan EIR determined that impacts to aesthetic resources would be less than significant for scenic vistas, scenic highways, visual quality, and light and glare (Section 4.1, Aesthetics). While future development under the General Plan would result in increased urbanization to the city's viewing corridors in the vicinity of Bailey Avenue Specific Plan and the Wye Residential expansion areas, these projects would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to goals and policies in the Urban Design Element, Land Use Element, Architectural Review Guidelines related to urban design and visual. As such, all projects proposed under General Plan implementation would be required to conform to zoning, design standards, and other regulations concerning aesthetic resources such as those that address architectural design, lighting, landscaping, building setbacks, and visual compatibility.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. Although currently vacant, the 1600 East Ocean Avenue site is already planned to accommodate commercial development. Although currently vacant, the site at 917 E Walnut Avenue is planned for industrial development with buildout at a greater intensity than under high density residential development standards. In addition, high density residential development would be more compatible with adjacent medium density residential neighborhoods than a business park use. Therefore, development of these sites under new zoning designations would not create significant new impacts nor would it substantially increase impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

Because it is a policy document, the Housing Element update would not, in and of itself, result in impacts to scenic vistas, scenic resources, or visual character, and would not create new sources of substantial light or glare which adversely affects views. The sites are located on vacant as well as non-vacant properties such as those with existing buildings. The proposed zoning change to extend the PD overlay to residentially zoned sites would allow for diverse and varied structures. Similar to the analysis within the 2030 General Plan EIR, any individual development projects consistent with the Housing Element would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to goals and policies in the Urban Design Element, Land Use Element, Architectural Review Guidelines related to urban design and visual quality. As such, all projects proposed under the Housing Element implementation would be required to conform to zoning, design standards, and other regulations concerning aesthetic resources such as those that address architectural design, lighting, landscaping, building setbacks, and visual compatibility.

The Safety Element update revises information on critical facilities, impacts from climate change and fire hazards, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. None of the implementation items would cause impacts to scenic vistas or resources or directly develop new structures which would impact views and create substantial glare. Any potential updates to structures to mitigate potential risks to wildfire or other climate safety hazards would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to goals and policies in the Urban Design Element, Land Use Element,

Architectural Review Guidelines related to urban design and visual quality. Therefore, the Safety Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to aesthetics.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. None of the circulation improvements would cause impacts to scenic vistas or scenic highways or directly develop new structures that would impact views or create substantial light or glare. Development under the Circulation Element update would be limited in nature and generally restricted to the ground level. In addition, any individual development projects would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to goals and policies in the Urban Design Element, Land Use Element, Architectural Review Guidelines related to urban design and visual quality.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. The Safety Element update addresses new State requirements about climate change vulnerability, evacuation, and risk reduction policies. None of the policies or programs would cause impacts to scenic vistas or resources or directly develop new structures which would impact views and create substantial glare. Development associated with the Environmental Justice or Safety Elements would be limited in nature and any individual development projects would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to goals and policies in the Urban Design Element, Land Use Element, Architectural Review Guidelines related to urban design and visual quality.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impacts on Aesthetics.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

6.2 Agricultural Resources

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Yes	No	
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	Significant and Unavoidable	LU-3	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	Less than Significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
c. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	Less than Significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	

2030 General Plan EIR Agricultural Resources Findings

The 2030 General Plan EIR determined that there would be significant and unavoidable impacts to agricultural resources (Section 4.2, Agricultural Resources). The EIR found that implementation of the 2030 General Plan could result in the loss of up to 118 acres of land identified as Important Farmland, including Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Local Importance. The 2030 General Plan EIR found the loss of farmland is not directly mitigable, without preventing development altogether. No feasible mitigation measures were identified for agricultural land conversion that would fulfill the objectives of and implement the 2030 General Plan update. Therefore, and implementation of the plan would result in significant and unavoidable impacts to Important Farmlands.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3 that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc, including two sites to be rezoned to promote housing development. None of the identified sites are located on land zoned for agricultural resources or with Williamson Act contracts. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Environmental Justice and Safety Element updates introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, and revised information on critical facilities, impacts from climate change and fire hazards, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. These updates would not convert existing farmland or forested land and would not impact any land under Williamson Act contract. The Circulation Element update does not propose new roadways or circulation improvements which would impact agricultural resources. Therefore, the proposed focused General Plan update would have no impact related to agricultural resources.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impacts on agricultural resources.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

6.3 Air Quality

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?			
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Significant and Unavoidable	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
b. Violate air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	Significant but mitigable	AQ-3(a) AQ-3(b)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	

2030 General Plan EIR Air Quality Findings

As discussed under in Section 4.2, *Air Quality*, of the 2030 General Plan EIR, impacts related to consistency with applicable air quality plans would be significant and unavoidable. While policies within the 2030 General Plan would reduce overall air quality impacts, buildout under the 2030 General Plan would bring the city's population to 51,130 residents, exceeding the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG) 2030 growth forecast for the city. According to the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (SBCAPCD), an increase in population growth above that forecasted in the CAP is inconsistent with the CAP, which is a significant and unavoidable impact.

The 2030 General Plan EIR concluded that impacts related to criteria pollutants would be less than significant. Construction emissions associated with a potential level of annual development that is consistent with the General Plan's 2030 growth projections could result in reactive organic gas (ROG), NO_x, CO, and particulate matter (PM) emissions construction activity. However, these emissions would be temporary and standard dust control measures that are required for any discretionary construction activities regardless of project size or duration (required due to the district's non-attainment designation for ozone and PM₁₀) would ensure construction related air quality impacts would remain less than significant. Because the county is designated a non-attainment area for PM₁₀, SBCAPCD requires the following dust control measures for any discretionary construction activities regardless of project size or duration:

The 2030 General Plan EIR determined impacts related to objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people would be significant but mitigable. Some commercial and industrial uses allowed under the 2030 General Plan may generate odor nuisance impacts to the public or nearby residents. In addition, residential development may be constructed downwind or adjacent to existing sources of odor, such as commercial, industrial, or agricultural uses or the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWRP). The 2030 General Plan EIR includes the mitigation measures to reduce odor impacts, including updating the Conservation/Open Space Element to require odor abatement plans for projects that generate odor and revising the Land Use Element to restrict odor generating uses in proximity to the Old Town Commercial (OTC) and Mixed-Use (MU) land use designations. These mitigation measures would reduce odor impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure AQ-3(a): Odor Abatement Plan. The 2030 Update to the Conservation/Open Space Element shall include the following new policy.

Applicants for potential odor generators shall develop and implement an Odor Abatement Plan (OAP), which shall be submitted to the Community Development Department and approved by the City prior to zoning clearance. The OAP shall include the following:

- Name and telephone number of contact person(s) responsible for logging and responding to odor complaints;
- *Policy and procedure describing the actions to be taken when an odor complaint is received, including the training provided to the responsible party on how to respond to an odor complaint;*
- *Description of potential odor sources (i.e. odors associated with a fast food restaurant may include cooking and grease aromas);*
- *Description of potential methods for reducing odors, including minimizing potential add-on air pollution control equipment; and*
- *Contingency measures to curtail emissions in the event of a continuous public nuisance.*

Mitigation Measure AQ-3(b): Prohibited Commercial Uses in Mixed-Use Zones. To ensure that future residents of mixed-use development would not be exposed to nuisance odors, the following revisions to the 2030 Update of the Land Use Element shall be made:

1. Table LU-1 shall be revised to include in the description for the Old Town Commercial (OTC) and Mixed-Use (MU) land use designations the following additional text:

Prohibited uses include photographic studios, laundry facilities, and other potentially incompatible uses.

2. A new implementation measure shall be added as follows:

Measure 36. The Zoning Code shall be updated to include a list of prohibited uses in mixed use developments. The list shall include photographic studios, dry-cleaning laundry facilities, and other potentially incompatible uses.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan that identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. As discussed in Section 5, *Addendum Methodology*, buildout under the Housing Element update would not exceed buildout assumptions under the 2030 General Plan EIR, including the proposed Site 30 and Site 79 rezoning. The Environmental Justice, Safety, and Circulation Element updates would not lead to direct increases in population. Therefore, the project would not create additional impacts associated with consistency with SBCAG's 2030 growth projections that identified in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

While potential air quality-related impacts of future projects cannot be assessed in a meaningful way until the project site and development design is known, short-term air quality impacts resulting from construction of the sites, such as dust generated by clearing and grading activities, exhaust emissions from gas- and diesel-powered construction equipment, and vehicular emissions associated with the commuting of construction workers would be subject to SBCAPCD rules and regulations and policies that support reduction of air quality impacts. In addition, all but one site is retaining existing land use regulations and construction buildout was already assumed in the 2030 General Plan EIR. The proposed land use change of Site 30 would not significantly increase the amount of building construction than what was analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR as the site has an existing commercial land use. In addition, emissions would be temporary and be required to implement standard emission reduction measures. Construction emissions would remain less than significant similar to the 2030 General Plan EIR. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

Housing and the proposed policies and programs in the focused General Plan update would not lead to uses that would generate significant odors. Mitigation measures identified in the General Plan EIR will be implemented to help reduce impacts from any potential compatibility issues with mixed use projects. These measures would remain in practice with implementation of the Housing Element update.

The Safety Element update revised information on critical facilities, impacts from climate change and fire hazards, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. The update would not directly result in development or activities that would generate air pollutants, cause an increase in VMT, or generate objectionable odors. Any potential updates to structures or development of climate resilient infrastructure designed to mitigate potential risk of climate safety hazards would not allow for more housing units or increase projected growth forecasts in the city. In addition, the updates would be subject to all applicable air quality plans, CARB and SBCAPCD regulations, Title 24 energy efficiency standards, and policies within the 2030 General Plan aimed at reducing air pollution emissions. Therefore, the Safety Element update would have less than significant impacts related to air quality.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. The update would not directly result in development or activities that would generate air pollutants, cause an increase in VMT, or generate objectionable odors. The proposed Circulation Element includes policies and programs to reduce VMT and improve air quality. Circulation improvements could generate short-term, construction related emissions, however, development under the Circulation Element update would be limited in nature. In addition, any individual development projects would be subject to project-specific development and planning review and compliance with applicable air quality plans, CARB and SBCAPCD regulations, Title 24 energy efficiency standards, and policies within the 2030 General Plan aimed at reducing air pollution emissions. Therefore, the Circulation Element would have less than significant impacts related to air quality.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. None of these would impact growth projections or air quality. The Environmental Justice Element would have less than significant impacts related to air quality.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impacts on air quality.

Conclusion

Based on the above, the focused General Plan update would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2020 General Plan EIR.

6.4 Biological Resources

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162				
			Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))	
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?	
Would adoption of the General Plan update:							
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Significant but mitigable	BIO-2(a) BIO-2(b)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

		CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?					Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
		EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Yes	No	
EIR Evaluation Criteria									
c.	Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
d.	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
e.	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
f.	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	No Impact	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

2030 General Plan EIR Biological Resources Findings

The 2030 General Plan EIR determined that impacts to biological resources would be less than significant for effects to listed species or their habitats, loss of significant populations of sensitive species, protected wetlands, wildlife migration or movement corridors, local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, or conflicts with conservation plans and habitat management plans and habitat groups identified therein (Chapter 4.3 Biological Resources). Individual development projects would be subject to project-specific development and planning review. As such, all projects proposed under General Plan implementation would be required to conform to zoning, design standards, and other regulations concerning the protection of biological resources, including listed species, habitats, and all planning resources designed to protect and conserve these resources. Furthermore, future development would be required to comply with State and federal law and policies within the Open Space Element of the General Plan that protect biological resources. There are no habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans that apply to the city of Lompoc. To reduce impacts to biological resources, the 2030 General Plan requires the following mitigation measures:

Mitigation Measure BIO-2(a): Special Status Species Policy. The following policy shall be added to the General Plan Conservation/Open Space Element:

The City shall encourage the protection of significant biological resources, including sensitive plant and animal species.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2(b): Native Tree Protection Policy. The following policy shall be added to the General Plan Conservation/Open Space Element:

The City shall encourage the protection, preservation and restoration of native trees, particularly oak tree species.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan that identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to R2 on Site 79. Although both sites are currently vacant, they are both already planned to accommodate commercial and industrial development. Therefore, development of these sites with mixed use and housing would not create additional impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

Most sites identified in the sites inventory are located in previously developed areas with limited potential for disruption to undeveloped habitat areas, including sites that have previously been developed or infill sites in well developed areas. The site inventory also includes vacant sites, although these sites have been previously disturbed and are in proximity to developed areas. Consistent with the 2030 General Plan EIR, the project would not adversely affect biological resources, including special-status species, riparian habitats or wetlands, or migratory species and wildlife corridors, to a greater extent than buildout under the General Plan, and impacts would remain less than significant. Buildout under the Housing Element update would be subject to all applicable requirements of the Lompoc Municipal Code and Conservation and Open Space Element policies. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on critical facilities, impacts from climate change and fire hazards, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. Policies contained within the update include vegetation management and maintenance, sensitive siting of structures in hazardous fire areas, and climate resiliency such as water and energy conservation. These policies also address protection and enhancement of open space, habitat, and biological resources. Any potential updates to structures or development of climate resilient infrastructure designed to mitigate potential risk of climate safety hazards would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including zoning, design standards, and other regulations concerning the protection of biological resources, including listed species, habitats, and all planning resources designed to protect and conserve these resources. Therefore, the Safety Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to biological resources.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. The update does not propose any major new roadways other than those that were proposed in the 2030 General Plan. Policies and programs within the update include compliance with new State guidelines, including policies to reduce VMT. None of the circulation improvements would cause impacts to biological resources, as these improvements would occur in areas with existing development on sites that have been previously developed and urban infill sites. Improvements under the Circulation Element update would be limited in nature and individual development projects would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to the Lompoc Municipal Code and Conservation and Open Space Element policies. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to biological resources.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. These policies would not generate impacts to biological resources.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impacts on biological resources.

Conclusion

The project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

6.5 Cultural Resources

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))	Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?		
Would adoption of the General Plan update:							
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA § 15064.5?	Significant and unavoidable	CR-2(a) CR-2(b)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA § 15064.5?	Significant but mitigable	CR-1(a)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
d. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	Significant but mitigable	CR-1(a)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

2030 General Plan EIR Cultural Resources Findings

As discussed in Section 4.4, *Cultural Resources*, of the 2030 General Plan EIR, impacts related to cultural and paleontological resources would be less than significant with mitigation. Ground-disturbing activities associated with development allowed under the General Plan could result in damage to or destruction of archaeological resources. However, compliance with existing regulations and the implementation of the following mitigation measure would ensure impacts to cultural resources remain less than significant:

CR-1(a): Update Archaeological Sensitivity Map and Guidelines. The City shall update the existing Archaeological Sensitivity Map to encompass all areas covered by the General Plan Update to take into account the currently available data on the nature and distribution of prehistoric and historical archaeological sites (including buried archaeological sites) and the most current methods of sensitivity modeling. The City also shall update the Guidelines for use of the sensitivity map and provide training to planning staff in its application and use. The Sensitivity Map and Guidelines update as well as training shall be performed by professionals certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists who have expertise in the historical and archaeological resources of the Lompoc Valley.

In addition, ground disturbance associated with development under the General Plan could result in damage to or destruction of currently unknown human remains. However, compliance with existing regulations such as Section 5097 of the Public Resources Code would reduce potential impacts to human remains and burial grounds to a less than significant level.

The 2030 General Plan EIR determined impacts to historical resources would be significant and unavoidable. Future development under the General Plan could result in demolition, deconstruction, relocation, or alteration of historic resources, particularly to historic structures within and in proximity to the downtown historic district. Policies within the General Plan related to preservation of historic resources would reduce potential impacts to historic structures. In addition, the 2030 General Plan requires the following mitigation measures related to historic resources, however impacts would remain significant and unavoidable:

CR-2(a): Adopt a Historic Landmarks Ordinance. The City shall include a new Implementation Measure in the 2030 Conservation/Open Space Element, as follows.

The City shall revise its current Landmarks Ordinance to accomplish the following, as recommended in the 2005 Historic Resources Survey and Planning Analysis:

- Formally adopt the historic district defined in the 2005 Historic Resources Survey and Planning Analysis
- Establish a formal process for landmark designation including application, nomination form, and research and documentation requirements, as well as designate a reviewing entity;
- Adopt designation criteria for individual landmarks and historic district contributors, possibly using other municipalities' criteria as a basis;
- Establish an adequate and qualified historic preservation review commission or reactivate the Advisory Landmarks Committee as outlined in the City's Landmark Ordinance;
- Establish design review guidelines for designated landmarks and contributing structures to historic districts based upon the Secretary of the Interior's standards:

- Provide for use of the California State Historical Building Code, as appropriate, to include designated city landmarks and district contributors. Currently the SHBC is only used in the Old Town Commercial District.

CR-2(b): Adopt a Historic Resource Inventory and Districts Ordinance. The City shall include a new Implementation Measure in the 2030 Conservation/Open Space Element, as follows.

The City shall adopt an ordinance that relates specifically to the conduct of historic resource surveys and designation of historic districts. The city shall extend the current survey into adjacent parts of the City, as recommended in the 2005 Historic Resources Survey and Planning Analysis, use available data from prior surveys to prepare a formal historic resources inventory, and develop procedures for maintaining the accuracy of the inventory, updating its information, and covering additional areas of the City by conducting surveys on a regular basis.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PC/R-3 on Site 79. Although both sites are currently vacant, they are already planned to accommodate commercial and industrial development. Therefore, development of these sites would not create significant impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The sites identified under the proposed Housing Element update would be required to adhere to State and local development guidelines that govern historical and cultural resources, including Section 5097 of the Public Resources Code. Projects would require Phase 1 archaeological and historical surveys be conducted for proposed development in high archaeological sensitivity areas and implement procedures in the event any resources that are discovered. The proposed land use change on Site 30 would not increase the ground disturbance potential on the site as it currently allows for commercial uses. In addition, all housing development would require project-specific development review, including its own environmental review. Compliance with existing regulations and mitigation measures would ensure impacts related to cultural resources and human remains would remain less than significant, the same as impacts identified in the 2030 General Plan EIR. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on critical facilities, impacts from climate change and fire hazards, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. Any potential updates to structures or development of climate resilient infrastructure designed to mitigate potential risk of climate safety hazards would be subject to project-specific development and planning review and comply with relevant policies and standards within the General Plan and the Lompoc Municipal Code to protect cultural resources and significant historical buildings. Therefore, the Safety Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to cultural resources.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. The update does not increase or propose new roadways which would lead to direct or indirect impacts to cultural resources. Any development under the Circulation Element update would be subject to

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Mitigation Measures CR-1(a), CR-2(a), and CR-2(b) as well as project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to goals and policies in the General Plan and the Lompoc Municipal Code designed to protect cultural resources and historical buildings. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to cultural resources.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. The Element would have no direct or indirect impacts to cultural resources.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impacts on cultural resources.

Conclusion

The project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

6.6 Energy

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Yes	No	
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	Less than significant	None)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

2030 General Plan EIR Energy Findings

Section 5 of the 2030 General Plan EIR determined impacts related to energy would be less than significant. More efficient building fixtures and automobile engines, as well as implementation of policies included in the 2030 General Plan would be expected to offset the energy demand of General Plan buildout. It is not anticipated that growth accommodated under the General Plan would significantly affect local or regional energy supplies.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. Although both sites are currently vacant, they are already planned to accommodate commercial and industrial development. New development would be required to comply with statewide mandatory energy requirements outlined in CALGreen, which could decrease energy consumption in new and retrofitted structures. As discussed in the buildout discussion, the Housing Element update would not increase the buildout of housing units or population within the City above what the 2030 General Plan EIR assumed. Therefore, the project would not generate greater energy demand compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on critical facilities, impacts from climate change and fire hazards, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. Any potential updates to structures or development of climate resilient infrastructure designed to mitigate potential risk of climate safety hazards would not be considered wasteful and would be subject to energy efficient standards in CALGreen. Therefore, the Safety Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to energy.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. The update would seek to reduce VMT in the city which would result in a reduction of non-renewable energy consumption. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to energy.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. The Element would have no direct or indirect impacts to energy.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impacts on energy.

6.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?			
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Significant but mitigable	AQ-4(a) AQ-4(b)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Significant but mitigable	AQ-4(a) AQ-4(b)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	

2030 General Plan EIR Greenhouse Gas Emissions Findings

The 2030 General Plan EIR determined impacts related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions would be significant but mitigable under Section 3.2, *Air Quality*. Buildout under the 2030 General Plan would result in an increase in GHG emissions through increased electricity and natural gas consumption and additional vehicle trips. Transportation would account for approximately 66 percent of GHG emissions under 2030 General Plan buildout and electricity consumption about 34 percent. To reduce impacts related to GHG emissions, the policies in the 2030 General Plan aim to limit and reduce criteria pollutant emissions, which would simultaneously reduce GHG emissions, such as energy efficiency and conservation strategies.

According to the 2030 General Plan EIR, there were no adopted GHG Reduction Plans or strategies for the City of Lompoc. Policies within the 2030 General Plan intended to reduce criteria pollutant emissions, simultaneously reducing GHG emissions, however these policies do not include measurable GHG reductions. Therefore, it was determined that the General Plan would hinder implementation of AB 32. The 2030 General Plan EIR required Mitigation Measure AQ-4(a) and AQ-4(b) to ensure compliance with regional GHG emissions reduction targets. With implementation of the mitigation measures and policies within the 2030 General Plan aimed at reducing GHG emissions, the 2030 General Plan EIR concluded that impacts would be less than significant.

AQ-4(a): GHG Emissions Reduction Planning. To ensure that future development under the General Plan meets the GHG emissions reduction requirements in AB 32, the following policy shall be added to the General Plan Conversation/Open Space Element:

The City shall participate in regional planning efforts with SBCAG and the SBCAPCD to reduce basin-wide GHG emissions in compliance with AB 32 and SB 375.

The City's participation in regional planning efforts to reduce basin wide GHG emissions is anticipated to include City assistance in developing a GHG emissions inventory, and identifying reduction measures related to site design, energy conservation, and trip reduction.

AQ-4(b): Consideration of Project Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Measures. The following policies shall be added to the 2030 General Plan Conversation/Open Space Element:

- New development subject to environmental review shall comply with California Environmental Quality Act guidelines for the analysis of greenhouse gas emissions developed pursuant to SB 97 and adopted on December 30, 2009.
- Through the CEQA environmental review process for discretionary permit applications, the City shall consider all feasible GHG emissions reduction measures to reduce direct and indirect emissions associated with project vehicle trip generation and energy consumption.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites evaluated previously for potential environmental impacts in the General Plan EIR. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79.

Implementation of the Housing Element update would not generate substantially more greenhouse gas emissions than what was analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR. All of the sites but two would have the same land use designation and would not increase greenhouse gas emissions than what was assumed in the 2030 EIR. Site 30 would change from PCD to MU, which could increase the development capacity of the site. It would be an increase of approximately 217,800 square feet, which is six percent of the total buildout of the vacant and underutilized sites identified in the 2030 General Plan EIR. Also, the buildout estimates for Site 30 are conservative as the site topography would prevent full buildout of the site. Site 79 would change from BP to PD/R-3 which would allow housing on-site where none is currently permitted. However, existing regulations under BP would allow greater development intensity (height and size and buildings) than R-3 zoning and business park development would generate greater traffic and mobile GHG emissions through worker trips. Therefore, development of these sites would not create significantly greater impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

New development would be required to comply with statewide mandatory energy requirements outlined in CALGreen, which could decrease energy consumption in new and retrofitted structures. In addition, consistent with the General Plan, the Housing Element supports infill, higher density that would reduce VMT and fuel consumption compared to existing lower-density development. In addition, any individual development projects allowed under the Housing Element would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to goals and policies in the General Plan related to GHG reduction strategies and State and City building standards, such as Title 24, Energy Conservation Standards. Mitigation Measure AQ-4(b) would also require greenhouse gas reduction measures for projects subject to CEQA.

As discussed in the buildout discussion, the Housing Element update would not increase the buildout of housing units or population within the City above what the 2030 General Plan EIR assumed. Therefore, implementation of the proposed Housing Element update would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on public and critical facilities, discussed safety impacts from climate change, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. The update would not increase buildout or lead to population increases in the city and would not directly result in development or activities that would lead to increased greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, the Safety Element update would have less than significant impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. The updates would aim to reduce VMT in the City which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the city. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. The Environmental Justice Element contains policies that promote siting public services and facilities in closer proximity to disadvantaged communities, which would reduce VMT and

greenhouse gas emissions. Development associated with policies in the Environmental Justice Element would be limited in nature and any individual development projects would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including compliance with Mitigation Measure AQ-4(b). Therefore, the Environmental Justice Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impact on greenhouse gas emissions.

Conclusion

Based on the above, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

6.8 Geology, Soils, and Seismicity

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?			
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
1. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
2. Strong seismic ground shaking?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
3. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
4. Landslides?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

EIR Evaluation Criteria		EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))	Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
				Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?		
b.	Result in substantial soil erosion or topsoil loss?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
c.	Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
d.	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Section 1803.5.3, Expansive Soil, of the California Building Standards Code (2013), creating substantial risks to life or property?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

2030 General Plan EIR Geology, Soils, and Seismicity Findings

The 2030 General Plan EIR determined that impacts to geology, soils, and seismicity would be less than significant for adverse effects related to rupture of a known fault, strong ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, or landslides, soil erosion, landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse, and locating development on expansive soils. Proper engineering, including compliance with the California Building Code, the City of Lompoc Municipal Code, and policies in the General Plan Safety Element and Land Use Element designed to minimize risks associated with geologic hazards, would ensure impacts to geology, soils, and seismicity would be less than significant.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites evaluated previously for potential environmental impacts in the General Plan EIR. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. Although the sites are currently vacant, they are already planned to accommodate commercial and industrial development. Therefore, development of these sites would not create significant impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

Consistent with buildout under the 2030 General Plan, buildout under the Housing Element update could result in impacts related to geologic hazards, including seismic activity, faults, liquefaction, landslides, erosion, and unstable soils. However, new development would be required to comply with local and state codes and requirements related to geologic hazards, including the CBC, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, and applicable General Plan policies. Compliance with these requirements would ensure impacts would remain less than significant. In addition, consistent with buildout allowed under the General Plan, new development under the Housing Element update would connect to the existing sewer system and not include septic tanks or other alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on public and critical facilities, discussed safety impacts from climate change, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. The Safety Element update contains policies and implementation actions that would mitigate potential impacts related to geology and soils by requiring engineering geologic reports for new development in slope hazard areas, updating the Lompoc Zoning Ordinance to incorporate specific standards for siting, designing, and constructing critical facilities to minimize impacts from geologic hazards, and regulating development on and adjacent to steep slopes. None of the implementation items would directly result new structures that would be exposed to seismic activity, faults, liquefaction, landslides, erosion, or unstable soils or involve septic tanks. Any potential updates to structures or development of climate resilient infrastructure designed to mitigate potential risk of climate safety hazards would be subject to project-specific development and planning review and any impacts would be mitigated through compliance with all applicable General Plan policies, the CBC, the NPDES program, and all other applicable local and state codes and requirements. Therefore, the Safety Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. Implementation of infrastructure improvements under the Circulation Element would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence applicable General Plan policies, the CBC, the NPDES program, and all other applicable local and state codes and requirements. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to geology or soils.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. Development associated with the Environmental Justice Element would be limited in nature and any individual development projects would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to applicable General Plan policies, the CBC, the NPDES program, and all other applicable local and state codes and requirements. Therefore, the Environmental Justice Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to geology and soils.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impact on geology and soils.

Conclusion

The project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

6.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?			
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?				Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))	Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?		
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	Significant but mitigable	HAZ-1	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
e. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
f. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
g. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport, public use airport, or private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Planning Area?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	

2030 General Plan EIR Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The 2030 General Plan EIR determined that impacts for hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant for transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials, upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment, emissions or handling of hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a school, interference with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan, and risk from wildland fire in lands adjacent to urbanized or residential areas (Section 4.6, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*). The Lompoc Airport is located in the northern part of the city and the Vandenberg Space Force Base is located northwest of the city. Aircrafts associated with the Lompoc Airport and Vandenberg Space Force Base fly over portions of the city. As such, development within Lompoc city limits is subject to review by the Santa Barbara Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) to ensure land uses are compatible with airport land use restrictions and regulations.

Development allowed under the 2030 General Plan could be located on or near sites with existing hazardous materials, potentially exposing individuals to health risks due to soil or groundwater contamination or emission of hazardous materials into the air. The 2030 General Plan EIR described that individual development projects would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to state, regional, and local regulations and standards related to hazards. Furthermore, impacts would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of the following mitigation measure:

HAZ-1: Previously Unidentified Hazardous Materials. The following policies shall be added to the 2030 General Plan Safety Element:

Any work on a known remediation site or discovery of hazardous materials during excavation must be reported to the Santa Barbara County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Unit (HMU). In the event that hazardous waste and/or materials, including chemical odors or stained soils, are encountered during construction of future development sites, the following actions shall be taken by the applicant or authorized agent thereof: (1) all work in the vicinity of the suspected contaminant will be halted; (2) all persons shall be removed from the area; (3) the site shall be secured under the direction of the County Fire Department HMU staff; and (4) the City of Lompoc Hazardous Waste/Materials Coordinator shall be notified. Work shall not recommence until such time as the find is evaluated and appropriate measures are implemented as necessary to the satisfaction of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan that identifies sites evaluated previously for potential environmental impacts in the General Plan EIR. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. Although currently vacant, the sites are already planned to accommodate commercial and industrial development. Therefore, the land use changes would be similar to the existing land use and would not create more impacts related to hazards compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Housing Element update is a policy document, and therefore would not, in and of itself, result in impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials. Consistent with buildout under the 2030 General Plan, construction and operation of the development identified under the Housing Element update would be subject to existing regulations related to use, storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials. Applicable regulations would include those set forth by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Highway Patrol and California Department of Transportation, and Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District. Compliance with these existing regulations would ensure impacts related hazardous materials would remain less than significant, consistent with the 2030 General Plan EIR. The proposed Housing Element update would not include circulation changes and is not located within the planning boundaries of any airports. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on public and critical facilities, discussed safety impacts from climate change, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. The update contains policies and implementation actions to enhance emergency response and evacuation procedures by conducting emergency response exercises, regularly updating the City's emergency response plan, and maintaining and publicizing emergency evacuation routes. In addition, policies and implementation actions continue to address risk associated with the use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials and wildfire prevention and response. The update would not directly result in development that would have the potential to impact hazards or hazardous materials. Any potential updates to structures or development of climate resilient infrastructure designed to mitigate potential risk of climate safety hazards would be subject to project-specific development and planning review and would be required to comply with relevant policies within the General Plan, as well as applicable standards from the Department of Toxic Substances Control, State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Highway Patrol and California Department of Transportation, and SBCAPCD. Therefore, the Safety Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts to hazards or hazardous materials.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. Policies and programs in the Element seek to improve connections in the City and reduce hazards from vehicles. Development and circulation improvements under the Circulation Element would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to goals and policies in the relevant policies within the General Plan, as well as applicable standards from the Department of Toxic Substances Control, State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Highway Patrol and California Department of Transportation, and SBCAPCD. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to hazards or hazardous materials.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. Development associated with the Environmental Justice Element would be limited in nature and any individual development projects would be subject to project-specific development

and planning review, including adherence to goals and policies in the relevant policies within the General Plan, as well as applicable standards from the Department of Toxic Substances Control, State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Highway Patrol and California Department of Transportation, and SBCAPCD. Therefore, the Environmental Justice Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to hazards or hazardous materials.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impact on hazards or hazardous materials.

Conclusion

The project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

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6.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?			
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	Less than Significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))	Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?		
d. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
e. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
f. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
g. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam, or inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

2030 General Plan EIR Hydrology and Water Quality Findings

The 2030 General Plan EIR determined that impacts to hydrology and water quality would be less than significant for water quality standards and waste discharge requirements, depletion of ground water, drainage, runoff, erosion, and siltation. It further stated that new development under the General Plan would result in development on vacant and underutilized sites; however, development would not add a substantial amount of impervious surfaces as future development projects would be required to meet specific requirements related to impervious surfaces and runoff. The 2030 General Plan EIR also concluded that on-going compliance with federal, state, and local water quality requirements, as well as the NPDES requirements, including required implementation of BMPs to treat storm water runoff and protect water quality, and General Plan policies would reduce potential impacts related to water quality, runoff, and flooding. Discharge limits, under the NPDES permits, for minerals and pollutants are established and regulated by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board. The Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant is one identified point source located in the City of Lompoc. It would not be anticipated that new development would contribute to a significant impact on water quality, groundwater recharge, or runoff.

The 2030 General Plan EIR determined that impacts related to placement of housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map would be less than significant. Implementation of the General Plan could result in development on sites partially or fully within the 100-year flood zone or construction of new housing within flood hazard zones. Policies within the General Plan and compliance with the Lompoc Municipal Code regulate development in flood hazard areas, consistent with standards from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites evaluated previously for potential environmental impacts in the General Plan EIR. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Development identified under the Housing Element update would be subject to existing regulations, including NPDES requirements, required BMPs, Santa Barbara Storm Water Management Program design guidance for stormwater treatment, Title 13 of the Lompoc Municipal Code, and General Plan policies related to water quality, runoff, and erosion, siltation, and flooding control. Compliance with these existing regulations would ensure impacts related to water quality, drainage, erosion, siltation, runoff, and flooding would remain less than significant, the same as impacts identified in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

Consistent with buildout under the General Plan, implementation of the proposed Housing Element update, including associated construction activities would not result in impacts to groundwater supply. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. As detailed in the Addendum Methodology, the City would not exceed buildout estimates assumed in the 2030 General Plan including with the proposed land use change. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on public and critical facilities, discussed safety impacts from climate change, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. The update contains policies and implementation

actions that reduce risk of floods and impacts related to flood hazards. None of the policies or implementation actions would impact hydrology or water quality or directly result in development that would alter existing drainage patterns, contribute to runoff, degrade water quality, impact groundwater supply and recharge, or expose people or structures to flood hazards. Any potential updates to structures or development of climate resilient infrastructure designed to mitigate potential risk of climate safety hazards would be subject to project-specific development and planning review and would be required to comply with NPDES requirements, including required implementation of BMPs to treat storm water runoff and protect water quality, the Santa Barbara Storm Water Management Program design guidance for stormwater treatment, Title 13 of the Lompoc Municipal Code, and applicable General Plan policies. Therefore, the Safety Element update would not have an adverse impact and hydrology and water quality.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. Circulation improvements would be required to comply with federal, state, and local water quality requirements, as well as the NPDES requirements, including required implementation of BMPs to treat storm water runoff and protect water quality, and General Plan policies would reduce potential impacts related to water quality, runoff, and flooding. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not have an adverse impact and hydrology and water quality.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. Development associated with the Environmental Justice Element would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherences to applicable General Plan policies, the Santa Barbara Water Management Program, and all other applicable local and state codes and requirements. None of the policies or programs would cause impacts to hydrology and water quality and impacts would be less than significant.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impact on hydrology and water quality.

Conclusion

The focused General Plan update would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

6.11 Land Use and Planning

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?			
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Physically divide an established community?	No Impact	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	No Impact	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	

2030 General Plan EIR Land Use and Planning

Section 3.10 *Land Use, Population, and Housing* of the 2030 General Plan EIR determined that impacts to land use and planning would be less than significant as the General Plan would not divide established communities nor conflict with applicable land use plans. The 2030 General Plan EIR further found that General Plan implementation would not physically divide an established community and would beneficially increase connectivity throughout the city. The 2030 General Plan EIR further stated that individual development projects under the General Plan would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, which would ensure adherence to standards for land use and planning.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites evaluated previously for potential environmental impacts in the General Plan EIR. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Development identified under the Housing Element update would be subject to General Plan policies related to increased connectivity for pedestrians, bicycles, and drivers in the city. Therefore, development under the Housing Element update would not physically divide a community, and impacts would remain less than significant. Moreover, consistent with the General Plan, development under the Housing Element update would be subject to existing zoning and development regulations in the Lompoc Municipal Code and policies in the General Plan. Compliance with these regulations and policies and required development and planning review would ensure individual projects would not conflict with applicable land use policies, plans, and regulations.

Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing zoning from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. The project would also include General Plan land use changes for land use consistency. The proposed zoning change to extend the PD overlay to residentially zoned sites would allow flexibility in some standards to create flexible housing developments on sites. The proposed land use and zoning changes would not divide an established community and any development under the new land use designation would be subject to project-specific development and planning review. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on public and critical facilities, discussed safety impacts from climate change, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. None of the policies or implementation actions would result in new structures that would physically divide a community or change existing land uses.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. Policies and programs within the Circulation Element update include improvements to circulation infrastructure, such as bicycle and pedestrian connection improvements. No new roadways are proposed which would divide existing communities. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to land use and planning.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded

health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. None of the policies or programs would physically divide an established community nor conflict with an applicable land use plan. Therefore, the Environmental Justice Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to land use and planning.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impact on land use and planning.

Conclusion

The project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

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6.12 Noise

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))	Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?				
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the proposed General Plan Noise Element, or applicable standards of other agencies?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
b. Expose persons to or generate excessive ground borne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Significant but mitigable	N-3(a) N-3(b) N-3(c)	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
c. Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Planning Area above levels existing without the project?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
d. Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))	Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?		
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, expose people residing or working in the Planning Area to excessive noise levels?	No Impact	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, expose people residing or working in the Planning Area to excessive noise levels?	No Impact	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

2030 General Plan EIR Noise Findings

As discussed under in Section 4.9, *Noise*, of the 2030 General Plan EIR, impacts related to construction could cause temporary disturbance but compliance with the City of Lompoc Noise Ordinance would ensure that impacts remain less than significant without mitigation. Impacts related to traffic and railway would also be less than significant. Policies within the Circulation Element identify vehicle trip reduction techniques to address traffic issues, with the added benefit that the use of such techniques would also reduce vehicular noise.

The 2023 General Plan EIR concluded that impacts related to nuisance noise would be less than significant with mitigation. Construction of new development under the 2030 General Plan could result in development of nuisance noise associated with mixed-use developments. As the specific future projects to be developed under the General Plan are not known at this time, and as the level of construction activity that would occur at various locations for future projects is also not known, it is possible the future development could result in significant noise impacts in portions of the Planning Area. To reduce commercial operations noise impacts, the General Plan EIR required Mitigation Measures N-3(a), N-3(b), and N-3(c) which would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure N-3(a): Truck Delivery Limitations. Truck deliveries to commercial mixed-use development sites shall be limited between the hours of 8:00Am and 6:00 PM on weekdays and Saturdays. No deliveries shall occur on Sundays.

Mitigation Measure N-3(b): Common Wall Insulation. Common walls between horizontal (side-by-side) and vertical (stacked) mixed use commercial/residential development shall be noise-insulated to provide attenuation of indoor noise levels.

Mitigation Measure N-3(c): External Equipment. External noise-generating equipment associated with commercial uses (e.g. HVAC units, etc.) that are located in mixed use development and/pr adjacent to residential uses shall be shielded or enclosed with solid sound barriers.

The 2030 General Plan EIR reported that impacts related to exposure of people residing or working in the area to excessive noise levels related to use of a public airport or private airstrip would be less than significant. The City's Airport Land Use Plan restricts sensitive land uses from being constructed in airport noise zones. Compliance with existing regulations, including coordination with the Airport Land Use Commission would ensure future development under the 2030 General Plan would not result in significant airport-related noise impacts.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. Consistent with buildout under the General Plan, construction of individual projects on sites identified in the proposed Housing Element update could increase the frequency and/or severity of noise levels within the city. Individual projects on sites identified in the Housing Element update would be subject to Mitigation Measures N-3(a), N-3(b), and N-3(c), which would reduce nuisance noise impacts to a less than significant level. The proposed land use changes would not lead to greater construction impacts as the sites already allows the construction of commercial uses. The zoning change on Site 79 would improve noise impacts on adjacent neighborhoods as it would allow

similar residential uses compared to industrial uses under existing regulations. Development identified under the proposed Housing Element update could lead to traffic-related noise within the city but would be subject to policies identified in the Safety Element and standards within the Lompoc Municipal Code related to noise. Compliance with these requirements would ensure impacts related to increases in noise levels from construction, traffic, rail, and stationary sources would remain less than significant. Consistent with buildout under the General Plan, the proposed project would not place sensitive land uses within the City's Airport Land Use Plan. The proposed land use change on Site 30 and Site 79 are not located within airport noise zones. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on public and critical facilities, discussed safety impacts from climate change, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. The update contains policies and implementation actions aimed at minimizing noise, including noise generated by construction and traffic. Any potential updates to structures or development of climate resilient infrastructure designed to mitigate potential risk of climate safety hazards would be subject to project-specific development and planning review and would be required to comply with noise standards within the Lompoc Municipal Code and General Plan. Therefore, the Safety Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to noise.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. Policies and programs within the Circulation Element update include improvements to circulation infrastructure, such as bicycle and pedestrian connection improvements. Any proposed improvements would be subject to project-specific development and planning review and would be required to comply with noise standards within the Lompoc Municipal Code and General Plan. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to noise.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. None of the policies or programs would cause impacts to noise and impacts would be less than significant.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impact on noise.

Conclusion

The project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

6.13 Population and Housing

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?					Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing or people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

2030 General Plan EIR Population and Housing Findings

As discussed under Section 4.10, *Population and Housing*, of the 2030 General Plan EIR, impacts related to housing displacement, population displacement, job growth inducement and job imbalance in the city would be less than significant. Population growth facilitated by the General Plan would exceed Santa Barbara County Association of Governments growth forecasts. However, population growth would be rectified by updates to regional growth estimates. The General Plan buildout may displace existing residences; however, if such displacement occurs, new development would be expected to more than replace existing residences.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites evaluated previously for potential environmental impacts in the General Plan EIR. Some sites have existing housing units, but similar to the 2030 General Plan EIR, the Housing Element update would provide more housing and not lead to substantial displacement. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. All other sites would not change existing land uses. As discussed in Section 5, *Addendum Methodology*, buildout under the Housing Element update would not exceed buildout or population assumptions under the 2030 General Plan EIR, including the proposed Site 30 and Site 79 rezoning. Therefore, the project would not create substantial population growth than was identified in the 2030 General Plan EIR. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on public and critical facilities, discussed safety impacts from climate change, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. None of the information or updated measures would lead to a population increase or a displacement of residents. Therefore, the Safety Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to population and housing.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. None of the information or updated measures would lead to a population increase or a displacement of residents. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to population and housing.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. None of the policies or programs would cause impacts to population and housing, and impacts would be less than significant.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impact on population and housing.

Conclusion

The project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

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6.14 Public Services

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?			

Would adoption of the General Plan update:

Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for and of the following services:

a. Fire protection?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
b. Police protection	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
c. Schools?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
d. Parks?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))	Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?		
e. Other public facilities?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

2030 General Plan EIR Public Services Findings

As discussed in Section 4.11, *Public Services*, of the 2030 General Plan EIR, buildout under the 2030 General Plan would not result in significant impacts to local fire and police agencies or other public facilities within the City of Lompoc. Projected new development under the 2030 General Plan could introduce new development into areas outside the Fire Department's five-minute response zone and would allow some increased in building heights, which may inhibit adequate fire protection to such buildings. Development facilitated by the 2030 General Plan would not exceed 75 feet in height except potentially within the H Street Corridor Infill Area. New development with heights exceeding 75 feet would be required to adhere to standard requirements set forth by the California Building Code (CBC) and additional project-specific requirements of the Lompoc Fire Department that include standpipes and automatic sprinkler systems integrated into the building design. The required provision of emergency access and payment of impact mitigation fees set forth by the City of Lompoc would reduce potential impacts to less than significant. Payment of impact mitigation fees would result in funding equivalent to the provision of additional fire fighters and/or equipment for the Fire Department. No mitigation measures are required, and impacts related to fire protection services and the need for new or expanded facilities would be less than significant.

Development facilitated by the 2030 General Plan would increase demand for police protection service, increase student enrollment beyond current capacity, and increase the current deficit of the library facility. However, future development within the City Limits would be required to pay impact fees. Payment of impact fees would result in funding equivalent to the provision of additional police service, school facilities, and additional library space. Upon compliance with these existing requirements, impacts to police service, schools, and libraries would be less than significant. Though development facilitated by the 2030 General Plan would increase demand for hospital services, the Lompoc Valley Medical Center has the capacity to accommodate the increased demand. Impacts related to hospital services would be less than significant. The increase in service population would not require construction of new or expansion of existing facilities for fire service, police service, schools libraries, or hospital service. Policies within the General Plan monitor the need for additional public facilities, pursue sites for future facilities, require Fire Department and Police department review of individual development projects, and implement public safety impact fees. In addition, potential new or expanded public service facilities would be subject to additional CEQA review. Therefore, impacts to public services were found to be less than significant.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites evaluated previously for potential environmental impacts in the General Plan EIR. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. Consistent with buildout under the 2030 General Plan and analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR, buildout under the Housing Element update could increase the demand for fire, police, schools, library services, and hospitals within the city. However, as discussed in Section 5, *Addendum Methodology*, buildout under the Housing Element update would not exceed buildout assumptions under the 2030 General Plan EIR, including the proposed Site 30 and Site 79 rezoning. The proposed zoning change to extend the PD overlay to residentially zoned sites would still require projects to comply with applicable standards related to safety. In addition, new development would be required to pay impact fees and subject to review by the Fire Department

and Police Department. Additionally, General Plan policies governing public services would remain in effect for the Housing Element update and future development projects. Compliance with General Plan goals and policies regarding public services would ensure that new housing would not result in a substantial increase in demand to public services. These goals and policies would continue to apply to projects implemented under the Housing Element update. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on public and critical facilities, discussed safety impacts from climate change, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. The update would not result in development that would increase demand for public services or governmental facilities. The update includes policies and implementation actions that would ensure adequate provisions of public services, including fire and police protection, and protect of City facilities from potential natural and man-made hazards which would improve response times and safety. Any potential updates to structures or development of climate resilient infrastructure designed to mitigate potential risk of climate safety hazards would increase service ratios, response times, and other performance objectives for public services and facilities. Potential development would be subject to project-specific development and planning review and comply with General Plan goals and policies regarding public services and recreation. Therefore, the Safety Element update would have no impact related to public services.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. Implementation of infrastructure improvements under the Circulation Element would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence applicable General Plan policies and all other applicable local and state codes and requirements. The Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related public services.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. These policies would not result in significant adverse impacts related to public services.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impact on public services.

Conclusion

The project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR

6.15 Recreation

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Yes	No	
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes		Yes
b. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes		Yes

2030 General Plan EIR Recreation Findings

The 2030 General Plan EIR determined impacts related to recreational resources would be less than significant as discussed in Section 4.12, *Recreation*. Buildout under the 2030 General Plan would result in an increase in population and demand on parkland that would exacerbate existing deficiencies and create the need for new or expanded recreational facilities. The construction of additional recreational facilities would cause adverse environmental impacts. However, future developments would be required to pay in-lieu fees, which would result in funding equivalent to the provision of public parks in accordance with State Quimby Act standards. Upon compliance with these existing requirements, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites evaluated previously for potential environmental impacts in the General Plan EIR. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. As discussed in Section 5, *Addendum Methodology*, buildout under the Housing Element update would not exceed buildout assumptions under the 2030 General Plan EIR, including the proposed Site 30 and Site 79 rezoning. Implementation of the Housing Element update would not generate more environmental impacts related to recreational resources than what was analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR. Any individual development projects would be required to pay in-lieu fees. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on public and critical facilities, discussed safety impacts from climate change, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. The update would not increase buildout or lead to population increases in the city beyond what is analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR and would not directly result in development or activities that would lead to the construction of additional recreational facilities. Therefore, the Safety Element update would have less than significant impacts related to recreation.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. The updates would aim to reduce VMT in the City which would promote the use of open space and alternative transportation in the city. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to recreation.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. These policies would not result in significant adverse impacts related to recreational facilities.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impact on recreational resources.

Conclusion

Based on the above, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

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6.16 Transportation and Circulation

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162(a) Occur?	Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?		
Would adoption of the General Plan update:							
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	Significant and unavoidable	TC-1(a) TC-1(b) TC-1(c) TC-1(d) TC-1(e) TC-1(f) TC-1(g) TC-1(h) TC-1(i) TC-1(j) TC-1(k)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	Not discussed	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))	Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?		
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

2030 General Plan EIR Transportation Findings

The 2030 General Plan EIR concluded that impacts related to deficiencies to the local circulation system would be significant and unavoidable regarding, as discussed in Section 4.13, *Transportation*. To reduce impacts to intersections, the 2030 General Plan EIR required the following Mitigation Measures:

Mitigation Measure TC-1(a) V Street/North Avenue. This intersection is forecast to operate at LOS F at buildout of the 2030 General Plan. A portion of the traffic added to this intersection would be generated by buildout of the Bailey Avenue Specific Plan, located along Bailey Avenue. In order to achieve an acceptable LOS (LOS C), the improvement described below has been identified for this intersection.

Install a traffic signal and restripe northbound and southbound approaches to include left-turn lanes.

Mitigation Measure TC-1(b) V Street/College Avenue. This intersection is forecast to operate at LOS F at buildout of the 2030 General Plan. A portion of the traffic added to this intersection would be generated by buildout of the Bailey Avenue Specific Plan, located along Bailey Avenue. In order to achieve an acceptable LOS (LOS C), the improvement described below has been identified for this intersection.

Install a traffic signal and restripe northbound and southbound approaches to include left-turn lanes.

Mitigation Measure TC-1(c) V Street/Laurel Avenue. This intersection is forecast to operate at LOS D/E at buildout of the 2030 General Plan. A portion of the traffic added to this intersection would be generated by buildout of the Bailey Avenue Specific Plan, located along Bailey Avenue. In order to achieve an acceptable LOS (LOS C), the improvement described below has been identified for this intersection.

Install a traffic signal.

Mitigation Measure TC-1(d) V Street/Ocean Avenue. This intersection is forecast to operate at LOS E/D at buildout of the 2030 General Plan. A portion of the traffic added to this intersection would be generated by buildout of the Bailey Avenue Specific Plan, located along Bailey Avenue. In order to achieve an acceptable LOS (LOS C), the improvement described below has been identified for this intersection.

Install a traffic signal.

Mitigation Measure TC-1(e) O Street/North Avenue. This intersection is forecast to operate at LOS E during the P.M. peak hour at buildout of the 2030 General Plan. In order to achieve an acceptable LOS (LOS C), the improvement described below has been identified for this intersection.

Add a right-turn lane to the westbound approach by restriping the roadway.

Mitigation Measure TC-1(f) O Street/Pine Avenue. This intersection is forecast to operate at LOS D during the P.M. peak hour at buildout of the 2030 General Plan. In order to achieve an acceptable LOS (LOS C), the improvement described below has been identified for this intersection.

Add right-turn lanes to all intersection approaches by restriping the roadways.

Mitigation Measure TC-1(g) H Street/Central Avenue. This intersection is forecast to operate at LOS D during the P.M. peak hour at buildout of the 2030 General Plan. In order to achieve an acceptable LOS (LOS C), the improvement described below has been identified for this intersection.

Add a second left-turn lane to the southbound intersection approach and modify the existing traffic signal. This improvement would require the acquisition of right-of-way (ROW). The intersection is in the SBCAG CMP and would meet the minimum level of service criteria of LOS D under buildout conditions.

Mitigation Measure TC-1(h) D Street/North Avenue. This intersection is forecast to operate at LOS E during the P.M. peak hour at buildout of the 2030 General Plan. In order to achieve an acceptable LOS (LOS C), the improvement described below has been identified for this intersection.

Add right-turn lanes to all intersection approaches by restriping the roadways.

Mitigation Measure TC-1(i) A Street/North Avenue. This intersection is forecast to operate at LOS D during the P.M. peak hour at buildout of the 2030 General Plan. In order to achieve an acceptable LOS (LOS C), the improvement described below has been identified for this intersection.

Add a right-turn lane to the eastbound intersection approach by restriping the roadway.

Mitigation Measure TC-1(j) A Street/Ocean Avenue. This intersection is forecast to operate at LOS D during the P.M. peak hour at buildout of the 2030 General Plan. In order to achieve an acceptable LOS (LOS C), the improvement described below has been identified for this intersection.

Add a right-turn lane to the westbound intersection approach. This mitigation measure will require acquisition of ROW and widening of the roadway. Because of existing development on the northeast corner of the intersection this mitigation may not be feasible. The intersection is in the SBCAG CMP and would meet the minimum level of service criteria of LOS D under buildout conditions.

Mitigation Measure TC-1(k) 12th Street-S.R. 1/Ocean Avenue-S.R. 246. This intersection is forecast to operate at LOS D during the P.M. peak hour at build-out of the 2030 General Plan. In order to achieve an acceptable LOS (LOS C), the improvement described below has been identified for this intersection.

Add a through lane to the northbound intersection approach, convert the existing shared left-turn/through lane to an exclusive left-turn lane and modify the existing traffic signal. This mitigation measure may require acquisition of ROW and will require widening of the roadway.

Implementation of mitigation measures TC-1(a) through TC-1(k) would reduce impacts to less than significant levels for all intersections except H Street/Central Avenue and A Street/Ocean Avenue intersections. The intersections of H Street/Central Avenue, A Street/Ocean Avenue, and 12th Street/Ocean Avenue are located on state routes, therefore mitigation measures for these intersections are subject to Caltrans approval and cannot be guaranteed by the City. Therefore, because the City cannot guarantee that needed improvements would be implemented, impacts to the circulation system were found to be significant and unavoidable.

The 2030 General Plan EIR determined that other transportation impacts would be less than significant, including increase in hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses and emergency access.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites evaluated previously for potential environmental impacts in the General Plan EIR. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. Similar to the analysis within the 2030 General Plan EIR, any individual development projects consistent with the Housing Element would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to goals and policies in the Circulation Element. As such, all projects proposed under the Housing Element implementation would be required to conform to roadway standards, adopted circulation plans, and emergency access regulations. Therefore, the Housing Element update would have less than significant impacts related to conflicts with circulation programs, hazards, and emergency access.

The traffic analysis in the 2030 General Plan EIR was based on vehicle delay/level of service (LOS). Because traffic analyses prior to July 1, 2020 were based on LOS, the 2030 General Plan EIR's impacts related to vehicle miles travelled (VMT) were not directly analyzed. The potential for impacts related to VMT were known prior to completion of the 2030 General Plan EIR. Therefore, the effect of VMT from the project is not new information of substantial importance. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 5064.3, subdivision(b), a project's transportation impact is now based on VMT instead of a level of service analysis as conducted under the 2030 General Plan EIR. Under the updated State requirements, VMT are derived based on location and the amount and distance of vehicle travel attributable to a project, including induced automobile travel. Significance criteria used to determine VMT impact include questions as to whether the project would cause substantial additional VMT, or substantially induce additional automobile travel by increasing physical roadway capacity in congested areas (e.g., by adding new mixed flow travel lanes) or by adding new roadways to the network.

The proposed housing sites in the Housing Element update would concentrate housing development on infill sites in the city, which would reduce overall VMT. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. Although currently vacant, the 1600 East Ocean Avenue site is already planned to accommodate commercial development which would increase VMT. The proposed land use change to Mixed Use would allow a mix of uses, including residential. This could reduce overall VMT over existing land use conditions by placing housing in proximity to services. Although currently vacant, the 917 E Walnut Avenue site is already planned to accommodate industrial development which would increase VMT. The proposed zoning change to PD/R-3 would

allow high density residential uses which would have a lower VMT than of business park development occurred. Furthermore, the policies within the General Plan encourage the use of transit, bicycling and pedestrian routes and work to reduce VMT. Therefore, potential transportation impacts associated with implementation of the updated Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on public and critical facilities, discussed safety impacts from climate change, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. The update includes policies and implementation actions to alleviate evacuation constraints for residential developments with less than two emergency evacuation routes and would strengthen emergency preparedness and evacuation procedures. None of the policies or implementation actions would impact adopted circulation plans, increase VMT, or impair emergency access. Any potential updates to structures or development of climate resilient infrastructure designed to mitigate potential risk of climate safety hazards would be subject to project-specific development and planning review and comply with applicable policies in the General Plan aimed at reducing VMT and transportation impacts. Therefore, the Safety Element update would have no adverse impacts related to transportation.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. The Circulation Element update would make the Element consistent with recent circulation plans and to reduce VMT in the city. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to transportation.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. None of the policies or programs would cause impacts regarding the circulation system or increases in VMT. Therefore, the Environmental Justice Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to transportation resources.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impact on transportation.

Conclusion

The project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

6.17 Tribal Cultural Resources

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15164(a) Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Yes	No	
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)?	Significant but mitigable	CR-1(a)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1?	Significant but mitigable	CR-1(a)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	

2030 General Plan EIR Tribal Cultural Resources Findings

Impacts to tribal cultural resources were not specifically addressed in the 2005 EIR. Since the time the 2030 General Plan Final EIR was certified, this new CEQA checklist item was added and Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was signed into law, which amends Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.94 (CEQA) and adds eight new sections to the PRC relating to Native Americans. Assembly Bill 52 establishes a new category of resource called tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21074) and establishes a formal process for consulting with Native American tribes and groups regarding those resources.

As discussed in Section 4.4, *Cultural Resources*, impacts related to prehistoric and historic resources, which would include tribal cultural resources, would be less than significant with mitigation. Ground-disturbing activities associated with development allowed under the General Plan could result in damage to or destruction of archaeological resources. However, compliance with existing regulations, including applicable General Plan policies and Lompoc Municipal Code, require Phase 1 archaeological and historical surveys be conducted for proposed development in high archaeological sensitivity areas and regulate procedures in the event any resources that are discovered. In addition, the 2030 General Plan EIR requires the implementation of the following mitigation measure which would ensure impacts to tribal cultural resources remain less than significant:

CR-1(a): Update Archaeological Sensitivity Map and Guidelines. The City shall update the existing Archaeological Sensitivity Map to encompass all areas covered by the General Plan Update to take into account the currently available data on the nature and distribution of prehistoric and historical archaeological sites (including buried archaeological sites) and the most current methods of sensitivity modeling. The City also shall update the Guidelines for use of the sensitivity map and provide training to planning staff in its application and use. The Sensitivity Map and Guidelines update as well as training shall be performed by professionals certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists who have expertise in the historical and archaeological resources of the Lompoc Valley.

In addition, ground disturbance associated with development under the General Plan could result in damage to or destruction of currently unknown human remains. However, compliance with Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code would reduce potential impacts to human remains and burial grounds to a less than significant level.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. Although currently vacant, the sites are already planned to accommodate commercial and industrial development. Therefore, development of these sites would not create significant impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR. Individual development projects consistent with the Housing Element would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to State and local development guidelines that govern tribal cultural resources, including AB 52 and SB 18 and policies in the City's Resource Management Element. Native American tribes requesting consultation will be notified of projects when project-specific environmental review begins, according to AB 52 and SB 18 (if applicable), and tribal representative requests will be included into project approval, including notification, monitoring, and consultations in accord with federal and state requirements. Any evidence of cultural

resources that might be unearthed in the process of construction would be required to comply with the Lompoc Municipal Code which establishes mitigation measures for archaeological resources. Compliance with existing regulations would ensure impacts related to archaeological resources and human remains would remain less than significant. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on public and critical facilities, discussed safety impacts from climate change, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. Any potential updates to structures or development of climate resilient infrastructure designed to mitigate potential risk of climate safety hazards would be subject to project-specific development and planning review and comply with Mitigation Measure CR-1(a), State and local development guidelines that govern tribal cultural resources, including AB 52, and policies in the City's Resource Management Element. Therefore, the Safety Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to tribal cultural resources.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. Any circulation improvements identified in the Element would be subject to Mitigation Measure CR-1(a) project-specific development and planning review and comply with State and local development guidelines that govern tribal cultural resources, including AB 52, and policies in the City's Resource Management Element. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to tribal cultural resources.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. None of the policies or programs would cause impacts to tribal cultural resources. Therefore, the Environmental Justice Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to tribal cultural resources.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impact on tribal cultural resources.

Conclusion

The project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

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6.18 Utilities and Service Systems

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?			
Would adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	Less Than Significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Less than Significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
c. Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15164(a) Occur?	Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?		
d. Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources such that new or expanded entitlements needed?	Less than Significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
e. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	Less than Significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
f. Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	Less than Significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
g. Not comply with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Less than Significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

2030 General Plan EIR Utilities and Service Systems Findings

The 2030 General Plan EIR concluded that impacts related to wastewater, water supply, and solid waste would be less than significant as the proposed projects would be required to comply with federal, State, and local statutes and regulations and the policies and actions within the General Plan addressing wastewater capacity, stormwater runoff, water conservation, waste management, recycling, and composting. Any new stormwater facilities would comply with all applicable environmental regulations, including project-level environmental review and NPDES permits, the City's Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP), and State regulatory requirements, which would limit increase of impervious surface introduced by future development. Increased pumping at the City of Lompoc municipal wells would not affect the City's ability to meet permit requirements or comply with applicable water quality standards. The Lompoc Plain Basin, Lompoc Water Treatment Plant (LWTP), and Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWRP) would have sufficient capacity to serve development projects in the 2030 General Plan buildout. Furthermore, the City's water conservation measures would ensure future water demand does not exceed current demand by requiring any new water demand be offset by water conservation retrofits. Under the General Plan would not require exceed the capacity of the Lompoc Sanitary Landfill, which has significant remaining capacity. Therefore, the General Plan EIR determined there would be no significant impacts to the city's utilities or service systems.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, evaluated previously for potential environmental impacts in the General Plan EIR that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. Although currently vacant, both sites are already planned to accommodate commercial and industrial development. As detailed in the Addendum Methodology, the City would not exceed buildout estimates assumed in the 2030 General Plan including with the proposed land use changes. Therefore, there would not be additional demand to water and wastewater facilities that estimated in the 2030 General Plan EIR. All future development accommodated under the Housing Element update would be required to adhere to the General Plan, adopted master plans, and other regulatory requirements concerning water, wastewater, storm drains, solid waste, and other infrastructure. In addition, future development would be subject to further environmental analysis, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15168(c) and as required by state law, to evaluate potential impacts. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on public and critical facilities, discussed safety impacts from climate change, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. The update includes policies and implementation actions that aim to enhance and protect the City's utilities and service system, such as improving efficiency of stormwater drainage systems and ensuring adequate water supply. Any potential updates to structures or development of climate resilient infrastructure designed to mitigate potential risk of climate safety hazards would work to address these goals and would be subject to project-specific development and planning review and comply with applicable regulatory requirements concerning water, wastewater, storm drains, solid waste, and other infrastructure.

Therefore, the Safety Element update would have no adverse impacts related to utilities and service systems.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consistent with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes, and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. Similar to the 2030 General Plan EIR, circulation improvements would be required to adhere to the General Plan, adopted master plans, and other regulatory requirements concerning water, wastewater, storm drains, solid waste, and other infrastructure. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to utilities and service systems.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. None of the policies or programs would cause impacts to water supply, wastewater and stormwater treatment, or solid waste disposal. Therefore, the Environmental Justice Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to utilities and service systems.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impact on utilities.

Conclusion

The project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

6.19 Wildfire

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))		Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?	Yes	No	
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, could adoption of the General Plan update:								
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

EIR Evaluation Criteria	EIR Significance Conclusion	EIR Mitigation Measures	CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Is a Subsequent EIR Needed?			Are Only Minor Technical Changes or Additions Necessary or Did None of the Conditions Described in §15162 Occur? (§15164(a))	Project is within the Scope of General Plan EIR?
			Do the Proposed Changes Involve a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Are There New Circumstances Involving a New or Substantial Increase in the Severity of Previously Identified Impacts?	Is There New Information of Substantial Importance Requiring New Analysis or Verification?		
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	Less than significant	None	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

2030 General Plan EIR Wildfire Findings

Section 4.6, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, of the 2030 General Plan EIR concluded that impacts related to wildfire would be less than significant with compliance with existing regulations.

Addendum Analysis

The Housing Element update is a policy document consistent with the General Plan. The Housing Element update identifies sites evaluated previously for potential environmental impacts in the General Plan EIR. The Housing Element update identifies sites, shown in Figure 3, that could be developed to meet the City's 6th cycle RHNA throughout Lompoc. Two sites (1600 East Ocean Avenue and 917 E Walnut Avenue) could require zoning changes that would change the existing land use from PCD to MU on Site 30 and BP to PD/R-3 on Site 79. Although currently vacant, both sites are already planned to accommodate commercial and industrial development. All proposed sites for the Housing Element update are all within City limits and were previously analyzed for impacts related to wildfire. Two sites (Sites 23 and 27 located in the southern portion of the city) are located in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Individual development projects consistent with the Housing Element would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to California Building Code and other regulations set to reduce wildfire impacts. Therefore, the Housing Element would not lead to any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in impacts compared to those analyzed under the 2030 General Plan EIR.

The Safety Element update revised information on public and critical facilities, discussed safety impacts from climate change, and added implementation measures to create evacuation plans and educate residents and address climate vulnerability. The update includes policies and implementation actions to alleviate evacuation constraints for residential developments with less than two emergency evacuation routes and would strengthen emergency preparedness and reduce impacts from wildfires. Therefore, the Safety Element update would have no adverse impacts related to wildfire.

The Circulation Element update addresses new State regulations to reduce VMT, and updates circulation network consist with the City's adopted Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan and existing transit routes and improves bicycle and pedestrian connections along the City's key corridors. None of the updated policies and circulation maps would have direct or indirect impacts to wildfire. Any circulation improvements would be subject to project-specific development and planning review, including adherence to roadway standards and regulations in the Lompoc Municipal Code related to fire safety. Therefore, the Circulation Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to wildfire.

The new Environmental Justice Element identifies communities disproportionately burdened by pollution in Lompoc and introduces policies and programs to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, promotes civic engagement in the public decision-making process, and prioritizes improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities. None of the policies or programs would cause impacts regarding emergency response plans, wildfire and wildfire induced risk such as flooding, landslides, and runoff. Therefore, the Environmental Justice Element update would not result in significant adverse impacts related to wildfire.

Technical amendments to update the Land Use, Conservation and Open Space, and Economic Development Elements to remove outdated language and clarify existing goals, policies, and implementation measures would have no impact on wildfire.

Conclusion

The project would not result in new or more severe impacts (direct or indirect) than were analyzed in the 2030 General Plan EIR.

7 Summary of Findings and Determination

This analysis demonstrates that the focused General Plan update would not result in impacts beyond those addressed or analyzed in the General Plan EIR, nor does the General Plan update present new information that shows impacts would be more significant than those described in the General Plan EIR. Therefore, the General Plan EIR applies to the focused General Plan update and no additional environmental assessment is required.

This analysis was performed pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164 and is intended to determine if additional environmental review is required or if the changes proposed by the project are within the scope of the previously certified 2030 General Plan EIR. This analysis determined that the 2030 General Plan EIR is of continuing informational value, the proposed changes in the General Plan update are within the scope of that previously certified EIR, and none of the conditions requiring the preparation of subsequent or supplemental environmental review under CEQA Guidelines section 15162 exists. Therefore, the City of Lompoc, as lead agency, has determined that this Addendum to the EIR is sufficient to meet the requirements of CEQA and no additional environmental review is required. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15164, this Addendum does not need to be circulated for public review and can be included in or attached to the final EIR. The decision-making body shall consider the Addendum with the Final EIR prior to deciding upon the Project.

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8 References

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List of Preparers

Rincon, Consultants, Inc. prepared this Addendum under contract to the City of Lompoc. Persons involved in data gathering analysis, project management, and quality control are listed below.

RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Matt Maddox, AICP, Principal

Ryan Russell, MCRP, Project Manager

Mabel Chan, Environmental Planner

Leeza Segal, MCRP, Associate Planner

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Environmental Justice Element

The City of Lompoc recognizes that all people, regardless of race, culture, or income, deserve to live, work, and play in a healthy and safe environment. The Element establishes environmental justice goals, policies, and implementation programs to ensure all members of the Lompoc community regardless of race, ethnicity, age, gender, religion, sexual orientation, disability, and socio-economic status feel valued, safe, respected, included, and secure.

*Public Hearing Draft
September 2024*

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Introduction

What is Environmental Justice?

While it is the hope that all people have equal access to healthy foods, clean environments, safe housing, and accessible parks and recreational facilities, this is not always the case. Today, and throughout California and United States history, communities with lower incomes, lower levels of education, and higher proportions of minority residents often bear a disproportionately large burden of exposure to environmental hazards. This disadvantage gave way to the notion of environmental justice.

The State of California defines Environmental Justice as “the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies” (California Government Code Section 65040.12). “Fair treatment” means no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental, and commercial operations, and policies. According to the SB1000 Implementation Toolkit, “Planning for Healthy Communities,” low-income residents, communities of color, tribal nations, and immigrant communities have disproportionately experienced some of the greatest environmental burdens and related health problems throughout the history of the United States. Conditions in these communities can be traced to a variety of factors such as underinvestment, inequitable land use and zoning policies, and lack of meaningful public engagement with community residents. Environmental justice seeks to remedy this imbalance, based on the democratic values of fairness and equity.

Today, environmental justice efforts seek to minimize the effects of environmental hazards to all people regardless of race, ethnicity, or income level. This Environmental Justice Element addresses public health risks and environmental justice concerns citywide and for those residents living in disadvantaged communities.

Relationship to Other General Plan Elements

The Planning for Healthy Communities Act of 2016 (Senate Bill 1000) was enacted to address environmental justice in local and regional planning practice. The legislation requires cities and counties to incorporate policies to promote environmental justice in their general plans. The purpose of Lompoc's Environmental Justice Element is to develop policies and goals that prioritize improving the health and quality of life of the city's most vulnerable residents. As provided by State Government Code 65302(h), the Environmental Justice Element has the same weight as the other mandatory elements of the General Plan and shall be internally consistent with the other elements.

The goals, policies, and programs in this Environmental Justice Element align with and expand upon those found in other elements of the General Plan. Various policies within the Environmental Justice Element closely relate to subjects addressed in the following Elements:

- **Land Use** establishes the framework for shaping the types and location of new development along with strategies to maintain and enhance existing development and character within the City.
- **Circulation Element** supports the Land Use Element by identifying the major roads and transportation systems necessary to support the development of the land uses and densities laid out in the element. In addition, the Circulation Element encompasses objectives and policies that focus on establishing secure, accessible, and efficient multi-modal transportation systems to facilitate the movement of individuals and goods throughout the City.
- **Housing Element** ensures that there is sufficient residential capacity available to meet the minimum needs established by the State for various income levels. The Housing Element provides an assessment of current and future housing needs, as well as opportunities and constraints on housing production. The goals, policies, and programs outlined in the Housing Element address these needs and focus on preserving and improving access to affordable, fair, and equal housing opportunities. The City updated its Housing Element in 2023.
- **Safety Element** identifies hazards to people and infrastructure and includes safety considerations in the planning and decision-making process by establishing goals, policies, and programs related to future development that will minimize the risk of personal injury, loss of life, property damage, and environmental damage associated with natural and human-caused hazards. The City updated its Safety Element in 2023.

Many environmental justice-oriented policies are already present in other General Plan elements. EJ-Table 1 provides a list of these policies. The goals, policies, and programs in the Environmental Justice Element aim to fill the gaps in other General Plan elements and ensure the General Plan fully addresses community needs.

Table EJ-1 Policies in Other Elements Supporting Environmental Justice Efforts

Policy Number	Policy	Page Number
Pollution Exposure		
LU-6.1	The City shall maintain Open Space designations for areas that require special management due to hazardous, safety, or public health considerations.	LU-8
Public Facilities		
LU-4.1	The City shall encourage new public facilities and commercial facilities to support walkable and/or bikeable design.	LU-7
LU-9.1	The City should encourage access to park facilities for all residents with a variety of park types and recreational opportunities.	LU-10
PR-1.3	The City shall develop Neighborhood Parks in currently developed areas of the City (e.g. high density housing areas), where there is a shortage of parks.	PR-2
PR-3.2	The City shall improve and rehabilitate existing parks as needed and as funds become available.	PR-5
PS-2.2	The Police Department shall undertake special efforts to deal with high crime rates in key areas, including commercial, industrial, and higher density residential areas.	PS-5
PS-2.4	The Police Department shall foster and maintain a partnership with the community and deliver its services in a community-based manner.	PS-5

Table EJ-1 Policies in Other Elements Supporting Environmental Justice Efforts

Policy Number	Policy	Page Number
PS-2.6	The Police Department shall review development projects for prevention of crime, vandalism, and traffic problems.	PS-6
PS-3.5	The City shall encourage public education regarding fire prevention, safety and first aid medical procedures.	PS-6
Food Access		
LU-7.3	The City shall encourage agricultural education programs conducted by local farming and community garden organizations.	LU-9
LU-7.7	The City shall encourage voluntary community gardens throughout the city, with the permission of the land owner, to enable residents without access to land to grow fresh, affordable food.	LU-9
Physical Activity		
LU-2.1	The City shall require residential developments to provide amenities and features that provide convenient access by pedestrians and bicyclists to commercial areas and recreation areas.	LU-5
LU-8.7	The City shall require development to be pedestrian-friendly and convenient for transit.	LU-9
PR-2.1	The City shall continue and, where possible, expand recreation programs for children, teens, adults, seniors, and disabled persons.	PR-2

Table EJ-1 Policies in Other Elements Supporting Environmental Justice Efforts

Policy Number	Policy	Page Number
Safe and Sanitary Housing		
LU-2.2	The City shall protect residential neighborhoods from encroachment by adverse or incompatible non-residential uses (for example, new intensive agriculture or industry) and impacts associated with non-residential uses, including impacts to neighborhood character and public health.	LU-5
LU-2.3	The City shall require provision of permanent buffer or transitional areas as part of new residential development adjacent to areas designated for commercial or industrial uses, except where mixed-use development may be appropriate.	LU-5
LU-2.4	The City should encourage creative and efficient site designs in residential developments which address natural constraints, promote energy efficiency and overall sustainability, walkability, and bikeability, protect aesthetic qualities, maintain neighborhood character and improve public health.	LU-5
LU-8.5	The City shall require commercial, industrial, civic, and institutional development to be designed in ways that minimize conflicts with adjacent homes and neighborhoods.	LU-9
PS-3.7	The Fire Department shall review all development projects for fire safety requirements.	PS-3.7

Table EJ-1 Policies in Other Elements Supporting Environmental Justice Efforts

Policy Number	Policy	Page Number
Civic Engagement		
LU-8.12	The City shall engage the community to ensure new infill development addresses neighborhood concerns and to gain greater acceptance and support for infill development.	LU-10
PS-2.5	The Police Department will work with citizens and community organizations to develop crime prevention programs addressing issues such as substance abuse and illegal gang related activities.	PS-5

Source: City of Lompoc, 2023

While references to related policies are provided where applicable, the goals and policies in this Element are tailored to address specific environmental justice and public health-related issues. It is important to thoroughly examine the policies referenced in other elements to identify any environmental, health, social equity, or related programs linked to the identified Communities of Focus.

Scope and Content of the Environmental Justice Element

Scope

To address environmental justice disparities, this Element includes a comprehensive range of goals, policies, and programs designed to enhance the participation and empowerment of historically marginalized populations, referred to in this Element as the "Community of Focus." The aim is to restore balance and promote equity in decision-making processes. A comprehensive analysis of Lompoc's Community of Focus is provided later in this Element.

To promote environmental justice and reduce exposure to environmental and health hazards, the goals, policies, implementation programs of this Element focus on the following areas:

- Reducing pollution exposure and improving air and water quality
- Promoting health food access
- Promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles

- Promoting "civic engagement" in the public decision-making process
- Promoting public and recreational facilities
- Promoting safe and sanitary homes
- Prioritizing improvements and programs that address the needs of Communities of Focus

Content and Organization

To aid in the understanding of environmental justice and how the City will address environmental justice concepts, this Element is organized as follows:

Introduction. This section provides a brief overview of environmental justice concepts and the statutory obligation for communities. A discussion on the content and scope of this Environmental Justice Element is also provided.

Background. This section discusses environmental justice principles and the methodology for identifying Communities of Focus within the Lompoc city limits. This section also identifies and shows the location of the Communities of Focus in Lompoc.

Public Participation. A robust and thorough community engagement strategy is essential in the preparation of this Element. This section summarizes the community outreach and publicity strategy employed for this effort. Appendix A and B supplement this section and includes copies of all community outreach materials and community feedback received.

Community Profiles and Demographics. This section identifies the Communities of Focus in Lompoc and provides an evaluation of baseline demographic data for each. Data analyzed in this section include race and ethnicity, age, income and poverty status, educational attainment, spoken language, and population density.

Environmental Justice Concerns. This section provides an evaluation of baseline (2023) environmental issues within the Communities of Focus including pollution burden, health and wellness, food insecurity, and park access.

Objectives and Policies. The goals and policies described in this section establish how the City will incorporate environmental justice into decision making and support positive outcomes for affected residents.

Implementation. This section establishes the implementation programs the City will undertake to address environmental justice concerns citywide and in the Communities of Focus.

Appendices. This section includes a comprehensive list of associated appendices and reference materials.

Background and Context

Statutory Requirements

With the enactment of Senate Bill (SB) 1000, California Government Code Section 65302(h) requires local jurisdictions to incorporate environmental justice in their general plans. The law requires local governments to develop policies to reduce the disproportionate exposure to pollution in neighborhoods that also experience increased social and economic challenges. These requirements are organized into two subsections: Section 65302 (h)(1) through Section 65302 (h)(2), which are summarized below:

- **65302 (h)(1)** add to the required elements of the general plan an environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, that identifies "disadvantaged communities."
- **65302 (h)(1)(A)** identify objectives and policies to promote:
 - Public facilities in disadvantaged communities
 - Food access in disadvantaged communities
 - Safe and sanitary homes in disadvantaged communities
 - Physical activity in disadvantaged communities
- **65302 (h)(1)(A)** identify objectives and policies to reduce:
 - Exposure to pollution, including improving air quality in disadvantaged communities
 - Any unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities
- **65302 (h)(1)(B)** identify objectives and policies to promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process in disadvantaged communities
- **65302 (h)(1)(C)** identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities
- **65302 (h)(2)** adoption or revision of environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives (programs), upon the revision of two or more elements concurrently on or after January 1, 2018.

California law refers to communities with high levels of environmental and socioeconomic vulnerability as “disadvantaged communities.” Identifying communities faced with social, economic, and environmental challenges as “disadvantaged” does not accurately capture the many strengths these communities also possess, such as a strong sense of community and local community-based organizations and residents working to improve their neighborhood. In recognition of the many assets and importance of this area to the well-being of the City of Lompoc, determined that any area which qualifies as a “disadvantaged community” is more accurately identified as a “Community of Focus.”

Identifying Environmental Justice Communities

This section explains the methodology used by the City to identify a Community of Focus for analysis.

Methodology and Analysis

The City used two geospatial screening tools that analyze socioeconomic, environmental, and health factors to identify if a Community of Focus exists within the city limits.

CalEnviroScreen 4.0: CalEnviroScreen 4.0 is a screening tool developed by the California OEHHA and is the primary screening tool used by the CalEPA to identify disadvantaged communities in California. CalEnviroScreen uses 21 indicators to assess pollution burdens and population vulnerabilities for each census tract in California and assigns a score for each indicator. The higher the score, the more that census tract is impacted by that indicator. Individual indicator scores are then summarized into two primary metrics: pollution burden and population characteristics, which are together calculated to determine an overall CalEnviroScreen score. Census tracts in the top 25 percent of overall CalEnviroScreen scores (percentile scores between 75 and 100) are identified as disadvantaged communities by the CalEPA.

CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Cumulative Scores

The **Pollution Burden score** identifies census tracts that are disproportionately affected by pollution exposure and other adverse environmental conditions that pose negative health effects and environmental degradation.

The **Population Characteristics score** identifies census tracts with higher concentrations of people with physiological traits, health status, or community characteristics that can result in increased vulnerability to pollution.

The overall **CalEnviroScreen score** is a cumulative score that combines the Pollution Burden and Population Characteristics scores and represents the cumulative impact of environmental and socioeconomic effects on a community.

EJScreen: EJScreen is a screening tool developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) that combines environmental and socioeconomic factors to calculate environmental justice index scores for each census block group in the United States. EJScreen provides an environmental justice index score for 12 environmental indicators that then receive a percentile score compared to both countrywide and statewide scores. For the purposes of this Environmental Justice Element, Lompoc block groups were compared to statewide percentile scores and a 75th percentile filter was used as the threshold for identifying environmental justice communities.

Although Lompoc does not have any census tracts in the top 25 percent of overall CalEnviroScreen 4.0 scores, the City used the cumulative pollution burden and population characteristics scores in CalEnviroScreen 4.0 to identify census tracts to be included in the Lompoc Community of Focus. As shown in Figure EJ-1, Figure EJ-2, and Figure EJ-3, census tracts 6083002702 and 6083002706 have population characteristics scores of 86 and 82, respectively. No census tracts have a pollution burden score above 75 percent, according to CalEnviroScreen 4.0.

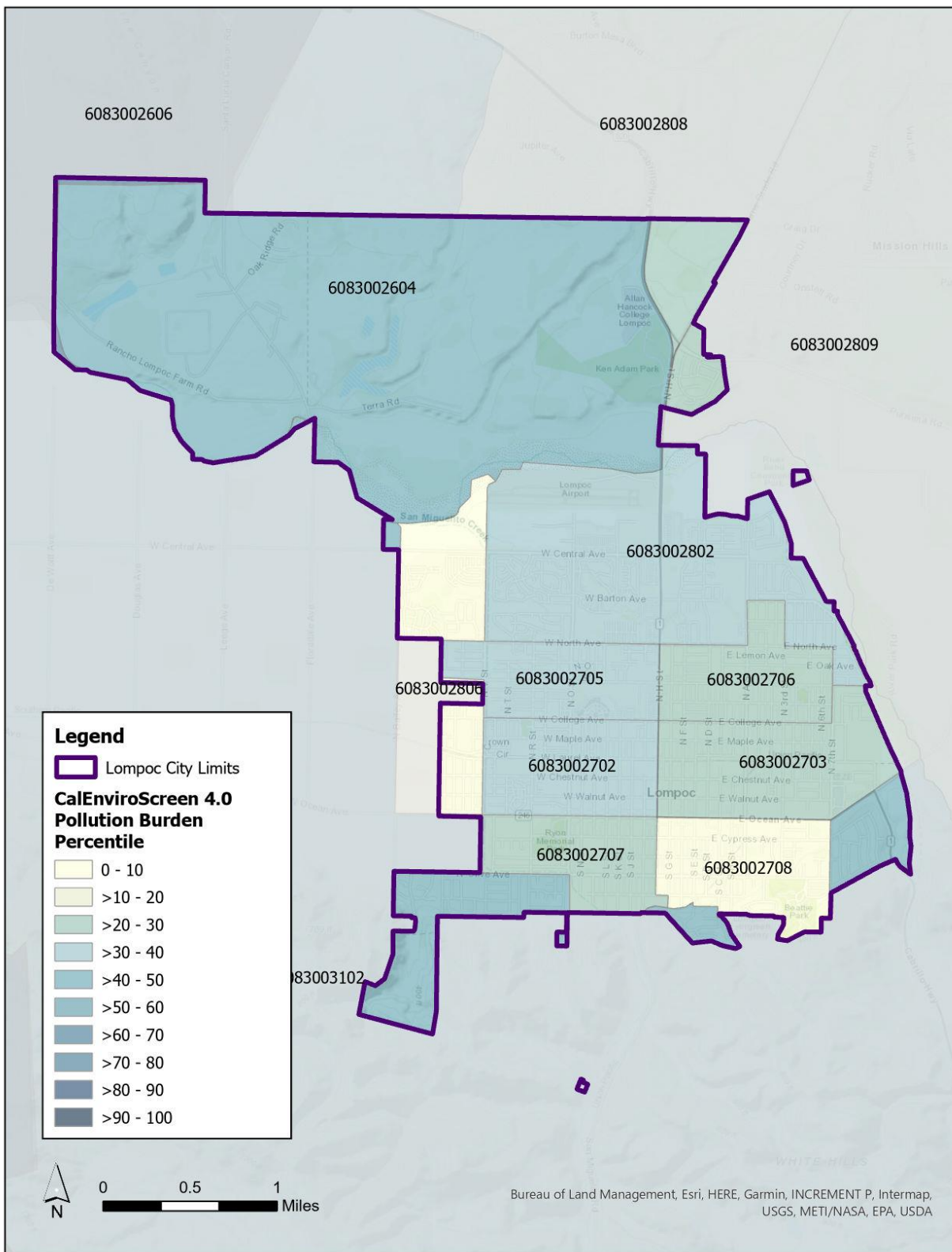
The City understands that community identity and environmental justice issues are not confined to census tract boundaries. With this in mind, the City also chose to include census tracts 6083002703 and 6083002705 in the Lompoc Community of Focus based on the following factors:

- Proximity to census tracts 6083002702 and 6083002706.
- Relatively high population characteristics scores. Both census tracts have vulnerable population characteristics scores of 72, which (although not above 75) is significantly higher than other census tracts in the Lompoc.

EJScreen was used to better understand the conditions within these four census tracts on a more localized level. EJScreen affirmed that the block groups within the identified four census tracts experience significantly higher rates of pollution exposure and vulnerable populations compared to other block groups in Lompoc. Figure EJ-4 shows the identified Community of Focus using the methodology and analysis explained above.

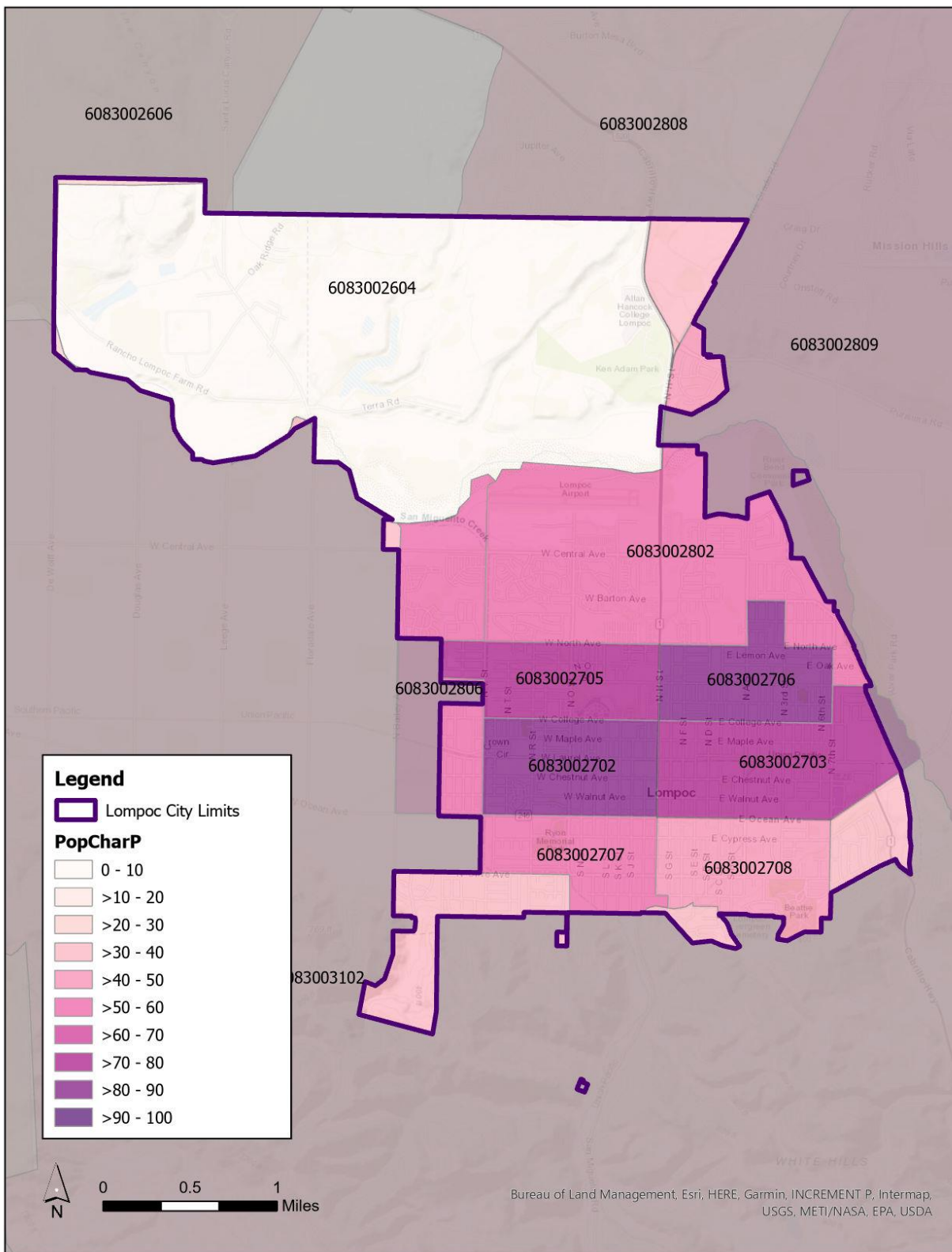
“Disadvantaged Communities” are defined by California State Law as (1) “an area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety code;” or (2) “a low-income area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation” pursuant to California Government Code Section 650302(h)(4)(A).

Figure EJ-1 CalEnviroScreen Pollution Burden, Lompoc



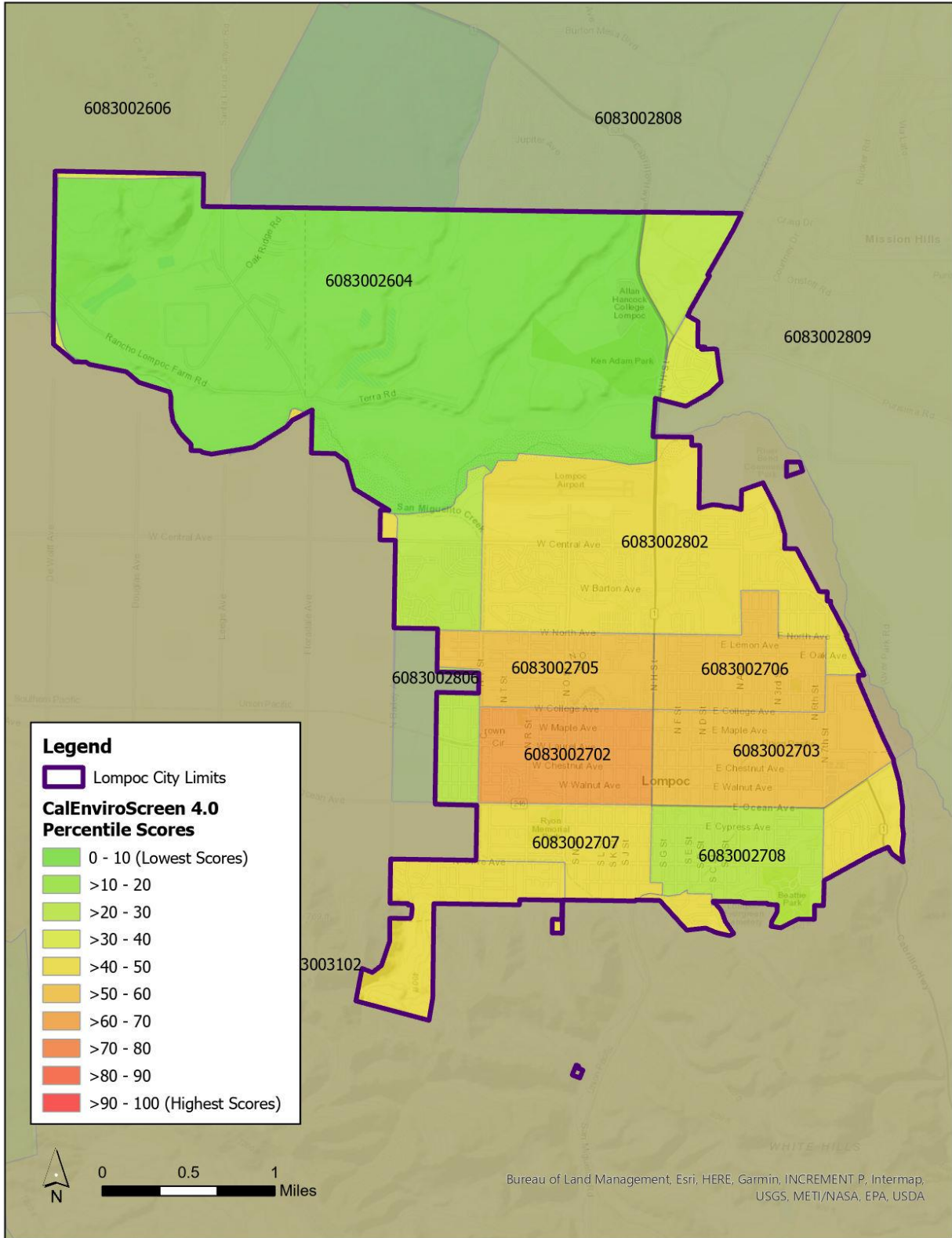
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Figure EJ-2 CalEnviroScreen Population Characteristics, Lompoc



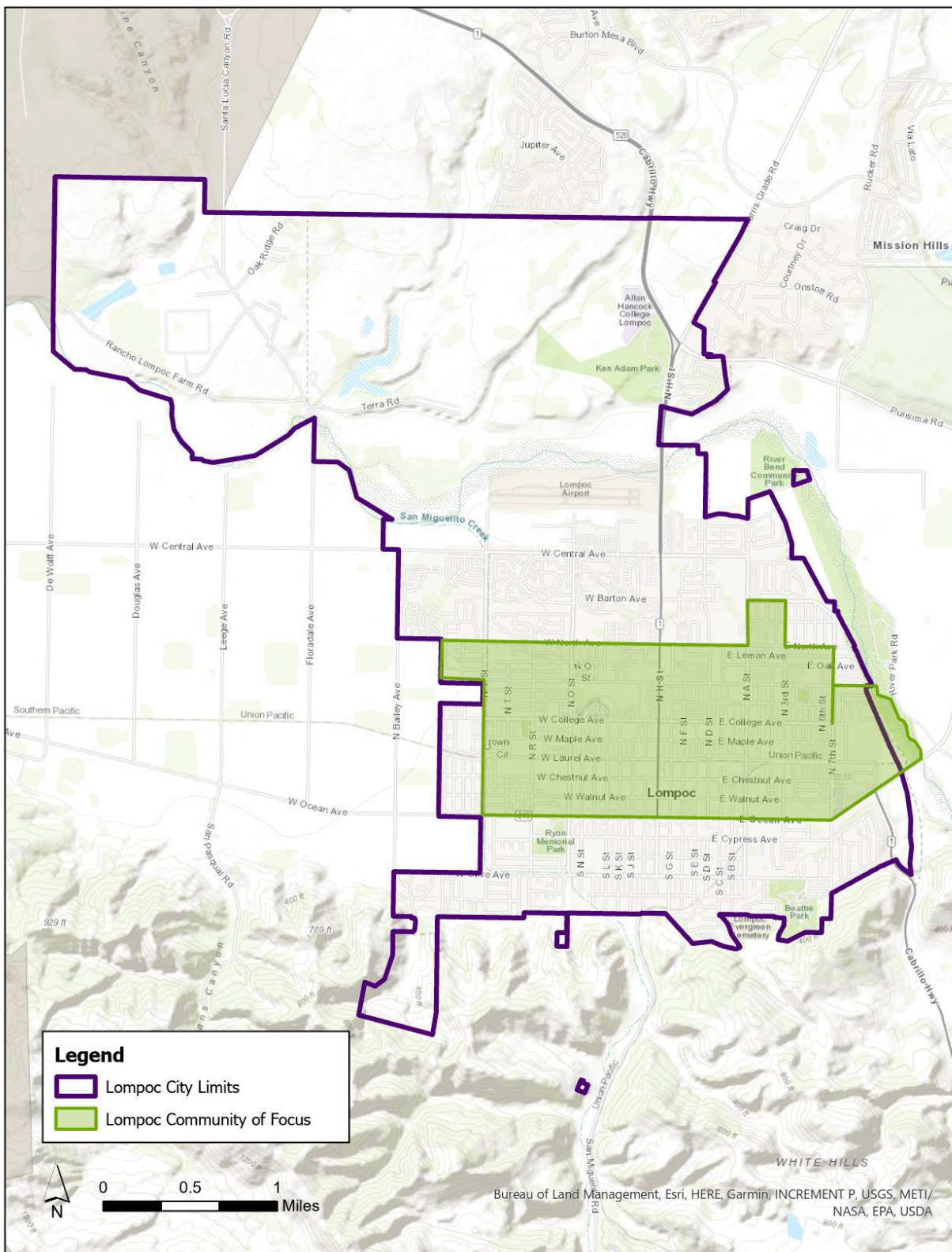
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Figure EJ-3 CalEnviroScreen Overall Census Tract Scores, Lompoc



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Figure EJ-4 Lompoc Community of Focus



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Public Participation

A key principle of environmental justice is engaging the communities most impacted by pollution burden and other environmental justice factors. In January 2023, the City facilitated a series of community engagement events to better understand lived experiences and generate opportunities for the city to improve the quality of life for residents. The publicity and outreach strategy included:

- One community pop-up event
- One community workshop
- An online and physical community survey
- E-blasts, newsletters, and community flyers
- The comments received from the community events and survey were used to develop the goals, policies, and programs outlined in this Environmental Justice Element.

Publicity and Outreach Strategy

Several methods were used to publicize the Environmental Justice Element and associated community engagement opportunities. Below is a summary of the City's publicity strategy:

Project Website: The City updated the project website (EnvisionLompoc.com) two weeks prior to each event with the information, time, and location of the event. The survey was also posted on the website from January 13, 2023, through February 8, 2023. The website has translation options and all materials posted to the website were available in both English and Spanish.

City Website The City updated the Environmental Justice page of the City's website (<https://www.cityoflompoc.com/government/departments/community-development/environmental-justice-element>) with the information, time, and location of each event and a link to the project website (EnvisionLompoc.com).

E-Blasts: The City sent e-mail e-blasts to the project mailing list one week prior to each event with a reminder email sent either the day of or one day prior to the event. A total of eight e-blasts were sent over the course of two months. The e-blasts included the information, time, and location of each event and a link to the project website.

School Newsletter: The City sent event information and a flyer to the Lompoc Unified School District administrative team to send out in the School District's newsletter. A notification was sent one week prior to each event, with a reminder sent the day before.

Community Flyers: On January 21, 2023, the City distributed and posted flyers throughout Lompoc, covering 11 local businesses and community facilities (see list below). The objective was to distribute flyers in diverse locations that experience high foot traffic and cater to a wide range of community members. Both English and Spanish versions of the flyers were displayed at each location.



Credit: Mintier Harnish, 2023

- Lompoc City Hall
- Starbucks (on East Ocean Avenue and South E Street)
- Grocery Outlet (East Ocean Avenue)
- Lompoc Library
- Lompoc Family YMCA
- Goodwill (in Palm Square Shopping Center)
- La Michoacana Ice Cream (in Lompoc Plaza Shopping Center)
- La Favorita Market (in Lompoc Plaza Shopping Center)
- Blenders in the Grass Juice Shop (in Mission Plaza Shopping Center)
- Starbucks (in Mission Plaza Shopping Center)
- Central and H Street Bus Shelter (in Mission Plaza Shopping Center)

Pop-Up Booth at Community Market

On Saturday, January 21, 2023, the City facilitated a booth (“pop-up” booth) at the Lompoc Outdoor Community Market. The market is held every Saturday in the parking lot on West Ocean Avenue and I Street. The pop-up booth engagement was designed to inform the community on the Environmental Justice Element and gather input on the issues and opportunities regarding environmental justice in Lompoc and individual's lived experiences.



Credit: Mintier Harnish, 2023



Credit: Mintier Harnish, 2023

The pop-up booth included posters with information about environmental justice and a survey that was administered by the Project Team in attendance, which allowed the Project Team to engage in more in-depth discussions about their answers. The posters and survey were in both English and Spanish. The survey and posters were also available on the project website (EnvisionLompoc.com) for those who were not able to attend in person or did not have time to take the survey at the pop-up booth.¹ A full summary of survey results and comments received from community members can be found in Appendix B.

Community Workshop

On January 30, 2023, the City hosted a community workshop at Lompoc High School. The workshop included a presentation, informative posters on environmental justice and the overall project, and a mapping activity (see Appendix A for workshop materials). The purpose of the mapping activity was to identify assets, problems, and opportunities in Lompoc across the six environmental justice topics (pollution exposure, public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary housing, physical activity, and civic engagement).

Three large maps of Lompoc were displayed, one for assets, one for problems, and one for opportunities. Participants used sticky notes or directly wrote on the posters to identify specific assets, problems, and opportunities throughout the community. Annotated maps from the workshop can be found in Appendix B.



Credit: City of Lompoc, 2023

¹ Appendix A includes a copy of the posters and survey.

Community Survey

An online survey was available on the project website from January 13, 2023, through February 8, 2023, in both English and Spanish. The survey was divided into six sections covering the six environmental justice topic areas (pollution exposure, public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary housing, physical activity, and civic engagement), with the goal of understanding lived experiences of community members related to each topic area. Each section had two to five questions using a rating system (i.e., "on a scale from 1 to 5..."), with a total of 23 questions.

The same survey was provided to attendees at the community pop-up event in a printed format. In addition to the survey, in-person events included a short mapping activity where participants answered questions related to where they live, work, recreate, and shop in Lompoc; the mode of transportation they use to get to each of those places; and how long it takes to get to their destination from their place of residence. A summary of all survey responses can be found in Appendix B.

Community Profile and Demographics

Location and Context

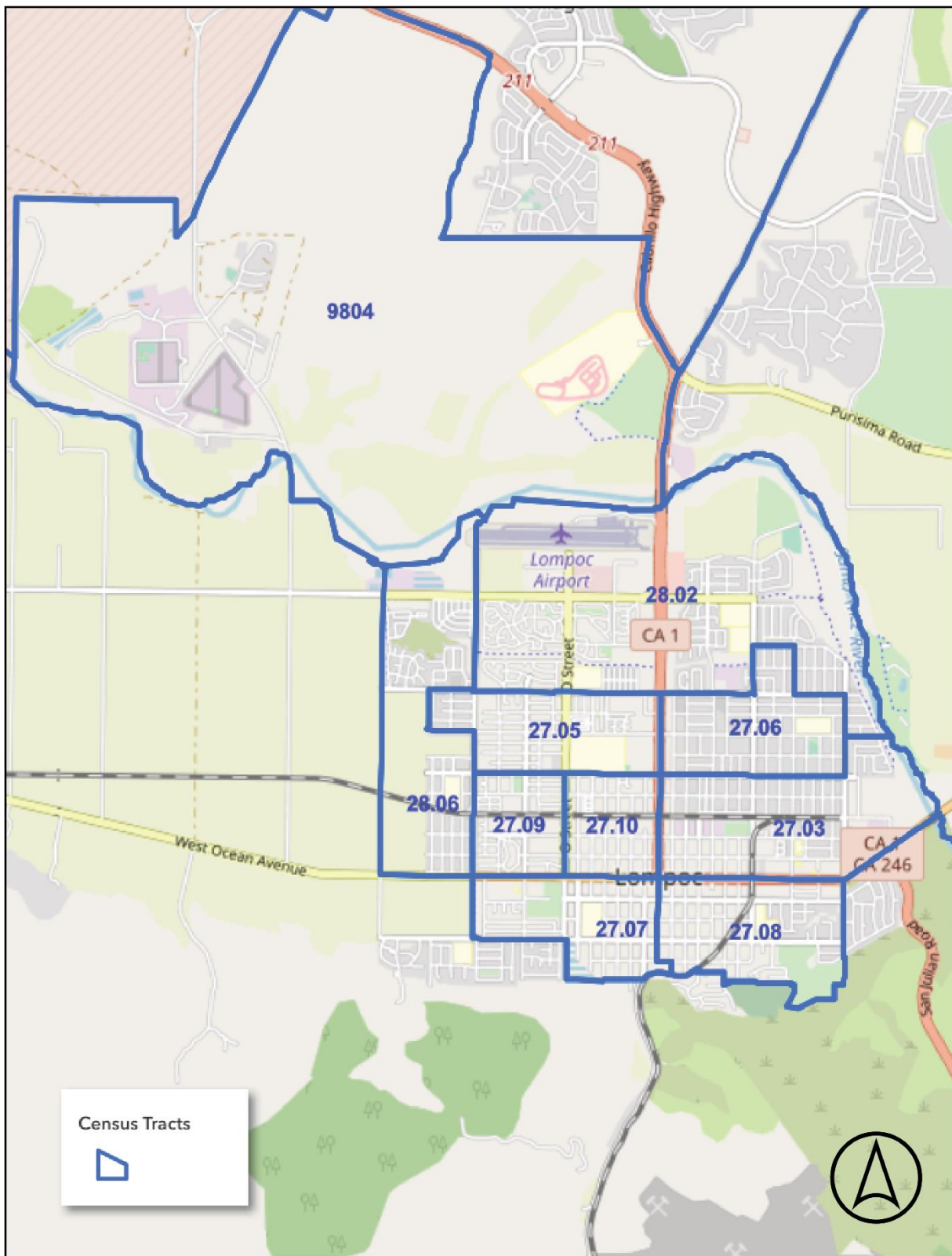
"Community of Focus" refers to the area encompassing the census tracts within the city that experience lower incomes, lower levels of education, higher proportions of minority residents, and a disproportionately large burden of exposure to environmental hazards. These inequities lead to disproportionate pollution burdens, health impacts, and socioeconomic barriers. Five census tracts comprise Lompoc's Community of Focus (see Figures EJ-5):

- **Tract 27.03** (6083002703)
- **Tract 27.05** (6083002705)
- **Tract 27.06** (6083002706)
- **Tract 27.09** (6083002702)
- **Tract 27.10** (6083002702)

Please Note!

In 2021 the City of Lompoc completed a redistricting process. As a result of the redistricting, census tract 6083002702 (27.02) was divided into two separate census tracts: 6083002709 (27.09) and 6083002710 (27.10). Please note: the data sourced from the California Environmental Health and Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen 4.0) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (EJSCREEN) do not reflect Lompoc's 2021 redistricting process.

Figure EJ-5 Census Tracts Resulting from 2021 Redistricting, Lompoc



The Community of Focus area is approximately 2.4 square miles and is bounded by West Ocean Avenue/Highway 246 to the south, and East/West North Avenue to the north. The area encompasses some of Lompoc's oldest neighborhoods and significant community assets.

Demographics

The residents of the Community of Focus represent diverse cultures, income, and age. Many of the working families and individuals living in the Community of Focus provide critical support to the agricultural and service industries in the Central Coast region. This section summarizes existing conditions related to populations characteristics, and socioeconomic factors within the Community of Focus compared to the City of Lompoc and Santa Barbara County.

Population and Density

Based on the 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, Lompoc has a population of 44,232. As illustrated in Table EJ-2 below, approximately 51 percent of Lompoc's population reside in the census tracts that comprise the Community of Focus. All identified census tracts in the Community of Focus have significantly higher population densities than Lompoc as a whole (3,807 persons per square mile).

Table EJ-2 Population and Density

	Census Tract 27.03	Census Tract 27.05	Census Tract 27.06	Census Tract 27.09*	Census Tract 27.10*	Community of Focus	City of Lompoc	Santa Barbara County
Population	3,553	3,952	6,519	4,154	4,481	22,659	44,232	443,837
Land Area (sq. mile)	0.81	0.5	0.5	0.27	0.29	2.37	11.62	2,735
Population Density (persons per sq. mile)	4,386	7,904	13,038	15,385	15,452	9,561	3,807	162

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DPO5), 2021

Race and Ethnicity

Identifying the racial and ethnic makeup of communities is vital to determining the strengths and assets of community networks, resources, and other social capital indicators. It is also important in analyzing disparities related to pollution burdens, health impacts, quality of services, and level of community investments. Furthermore, race and ethnicity are one of the factors considered when measuring health equity and the social determinants of health, along with income, educational attainment, employment status, and access to healthcare. Achieving environmental justice goals requires unequal conditions to be understood and addressed so resulting policies and implementation programs can prevent further inequities.

As shown in Table EJ-3, the largest racial/ethnic group in the Community of Focus is Hispanic or Latino. This is consistent with the City of Lompoc and Santa Barbara County statistics, though the Community of Focus has a larger percentage of Hispanic or Latino population than that of the county. Around 84 percent of the population living in census tract 27.10 identify as Hispanic or Latino. Census tract 27.06 has the second highest Hispanic or Latino population (82 percent), followed by census tract 27.09 (69 percent). White residents make up the second largest racial group in the Community of Focus, Lompoc, and county. Census tracts 27.06 and 27.10 have a significantly lower population of Whites compared to the citywide and countywide totals. The percentage of White residents in the Community of Focus and city are lower than Santa Barbara County's (44.9 percent).

Table EJ-3 Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Census Tract 27.03	Census Tract 27.05	Census Tract 27.06	Census Tract 27.09*	Census Tract 27.10*	City of Lompoc	Santa Barbara County
White	32.6%	27.5%	13.1%	20.8%	12%	28.6%	44.9%
Black/ African American	0.2%	1.3%	2.2%	1.4%	2.7%	2.4%	1.8%
Asian	1.4%	1.9%	0.4%	5%	0%	3.9%	5.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%
Hispanic or Latino	61.9%	67.4%	82%	69%	83.6%	61.4%	45.1%
Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Two or More Races	3.9%	1.7%	2.1%	3.8%	0.6%	2.8%	2.5%
Other	0%	0.3%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP05), 2021

Household Income and Poverty Status

Household income and poverty status are closely linked to a person's ability to access resources and protect themselves from environmental harm. Low-income households and communities are often disproportionately impacted by environmental hazards, such as air and water pollution, and other hazardous waste. In addition, low-income households and communities may have limited access to healthy food, green spaces, and transportation options, which can impact their overall health and well-being. For example, neighborhoods with low-income households may lack access to grocery stores with fresh and healthy food, leading to health problems related to poor nutrition. Furthermore, poverty status can also affect an individual's ability to participate in decision-making processes related to environmental policy and planning. Low-income communities may have less access to information, resources, and decision-making power, which can result in environmental injustices and disproportionate impacts on these communities.

As of 2021, the median income of Lompoc residents is \$60,234; whereas Santa Barbara County's median income is \$84,356. As shown in Table EJ-4, these incomes are higher than the median incomes of all five census tracts in the Community of Focus. Census tract 27.03 has the highest median income of \$55,947, followed by census tract 27.06 with \$51,930, and tract 27.10 (\$46,579). The Community of Focus census tracts also have a higher percentage of residents living in poverty, except for census tract 27.09 which has a lower poverty rate than the city.

Table EJ-4 Household Income and Poverty Status

	Census Tract 27.03	Census Tract 27.05	Census Tract 27.06	Census Tract 27.09*	Census Tract 27.10*	Community of Focus Average	City of Lompoc	Santa Barbara County
Median Income (dollars)	\$55,947	\$37,325	\$51,930	\$41,563	\$46,579	\$46,669	\$60,234	\$84,356
Population in Poverty Status	22.5%	24.6%	21%	18.5%	32.7%	23.9%	19.4%	13.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S1701, S1901), 2021

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment influences the social determinants of health and can also indicate the level of accessibility and involvement in public decision-making processes. According to the California Healthy Places Index, all people should be able to seek opportunities for higher education, access quality jobs and higher wages, gain knowledge to make healthy choices, and build important social and cognitive skills.

As illustrated in Table EJ-5, the Community of Focus has lower educational attainment compared to both Lompoc and Santa Barbara County. Census tract 27.10 has the lowest level of educational attainment, with approximately 45 percent of its residents holding a high school degree or higher and only 2.8 percent of its residents holding a bachelor's degree or higher. Census tract 27.03 has the highest number of college graduates (9.4 percent), while tract 27.05 has the highest number of high school graduates (74.7 percent). However, these percentages are significantly lower than that of Santa Barbara County, where 81.8 percent of its residents hold a high school diploma and 35 percent of its residents hold at least a bachelor's degree.

Table EJ-5 Educational Attainment

	Census Tract 27.03	Census Tract 27.05	Census Tract 27.06	Census Tract 27.09*	Census Tract 27.10*	City of Lompoc	Santa Barbara County
High School or Higher	69.6%	74.7%	60%	69.4%	44.8%	73.6%	81.8%
Bachelor's or Higher	9.4%	9%	6.4%	8.8%	2.8%	12.2%	35%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S1501), 2021

Language Spoken and English Proficiency

It is common for residents of impacted communities to speak languages other than English. This has historically created additional barriers to navigate traditional public processes without additional resources and support. Both English and Spanish are the primary languages spoken in the Community of Focus. This is generally consistent with the statistics of Lompoc and Santa Barbara County, though there are more Spanish speakers in the individual census tracts compared to that of the city and county.

Analysis indicates the primary language spoken in census tracts 27.03 and 27.05 is English, whereas census tracts 27.06, 27.09, and 27.10 have a large Spanish speaking population. Specifically, census tract 27.10 has the highest proportion of primarily Spanish speakers, making up 67 percent of its population (see Table EJ-6). Additionally, compared to the City of Lompoc and Santa Barbara County, the Community of Focus has more Tagalog speakers.

Table EJ-6 Language Spoken

	Census Tract 27.03	Census Tract 27.05	Census Tract 27.06	Census Tract 27.09*	Census Tract 27.10*	City of Lompoc	Santa Barbara County
English	58%	53%	39%	36%	29%	53%	60%
Spanish	40%	44%	61%	58%	67%	42%	33%
French, Haitian, or Cajun	0%	0.5%	0%	0%	0%	0.3%	0.5%
German	0.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%	0.6%
Russian, Polish, and other Slavic	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	<0.1%	0.3%
Indo-European	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.3%	1.1%
Korean	0.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%	0.3%
Chinese	<0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.4%	1.3%
Vietnamese	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.9%	0.3%
Tagalog	1%	2%	0.3%	5.4%	0%	1.1%	0.9%
Asian and Pacific Island	0.4%	0.4%	<0.1%	0%	0%	0.8%	0.8%
Arabic	0.2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	<0.1%	0.2%

Table EJ-6 Language Spoken

	Census Tract 27.03	Census Tract 27.05	Census Tract 27.06	Census Tract 27.09*	Census Tract 27.10*	City of Lompoc	Santa Barbara County
Other languages	0%	0%	0%	0.7%	4%	0.8%	0.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S1601), 2021

Age

Age distribution analysis related to environmental justice examines the extent to which the most vulnerable populations – the young and elderly – are impacted. For example, young children and elderly populations are more susceptible to the health effects of environmental hazards such as air pollution and extreme heat. Considering age distribution in environmental justice efforts ensures the needs and concerns of different age groups are considered. This results in more equitable and sustainable communities for everyone.

As shown in Table EJ-7, the percentage of residents between the ages of 15 and 64 and under 15 is similar between the City of Lompoc and the Community of Focus. However, there is a significant variation in the number of residents over 65 years old among the different census tracts in the Community of Focus. Specifically, Census Tract 27.05 has the highest number of residents over 65 years old, whereas tract 27.10 has the lowest number of residents over 65 years old, accounting for around 6 percent of its population. Overall, the age distribution in the Community of Focus is comparable to that of Santa Barbara County, but with a higher percentage of children under the age of 15.

Table EJ-7 Age Distribution

	Census Tract 27.03	Census Tract 27.05	Census Tract 27.06	Census Tract 27.09*	Census Tract 27.10*	Lompoc Community of Focus	City of Lompoc	Santa Barbara County
Children (<15)	794	914	1,838	1,315	1,673	6,534 (28%)	10,486 (23%)	81,750 (18%)
General Population (15-64)	2,249	2,385	4,220	2,582	2,886	14,322 (62%)	28,637 (65%)	293,262 (66%)
Older Population (65+)	510	653	461	257	282	2,163 (9%)	5,109 (12%)	71,463 (16%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP05), 2021

Environmental Justice Concerns in Lompoc

This section provides an evaluation of baseline (2023) environmental justice concerns across the six environmental justice topics (pollution exposure, physical activity, food access, public facilities, safe and sanitary housing, and civic engagement) within the Lompoc Community of Focus.

Conditions in each topic area are assessed based on a variety of datasets including CalEnviroScreen 4.0, EJScreen, Healthy Places Index, U.S. Census Data, and existing land use. In cases where CalEnviroScreen 4.0 or EJScreen percentile scores are used, the higher the score the more that census tract is impacted by that indicator. Percentile scores are measured in comparison to all other census tracts in California. For example, a census tract with a percentile score of 80 in pesticide use has a higher rate of pesticide use than 80 percent of all other census tracts in California. For more information about the environmental justice screening tools used, please refer to the "Identifying Environmental Justice Communities" section of this Element.

Pollution Exposure

Pollution exposure occurs when people come into direct contact with pollutants in the air, water, food, or soil that can result from nearby incompatible land uses or activities. Consistent exposure to pollutants can result in serious health risks such as respiratory infections, cancer, or heart disease. Some vulnerable populations (i.e., children, older adults, and low-income households) and sensitive land uses (i.e., schools, medical facilities, senior living) tend to have physiological traits, health conditions, or community characteristics which make them more susceptible to the negative effects of pollution exposure. Many environmental justice communities are often exposed to multiple sources of pollutants, which can have a compounding effect on health risks.

According to CalEnviroScreen 4.0 and EJScreen, the top pollution burdens in Lompoc's Community of Focus include pesticide use, traffic proximity, and risk management plan (RMP) facility proximity.

Pesticide Use

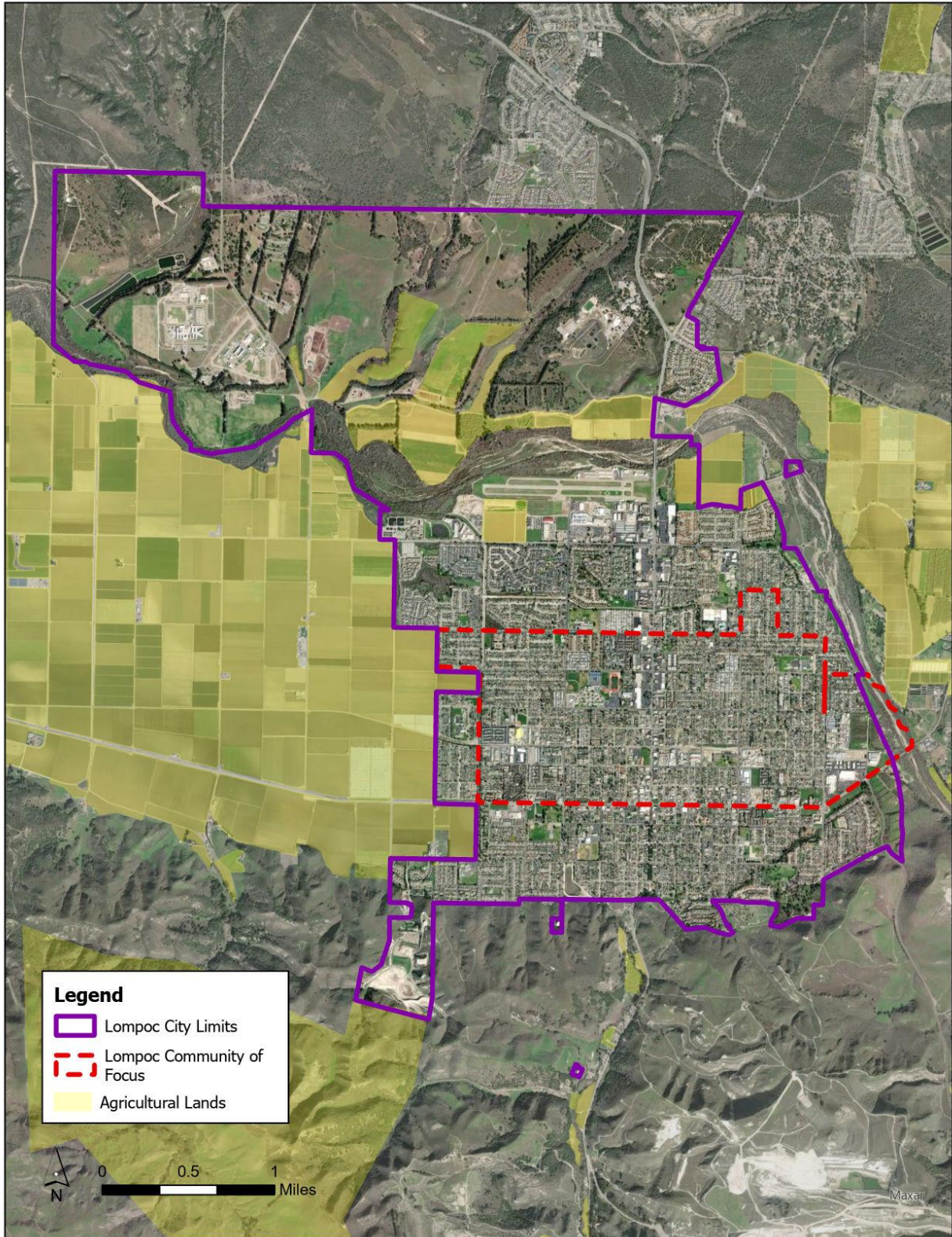
Pesticides are chemicals used by farmers to control insects, plant diseases, and other pests that threaten crops. Pesticides applied in agricultural areas can become airborne and drift to neighboring communities and become a significant source of pollution exposure to residents. Several studies have shown that chronic exposure to harmful pesticides can cause serious health issues such as respiratory illnesses, birth defects, cancer, and neurological impacts.

Community Voices

During community outreach efforts, several residents commented how they can frequently see and smell pesticides in the air that blow in from the agricultural fields, expressing that conditions tend to be worse in the early mornings and when there is a marine layer.

Lompoc is surrounded by farmland that produces flowers, vegetables, and fruit crops. As shown in Figure EJ-6, this farmland abuts Lompoc's city limits with little to no buffer between residential and agricultural uses. Although this farmland is located outside of Lompoc's city limits, pesticide drift can significantly impact residential areas in Lompoc. CalEnviroScreen uses data from the California Department of Pesticide Regulation to assess pesticide exposure for census tracts.

Figure EJ-6 Farmland Surrounding the City of Lompoc





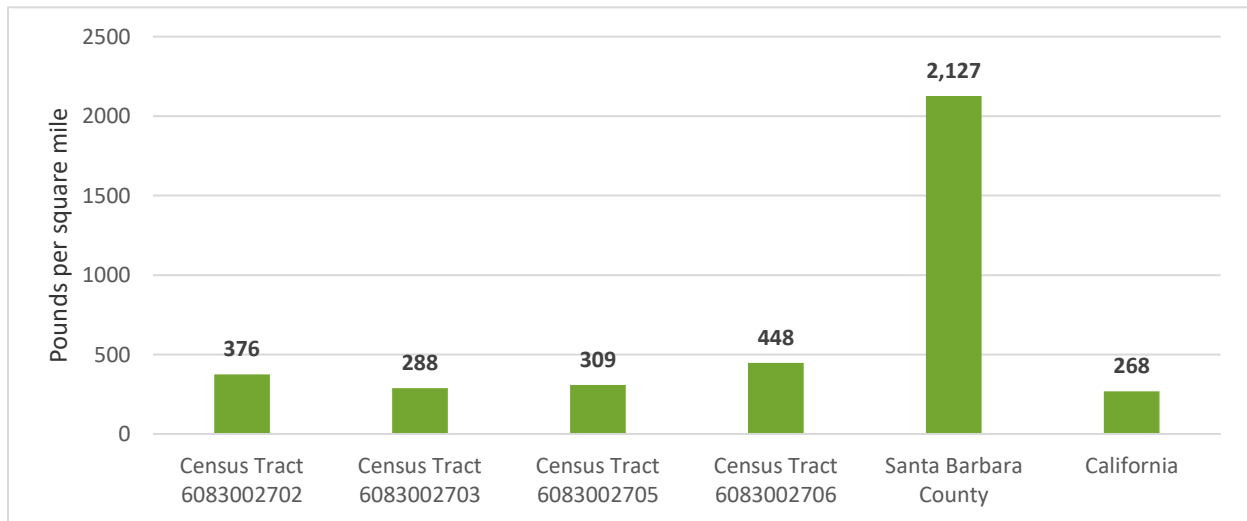
Credit: Adobe Stock, Marritch

Although over 1,000 pesticides are registered for use in California, CalEnviroScreen 4.0's pesticide use indicator only includes the most toxic and volatile pesticides residents may be exposed to. The indicator adds the total pounds per square mile of the 132 selected pesticide ingredients for the years 2017-2019 for each census tract². Pesticides include:

- (Z)-9-hexadecenal
- 2,4-xylenol
- Aluminum phosphide

Figure EJ-7 shows the pounds of active ingredients used per square mile for each census tract in Lompoc's Community of Focus. All census tracts in the Community of Focus have a pesticide use percentile score between 81 and 85, meaning pesticide exposure risk is 83 to 85 percent higher than other census tracts in California. It should be noted that eight out of the nine total census tracts in Lompoc have a CalEnviroScreen 4.0 pesticide use percentile score of 74 or higher, demonstrating that pesticide exposure is a significant issue across the entire city of Lompoc in addition to the Community of Focus.

Figure EJ-7 Pesticide Use in Lompoc's Community of Focus (2017-2019)



² Only pesticides used on agricultural commodities are included in the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 indicator.

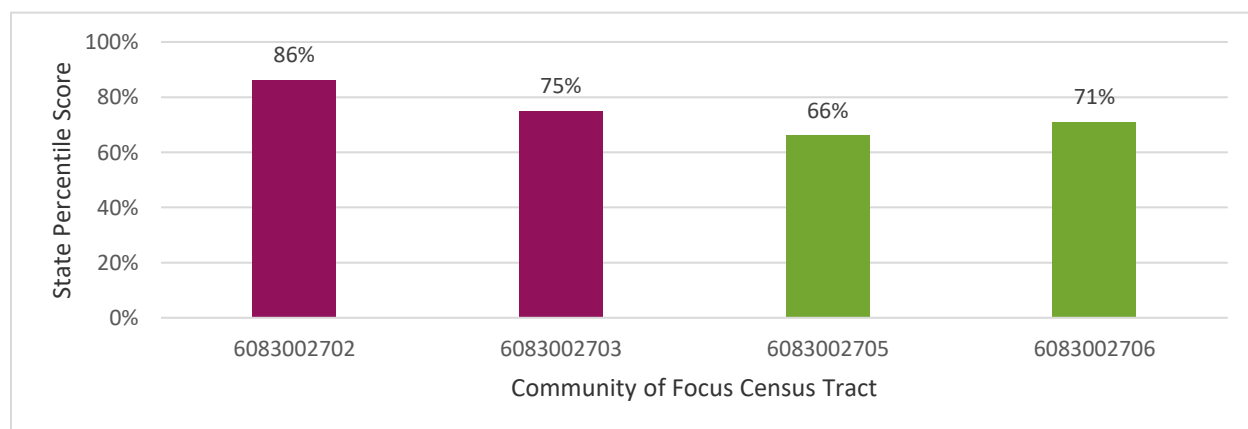
Traffic Proximity

People who live near major roads and highways have an increased exposure to the health and safety risks of high traffic volumes, such as air pollution from vehicle exhaust, noise pollution, and pedestrian collisions. Studies show people of color and low-income households are more likely to live in high-traffic areas and have higher rates of traffic-related health impacts. These include asthma, lung and heart disease, and bronchitis³.

Consistent noise pollution generated from traffic can also adversely affect nearby residents and lead to health issues including stress related illnesses, high blood pressure, sleep disruption, and decreased productivity.⁴ Risk of pedestrian and bicycle injuries and fatalities increase significantly along major roadways and highways as a result of higher vehicle speeds. Residential streets surrounding high-traffic or high-speed roadways can also be at higher risk of pedestrian and bicyclist collisions because a motorist will often detour through side streets to avoid traffic, resulting in increased speeds on residential roads.

Although the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Traffic Impacts Indicator scores were not high in the Lompoc Community of Focus, EJScreen reported high Traffic Proximity scores for several block groups in the Community of Focus. The Traffic Proximity score is calculated by combining the demographic factors and the average annual daily traffic (AADT) on major roads and highways within 1,700 feet of a census block group. As the score increases, the probability of residents in that census block being exposed to elevated levels of noise and air pollution also increases. In Lompoc, block groups with the highest Traffic Proximity index scores are primarily located along H Street and Ocean Avenue, where they align with Highway 1, as seen in Figure EJ-8. Figure EJ-9 shows the average Traffic Proximity State percentile score for each census tract in the Lompoc Community of Focus.

Figure EJ-8 Traffic Proximity State Percentile Score, Lompoc Community of Focus

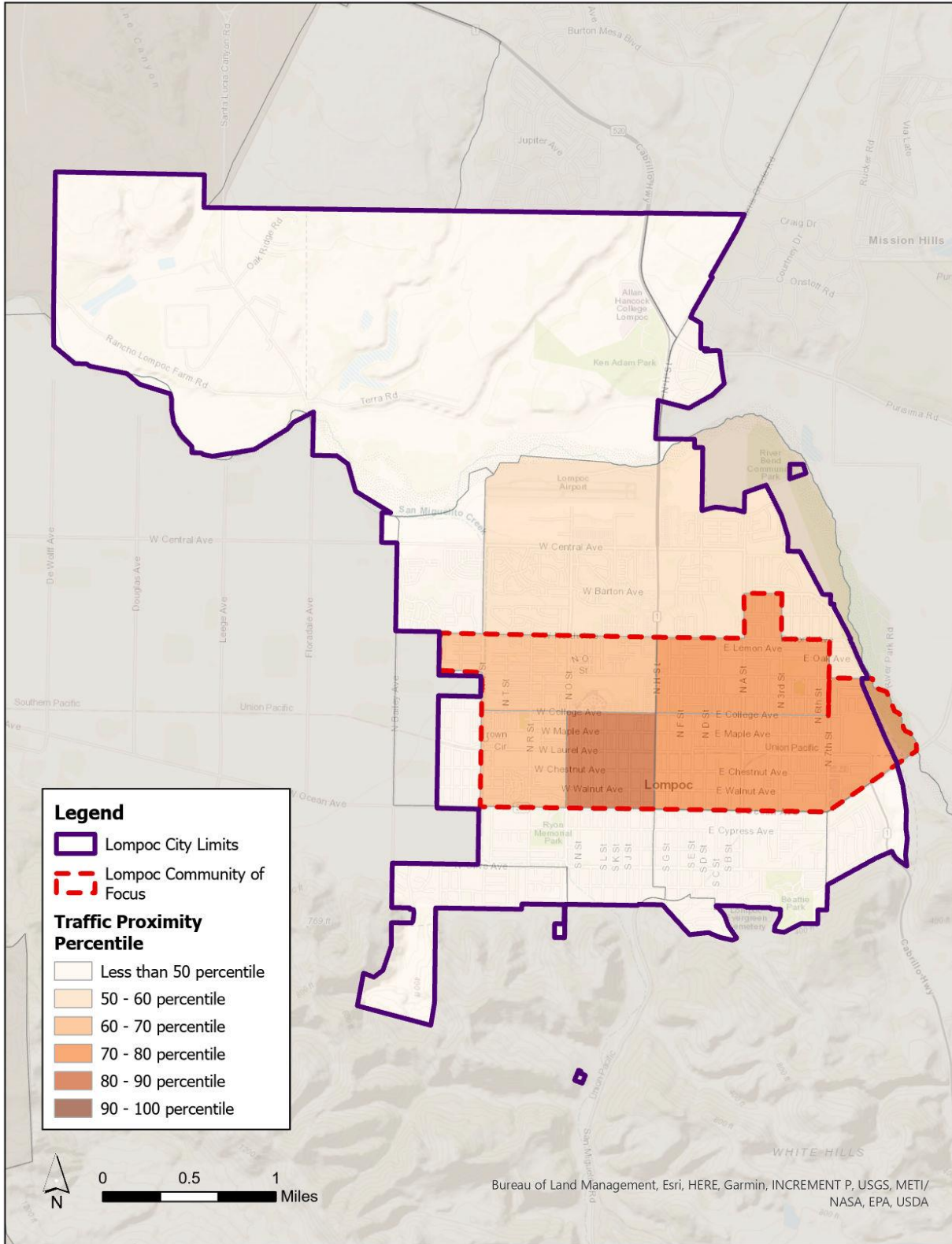


³ CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Report

⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency. <https://www.epa.gov/clean-air-act-overview/clean-air-act-title-iv-noise-pollution#:~:text=Health%20Effects,sleep%20disruption%2C%20and%20lost%20productivity>.

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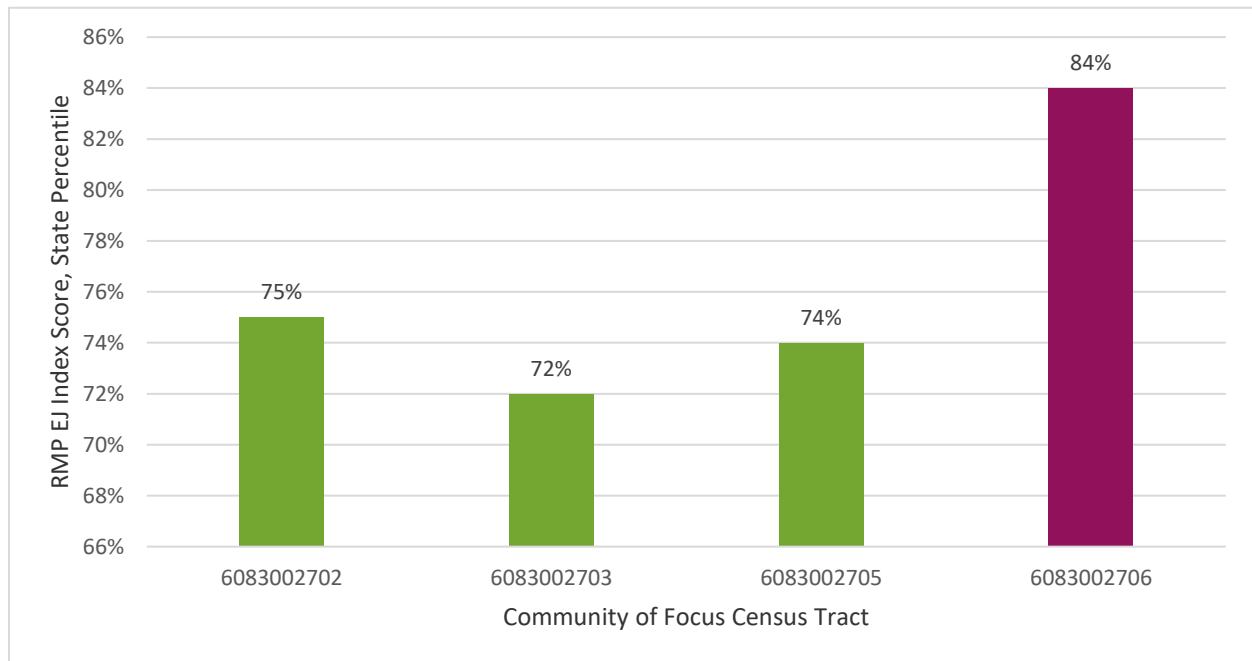
Figure EJ-9 Traffic Proximity Scores in the Lompoc Community of Focus



Risk Management Plan Facility Proximity

The EPA requires facilities that use extremely hazardous substances to develop a risk management plan (RMP). RMPs provide local authorities important information on how to respond to a potential chemical emergency, such as effects of a chemical emergency, steps the facility is taking to prevent an accident, and emergency response procedures that should be followed in the event an accident occurs. People living near a facility requiring an RMP are at higher risk of negative impacts or need of emergency services in the event of a chemical accident. EJScreen calculates the RMP Facility Proximity score by counting the number of RMP facilities within three miles of a census block group (see Figure EJ-10). As the RMP Facility Proximity score increases, the probability of residents in that census block being exposed to hazardous materials and waste increases.

Figure EJ-10 RMP Facility Proximity Scores in the Lompoc Community of Focus



Healthy Food Access

Adequate access to healthy, affordable, and culturally appropriate food is key to high quality of life in any community. Food access is linked not only to physical proximity to grocers and other food providers, but also ensuring households can afford the types and amount of food adequate to live a healthy and active lifestyle, also known as food security. Environmental justice communities often have a more difficult time achieving food security since residents in these communities tend to be lower income and less likely to have regular access to a vehicle to drive to grocery stores that are further away.

Food Environment

As of 2023, there are nine grocery stores in the Lompoc city limits, four of which are located within the Community of Focus and two just outside of the Community of Focus. Figure EJ-11 shows grocery store locations in relation to residential areas in Lompoc within a half mile designating reasonable walking distance around each grocery store. As shown in Table EJ-8, about 58 percent of the residential areas in the Lompoc Community of Focus are within a half mile⁵ of a grocery store, which is higher than the other residential areas in the city. This finding was further supported when talking with residents, emphasizing that access to grocery stores is not a primary concern in the Lompoc Community of Focus.

While it is essential for jurisdictions to strive for increased grocery store access in their communities, the current access to grocery stores appears to be sufficient in meeting the needs of the residents in the Lompoc Community of Focus. However, access and proximity to grocery stores is only one factor when analyzing food access, a further discuss in Food Insecurity section, below. The grocery stores within walking distance to Community of Focus residents include:



Credit: Adobe Stock, Noel Powell

- **ALDI:** 729 N H St, Lompoc, CA 93436
- **Grocery Outlet:** 316 East Ocean Ave, Lompoc, CA 93436
- **Dollar General Market:** 1124 West Ocean Ave, Lompoc, CA 93436
- **La Favorita Market:** 720 North H St, Lompoc, CA 93436
- **Lompoc International Market:** 404 North H St, Lompoc, CA 93436
- **Super Carnicera La Chiquita:** 819 West Laurel Ave, Lompoc, CA 93436

Additionally, the Route One Farmer's Market held in the northern part of the city in Vandenberg Village is held every Sunday and accepts CalFresh EBT and Market Match, which doubles EBT benefits up to 10 dollars, and offers translation services. In 2022, the Route One Market launched a mobile market that makes various stops throughout Lompoc throughout the week.

⁵ One-half mile is an industry standard for measuring a reasonable walking distance.

Households in the Community of Focus are more likely to have limited or no access to a vehicle, which is important to households not within walking distance of a grocery store. About 13 percent of households in the Community of Focus do not have access to a vehicle, compared to approximately nine percent of households citywide and six percent countywide⁶. Vehicle access can be important for food access if households not within walking distance to a grocery store also do not have access to a vehicle or reliable public transit to get to a grocery store.



Credit: Grocery Outlet Bargain Market, 2023

As shown in Figure EJ-11, three of these grocery stores are identified as ethnic grocery stores. These grocery stores carry products specific to certain cultures that are typically not carried by mainstream supermarkets. Ethnic grocery stores are important in providing culturally appropriate foods and increasing food availability. All three ethnic grocery stores in Lompoc are located within the Community of Focus.

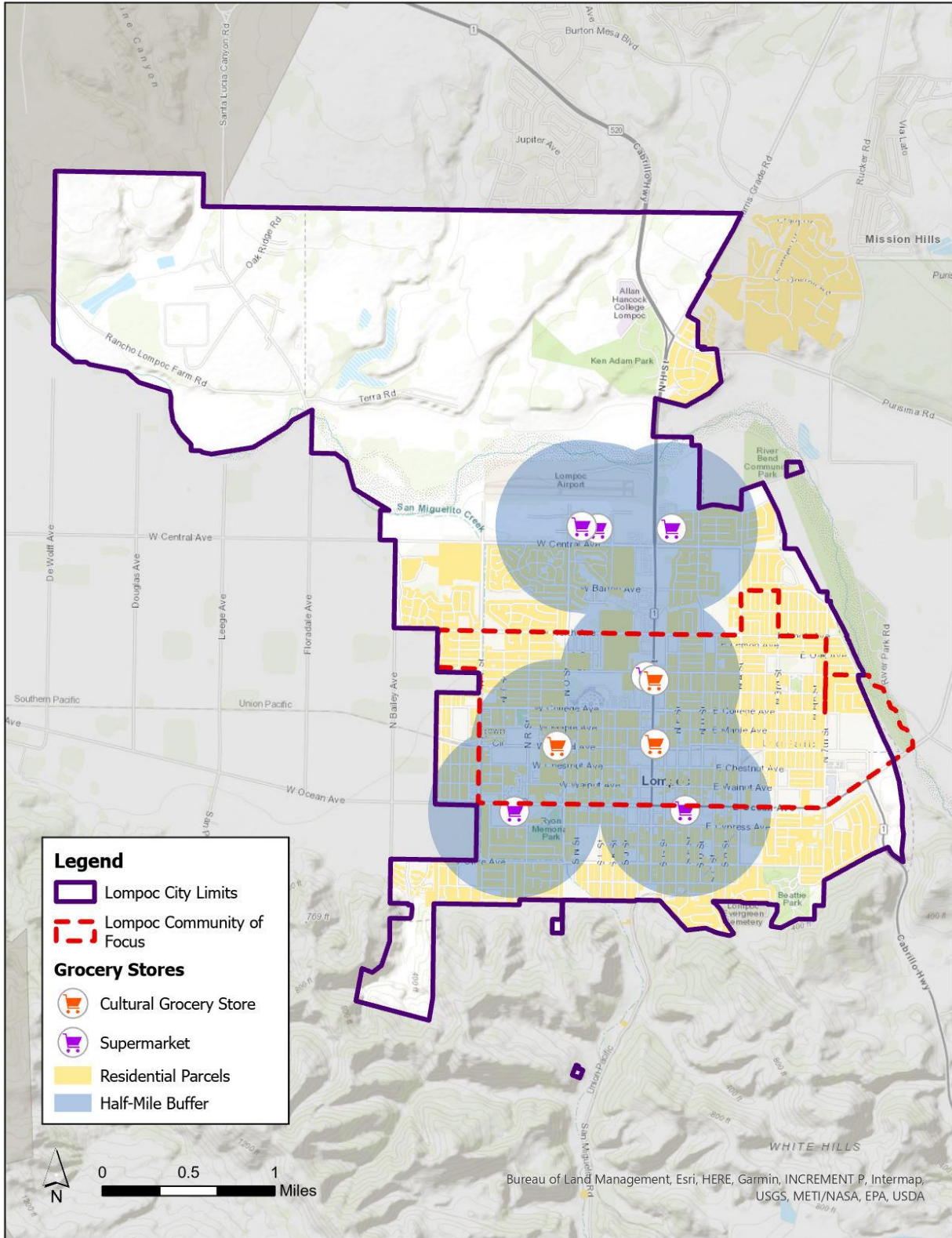
Table EJ-8 Percentage of Residential Areas within ½ Mile of a Grocery Store

	Number of Residential Parcels	Number of Residential Parcels within ½ mile of Grocery Store	Percentage of Residential Parcels within ½ mile of Grocery Store
Lompoc Community of Focus	3772	2172	57.6%
Non-Community of Focus	5875	2665	45.4%
Citywide	9636	4836	50.2%

Source: City of Lompoc, Mintier Harnish; 2023

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table S2504)

Figure EJ-11 Grocery Stores in Lompoc, 2023



Food Insecurity

Physical proximity to grocery stores is important but is not the only indicator in determining food security. People living near a grocery store can still lack the income, skills, or nutritional education to buy and prepare healthy food on a regular basis. Although the Community of Focus has relatively high access to grocery stores compared to other parts of the city, it has the lowest median incomes and highest poverty rates in Lompoc.

The census tracts in the Community of Focus have a median annual household income between \$37,000 and \$56,000, which is less than the citywide median income (\$60,234) and significantly less than the countywide median income (\$84,356). Additionally, the Lompoc Community of Focus has higher poverty rates (between 18.5 percent and 32.7 percent than the city (19.4 percent) or county (13.4 percent).

Although food assistance programs such as SNAP are available to low-income households, some low-income households do not meet income eligibility requirements, but are still food insecure. In 2021, Feeding America estimated that Santa Barbara County had a food insecurity rate of nearly nine percent. Of that approximate nine percent, about 21 percent of food insecure people had an income above the SNAP income limits⁷.

Additionally, SNAP benefits may not always cover the cost of meals⁸, especially in areas with a higher cost of living. Feeding America estimates the average meal cost in Santa Barbara County is \$3.89; however, SNAP benefits in California cover approximately \$2.50 to \$3.00 per meal depending on the household size.



Credit: Carniceria Jalisco, 2023

⁷ Feeding America, Map the Food Gap (2021) <https://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2021/overall/california/county/santa-barbara>

⁸ Assuming three meals a day, seven days a week.

Physical Activity

Regular physical activity is a major contributor to mental and physical health. People who are physically active have higher life expectancy and lower risks of serious chronic illnesses including diabetes, heart disease, depression, and anxiety. The built environment plays a key role in determining whether a community has opportunities to engage in regular physical activity by providing convenient and safe access to parks, recreational facilities, open space, and well-connected pedestrian and bike networks. Environmental justice communities can experience less opportunities for regular physical activity due to discriminatory land use practices and lack of investment, resulting in fewer facilities such as parks and bike lanes in these areas.

Table EJ-9 shows the prevalence of chronic health issues and risk factors in the Lompoc Community of Focus compared to the city and county. The Community of Focus has slightly higher rates of smoking, diabetes, heart disease, and obesity than the city. Rates for these factors in the Community of Focus, with the exception of heart disease, are significantly higher than the county.

Table EJ-9 Risk Factors and Chronic Diseases, Lompoc Community of Focus

	Lompoc Community of Focus	Lompoc (City)	Santa Barbara County
Adults who currently smoke	12%	10.3%	7.3%
Adults ever diagnosed with diabetes	16.1%	14.2%	11.6%
Adults ever diagnosed with heart disease	6.6%	6.5%	7.4%
Adults with obesity (BMI \geq 30)	32.9%	28.7%	22.6%
Adults with serious psychological distress	13.9%	14.5%	15.3%

Source: UCLA California Health Interview Survey, 2020

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space

Park Accessibility

Access to quality parks and other recreational areas promote physical activity by providing residents safe and enjoyable areas to exercise and recreate. There are 13 parks located in the City of Lompoc, four of which are in the Community of Focus: Johns-Manville Park, Pioneer Park, College Park, and Thompson Park. Additionally, Ryon Memorial Park is located outside of the Community of Focus boundary on the south side of West Ocean Avenue.

Johns-Manville Park: A 6.5-acre park located in the southeast portion of the Community of Focus and includes a playground, barbeques, a basketball court, two little league baseball fields with spectator areas, a basketball court, seating areas, and open grass areas.

Pioneer Park: A five-acre park located in the northeastern portion of the Community of Focus and includes a lighted baseball field with spectator areas, a playground, seating areas, a small pre-school building, and open field areas.

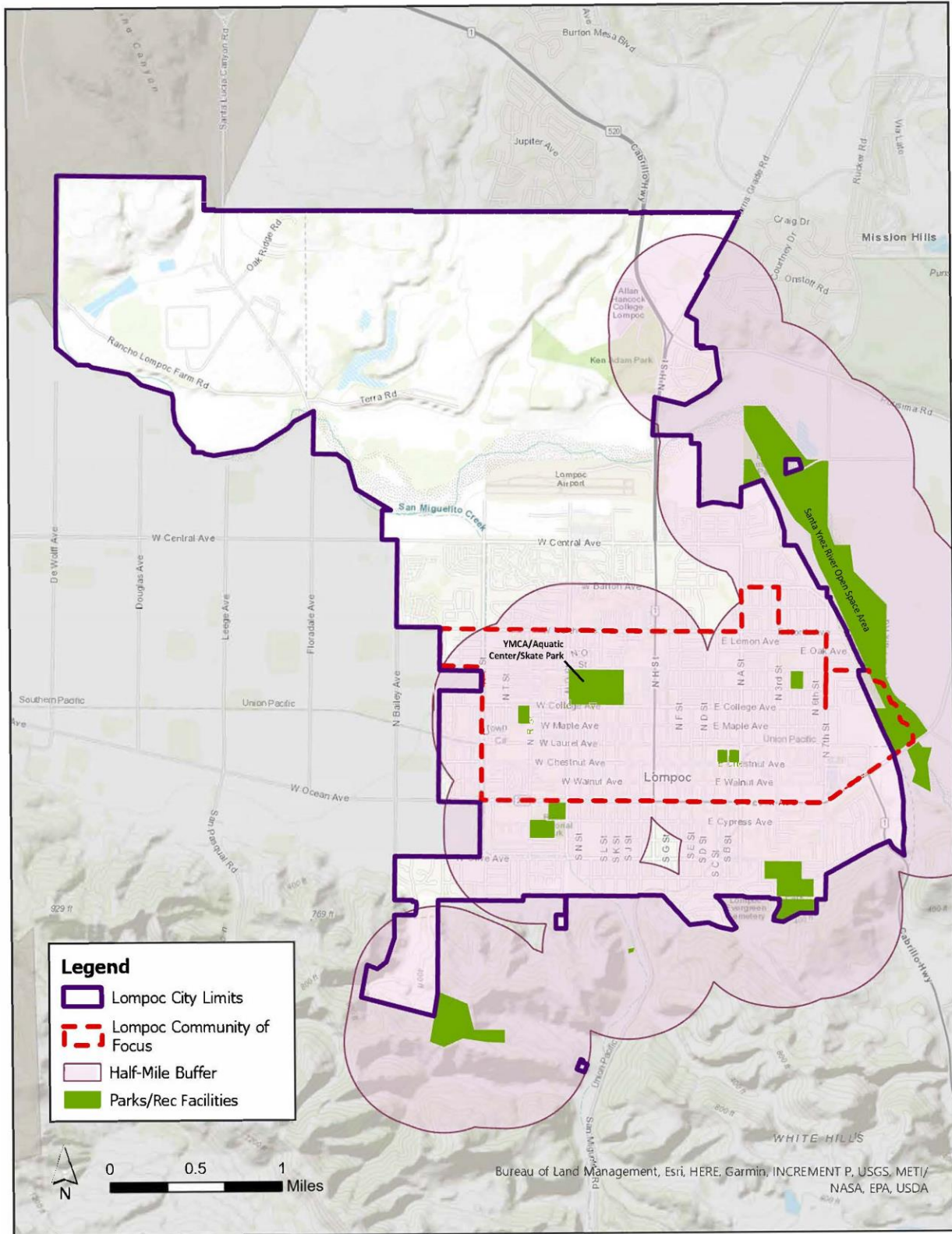
College Park: A 4.6-acre park located at the center of the Community of Focus next to Lompoc High School and is the location of the Lompoc YMCA, Lompoc Aquatic Center, and a 10,000 square foot skate park which is planned for a complete renovation in 2024.

Thompson Park: A 5-acre park located in the southwestern portion of the Community of Focus and includes a lighted softball field with spectator areas, a playground, seating areas, and open grass fields.

Figure EJ-12 shows parks⁹ located in Lompoc within one-half mile buffer. Nearly all (99 percent) of residential parcels in the Community of Focus are located within one-half mile of a park. Although most residents in the Community of Focus have access to a park, it is also important to note the quality and maintenance of park space. Well-maintained parks that have facilities such as bathrooms, sports fields, and playgrounds are more likely to generate use and promote physical activity. Lompoc currently does not have an official assessment report on parkland quality and maintenance, however, several community members during community outreach efforts expressed the need for better maintenance of parks and improvements to facilities such as lighting and sports fields.

⁹ Lompoc High School is included as a park because the public is allowed to access the school track and field facilities outside of school hours, providing a significant public recreational space for residents.

Figure EJ-12 Park, Recreation, and Open Space Access in Lompoc

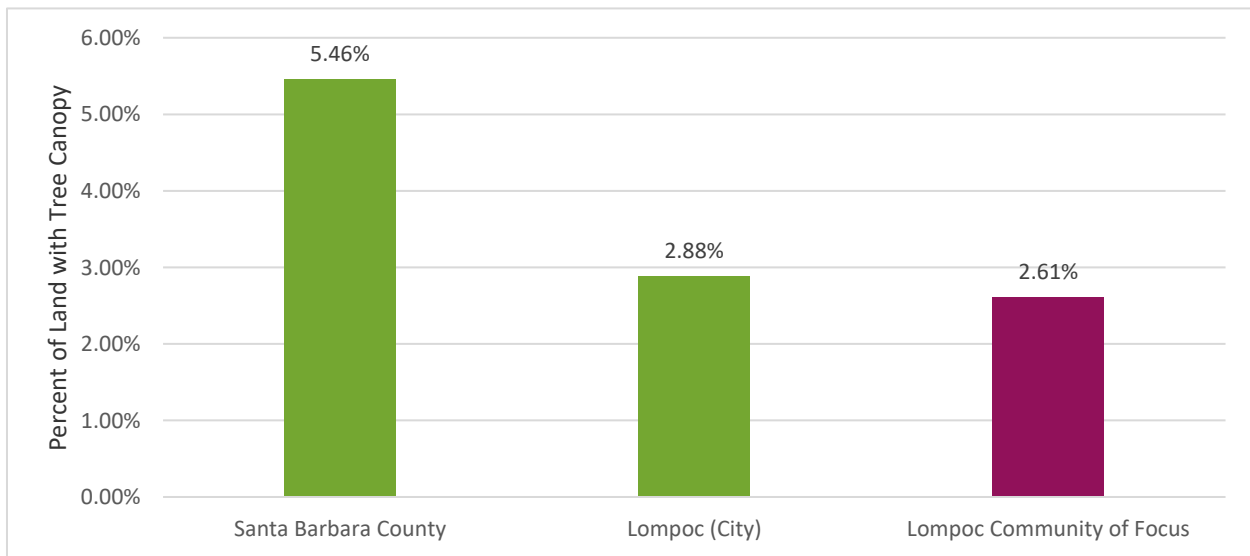


Bureau of Land Management, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA

Tree Canopy

An urban tree canopy can have various positive health outcomes and help improve quality of life. Trees can help mitigate the effects of climate change and extreme heat events by providing shade and creating a cooling effect in urban areas with high concentrations of concrete and asphalt. Tree canopies can also promote physical activity by creating a more comfortable environment for pedestrians and bicyclists. As shown in Figure EJ-13, less than three percent of land in Lompoc has a tree canopy, with the Community of Focus having slightly less.¹⁰ During community outreach efforts, several residents commented that Lompoc used to have a significant amount of street trees but have been removed in the past two decades.

Figure EJ-13 Percent of Land with Tree Canopy



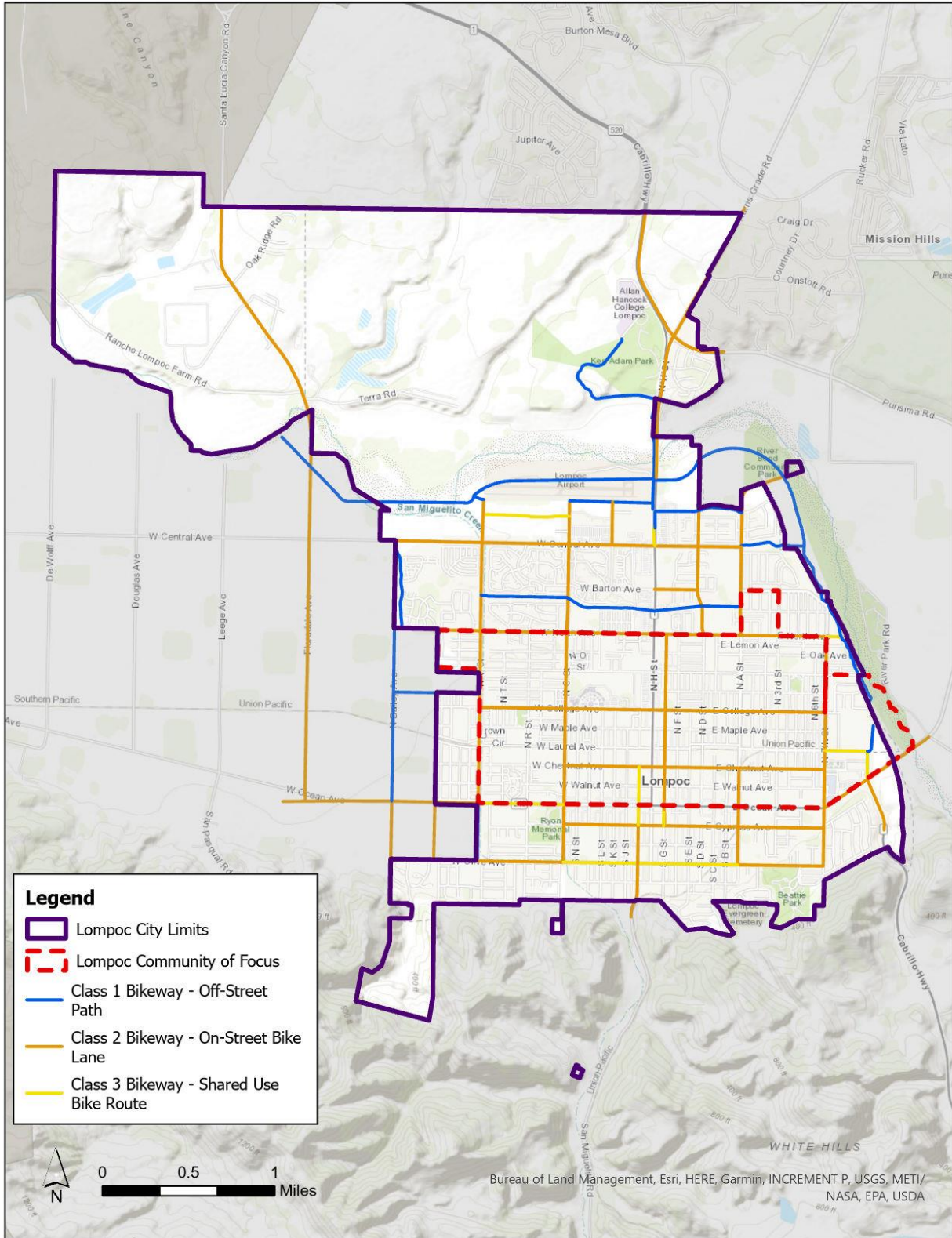
Active Transportation

In addition to adequate park access, safe and well-connected pedestrian and bike facilities promote physical activity while also reducing traffic and pollution. Between 2012 and 2022, there were 260 reported traffic collisions in Lompoc that involved bicycles or pedestrians. About 77 percent of these reported collisions occurred in the Community of Focus. A high concentration of these collisions occurred along major roadways, specifically North H Street (Highway 1), West North Avenue, West College Avenue, and West Ocean Avenue.

Figure EJ-14 shows the existing bike network in Lompoc. There are a significant number of Class II bike lanes throughout the city, including in the Community of Focus. Although there are currently no bike facilities on H Street or Ocean Avenue, there are bike lanes located on West Cypress Avenue and North G Street, which run parallel to H Street and Ocean Avenue.

¹⁰ California Healthy Places Index, 2023

Figure EJ-14 Lompoc Bike Network



Public Facilities

Access to high-quality public facilities and services are important to the health, safety, and overall quality of life for any community. State law defines public facilities as “public improvements, public services, and community amenities” and includes a wide range of categories such as emergency services, healthcare facilities, parks, schools, transportation, childcare services, and community centers.

Environmental justice communities frequently do not have adequate access to public facilities in their neighborhoods or existing public facilities are not well-maintained or do not meet the needs of the community. This section describes the public facilities accessible to residents in Lompoc’s Community of Focus.

Educational and Childcare Facilities

Schools

Higher educational attainment is correlated with higher income and opportunity, therefore access to a variety of local, public educational facilities is important to improved quality of life. Educational facilities include public primary and secondary schools, colleges, and libraries. Lompoc Unified School District (LUSD) has 16 public schools: seven elementary schools, two middle schools, one kindergarten-eighth grade school, and three high schools. Of these schools, 10 are within Lompoc’s city limits, with three in the Community of Focus. LUSD also has the Lompoc Adult School and Career Center, which offers classes and programs for adults.



Credit: Adobe Stock, pololia

As shown in Figure EJ-15, four LUSD schools are located in the Community of Focus (Lompoc High School, La Canada Elementary School, Leonora Fillmore Elementary School, and the Lompoc Adult School and Career Center) and three LUSD schools located within a half mile outside of the Lompoc Community of Focus (Clarence Ruth Elementary School, Lompoc Valley Middle School, and Hapgood Elementary School). Additionally, there are two public (tuition-free) charter schools and two private schools in or within a half-mile of the Lompoc Community of Focus. In addition to primary and secondary educational facilities, Lompoc also has one college, Allan Hancock Community College, located in the north part of the city off Highway 1, about three miles from the center of the Lompoc Community of Focus.

Overall, there is adequate access to schools in Lompoc for primary, secondary, and post-secondary education.



Credit: City of Lompoc

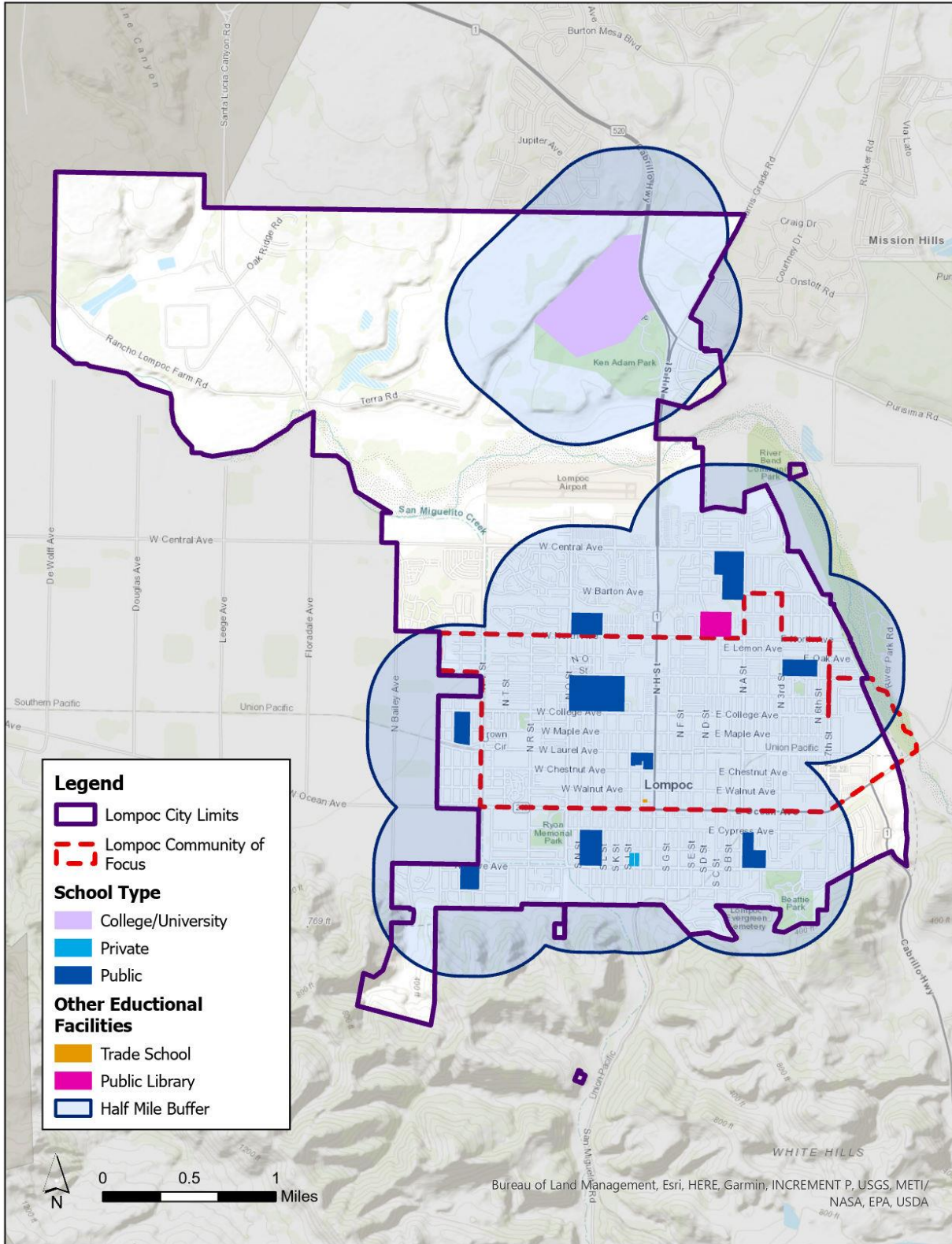
Libraries

Lompoc has two public libraries (see Figure EJ-15). The Lompoc Main Library is located on East North Avenue on the boundary of the Community of Focus. The library is open Monday through Thursday from 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. and Friday through Saturday from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. There is also a library located in the Vandenberg Village community. The Vandenberg Village Library is in the northern part of the city on Constellation Road. The city also hosts Charlotte's Web Bookmobile which is a mobile library designed to serve young children (infancy to grade six). The Bookmobile focuses its stops at afterschool programs, low-income housing, homeless shelters, and preschools.

Library locations within the city (except for the Charlotte's Web Bookmobile) provide free public access to computers, internet connection, online databases, and software programs. The library system also provides access to an eLibrary and a variety of services such as online tutoring, an adult literacy program, and social events.

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Figure EJ-15 Libraries and Educational Facilities in Lompoc



Childcare

Childcare facilities and after school programs are an important community resource, especially for single-parent households, because it allows parents to participate in the workforce. According to the California Department of Social Services, there are 21 licensed childcare facilities in Lompoc, including 17 traditional day care centers, two school age day care centers, and two infant care centers. Of these, 11 traditional day care centers and the two infant centers are located in the Community of Focus.

Medical and Emergency Services

According to the California Department of Public Health, there are 10 medical facilities in Lompoc. Of these facilities there are two urgent care facilities and one general acute care hospital (Lompoc Valley Medical Center) which provide immediate and emergency medical services. Seven medical facilities are in the Community of Focus; however, the Lompoc Valley Medical Center is located outside the Community of Focus on East Ocean Avenue.

Lompoc has two fire stations, one of which is located outside the Community of Focus on South G Street, with a total of four fire engines. The Lompoc Police Department has a station located south of the Community of Focus on Civic Center Plaza.

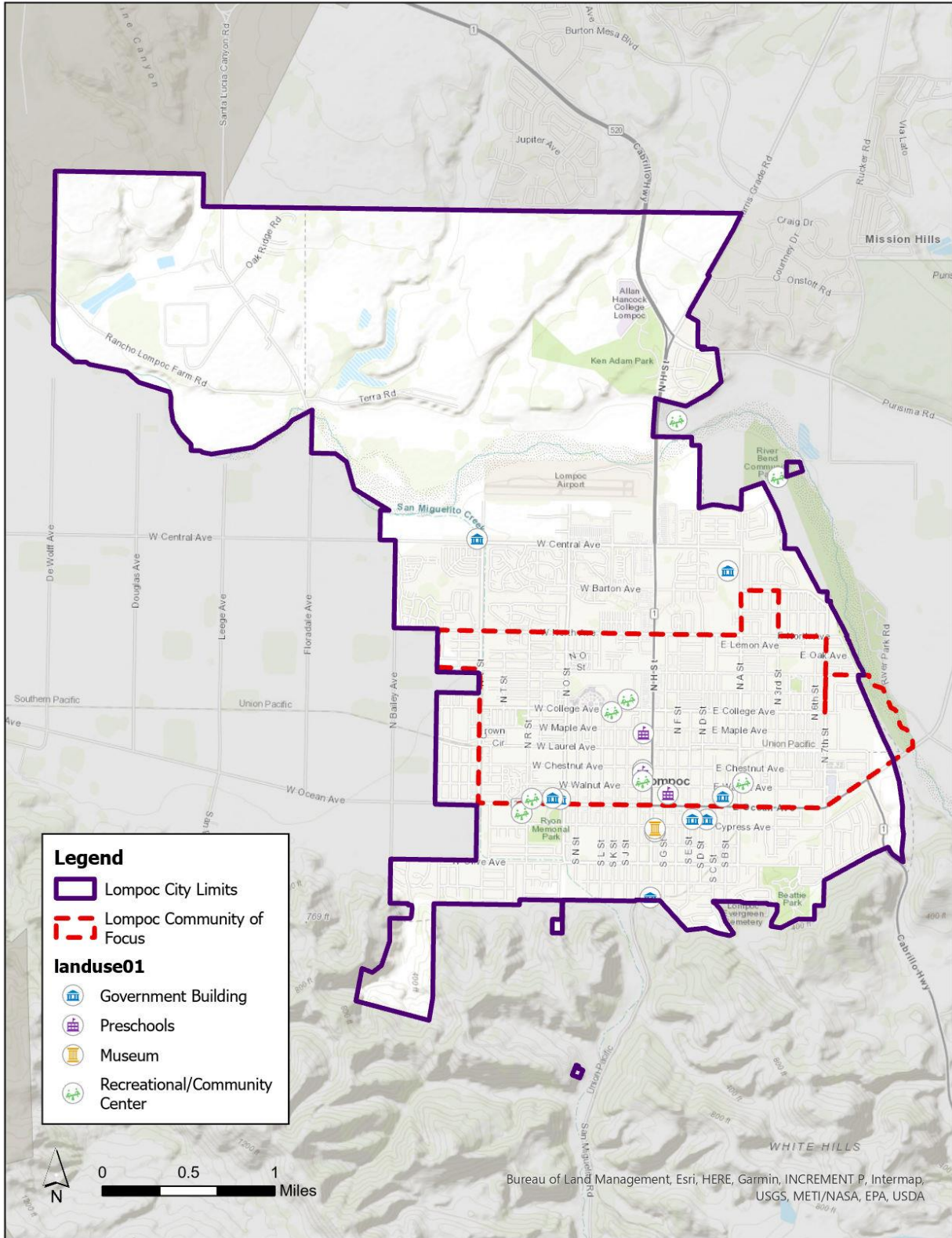
Community Centers and Recreational Facilities

Community centers and recreational facilities are important resources for any community for improved quality of life. These facilities support physical activity, educational opportunities, and community meetings and events. Figure EJ-16 shows the location of these facilities in relationship to the Community of Focus.

Anderson Recreation Center: Anderson Recreation Center is located in the southern portion of the Community of Focus just west of H Street. The recreation center includes a large gymnasium, a basketball court, a volleyball court, commercial kitchen, and two meeting rooms. Anderson Recreation Center is connected to the City of Lompoc Transit system (COLT) via Route 3.

Dick DeWees Community & Senior Center: The Dick DeWees Community & Senior Center is located outside the southern portion of the Community of Focus on West Ocean Avenue. The 15,000 square foot center includes a banquet room, multipurpose room, and two commercial kitchens. The center is primarily used as a community meeting and event space.

Figure EJ-16 Lompoc Community Centers and Recreational Facilities



Public Transportation



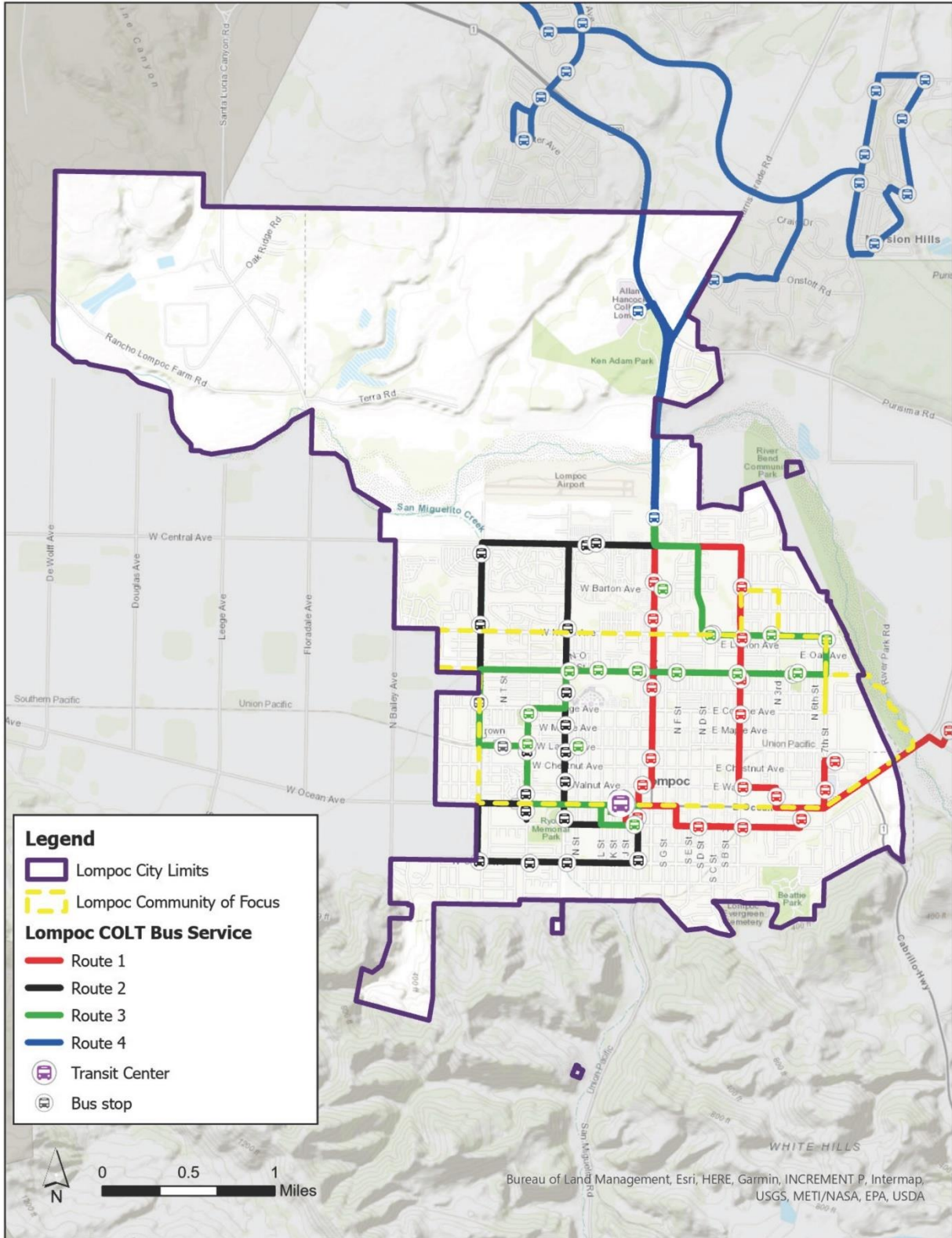
Credit: City of Lompoc



Credit: Lompoc Record

Public transportation service in Lompoc is provided by City of Lompoc Transit (COLT) that operates four local fixed routes and six on demand services. Routes 1, 2, and 3 operate within the Community of Focus, as seen in Figure EJ-17. The main transit center is located just south of the Community of Focus. The local fixed routes operate between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on weekends. COLT also provides the Wine Country Express which makes three daily round trips from Lompoc to Buellton and Solvang. COLT also offers one round trip service to Santa Barbara every Tuesday and Thursday. In addition the COLT, Santa Maria Regional Transit (SMRT) provides weekday service between Lompoc, Vandenberg Space Force Base, and Santa Maria; and the Clean Aire Express provides weekday service between Lompoc, Goleta, and Santa Barbara.

Figure EJ-17 COLT Public Transportation Services



Safe and Sanitary Homes

Housing conditions can contribute heavily to the health and safety of residents. Occupants of housing built before the widespread adoption of building standards and regulations are at higher risk of pollution exposure in their homes, particularly asbestos and lead paint. Additionally, older housing may have poor ventilation that can lead to mold, uncomfortable indoor temperatures, and pest and rodent infestation. Housing located near pollution-generating land uses (i.e., agricultural fields, industrial uses, highways) can also affect the health and safety of residents by increasing the exposure to pollutants.

Household overcrowding can also lead to serious health impacts by increasing the risk of unsanitary conditions. Overcrowding occurs when the number of occupants in a household exceeds the capacity of a dwelling unit, typically measured by the number of rooms and the age and relationship of the occupants. Research has shown that overcrowding can lead to a variety of adverse health outcomes, such as exposure to infectious disease, increased stress, and sleep disorders.¹¹

Finally, housing affordability can directly impact the safety and cleanliness of homes. High rent or home prices increase overcrowding and homelessness and leave households with less income to spend on food, healthcare, and other goods and services. The following sections describe the existing condition of housing in Lompoc including lead exposure and housing cost burden,



Credit: Adobe Stock, Evgavrilov

Lead Exposure

Lead is a toxic heavy metal that can enter the bloodstream and cause serious neurological or behavioral health problems, especially in young children. Historically, lead was used as an additive in house paint, plumbing materials, and gasoline. Although, the use of lead in common household items is now regulated in the United States, house paint is still a significant source of lead exposure in older,

unrenovated homes. Young children are more susceptible to the effects of lead exposure due to their developing brains and higher exposure pathways (object-to-hand-to-mouth).

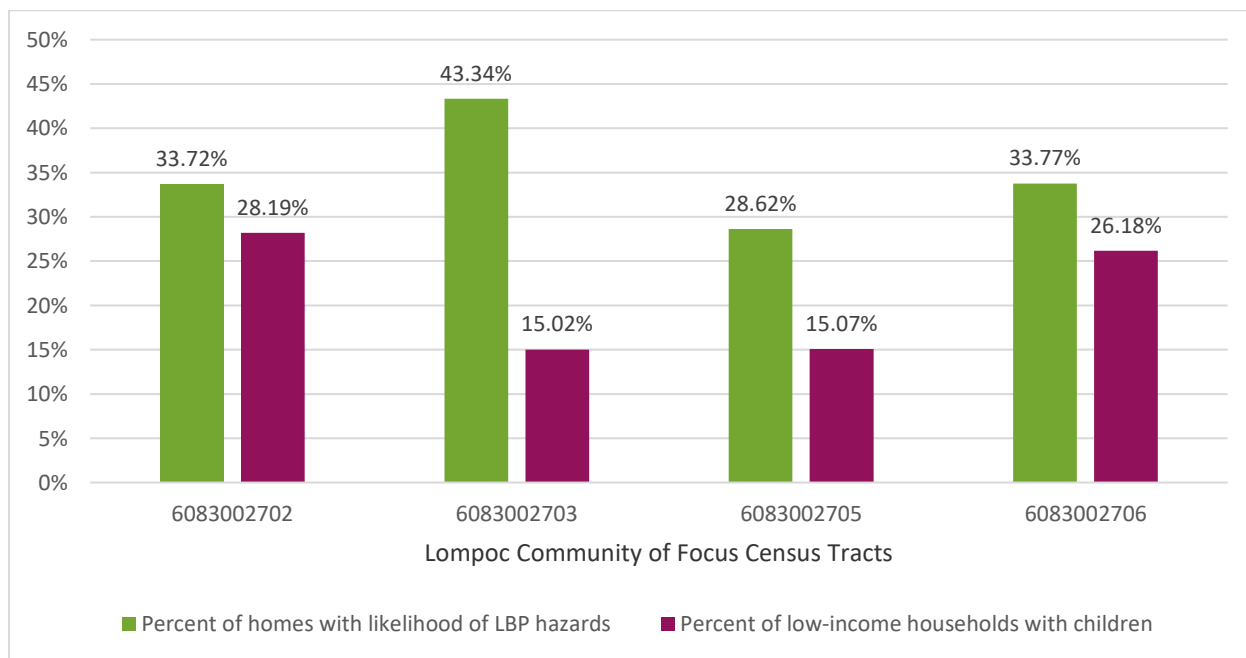
¹¹ World Health Organization, 2018

CalEnviroScreen 4.0's Children's Lead Risk from Housing indicator calculates lead exposure risk by combining the percentage of homes with higher likelihood of having lead-based paint (LBP) hazards and the percentage of low-income households with children. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 calculates the likelihood of LBP hazards based on the age of housing, using five age of housing categories. The older the home, the higher likelihood of LBP hazards.

Three of the four census tracts in the Lompoc Community of Focus scored in the 81-82 percentile for the Children's Lead Risk from Housing indicator. Figure EJ-18 shows the LBP hazard risk percentage and percent of low-income families with children in each census tract in the Lompoc Community of Focus.

Table EJ-10 provides a breakdown of housing stock by year built and tenure in the Lompoc Community of Focus. As of 2021, there are about 6,890 housing units in the Lompoc Community of Focus, 69 percent of which were built prior to 1980. According to the USEPA, homes built prior to 1978 are at a much higher risk of LBP exposure if proper measures have not been taken to test for and mitigate the presence of LBT in the home.¹² This means that a majority of housing units in the Community of Focus are at higher risk of LBP exposure, most of which are renters and may not have significant knowledge of the home's history and renovations completed.

Figure EJ-18 Lompoc Community of Focus Lead Risk from Housing



¹² United State Environmental Protection Agency, 2022 <https://www.epa.gov/lead/protect-your-family-sources-lead>

Table EJ-10 Housing Stock by Year Built and Tenure in Lompoc Community of Focus

	Renter	Owner	Total	% of Total Housing Stock in Community of Focus
Built 2020 or later	0	0	0	0%
Built 2010 to 2019	131	125	256	4%
Built 2000 to 2009	229	59	288	4%
Built 1990 to 1999	559	64	623	9%
Built 1980 to 1989	631	372	1003	15%
Built 1970 to 1979	1130	346	1476	21%
Built 1960 to 1969	970	739	1709	25%
Built 1950 to 1959	633	541	1174	17%
Built 1940 to 1949	114	18	132	2%
Built 1939 or earlier	95	134	229	3%
Total housing units	4492	2398	6890	-
Total housing units built prior to 1980	2942	1778	4720	69%

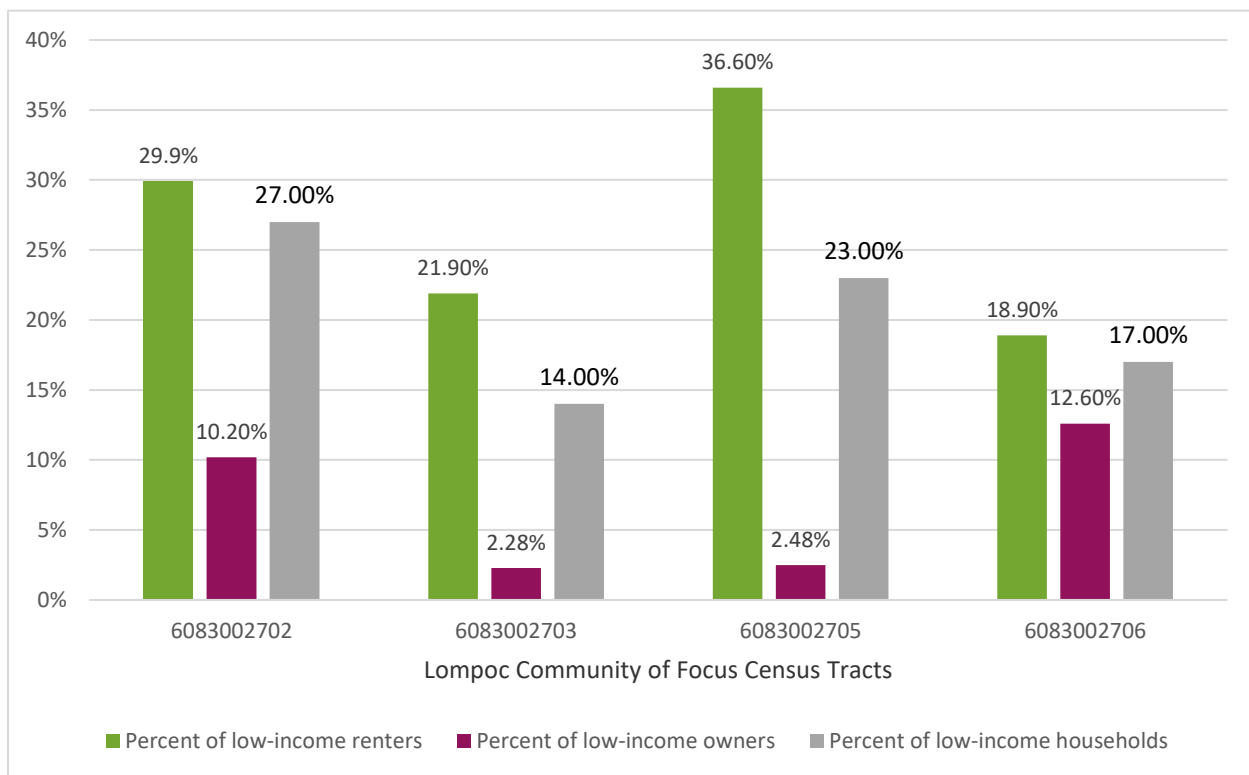
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2021

Housing Cost Burden

A household is considered severely cost burdened when more than 50 percent of the household income is spent on housing, (i.e., rent, mortgage payment, utilities).¹³ CalEnviroScreen 4.0 calculates the percentage households that housing cost burdened, low-income households in each census tract. One census tract in the Lompoc Community of Focus scored in the top 25th percentile in CalEnviroScreen 4.0 with 27 percent of households being housing cost burdened and low-income. However, households that are not low-income can still be cost burdened, which can still limit the household's ability to pay for other needs and services. Figure EJ-19 shows the percentage of cost burdened households as well as low-income, cost burdened households in the Lompoc Community of Focus. All but one census tract (6083002703) has over 45 percent of households that are housing cost burdened.

¹³ California Office of Environmental Health Hazards Assessment (OEHHA), CalEnviroScreen, 2023

Figure EJ-19 Severely Cost Burdened Households by Tenure



Source: CalEnviroScreen 4.0, 2023; Healthy Places Index, 2023.

Housing Conditions

The City of Lompoc does not have updated information regarding the condition of housing units throughout the city. The most recent housing conditions survey was conducted in 2003 as part of the City of Lompoc Housing Conditions Survey and was not divided by census tract. It is difficult to know how many housing units in the Community of Focus are in poor condition since an updated survey has not been conducted since. The 2003 survey estimated that four single-family units and six multifamily units needed replacement in Lompoc, meaning these units have improvement costs that exceed the estimated replacement cost. Additionally, about

one percent of housing units in the city (82 single-family units and 88 multifamily units) needed significant rehabilitation, which is defined as having major deficiencies requiring immediate repair. About 15 percent of the housing stock was found to need limited rehabilitation, which means these structures need minor repair but are not considered to have major safety issues.

Civic Engagement



Credit: Noozhawk

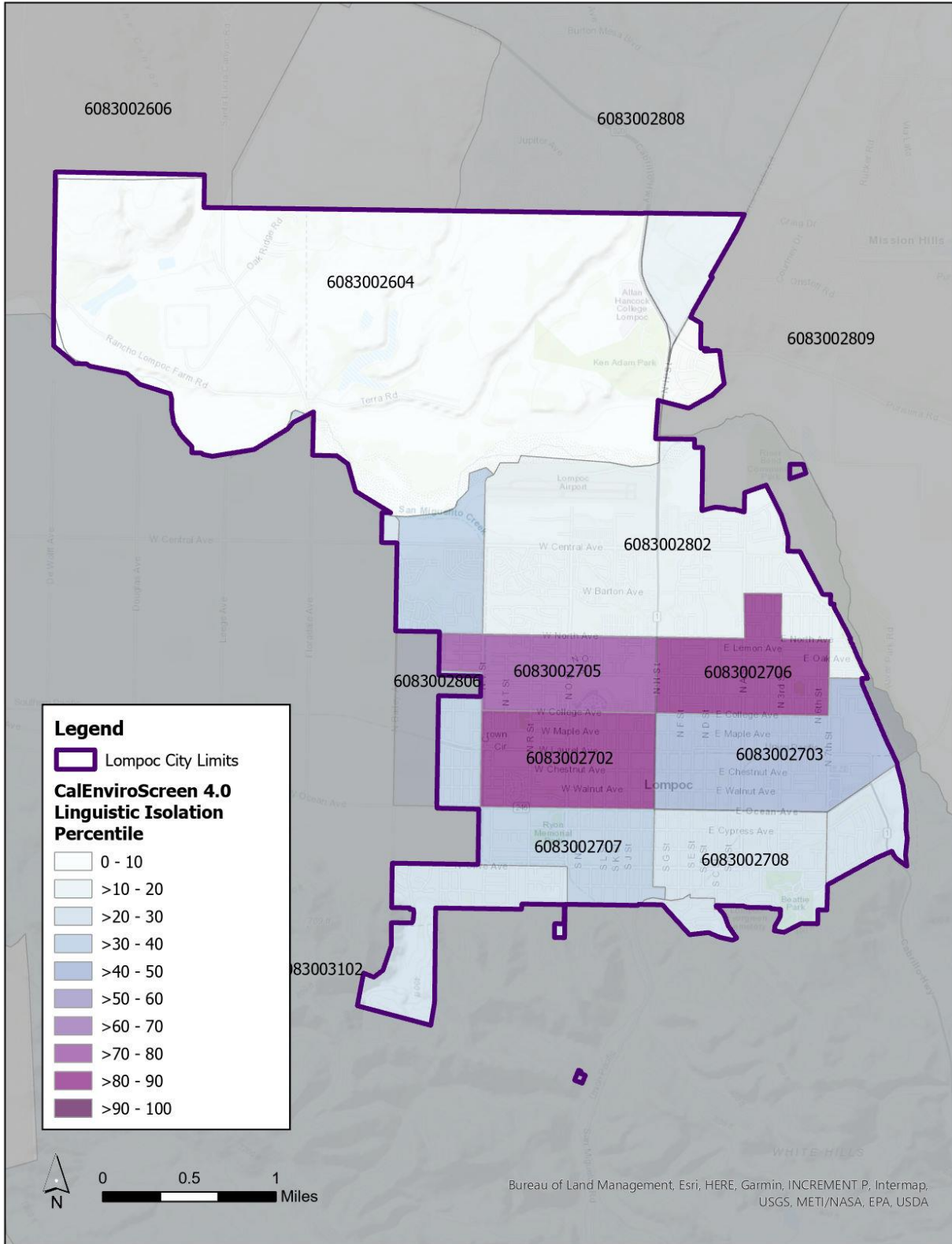
Promoting meaningful community engagement leads to more effective planning processes that cater to the needs of both present and future residents. Unfortunately, environmental justice communities have historically been marginalized and excluded from these dialogues, resulting in inequitable planning practices. Factors such as language barriers, time and location of meetings, and knowledge of topics influence if and how people participate in the public decision-making process. Key

to enhancing community involvement and identifying community concerns is the promotion of civic engagement within environmental justice communities, along with providing convenient and accessible opportunities specifically tailored to these populations. A major consideration in making civic engagement accessible to environmental justice communities is finding new and innovative ways of interacting with the community and meeting them where they are, such as community events, organization meetings, and partnerships with community based organizations (CBOs). Traditional methods of community engagement, such as community meetings held at City Hall, can be difficult for people to attend due to scheduling conflicts, language barriers, lack of transportation, and lack of overall trust in government agencies.

Language Isolation

Language isolation occurs when households have individuals over the age of 14 who have limited English proficiency. Such households face disadvantages when seeking information about meetings and engagement opportunities regarding decisions that significantly impact their overall health and well-being. This is a concern particularly if the information and materials are solely available in English. According to CalEnviroScreen 4.0, the Community of Focus has high rates of linguistic isolation, with two census tracts scoring above the 80th State percentile and one census tract scoring above the 70th percentile (see Table EJ-6 and Figure EJ-20). The primary languages spoken besides English in the Community of Focus include Spanish, Chinese, and other Asian/Pacific-Islander languages.

Figure EJ-20 Language Isolation in Lompoc

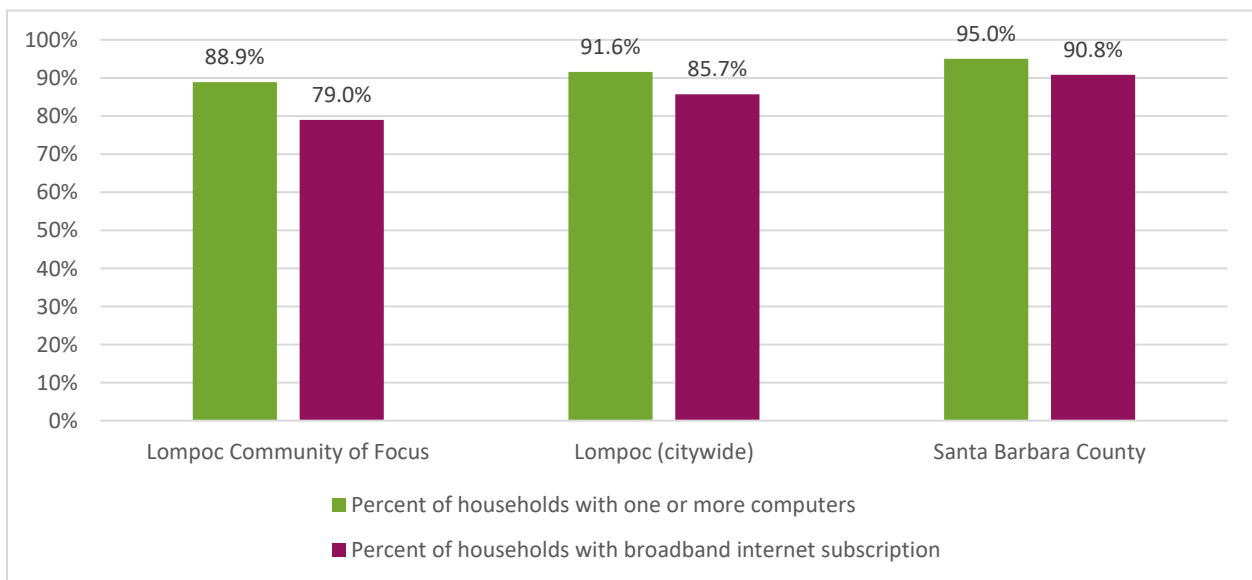


Ensuring meaningful and effective participation of individuals with limited English proficiency necessitates the City's commitment to providing meeting notices and informational materials in languages other than English. By doing so, the City can bridge the language barrier and enable these individuals to access crucial information about community meetings and engagement opportunities. Furthermore, offering translation services at these meetings is vital to facilitate their active involvement, allowing them to fully understand discussions, express their concerns, and contribute to decision-making processes.

Internet Access

It is increasingly common for government agencies to post notices, documents, informational materials online and host virtual community meetings. Although an online format is convenient for many people to participate in the public decision-making process, it requires households to have access to a computer or smartphone and high-speed internet. As shown in Figure EJ-21 about 89 percent of households in the Community of Focus have access to at least one computer or smartphone and about 79 percent have a broadband internet subscription. These percentages are slightly lower than citywide percentages for computer access (92 percent) and broadband internet subscriptions (86 percent). Overall, computer and internet access is not a major barrier to civic engagement in Lompoc.

Figure EJ-21 Internet and Computer Access, Lompoc



Community Involvement

Fostering robust community involvement is essential for guaranteeing that decisions made by the city are inclusive, responsive, and effective. Actively engaging communities establishes a collaborative platform where diverse voices contribute to the shaping of policies that are fair and reflective of the varied needs and perspectives within the community.

Community involvement acts as a catalyst for social cohesion, as it encourages a sense of ownership and pride among residents. When individuals feel their opinions are valued and actively contribute to the decision-making process, it instills a sense of empowerment and trust in the governance system. This, in turn, paves the way for a more harmonious and collaborative relationship between the City and its diverse population.

Voter Response Rate

One way of measuring a community's involvement is by analyzing voter response rate. The voter response rate is significant in the context of environmental justice because it directly affects the representation and influence of marginalized communities in decision-making processes. A low voter response rate within a community signifies that the community's voice and concerns are at risk of being overlooked and disregarded during elections and policymaking processes. This lack of representation can perpetuate existing disparities and create obstacles in effectively addressing environmental injustices.

The California Healthy Places Index (HPI) uses voting and census response rates as measures of healthy community participation. According to HPI, Lompoc's Community of Focus had a 68 percent response rate to the 2020 Census, which is lower than the citywide and countywide average (71 percent and 71 percent respectively). Additionally, about 75 percent of residents in the Community of Focus voted in the 2020 general election, which is lower than the citywide and countywide percentages (78 percent and 85 percent respectively).

Volunteerism

An additional indicator of community involvement is volunteerism. The level of volunteerism within a community reflects the level of active engagement and commitment of community members towards the public decision-making process. It indicates their willingness to take part in efforts aimed at addressing environmental issues and promoting a more equitable and public decision-making process. Volunteers often play a key role in raising awareness about topics of regional concern, advocating for policy changes, and promoting equitable planning and decision-making practices.

According to the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), around 40 percent of adult residents of the Community of Focus performed volunteer work or community service in 2018. This is slightly lower than the citywide and county wide percentages (44 percent and 51 percent respectively).

Environmental Goals and Policies

Effective environmental justice goals and policies reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by reducing disproportionate exposure to pollutants or other hazards, encouraging healthy habits, prioritizing necessary infrastructure improvements and programs, and promoting civic engagement in the public decision-making process. Lompoc is committed to fostering a healthy environment for all city residents. The following goals, policies, and programs are intended to guide the advancement of environmental justice in Lompoc.

Pollution Exposure

Pollution exposure poses serious short-term and long-term health risks to residents who live or work near incompatible land uses that emit pollutants. The following goals and policies address how the City can mitigate existing future pollution exposure to all residents.

Goal EJ-1

Ensure that all land use decisions benefit all residents and do not create a disproportionate burden to any resident based on age, identity, income, race, color, educational status, or national origin. *[Source: New Goal]*

Policies

- EJ-1.1 Health and Safety Impacts.** The City shall consider potential adverse health and safety impacts associated with land use decisions and reduce negative impacts associated with hazardous materials, industrial activities, facility locations, and design features on City residents. *[Source: New Policy]*
- EJ-1.2 Incompatible Land Uses.** The City shall prohibit the introduction of new incompatible land uses and environmental hazards into existing residential areas. *[Source: New Policy]*
- EJ-1.3 Coordination on Siting of Utilities.** The City shall coordinate with utility providers in the siting, site layout, and design of gas and electric facilities, including changes to existing facilities, to minimize environmental, and safety impacts on existing and future residents. *[Source: New Policy]*
- ~~**EJ-1.4 Public Service and Infrastructure Equity.** The City shall provide public services and infrastructure, including parks, recreational facilities, community gardens, and public safety facilities, equitably to all city residents. *[Source: New Policy]*~~

~~EJ-1.5~~ **Safe and Sanitary Housing.** The City shall establish and enforce standards that promote safe and sanitary housing. *[Source: New Policy]*

~~EJ-1.6~~~~EJ-1.1~~ **Equity in Capital Projects.** The City shall equitably invest in capital improvements citywide. *[Source: New Policy]*

Goal EJ-2

Actively support and expand land use development patterns, transportation infrastructure, pollution mitigation, and other techniques to reduce pollution exposure. *[Source: New Goal]*

Policies

EJ-2.1 Pesticide Education. The City shall encourage the Santa Barbara County Agricultural Commissioner's Office to provide pesticide use education to raise awareness about the potential health impacts from pesticide use and process to report pesticide violations. *[Source: New Policy]*

EJ-2.2 Industrial Truck Idling. The City shall enforce California's five-minute maximum idling law, require warehouse and distribution facilities to provide adequate on-site truck parking, and require refrigerated warehouses to provide generators for refrigerated trucks. *[Source: New Policy]*

Healthy Food Access

Access to health care and healthy foods is a critical component of community health. Policies in this section address accessibility to mental health services, health and wellness education, as well as support to local food vendors to provide healthy foods to their customers.

Goal EJ-2 Goal EJ-3

Actively advocate to ensure all community members have access to healthy foods, education, green spaces, and medical services. *[Source: New Goal]*

Policies

~~EJ-2.1~~~~EJ-3.1~~ **Healthy Food Providers.** The City shall encourage farmers' markets and healthier food options, including grocery and other stores that sell fresh food products, particularly near child-oriented uses. (e.g., schools, day care, parks). *[Source: New Policy]*

~~EJ-2.2~~~~EJ-3.2~~ **Access to Community Resources.** The City shall identify and address gaps in access to residential, commercial, recreation facilities, natural open spaces

areas, and physical and mental health resources, to help ensure that these resources are equally available to all residents. *[Source: New Policy]*

Physical Activity

Regular physical activity is important to individuals' mental and physical health. Policies in this section address ways in which the City can ensure all residents have access to convenient, affordable, and safe opportunities to engage in regular physical activity including parks, open space, and well-connected bike and pedestrian facilities.

Goal EJ-4

Increase physical activity to reduce health risks for residents and improve the pedestrian network for safer, more convenient travel. *[Source: New Goal]*

Policies

EJ-4.1 Active Transportation Education. The City shall promote walking, biking, and other modes of active transportation as safe, convenient, and healthy. *[Source: New Policy]*

EJ-4.2 Industrial Truck Idling. The City shall enforce California's five-minute maximum idling law, require warehouse and distribution facilities to provide adequate on-site truck parking, and require refrigerated warehouses to provide generators for refrigerated trucks. *[Source: New Policy]*

Public Facilities

Public facilities include a wide range of facilities and services, such as education, emergency services, transportation, and community centers, that improve and maintain a high quality of life in a community. The goals and policies in this section address ways in which the City can promote the equitable distribution of quality public facilities throughout the city.

Goal EJ-5

Ensure equitable distribution of investments and improvements to public services and facilities throughout the city, giving preference to neighborhoods currently lacking access to proposed investments and improvements. *[Source: New Goal]*

Policies

EJ-5.1 Public Service and Infrastructure Equity. The City shall provide public services and infrastructure, including parks, recreational facilities, community gardens, and public safety facilities, equitably to all city residents. *[Source: New Policy]*

EJ-5.2 Equity in Capital Projects. The City shall equitably invest in capital improvements citywide. *[Source: New Policy]*

Safe and Sanitary Housing

The condition and location of housing has a major impact on the overall health and safety of residents. The goals and policies in this section address how the city can promote safe and healthy housing conditions for all residents of Lompoc, regardless of income or housing type.

Goal EJ-6

Ensure all residents experience living conditions that are healthy and safe. *[Source: New Goal]*

Policies

EJ-6.1 Safe and Sanitary Housing. The City shall establish and enforce standards that promote safe and sanitary housing. *[Source: New Policy]*

EJ-6.2 Rehabilitation and Preservation. The City shall encourage the rehabilitation of substandard conditions and preservation of affordability for dwellings owned/occupied by lower-income households citywide. The City shall encourage with incentives the rehabilitation of substandard conditions. *[Source: New Policy]*

Civic Engagement

Environmental justice efforts must be rooted in a strong culture of civic engagement in the City's decision-making processes. Studies have shown that well-rounded public engagement processes increase social capital in projects and promote equitable community development. The City is committed to goals and policies that build social capital through engagement and empowerment of the public, while emphasizing public participation, transparency, and inclusion. The purpose of this section is to ensure residents are informed and empowered related to City decisions that may impact their health and well-being. The following goals and policies relate to civic engagement in the public decision-making process.

Goal EJ-3Goal EJ-7

Fully engage the public in City decision-making and facilitate public involvement in civic life. *[Source: New Goal]*

Policies

EJ-3.1EJ-7.1 Transparent Public Decision-Making. The City shall insure transparent public decision-making processes through effective public outreach, engagement,

and participation that is inclusive of socially disadvantaged individuals and groups. *[Source: New Policy]*

~~EJ-3.2~~~~EJ-7.2~~ Community Budgeting. The City shall engage the community through multiple participation opportunities in the City's budget process. *[Source: New Policy]*

~~EJ-3.3~~~~EJ-7.3~~ Scheduling City Events. The City shall schedule events using different days, times, and formats (i.e., virtual and digital accessibility) to encourage and facilitate participation among community members with work, school, and other obligations that conflict with more traditional scheduling. *[Source: New Policy]*

~~EJ-3.4~~~~EJ-7.4~~ Public Outreach Materials. The City shall strive to make public outreach, meeting notices, and education materials available online and in-person, in Spanish and English, and accessible to all Lompoc neighborhoods. *[Source: New Policy]*

Implementation Programs

Land Use and Community Development Programs	Implements Which Policy(ies)	Responsible	2024-2029	2010-2015	2016-2040	Annual	Ongoing
		Supporting Department(s)					
<p>A. Lead-Based Paint Remediation</p> <p>The City shall apply for grant funding from HUD's Lead Hazard Reduction grant program (LHRD) to assist in the rehabilitation and remediation of homes which have lead-based paint hazards.</p> <p><i>(Source: New Program)</i></p>	<p><u>HE-1.2</u></p> <p><u>HE-1.5</u></p> <p><u>EJ-6.1</u></p>	<p><u>Community Development</u></p>			<p>✓</p>		
<p>B. Residential Rehabilitation Funding</p> <p>The City shall seek grant funding for residential rehabilitation of structures including but not limited to, window replacement, roofing, foundation and slab repair, plumbing, electrical, and insulation.</p> <p><i>(Source: New Program)</i></p>	<p><u>HE-1.2</u></p> <p><u>HE-1.5</u></p> <p><u>EJ-6.1</u></p> <p><u>EJ-6.2</u></p>	<p><u>Community Development</u></p>			<p>✓</p>		
<p>A. Capital Improvement Prioritization</p> <p>The City will prepare a defined set of criteria that measures and prioritizes equitable distribution of Capital Improvement (CI) Projects citywide.</p> <p><i>(Source: New program)</i></p>	<p><u>EJ-1.4</u></p>	<p>Public Works</p> <p>Parks and recreation</p> <p>City Manager</p>	<p>✓</p>				<p>✓</p>

Land Use and Community Development Programs	Implements Which Policy(ies)	Responsible	2024-2029	2030-2035	2036-2040	Annual	Ongoing
		Supporting Department(s)					
<p><u>B.C.</u> Code Enforcement</p> <p>The City shall bring substandard housing units into compliance with codes. <i>(Source: Existing Program 1)</i></p>	<p>HE-1.1</p> <p>EJ-6.11-5</p>	<p>Community Development</p> <p>Building and Safety</p>				✓	
<p><u>G.D.</u> Emergency Housing Repair Program</p> <p>The City shall assist residents in repairing, upgrading, and improving single-family and multi-family housing through the Emergency Housing Repair Program. <i>(Source: Existing Program 2)</i></p>	<p>HE-1.2</p> <p>HE-1.5</p> <p>EJ-6.21-5</p>	<p>Community Development</p>				✓	
<p><u>D.E.</u> Resource Gaps</p> <p>The City shall prepare an analysis of gaps in access to residential, commercial, recreation facilities, natural open spaces areas, and physical and mental health resources in the Community of Focus and develop a program to close those gaps to help ensure that health-related resources are equally available to all residents.</p>	<p>EJ-2.23.2</p> <p><u>EJ-5.1</u></p> <p><u>EJ-5.2</u></p> <p><u>EJ-6.1</u></p>	<p>Community Development</p> <p>Parks and Recreation</p>		✓			

Appendices

Appendix A – Workshop Materials

Appendix A includes a copy of the informational posters and community survey available at the Pop-Up Event and Community Workshop.

Informational Posters

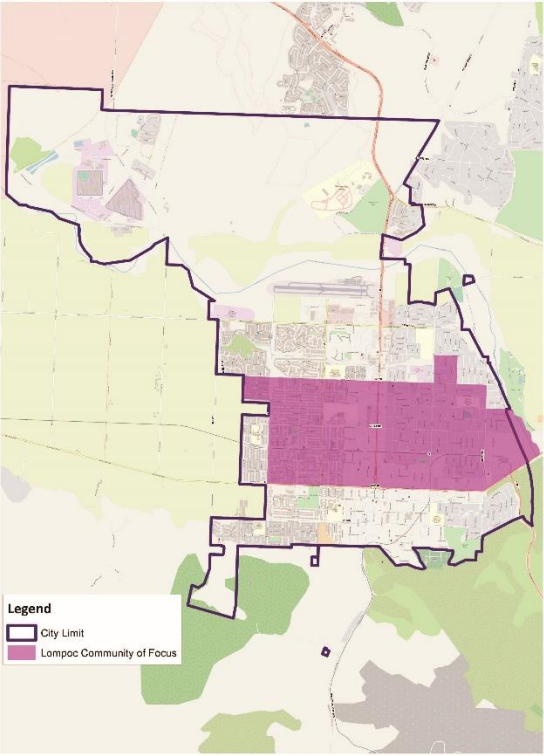
City of Lompoc
Housing Element and Technical General Plan Update

Environmental Justice

What is Environmental Justice?

Environmental justice is the response to the tendency of low-income and racial minority communities bearing a disproportionate burden of hazardous or degraded environments (e.g., freeways, landfills, hazardous waste facilities, poor working conditions) than the general population. Historically, this is due to a lack of meaningful opportunities for these communities to participate in the planning process, sometimes leading to discriminatory practices, such as redlining, that have segregated communities and pushed low-income and racial minority populations to areas with poor air quality, pollution, and other health hazards. Environmental justice policies and programs work to overcome these trends and undo the effects of discrimination in planning decisions.







Lompoc Community of Focus



SB 1000 Planning for Healthy Communities Act




State law now requires all cities and counties with environmental justice communities to incorporate environmental justice policies into their general plan. As part of its Housing Element Update process the City of Lompoc is creating its first ever Environmental Justice Element!

Topics of Focus

-  Food Access
-  Safe & Sanitary Housing
-  Reduction of Pollution Exposure
-  Physical Activity
-  Public Facilities
-  Civic Engagement

Identifying Communities of Focus

The California Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment uses over 20 population and pollution indicators to identify communities disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can have negative impacts on health and quality of life. Indicators effecting the Community of Focus in Lompoc include:

-  **Pesticide Use** in Lompoc's Community of Focus is higher than **84%** of other areas in California
-  **The risk of children being exposed to lead from housing** in Lompoc's Community of Focus is higher than **70%** of other areas in California
-  **The percent of residents in Lompoc's Community of Focus living below the poverty line** is higher than **80%** of other areas in California

ENVISION LOMPOC
Housing Element & Technical General Plan Update

La Ciudad de Lompoc

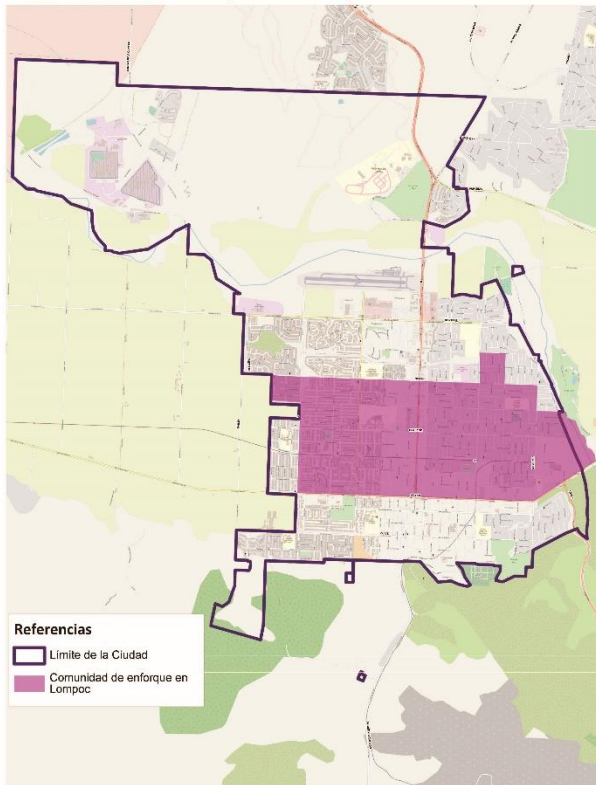
Elemento de Vivienda y Actualización del Plan General Técnico

Justicia Ambiental

¿Qué es Justicia Ambiental?

La justicia ambiental es la respuesta a la tendencia de las comunidades de bajos ingresos y minorías raciales a soportar una carga desproporcionada de entornos peligrosos o degradados (p. ej., autopistas, vertederos, instalaciones de residuos peligrosos, malas condiciones laborales) en comparación con la población general. Históricamente, esto se debe a la falta de oportunidades significativas para que estas comunidades participen en el proceso de planificación, lo que a veces ha dado lugar a prácticas discriminatorias, como la delimitación con las líneas rojas, que han segregado a las comunidades y empujado a las poblaciones de bajos ingresos y minorías raciales a zonas con mala calidad del aire, contaminación y otros peligros para la salud. Las políticas y programas de justicia ambiental trabajan para romper estas tendencias y deshacer los efectos de la discriminación en las decisiones de planificación.

Comunidad de enfoque en Lompoc



SB 1000 Ley de Planificación de Comunidades Saludables

La ley estatal ahora exige a todas las ciudades y condados con comunidades de justicia ambiental que incorporen políticas de justicia ambiental a su plan general.

Como parte de su proceso de Actualización del Elemento de Vivienda, la Ciudad de Lompoc está creando su primer Elemento de Justicia Ambiental.

Temas de enfoque

- Acceso a los alimentos
- Viviendas seguras e higiénicas
- Reducción de la exposición a la contaminación
- Actividad física
- Instalaciones públicas
- Participación ciudadana

Identificación de las comunidades de enfoque

La Oficina de Salud Ambiental y Evaluación de Peligros de California utiliza más de 20 indicadores de población y contaminación para identificar a las comunidades desproporcionadamente afectadas por la contaminación ambiental y otros peligros que pueden tener efectos negativos en la salud y la calidad de vida. Los indicadores que afectan a la Comunidad de enfoque en Lompoc incluyen:

- El uso de pesticidas en la Comunidad de enfoque en Lompoc es superior al **84%** de otras áreas en California.
- El riesgo de exposición de los niños al plomo procedente de las viviendas de la Comunidad de enfoque en Lompoc es superior al **70%** de otras áreas en California.
- El porcentaje de residentes en la Comunidad de enfoque en Lompoc que viven por debajo del nivel de pobreza es superior al **80%** de otras áreas en California.



City of Lompoc

Housing Element and Technical General Plan Update

Welcome!

We are excited to announce that in 2022, the City of Lompoc kicked off an update to the City's Housing Element to plan for housing through 2031. The update is scheduled for completion in early 2023, and throughout the process, we invite the public to be part of the planning process and provide input on how Lompoc can support housing development over the planning period (2023-2031). As part of the Project, the City will be conducting a technical update to the City of Lompoc 2030 General Plan.

The purpose of the Housing Element is to identify and analyze existing and projected housing needs in order to support housing preservation, improvement, and development for all economic segments of the community.

What other General Plan Elements are being updated? Why?

This technical update includes updating the existing Safety and Circulation Elements, and the development of a new Environmental Justice Element (as required by State Law). The City initiated this update, with input from the City Council Ad Hoc Committee, to refine the existing goals and policies of these Elements to address changes to State law and consider changing community needs and opportunities. This effort will enable the City to implement best practices to ensure the goals and policies in the 2030 General Plan meet the needs of the community now, and in the future.

Environmental Justice Element Description

Senate Bill 1000 (Leyva, 2016) amended Government Code Section 65302 to require that California cities and counties that have disadvantaged communities incorporate Environmental Justice policies into their general plans, either in a separate element or by integrating related goals, policies, and objectives throughout the other elements. The purpose of the law is to address the "unique or compounded health risks" in disadvantaged communities by decreasing pollution exposure, increasing community assets, and improving overall health. The Environmental Justice Element will:

- Address goals, policies, and programs pertaining to educational attainment, pollution burden of disadvantaged communities, and identification of burdensome quality of life metrics including poverty, unemployment, linguistic isolation, and health.
- Align with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research Guidelines for Environmental Justice
- Rely on CalEnviroScreen 4.0 to determine areas of concern regarding environmental justice issues

Safety Element Description

The Safety Element identifies and includes policies and programs to reduce the impact of natural and man-made hazards that may threaten the health, safety, and property of Lompoc residents, business owners, and visitors. The State of California General Plan Guidelines state that the aim of the Safety Element is to reduce the potential risk of death, injuries, property damage, and economic and social dislocation resulting from fires, floods, earthquakes, landslides, and other hazards. The element emphasizes hazard reduction and accident prevention. In addition, the element emphasizes the importance of reducing risk and the effects of disaster prevention and/or preparedness. The Safety Element Update will:

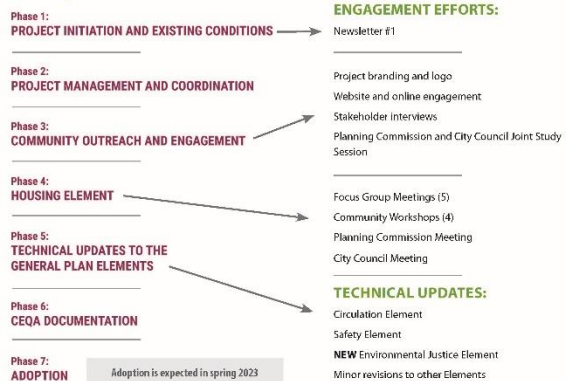
- Ensure consistency with other General Plan elements
- Ensure compliance with State law
- Incorporate information from the Draft 2022 Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, with an understanding that the existing plan is currently in the update process
- Address AB 747, General Plan Safety Elements; SB 99, Safety Elements, Emergency Evacuation Routes; SB 379, Climate Adaptation and Resiliency; SB 1035, General Plans; and SB 1241, Fire Hazard Impacts.

Circulation Element Description

The Circulation Element of the Lompoc General Plan addresses broad issues of physical mobility – how goods and people move about into, out of, and within the community. Meeting the City's transportation needs is one of the most important issues of the General Plan, and is related to land use, community design, air quality, energy consumption, public health, and City infrastructure. The Circulation Element Update will:

- Describe existing transportation systems and services
- Address complete streets policies, reflecting new California General Plan guidelines
- Incorporate new SB 743 requirements and vehicle miles traveled (VMT)
- Discuss emerging transportation technologies
- Address the multi-faceted implications of new technologies
- Ensure consistency with the Pedestrian & Bicycle Master Plan and the Streetscape Multimodal Improvement Plan

Project Process



Next Event:

Environmental Justice Community Workshop

Monday, January 30, 2022 | 6pm
Lompoc High School Cafeteria

Spanish translation, food, and childrens activities will be provided.



La Ciudad de Lompoc

Elemento de Vivienda y Actualización del Plan General Técnico

¡Bienvenido!

Nos complace anunciar que en 2022, la Ciudad de Lompoc inició una actualización del Elemento Vivienda de la Ciudad para planificar la vivienda hasta 2031. La actualización está programada para completarse a principios de 2023, y durante todo el proceso, invitamos al público a ser parte del proceso de planificación y proporcionar información sobre cómo Lompoc puede apoyar el desarrollo de viviendas durante el período de planificación (2023-2031). Como parte del Proyecto, la Ciudad llevará a cabo una actualización técnica del Plan General de la Ciudad de Lompoc 2030.

El propósito del Elemento Vivienda es identificar y analizar las necesidades de vivienda existentes y proyectadas con el fin de apoyar la preservación, mejora y desarrollo de la vivienda para todos los segmentos.

¿Qué otros elementos del Plan General se están actualizando? ¿Por qué?

Esta actualización técnica incluye la actualización del elemento de seguridad y circulación existentes, y el desarrollo de un nuevo Elemento de Justicia Ambiental (como lo exige la Ley Estatal). La Ciudad inició esta actualización, con aportes del Comité Ad Hoc del Concejo Municipal, refinar los objetivos y políticas existentes de estos Elementos para abordar los cambios a la ley estatal y considerar las necesidades y oportunidades cambiantes de la comunidad. Este esfuerzo permitirá a la Ciudad implementar las mejores prácticas para garantizar que las metas y políticas del Plan General 2030 satisfagan las necesidades de la comunidad ahora y en el futuro.

Descripción del elemento de justicia ambiental

El Proyecto de Ley del Senado 1000 (Leyva, 2016) enmendó la Sección 65302 del Código de Gobierno para exigir que las ciudades y condados de California que tienen comunidades desfavorecidas incorporen las políticas ambientales en sus planes generales, ya sea en un elemento separado o integrando metas, políticas y objetivos relacionados en todos los otros elementos. El propósito de la ley es abordar los "riesgos de salud únicos o compuestos" en las comunidades desfavorecidas al disminuir la exposición a la contaminación, aumentar los activos de la comunidad y mejorar la salud en general. El Elemento de Justicia Ambiental:

- Address objetivos, políticas y programas relacionados con el logro educativo, la carga de contaminación de las comunidades desfavorecidas y la identificación de métricas de calidad de vida onerosas, incluida la pobreza, el desempleo, el aislamiento lingüístico y la salud.
- Alinearse con las Pautas de Planificación e Investigación para la Justicia Ambiental de la Oficina del Gobernador
- Rely en CalEnviroScreen 4.0 para determinar las áreas de preocupación con respecto a los problemas de justicia ambiental.

Descripción del elemento de seguridad

El Elemento de Seguridad identifica e incluye políticas y programas para reducir el impacto de los peligros naturales y provocados por el hombre que pueden amenazar la salud, la seguridad y la propiedad de los residentes, dueños de negocios y visitantes de Lompoc. Las Pautas del Plan General del Estado de California establecen que el objetivo del Elemento de Seguridad es reducir el riesgo potencial de muerte, lesiones, daños a la propiedad y dislocación económica y social como resultado de incendios, inundaciones, terremotos, deslizamientos de tierra y otros peligros. El elemento hace hincapié en la reducción de riesgos y la prevención de accidentes. Además, el elemento hace hincapié en la importancia de reducir el riesgo y los efectos de la prevención y/o preparación para casos de desastre. La actualización del elemento de seguridad:

- Asegurar la coherencia con otros elementos del Plan General
- Garantizar el cumplimiento de la legislación estatal
- Incorporar información del Borrador del Plan de Mitigación de Riesgos Multijurisdiccionales del Condado de Santa Bárbara 2022, con el entendimiento de que el plan existente se encuentra actualmente en proceso de actualización
- Dirección AB 747, Plan General elementos de seguridad; SB 99, Elementos de seguridad, rutas de evacuación de emergencia; SB 379, Adaptación al clima y resiliencia; SB 1035, Aviones Generales; y SB 1241, Impactos de peligro de incendio.

Descripción del elemento de circulación

El Elemento de Circulación del Plan General de Lompoc aborda cuestiones generales de movilidad física: cómo los bienes y las personas se mueven dentro, fuera y dentro de la comunidad. Satisfacer las necesidades de transporte de la Ciudad es uno de los temas más importantes del Plan General, y está relacionado con el uso del suelo, el diseño comunitario, la calidad del aire, el consumo de energía, la salud pública y la infraestructura de la Ciudad. La actualización del elemento de circulación:

- Describir los sistemas y servicios de transporte existentes
- Abordar las políticas completas de streets, reflejando las nuevas pautas del Plan General de California
- Incorporar los nuevos requisitos de sb 743 y las millas recorridas por el vehículo (VMT)
- Discutir las tecnologías de transporte emergentes
- Abordar las implicaciones multifacéticas de las nuevas tecnologías
- Sea consistente con el Plan Maestro de Peatones y Bicicletas y el Plan de Mejora Multimodal de Streetscape

Proceso del proyecto



Próximo evento:

Taller Comunitario de Justicia Ambiental:

El lunes 30 de enero de 2023 | 6pm

Cafeteria de Lompoc High School Cafeteria

Habrà traducción al español, comida, y actividades para niños.



Community Survey



ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE: COMMUNITY SURVEY
ENGLISH VERSION

Community Survey

Community input is a key part of the General Plan and Housing Element update process. The General Plan update process is a 20-year look into the future and allows the community of today to ensure a welcoming and prosperous city for the next generation. Input from this survey as well as other community outreach efforts facilitated by the City will be incorporated into the Environmental Justice Element of the General Plan. This input will set the tone for the development of goals, policies, and programs in the General Plan, and serves as a guidepost for how well the City is meeting its long-term goals.

This survey is divided into the following sections:

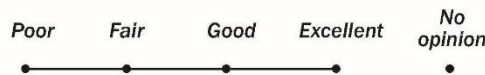
- Pollution Exposure
- Public Facilities
- Food Access
- Safe and Sanitary Housing
- Physical Activity
- Civic Engagement

Pollution Exposure

1. How would you rate the water quality in your neighborhood (from the faucet)?



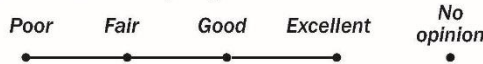
2. How would you rate the air quality in your neighborhood?



Public Facilities

3. Below is a list of public and utility services within Lompoc. Please rate the quality of each of these services:

a. Solid waste and recycling



b. Road maintenance

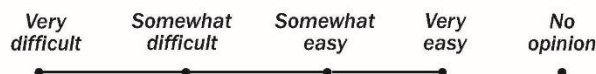


c. Internet access



4. Please rate how easy it is to access the following services within the city:

a. Medical care





- b. Daycare

<i>Very difficult</i>	<i>Somewhat difficult</i>	<i>Somewhat easy</i>	<i>Very easy</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
●—————●—————●—————●				●

- c. Schools

<i>Very difficult</i>	<i>Somewhat difficult</i>	<i>Somewhat easy</i>	<i>Very easy</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
●—————●—————●—————●				●

- d. Public transportation

<i>Very difficult</i>	<i>Somewhat difficult</i>	<i>Somewhat easy</i>	<i>Very easy</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
●—————●—————●—————●				●

- e. Community centers

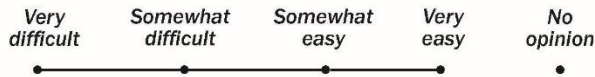
<i>Very difficult</i>	<i>Somewhat difficult</i>	<i>Somewhat easy</i>	<i>Very easy</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
●—————●—————●—————●				●

- f. Libraries

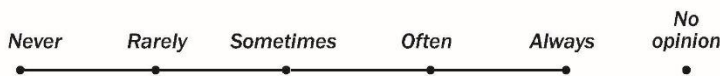
<i>Very difficult</i>	<i>Somewhat difficult</i>	<i>Somewhat easy</i>	<i>Very easy</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
●—————●—————●—————●				●

Food Access

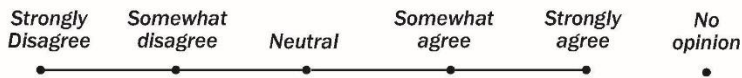
5. How easy is it to access fresh produce and other healthy foods in Lompoc?



6. How frequently do you use food services such as food pantries, food banks, or other forms of meal assistance?



7. I feel my community provides the resources and tools needed to live a healthy lifestyle.



Safe and Sanitary Housing

8. Do you own or rent your home? (Write an "X" next to your answer)

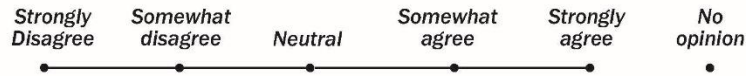
- _____ *Rent*
- _____ *Own*
- _____ *Prefer not to answer*



9. Rate the condition and safety of your current housing.

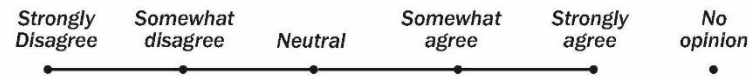


10. My current home is large enough and affordable enough to meet my needs.

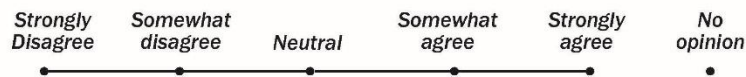


Physical Activity

11. I feel safe walking around my neighborhood.

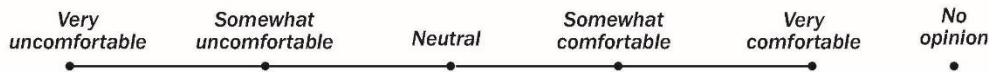


12. I feel safe bicycling around my neighborhood.



Civic Engagement

13. How comfortable do you feel participating in the public decision-making process?



14. Have you ever attended a public meeting at Lompoc City Hall?

- Yes
- No

15. What are the top three things that prevent you from attending public meetings? (Please select three)

- Lack of information or knowledge of topics being discussed
- Speaking in front of decision makers and elected officials is intimidating
- I don't know when or where meetings are held
- Lack of available childcare
- The days and times meetings are held are inconvenient
- Language/cultural barriers
- I am not interested in attending public meetings
- Does not apply to me, I attend public meetings regularly without issue

Please flip over to complete a brief mapping exercise



ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE: MAPPING SURVEY
ENGLISH VERSION

Step 1: On the map below, please draw (using the provided key) where in Lompoc you: (1) live, (2) work, (3) recreate, and (4) grocery shop. If you do not live, work, recreate, or grocery shop in Lompoc, please indicate so by placing a check mark in the corresponding space below.

Step 2: Please answer the following questions (check all that apply):

1. How do you get to work?

- Car
- Public transportation (i.e., bus)
- Walk
- Bicycle
- Other (please specify) _____

2. How long does it take for you to get to work (in minutes)?

_____ minutes

3. How do you get to where you recreate?

- Car
- Public transportation (i.e., bus)
- Walk
- Bicycle
- Other (please specify) _____

4. How long does it take for you to get to get to where you recreate (in minutes)?

_____ minutes

5. How do you get to where you grocery shop?

- Car
- Public transportation (i.e., bus)
- Walk
- Bicycle
- Other (please specify) _____

6. How long does it take for you to get to get to where you grocery shop (in minutes)?

_____ minutes

Actualización del Plan General de la Ciudad de Lompoc

ELEMENTO JUSTICIA AMBIENTAL



La Ciudad de Lompoc está preparando su primer Elemento de Justicia Ambiental como parte de la Actualización del Plan General y necesita su opinión sobre vivienda, equidad y asuntos ambientales en Lompoc. ¡Echa un vistazo a los próximos eventos para obtener más información y dejar que tu voz sea escuchada!

PRÓXIMOS EVENTOS

EVENTO POP-UP DEL MERCADO

Cuándo: 21 de enero de 2023 | 9am-12pm
Dónde: Mercado comunitario al aire libre
(West Ocean Avenue & I Street)

Ven a nuestro puesto en el mercado el sábado 21 de enero de 9am a 12pm. Habrá actividades e información sobre el proceso de Actualización del Elemento de Justicia Ambiental.

¿No puedes asistir a un evento? Visite nuestro sitio web para obtener más información y otras formas de participar.

www.EnvisionLompoc.com

TALLER COMUNITARIO

Cuándo: 30 de enero de 2023 | 6pm
Dónde: Cafetería de la Escuela Secundaria Lompoc (515 W College Avenue)

La Ciudad está organizando un taller comunitario para que los residentes de Lompoc hacer aportaciones sobre problemas de justicia ambiental y soluciones en su comunidad. Habrá traducción al español, comida, y actividades para niños.

ENVISION 
LOMPOC
www.EnvisionLompoc.com

CITY OF LOMPOC GENERAL PLAN UPDATE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT



The City of Lompoc is preparing its first Environmental Justice Element as part of the General Plan Update and needs your input on housing, equity, and environmental issues in Lompoc. Check out the upcoming events to learn more and let your voice be heard!

UPCOMING EVENTS

MARKET POP-UP EVENT

When: January 21, 2023 | 9am-12pm
Where: Lompoc Outdoor Community Market
(West Ocean Avenue & I Street)

Come by our booth at the market on Saturday January 21st from 9am to 12pm. There will be activities and information about the Environmental Justice Element Update process.

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

When: January 30, 2023 | 6pm
Where: Lompoc High School Cafeteria
(515 W College Avenue)

The City is hosting a community workshop for Lompoc residents to provide input on environmental justice issues and solutions in their community. There will be Spanish translation, food, and children's activities.

Can't make it to an event? Visit our website for more information and other ways to get involved:

www.EnvisionLompoc.com



Appendix B – Community Comments

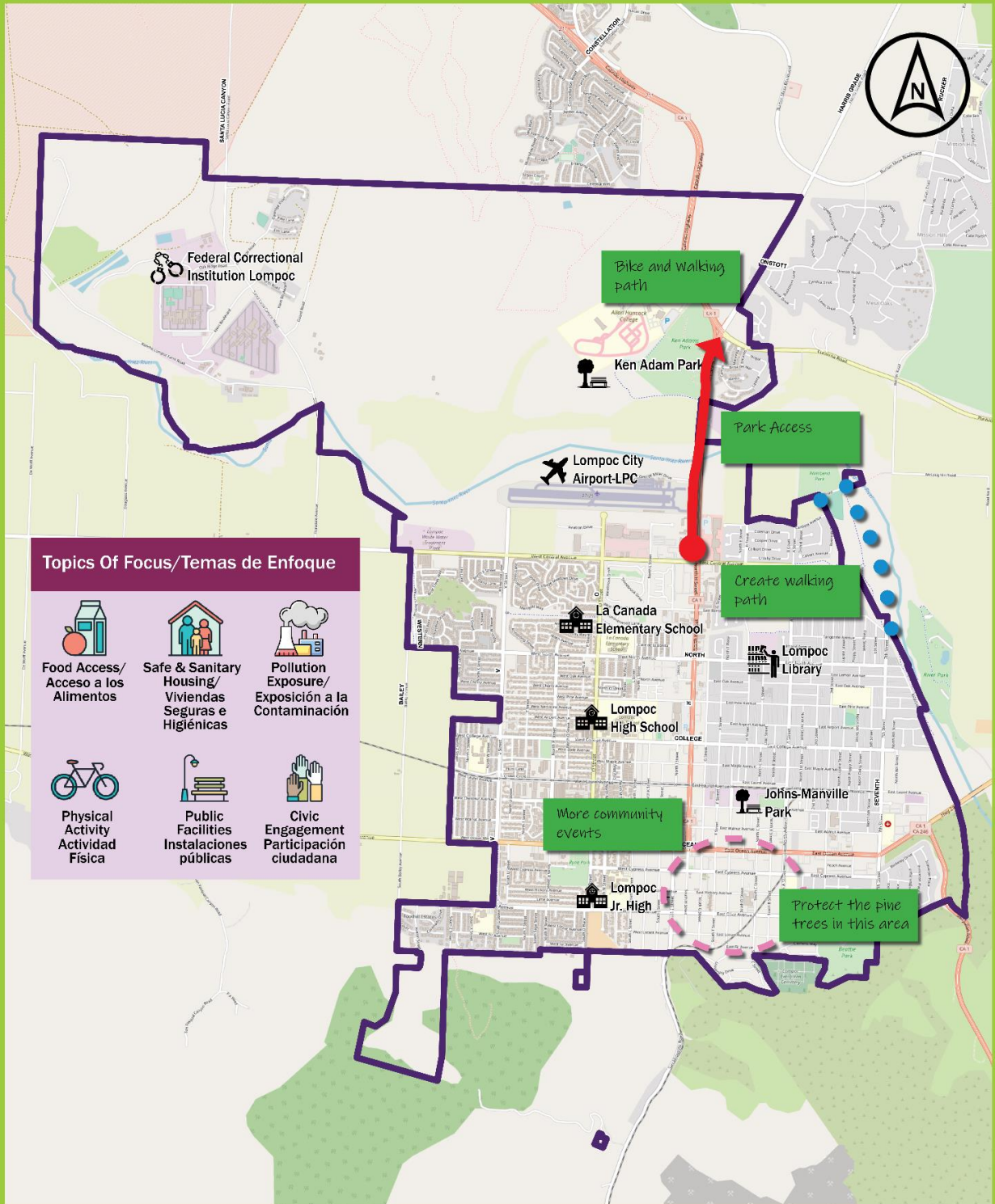
Appendix B includes the written and verbal comments gathered during the pop-up event, community workshop, and survey.

Asset, Problem, Opportunity Comments	Asset	Problem	Opportunity
Pollution Exposure			
Establish an agriculture buffer between the farmland and residential areas on the eastern border of the city.			X
Excessive dust in the community from farmland, especially in residential neighborhoods directly west of the agriculture fields. It makes it difficult to keep homes clean and can make allergies worse.		X	
Pesticides blowing into residential communities from fields. Certain times of the year it is really bad.		X	
There is excessive trash/litter along the river on the West border of Lompoc. This is bad for the environment and makes it unpleasant to recreate along the river.		X	
There is a lot of trash/litter near Riverbend Park and it is a concern that there are more pollutants going in the water in this area due to excessive trash/litter from homeless encampments.		X	
Public Facilities			
Many streets in the community do not have sidewalks.		X	
Poor street conditions in southeastern Lompoc. V Street, H Street, and Ocean Avenue have bad pot holes and poor road markings.		X	
The Lompoc Library has fewer books than it used to and shorter hours.		X	
There is good park access to Ken Adams Park in north Lompoc.	X		
Food Access			
There is a need for neighborhood commercial uses (i.e., small grocery store, gas station) in the eastern side of Lompoc (in area south of West North Avenue and east of O Street)		X	X
Bring back a community farmer’s market.			X
Safe and Sanitary Housing			
Provide temporary housing to people experiencing homelessness with community benefit (i.e., temporary housing residents provide community service in exchange for housing)			X
Displaced and homeless persons tend to congregate along the river near Riverbend Park.		X	
The Lompoc Police Department should bring back the Gang Task Force.			X

Asset, Problem, Opportunity Comments	Asset	Problem	Opportunity
Have better code enforcement in residential neighborhoods, alleys and along the river park to address excessive noise, trash/litter, and non-permitted uses of residential property.		X	X
Gang activity and drug use are prevalent in the area east of O Street and west of H Street (just south of Lompoc High School).		X	
Many homeless people have severe mental health issues and there doesn't seem to be enough public services to help them.		X	
Physical Activity			
Need more recreational opportunities throughout the community, especially for lower income residents (i.e., recreational sports leagues and facilities)			X
Park upkeep is not great, particularly in south Lompoc (near Ryon Park)		X	
There are a lot of pine trees in southeastern Lompoc (near South H Street), which are aesthetically pleasing and provide shade in the summer.	X		
There is a nice walking path along the river (between East Central Avenue and East College Avenue), which is going to be extended further south.	X		
There is a nice bike/walking path along CA 1 from Allan Hancock College to East Central Avenue.	X		
Civic Engagement			
Need more community engagement in general.			X
Other			
The City should research examples of other communities that are similar to Lompoc and have similar issues that they have been able to resolve.			X
Encourage job development and attract new businesses and industries in Lompoc so people do not have to go outside the city for work			X
There are a lot of community events in or near Ryon Park, especially in the summertime.	X		



ASSETS/ACTIVOS

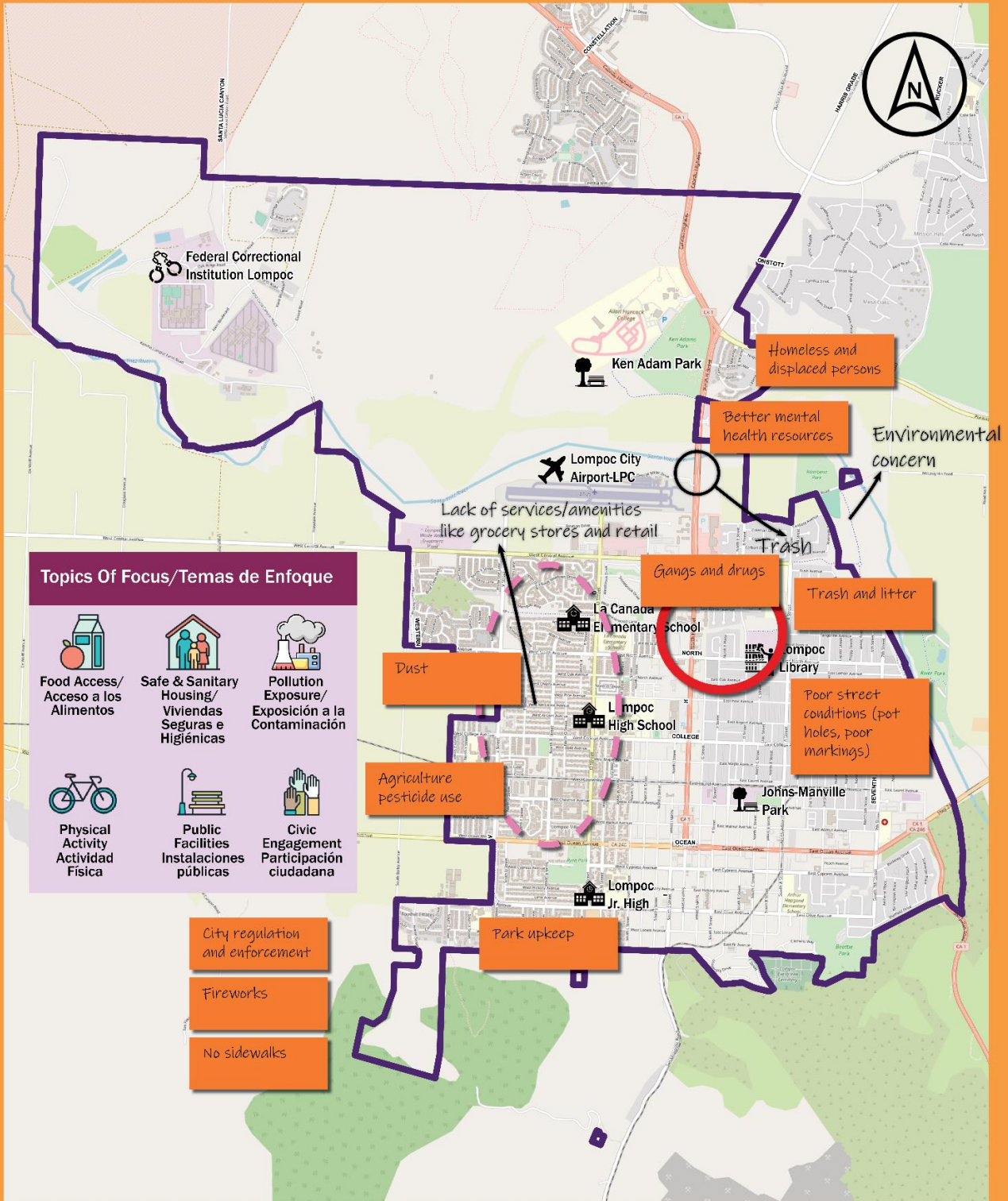


Topics Of Focus/Temas de Enfoque

Food Access/ Acceso a los Alimentos	Safe & Sanitary Housing/ Viviendas Seguras e Higiénicas	Pollution Exposure/ Exposición a la Contaminación
Physical Activity Actividad Física	Public Facilities Instalaciones públicas	Civic Engagement Participación ciudadana



PROBLEMS/PROBLEMAS

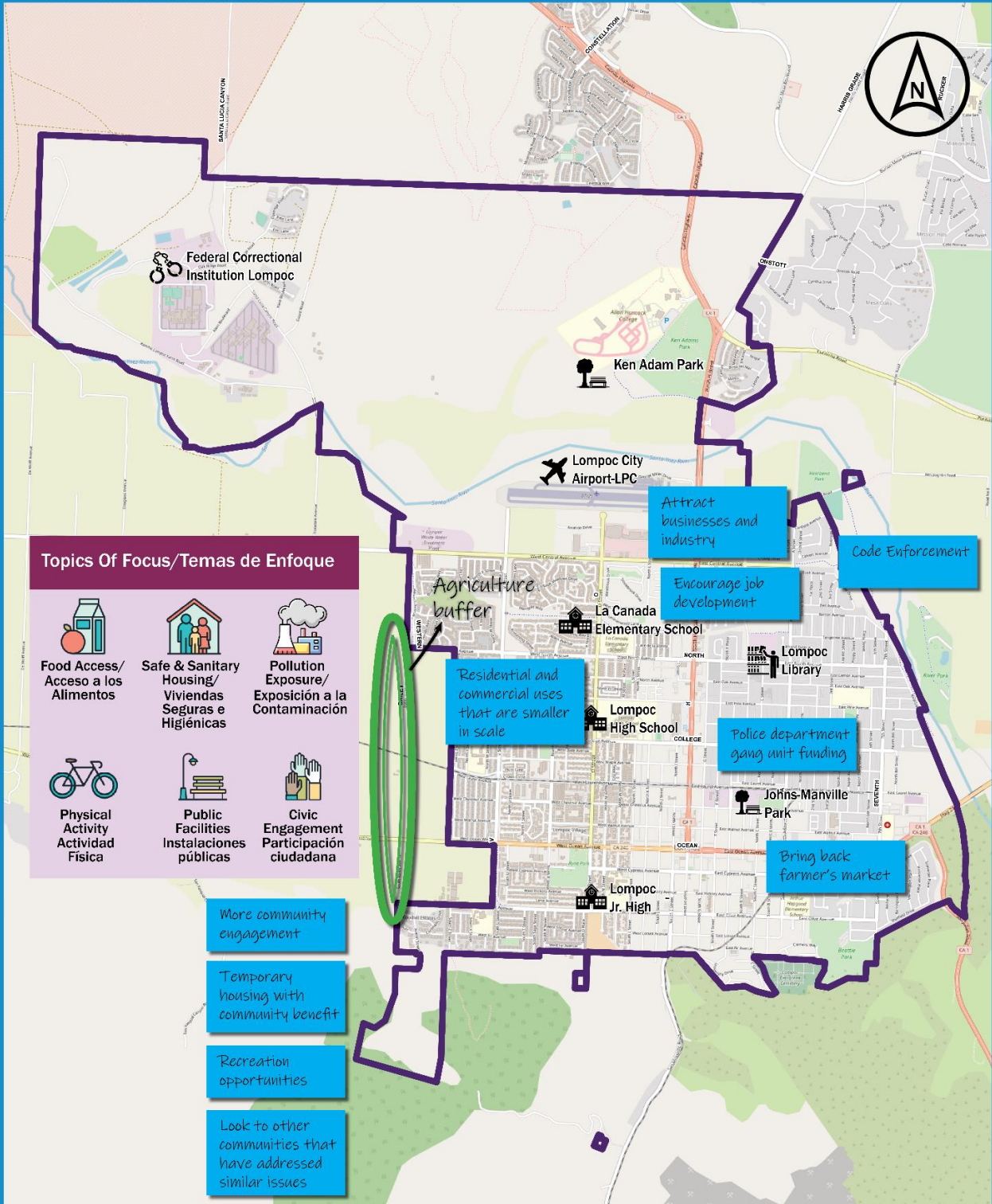


Topics Of Focus/Temas de Enfoque

- Food Access/ Acceso a los Alimentos
- Safe & Sanitary Housing/ Viviendas Seguras e Higiénicas
- Pollution Exposure/ Exposición a la Contaminación
- Physical Activity Actividad Física
- Public Facilities Instalaciones públicas
- Civic Engagement Participación ciudadana



OPPORTUNITIES/OPORTUNIDADES



Event	Comment
Community Market Pop-Up	People operate non-permitted businesses from their homes that cause excessive noise, pollution, hazards to the right of way, and are aesthetically unpleasing. Some examples of non-permitted businesses include: vehicle/auto repair, metal working,
Community Market Pop-Up	Several roads are in disrepair (potholes, dips at intersections)
Community Market Pop-Up	Pesticide use is a major problem coming from the agricultural fields west of the City. Pesticides are sprayed at night or very early hours of the morning and are carried into residential neighborhoods with the marine layer. During certain times of the year, you can see and smell pesticides in the air.
Community Market Pop-Up	There is not enough street lighting on residential streets, this is one of the reasons it doesn't feel safe to walk or ride bikes.
Community Market Pop-Up	Parks are okay but they could use more recreational facilities (sports fields and courts) that are well maintained to promote recreational sport leagues for both adults and kids.
Community Market Pop-Up	Lompoc needs more urban forestry/street trees. Lompoc used to be a "city of trees" but a while ago a majority of the street trees and landscaping were removed. Having more trees/landscaping would make neighborhoods more aesthetically pleasing and reduce heat in the summer months.
Community Market Pop-Up	There is a lack of code enforcement throughout the City.
Community Market Pop-Up	If people ride bikes, it is usually on the sidewalk.
Community Market Pop-Up	Internet quality is poor in certain areas of the City, especially with Frontier
Community Market Pop-Up	In most areas of Lompoc, but especially on the western side, it is extremely dusty and is difficult to keep up with cleaning and managing allergies.
Online Survey	Affordable Housing! Why isn't that on the list. Housing for people who are currently unhoused!
Online Survey	Fluoride in the water, keeping it clean/not brackish, removing harmful minerals to the pipes, etc.
Online Survey	While I rated the air quality as good, there are multiple times per year that I cannot open my doors or windows due to the vegetable fields so close to the houses. (stench from manure or vegetables left to seed. There should be a buffer or gap between the fields and the neighborhoods. Also, my house is extremely dusty, and I have bad allergies from all the dust and dirt that comes from the fields.
Online Survey	https://calepa.ca.gov/envjustice/ https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-40 The CalEPA website tool EnviroScen4.00 indicates that Lompoc is in the 87% for Pesticide impacts in the state. A group of current residents is reaching out to groups outside of town to assist in a study such as https://cerch.berkeley.edu/research-programs/chamacos-study The city must incorporate the risk of pesticide and

	<p>fertilizer use by the farming industry to impact air quality, water table, and water ways into its Environmental Justice element.</p>
<p>Community Workshop (written comment)</p>	<p>This valley has been pristine for millions of years. But have you seen all the trash? It's extreme, it's an outrage, it's irresponsible This is a crime against nature Do you pickup litter? Do you pickup trashbags full? Does it seem to make a difference? Do you stand for environmental justice? Are you fed-up with all the litter? Do you stand against litterers? Have you walked across the bridge lately? Have you walked behind the wine warehouses over by home depot? Who is doing all this littering? Why? They're homeless and they don't care The litterers should cleanup their own mess...they should be held responsible. Have you walked down any allies lately? Shouldn't home owners be responsible to clean their premises? I just went to Michaels and there was trash everywhere on the sidewalk Why don't they clean this up? Shouldn't businesses be responsible to clean their premises? I demand that the litterers be held responsible I am for strict enforcement Isn't littering a \$1000 fine...that pretty much equals a 100 hours of community service Time to do something.</p>

PLANNING COMMISSION STAFF REPORT

DATE: August 14, 2024

TO: Members of the Planning Commission

FROM: Brian Halvorson, AICP, Planning Manager
b_halvorson@ci.lompoc.ca.us

SUBJECT: Planning Commission review and recommendations to the City Council to adopt the General Plan Environmental Justice Element (GP 2024-0001)

PUBLIC HEARING ITEM NO. 1

Planning Commission review and recommendations to the City Council to consider the adoption of the Environmental Justice (EJ) Element to the 2030 General Plan. An Addendum to the 2030 General Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (SCH. No. 2008081032) was prepared for the project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Scope of Review

The Planning Commission is being asked to consider:

- The proposed amendment is internally consistent with all other provisions on the General Plan;
- The proposed amendment is internally consistent with any specific plan;
- The proposed amendment serves the public necessity, convenience, and general welfare;
- The proposed amendment is in compliance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Recommendation

1. Adopt Resolution No. 1007 (24) recommending that the City Council adopt the General Plan Environmental Justice Element (GP 2024-0001); or
2. Provide other direction.

Background

On May 8, 2024, the Commission reviewed a draft of the City's first General Plan EJ Element. The associated staff report for this hearing is shown as Attachment 2. In short, the main comments from the Commission focused on the following areas contained within the element:

- Data sets used in the Element
- The criteria to be used to amend the Capital Improvement Plan
- A goal to engage with the farming community
- How to better address Lead Exposure and Pesticide Use
- Goals should be more tied directly to the Environmental Justice Concerns in the City
- Organization of the element should be based on specific Environmental Justice Concerns

In addition, on June 12, 2024, staff discussed and presented how the Commission's input from the May/2024 meeting would be addressed and mentioned that if the Commission agreed with the general approach on addressing their comments, an updated element would be brought back to the next available Commission meeting. The Commission stated that they thought staff and the consultant listened to their input and planned to incorporate their concerns into the next draft and they voiced that staff was moving in the right direction. Based on the Commission's input at this meeting, the City's Consultant, Mintier Harnish, summarized the proposed changes to the element that would be made to the updated element in a memorandum based on the Commission's input at the May 8, 2024 hearing (Attachment 3).

Discussion

A revised/updated EJ Element has been attached to the Planning Commission resolution with the recommended changes (additions shown as red underlined text and strikeout red text for deletions) beginning on page 63 of the Environmental Goals and Policies section. Specifically, new category topic areas of Pollution Exposure, Healthy Food Access, Physical Activity, Public Facilities, and Safe/Sanitary Housing are reflected with proposed changes. The reorganization of the document as recommended by the Commission with these separate topic areas make the element more user friendly using the environmental concerns outlined in the plan.

In regard to the topic of *Pollution Exposure*, staff recommends that the program for capital improvement prioritization (page 68) be deleted in the element as this type of program is best to be specifically addressed by the City's Management Services Department (Finance Division) who is the lead on the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). Furthermore, other jurisdictions in the County do not address CIP improvements programs through an EJ element. Instead, the City's use of CIP's is an ongoing process that is encouraged by the state clearing house as a way to continue and maintain community engagement in the planning process.

In regard to pesticides, the Commission recommended addressing this issue as it is specifically highlighted in the “*Environmental Justice Concerns in Lompoc*” section but was not addressed in the previous draft element, so a new policy was developed to address pesticide education (Policy EJ-2.1, page 64). In addition, a new policy was added addressing pollution exposure related to truck idling (Policy EJ-2.2, page 64). This new policy was also added to the *Physical Activity* section as well but may require a future zoning code amendment but can still be enforced when new warehouse and distribution facilities are proposed.

For the topic of *Safe/Sanitary Housing*, a new program (Program A, page 68) was added to address Lead-Based Paint Remediation. The program would require that the City apply for grant funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Lead Hazard Reduction grant program to assist in the rehabilitation and remediation of homes which have lead-based paint hazards.

Due to the long duration and cost of funding needed to complete a project of this size, a time schedule for implementation would not begin until 2036 but would need to be implemented by 2040.

Public Participation

The comments received from the community events and survey (Appendix A) were used to develop the goals, policies, and programs outlined in the proposed Environmental Justice Element.

Staff and its consultants will continue coordinating with the public throughout the update while also maintaining all relevant documents for availability on the City’s website and the project website located at: <https://envisionlompoc.com/>

General Plan/Zoning Consistency

California Government Code Section 65300.5 requires that a general plan be internally consistent, meaning that no conflicts exist among the elements of the plan. Government Code section 65583(c) requires that a housing element describe how consistency has been achieved among the general plan elements.

The most important aspect of consistency among General Plan elements is that policies and programs do not conflict but support one another to achieve the overall goals and vision of the Lompoc 2030 General Plan. In preparing the update, the City is also concurrently drafting technical General Plan updates for consistency with State law and the recently updated Housing Element.

Public Comments

To date, all public comments received are shown as Attachment 4. Any additional comments received after the publication of the staff report will be provided to the Commission at the meeting for consideration.

Environmental Review

The potential environmental impacts (both direct and indirect impacts) were reviewed through a focused General Plan Update which included a comprehensive update to the Housing Element. The focused General Plan Update also included the new EJ Element in compliance with Senate Bill 1000. The impacts of the EJ Element are within the scope of the previously certified Final EIR (SCH No. 2008081032) and none of the conditions requiring subsequent or supplemental environmental review under CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 exist.

Therefore, it was determined that only minor or technical changes to the previously certified Final EIR are necessary and that the preparation of an Addendum to the 2030 General Plan Final EIR (attached as Exhibit A to Planning Commission Resolution 1007(24)) are necessary pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164.

Next Steps

If the Planning Commission makes a recommendation to the City Council for the Environmental Justice Element (with or without recommended changes/revisions), the Commission recommendation will then be provided to the Council for consideration at a future Council hearing.

Respectfully submitted,



Brian Halvorson, AICP, Planning Manager

APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL TO THE PLANNING COMMISSION:



FOR _____
Christie Alarcon, Community Development Director

Attachments:

1. Planning Commission Resolution No. 1007 (24)
2. PC Staff Report (May 8, 2024)
3. Consultant Memorandum (Summary of Changes)
4. Public Comments Received