

**DRAFT**

**COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA**

**ENVIRONMENTAL**

**JUSTICE**

**ELEMENT**

**January 2026**



**COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA**  
**COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT**



**County of Santa Barbara**  
**Planning and Development Department**  
123 East Anapamu Street  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101-2058

---

## Acknowledgements

### Board of Supervisors

Roy Lee, First District  
Laura Capps, Second District  
Joan Hartmann, Third District  
Bob Nelson, Fourth District  
Steve Lavagnino, Fifth District

### County Planning Commission

Michael Cooney, First District  
Kate Ford, Second District  
John Parke, Third District  
Roy Reed, Fourth District  
Vincent Martinez, Fifth District

### County Planning Staff

Lisa Plowman, Director  
Elise Dale, Assistant Director  
Alex Tuttle, Deputy Director  
Daniel Klemann, Deputy Director (Former)  
Anne McIntosh, Interim Deputy Director (Former)  
Allen Bell, Supervising Planner  
Whitney Wilkinson, Supervising Planner  
Zoë Carlson, Project Manager

Danielle Moore, Planner  
Sarah Marshall, Planner (Former)  
Julia Wallace, Intern (Former)  
Brett Buyan, Mapping and GIS

### County EJ Partners and Working Group

#### Members

Agricultural Commissioner's Office  
Air Pollution Control District  
Behavioral Wellness Department  
Community Services Department  
County Education Office  
County Executive Office  
County Health (*formerly Public Health*)  
Fire Department  
First Five  
General Services Department  
Office of Emergency Management  
Public Works Department  
Sheriff's Office  
Social Services Department

### Project Advisors

Equity Advisory & Outreach Committee  
Santa Barbara County Promotores Network

### Contributing Artists

Michael Long  
Meiya Sidney  
Andrew Thill



One County. One Future.

---

## Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	i
Table of Contents.....	ii
Acronyms and Abbreviations for All EJE Documents.....	iv
Chapter 1. Introduction .....	6
Chapter 2. EJ Communities .....	13
2.1: EJC Mapping Requirements.....	13
2.2: EJ Terminology .....	15
2.3: Map of EJCs .....	17
2.4: Unmapped EJCs .....	18
2.5: EJC Descriptions .....	18
2.6: Summary of Key Issues for each EJC .....	28
Chapter 3: Environmental Justice Policies .....	36
Policy 1. Promote Public Facilities in EJCs.....	37
Policy 2. Promote Access to Healthy and Affordable Food in EJCs .....	39
Policy 3. Promote Physical Activity for Community Members Residing within EJCs .....	41
Policy 4. Improve Air Quality within EJCs .....	43
Policy 5. Reduce Exposure to Pollution within EJCs .....	45
Policy 6. Reduce Unique or Compounded Health Risks within EJCs .....	47
Policy 7. Promote Civic Engagement in the Public Decision-making Process among EJC Residents .....	50
Policy 8. Promote Safe and Sanitary Homes within EJCs.....	52
Policy 9: Prioritize the Needs of EJCs .....	54

## Table of Contents

---

Chapter 4. Implementation .....	57
4.1: EJE Implementation Strategy .....	57
4.2: EJE Implementation Plan.....	57
4.3: Matrix of Policies, Objectives, and Actions .....	60
Appendix A: Implementation Matrix .....	61
Appendix B: Mapping Methodology.....	62
Appendix C: Community Engagement .....	63
Appendix D: Bibliography .....	64

### Tables

Table 1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Combined Score and Indicator Scores Over 75% For Each EJC.....	15
Table 2. Number of Regulated Sites from the CalEPA Regulated Sites Portal and CalGEM Well Finder within One Mile of Each EJC.....	28
Table 3. Community Survey Results: Top Three Needs Identified from Each EJC.....	30

## Acronyms and Abbreviations for All EJE Documents

AAC	Agricultural Advisory Committee
ACS	American Community Survey
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADU	Accessory Dwelling Unit
APCD	Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District
AQI	Air Quality Index
Board	Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors
BSC	Blue Sky Center
CA	California
Cal/OSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalGEM	State Geologic Energy Management Division
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CAUSE	Central Coast Alliance United for A Sustainable Economy
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCVA	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDP	Census Designated Place
CEC	Community Environmental Council
CERS	California Environmental Reporting System
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
CIWQS	California Integrated Water Quality System
CSD	Community Service District
CYN	Canyon
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
DBA	Doing Business As

DOC	California Department of Conservation
DoD	Department of Defense
DOGGR	Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources
DPR	California Department of Pesticide Regulation
DSMOA	Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
DUC	Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community
EA+OC	Equity Advisory and Outreach Committee
EIS	Emission Inventory System
EJ	Environmental Justice
EJC	Environmental Justice Community
EJE	Environmental Justice Element
ENVSTORCLN	EnviroStor Cleanup
ENVSTORHAZ	EnviroStor Hazardous Waste
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GS	General Services
GSA	Groundwater Sustainability Agency
HCD	California Department of Housing and Community Development
HEU	Housing Element Update
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
HVAC	Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning
HWMF	Hazardous Waste Management Facilities
IV	Isla Vista
IVCSD	Isla Vista Community Service District
IVPRD	Isla Vista Parks and Recreation District
JUSD	Joint Unified School District

## Acronyms and Abbreviations for All EJE Documents

LCI	State Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LQHWG	Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator
LUDC	Land Use and Development Code
MEHKO	Microenterprise Home Kitchen Operations
MHI	Median Household Income
n.e.c.	Not Elsewhere Classified
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NOx	Oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OEHHA	California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
PM	Particulate Matter
Promotores	Santa Barbara County Promotores Network
QS	Quail Springs
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROC	Reactive organic compounds
S.B.	Santa Barbara
SB 1000	Senate Bill 1000
SBCAG	Santa Barbara County Association of Governments
SBCO	County of Santa Barbara
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SMARTS	Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System
SWIS	Solid Waste and Recycle Sites
TBD	To Be Determined
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory
UCSB	University of California, Santa Barbara
US EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

UST	Underground Storage Tank
VAFB	(Former) Vandenberg Air Force Base
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WIC	Women, Infants, and Children

---

## Chapter 1. Introduction

### 1.1: Environmental Justice Element Requirements

Senate Bill 1000 (SB1000), adopted in 2016, amended California Government Code Section 65302(h) and requires local jurisdictions to incorporate environmental justice into local land use planning processes, infrastructure improvements, and community engagement. SB1000 requires local governments to address pollution and other hazards that disproportionately impact low-income communities and communities of color within their jurisdiction. The Government Code's requirements (Section 65302 (h)(1) through Section 65302 (h)(2)), are summarized below:

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
- **Civic engagement** in the public decision-making process in disadvantaged communities

Identify objectives and policies to **reduce**:

- **Exposure to pollution**, including improving air quality in disadvantaged communities
- **Unique or compounded health risks** in disadvantaged communities not otherwise addressed above

Identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.

Santa Barbara County's (County) Environmental Justice (EJ) Element focuses on the needs of disadvantaged communities, referred to as Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs) for purposes of the EJ Element. It is acknowledged that some of the important economic industries in the county contribute to unintended unique or compounded health risks and pollution burdens that are endured by EJCs.

## Chapter 1. Introduction

In order to reduce these impacts, the EJ Element (EJE) includes specific Objectives aimed at improving the quality of life in the EJs while maintaining a strong economy.

### 1.2: EJE Goals and Policies

The EJE is the latest County Comprehensive Plan element created under the “One County-One Future” guiding principles. The EJE fully embraces these principles with the following Goals:

**Goal 1:** Providing a comprehensive picture of County services within EJs,

**Goal 2:** Establishing a collaborative process for including EJs in County decision-making, and

**Goal 3:** Develop an equitable approach for addressing EJC needs through cost-efficient exceptional services so all can enjoy a safe, healthy, and prosperous life.



## Chapter 1. Introduction

---

The County, with guidance from the Santa Barbara County Climate Collaborative’s Equity Advisory and Outreach Committee (EA+OC), developed the following nine Policies for the EJE.

**Policy 1:** Promote public facilities in EJs.

**Policy 2:** Promote access to healthy and affordable food in EJs.

**Policy 3:** Promote physical activity for community members residing within EJs.

**Policy 4:** Improve air quality within EJs.

**Policy 5:** Reduce exposure to pollution within EJs.

**Policy 6:** Reduce unique or compounded health risks within EJs.

**Policy 7:** Promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process among EJC residents.

**Policy 8:** Promote safe and sanitary homes within EJs.

**Policy 9:** Prioritize the needs of EJs.

Chapter 3 of the EJE includes a discussion on each of these Policies.

### 1.3: Relationship to Comprehensive Plan and Other Elements

State law requires that all cities and counties adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan with various mandated elements (Land Use, Circulation, Housing, Conservation, Open Space, Noise, Safety, and most recently Environmental Justice<sup>1</sup>) that outline the physical development of the county or city. The County’s Comprehensive Plan (general plan) addresses the broad range of issues associated

---

<sup>1</sup> Cities and counties that have identified disadvantaged communities must also address environmental justice in their general plans, including air quality ([https://www.lci.ca.gov/docs/OPR\\_C4\\_final.pdf](https://www.lci.ca.gov/docs/OPR_C4_final.pdf), pg. 39). Environmental Justice (if completed as a stand-alone element) must identify objectives and policies to reduce pollution exposure, improve air quality, promote public facilities, improve food access, advance access to housing, and increase physical activity in identified disadvantaged communities ([https://lci.ca.gov/docs/OPR\\_COMPLETE\\_7.31.17.pdf](https://lci.ca.gov/docs/OPR_COMPLETE_7.31.17.pdf), pg. 15).

## Chapter 1. Introduction

---

with development in the planning area (the unincorporated area outside of city boundaries). In addition to the mandated elements, the County has several additional elements. Currently, the Comprehensive Plan includes the Agricultural, Circulation, Coastal Land Use Plan, Conservation, Energy, Environmental Resource Management, Hazardous Waste, Housing, Land Use, Noise, Open Space, Scenic Highways, and Seismic Safety & Safety Elements. Ultimately, the Comprehensive Plan expresses the community's development goals and embodies public policy relative to the distribution of future public and private land uses. The EJE is closely linked to all elements of the Comprehensive Plan and is the next step in bringing equitable representation into the County's planning process. Several EJE Policies are directly interrelated with mandated topics in the Land Use, Housing, and Safety Elements. For example, the discussion of Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities (DUCs) needs and deficiencies within the Land Use Element informed the discussion on public facilities within the EJE for the DUCs that are also EJs. The Housing Element includes programs and policies related to safe and sanitary homes, and the forthcoming Safety Element update is considering the safety concerns of the most vulnerable populations in the county, including EJs.

Within the EJE, while references to related Policies are provided where necessary and applicable, the Objectives in the EJE are tailored to address specific environmental justice and public health-related issues.

The implementation programs and Actions of the EJE are incorporated into the stand-alone Implementation Matrix (Appendix A) that will be updated periodically as needed and made available to the public. EJE implementation includes developing programs to monitor progress, completing priority programs and projects within EJs when funding is available, establishing additional cross-sector and multi-jurisdictional partnerships to address EJ issues, and other actions as appropriate.

### 1.4: Relationship to Other County Initiatives

The EJE is one of many County planning efforts coordinated through the County of Santa Barbara One Climate Initiative. The One Climate Initiative Vision Statement, which was adopted by the Board under the Climate Action Plan, states that:

**“Through the One Climate Initiative, the County will:**

**Build Connections** through physical improvements in the built environment, like bike routes and broadband, enabling communities to connect physically and virtually. Increase transit services, bike routes, and shared mobility vehicles and devices

to enhance mobility. Make connections across economic sectors, public and private, north and south, rural and urban through partnerships and networks, implementing mutually beneficial initiatives to improve quality of life and community resilience. Invest in farms and ranches, and public lands to improve soil health, biodiversity, water use efficiency and quality, and local food access.

**Increase Accessibility** to safe and affordable housing that is in close proximity to jobs, schools, amenities, recreation, healthy foods and County services through collaborative ventures. Target incentives and programs to ensure equitable access to reliable public transportation, clean energy, medical care services, and a safe and healthy environment. Make community planning and government decision making processes more accessible through virtual meetings, interpretation services, and support for families to engage.

**Address Equity** through increasing resources directed to low-income communities and communities of color. Increase effectiveness and efficiency of daily services and utilities and bring greater value to the community. Prioritize and center populations once marginalized in planning and decision making, and give additional support to ensure meaningful engagement that is culturally and linguistically appropriate. Create processes and procedures to provide transparency and accountability, empowering communities to lead conversations and ensure outcomes are delivered as promised.

**Improve Health** both mental and physical, by ensuring accessibility and abundance of recreational facilities and opportunities, community and medical services, and healthy food. Improve air quality and comfort by investing in trees, green infrastructure, open spaces, and electrifying buildings and vehicles. Offer publicly available clean air rooms and facilities for easy breathing amidst wildfires and smoke impacts. Provide wrap around health care support services for under-served communities to mitigate and address mental and physical health impacts from climate change.

**Enhance Resilience** through planning, education and outreach, and community collaboration. Adapt built and natural infrastructure, buildings, and key community services to tolerate and respond to climate change impacts. Equip and train neighbors, utilities, critical facilities, and community centers to weather climate extremes, drought, power outages, and other emergencies while supporting each other. Better prepare communities to deal with the impacts with plans to prepare and

## Chapter 1. Introduction

---

manage disruptions and tools to aid recovery. Support local businesses and industries to be resilient and responsive to change and disruption.”

The EJE furthers the County’s Statement of Commitment to Equity and Inclusion in the community. The EJE is also consistent with the County’s pledge to support efforts to address racism as a public health crisis and efforts to improve public health disparities in the community (Resolution Declaring Racism a Public Health Crisis in Santa Barbara County, April 6, 2021).

### **1.5: Structure of This Document**

The EJE contains a policy that directly addresses each of the state-required components. Chapter 2 includes a discussion of EJs. Chapter 3, which contains Policies 1-9, includes a discussion of required EJ issue areas and EJ Policies. Chapter 4 discusses the implementation of the EJE.

### 1.6: Application of This Document

The EJE, besides being a planning document, is also designed as a resource for County community members. It is intended to inform community members about County operations, structure, and resources. The EJE is not intended to produce additional regulations without additional public review and input and action by decision makers, nor is its purpose to regulate development activity. The EJE will assist the County in gaining a greater understanding of community needs to help identify opportunities for funding, programs, and projects to improve the conditions of underserved and underrepresented communities.



*Photo of Brenton Kelly at the Cuyama Valley Family Resource Center*

---

## Chapter 2. EJ Communities

The development of an Environmental Justice Element is a two-step process, following State requirements. The first step is identifying communities that are low-income and disproportionately burdened, and the second step is creating County goals, policies, and objectives that prioritize improvements and programs that address their needs.

### 2.1: EJC Mapping Requirements

The State Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI) produces guidelines for general plans including EJ elements. Recommendations for EJC identification analysis<sup>2</sup> are provided by LCI that include mapping: 1) household median incomes at or below the statewide median income by census tract, 2) areas at or below the State of California Housing and Community Development (HCD)'s state income limits, 3) disproportionate environmental burdens, and 4) community-specific data for health risk factors and pollution. The LCI guidance also acknowledges that jurisdictions have discretion in identifying EJCs based on local knowledge and experience. The County completed a thorough screening analysis (Appendix B: Mapping Methodology) and determined that Cuyama, New Cuyama, Ventucopa, Sisquoc, Garey, Casmalia, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista meet the state definition of EJCs. All of these EJCs were also identified during the DUC screening analysis update in 2022. Isla Vista does not meet the states criteria for a DUC because it is not rural, but does meet the criteria for an EJC. The boundary of each EJC shown on the Map of EJCs is consistent with the current boundaries for these communities in the County of Santa Barbara Comprehensive Plan. The Census Designated Place (CDP) boundaries were used to delineate the EJC boundary for Cuyama, New Cuyama, Sisquoc, Garey, Casmalia, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista. For Ventucopa, the Existing Developed Rural Neighborhood (EDRN) boundary was used. The policies, objectives, and actions within the EJE are intended to support community members (EJC Members) residing within EJCs.

**Disproportionate Environmental Burdens:** Various data sources were used to substantiate the environmental burden criteria when identifying EJCs. These data sources, including CalEnviroScreen, the CalEPA Regulated Site Portal, and oil and gas wells provided by the California Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM), are not intended to prove environmental risk nor justify additional

---

<sup>2</sup> State Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI), formerly State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research, "General Plan Guidelines, Chapter 4: Required Elements," last modified June 1, 2020, 10, [https://lci.ca.gov/docs/20200706-GPG\\_Chapter\\_4\\_EJ.pdf](https://lci.ca.gov/docs/20200706-GPG_Chapter_4_EJ.pdf).

## Chapter 2. EJ Communities

---

regulations. Instead, this data is intended to show potential sources of pollution that, along with other health risk factors, contribute to an environmental burden and substantiate the identification of these communities as EJs.

The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)'s CalEnviroScreen 4.0 mapping tool is the LCI standard tool for determining what census tracts have disproportionate environmental burdens compared to other census tracts in the state. This tool has three scores: the Pollution Burden score, the Population Characteristics score, and the overall score. The scores are a relative score compared to other census tracts in California.

- The Pollution Burden score identifies census tracts disproportionately affected by pollution exposure and other environmental effects.
- The Population Characteristics score identifies census tracts with higher concentrations of sensitive populations or socioeconomic factors that can result in increased vulnerability to pollution.
- These two scores are then multiplied to generate the combined score since socioeconomic and sensitive population factors multiply the risks posed by pollutants.

Since this data is at a census tract scale<sup>3</sup>, it does not necessarily represent the specific environmental burdens at the community level, but gives an overview of disproportionate burdens compared to other areas in the state. The LCI guidance is that a CalEnviroScreen 4.0 indicator or combined score of 75 or higher (75<sup>th</sup> percentile compared to the rest of the state), combined with low-income, indicates a disadvantaged community (EJC). Casmalia is the only EJC in Santa Barbara County with a combined score over 75. Each of the EJs in Santa Barbara County has multiple indicator scores over 75 as shown in Table 1 below.

---

<sup>3</sup> Cuyama, New Cuyama and Ventucopa are all in the same census tract. Garey and Sisquoc are both within the same census tract, and Isla Vista is comprised of three census tracts.

**Table 1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Combined Score and Indicator Scores Over 75% For Each EJC<sup>4</sup>**

	Cuyama, New Cuyama, & Ventucopa	Garey & Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista		
Combined Score			81				
Asthma			82				
Cleanup Sites		84					
Education			93				
Groundwater Threats	93	100	97	92			
Hazardous Waste		96					
Housing Burden					100	100	100
Impaired Waters		99	100	77			
Lead from Housing	87						
Linguistic Isolation	87		84				
Low Birth Weight			81		92		
Pesticides	81	97	98	81			
Poverty			78		99	100	100
Solid Waste	91	83	89	95			
Unemployment	83				96	89	84

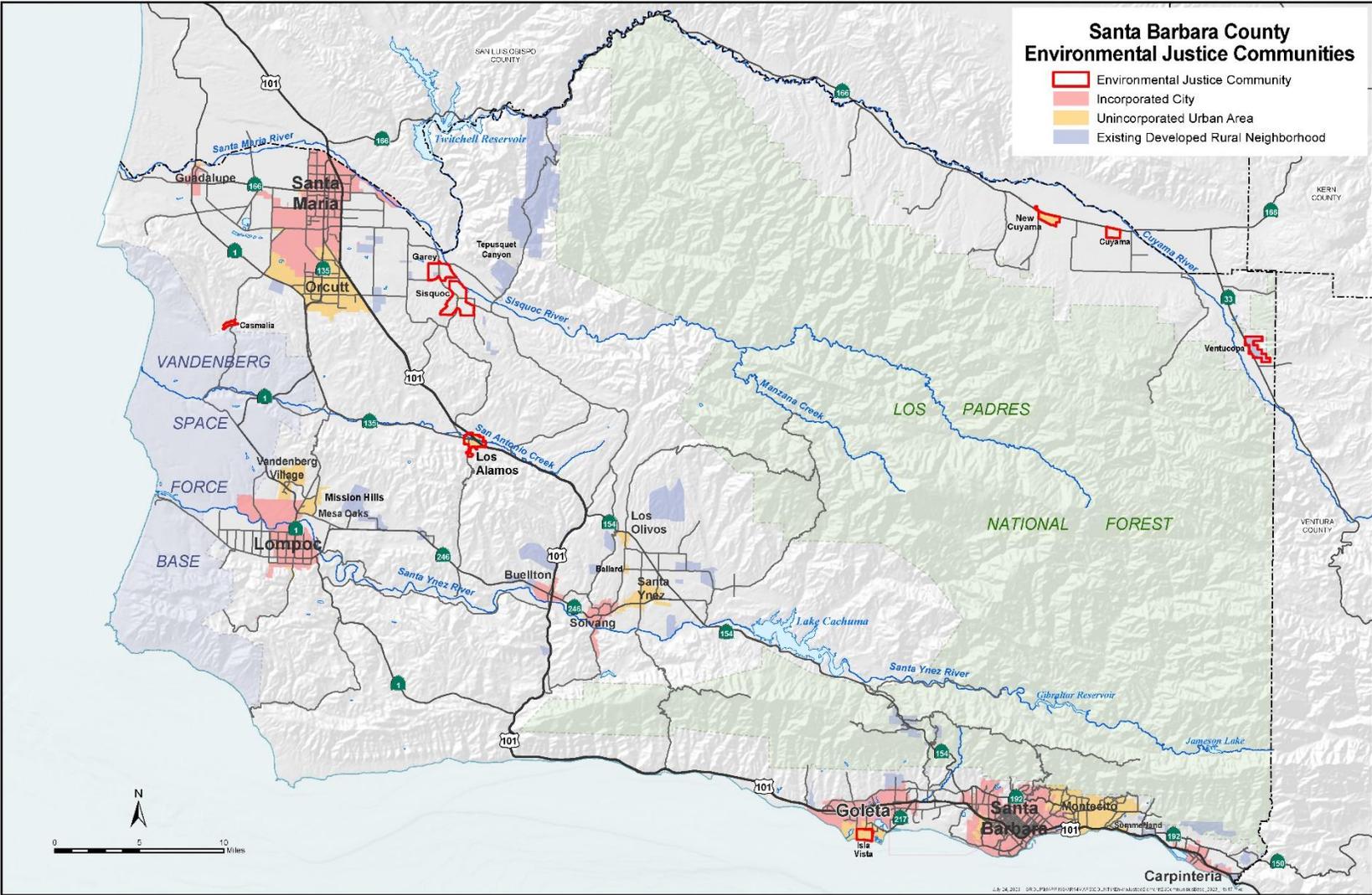
## 2.2: EJ Terminology

- **EJC:** a community that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.

<sup>4</sup> Cuyama, New Cuyama and Ventucopa are all in the same census tract. Garey and Sisquoc are both within the same census tract, and Isla Vista is comprised of three census tracts. Casmalia is the only EJC with a combined CalEnviroScreen 4.0 score over 75. LCI recommends using CalEnviroScreen 4.0 to consider scores for individual indicators to characterize the pollution burden or population characteristic within each low-income community. A low-income community may be considered disproportionately burdened if it has a high (75 or higher) pollution burden, even when the overall CalEnviroScreen score is less than 75 percent.

- EJC Member: an individual or household who lives in an EJC and is low-income and disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.

2.3: Map of EJCs



### 2.4: Unmapped EJs

The County acknowledges that there are communities within the unincorporated area that may meet the definition of an EJ but were not mapped as EJs. For example, small low-income neighborhoods, unhoused community members, and small hyper-remote communities were challenging to map during the development of the EJE. The County further acknowledges that income data can change over time and the communities that meet the definition of an EJ may change over time. This EJE, including the Policies, applies to all communities within the County's jurisdiction that meet the definition of an EJ whether or not they have been mapped as an EJ.

### 2.5: EJ Descriptions

One EJ (Isla Vista) is considered urban and seven of the EJs (Cuyama, New Cuyama, Ventucopa, Garey, Sisquoc, Casmalia, and Los Alamos) are more rural and remote communities where many residents appreciate the small community size and minimal governmental presence. Strategies that address EJ issues in rural EJs are designed to account for the disproportionate burdens these communities face, while recognizing the limits that the rural nature of these communities create with respect to the provision of services more commonly associated with more densely populated urban areas.

**The Cuyama Valley:** The Cuyama Valley is comprised of Cuyama, New Cuyama, and Ventucopa. Because of the hyper-rural nature of these three EJs, the residents share resources and engage in planning and advocating for the unique needs within the Valley. The three communities share the same water source, the Cuyama Groundwater Basin, fire station, Family Resource Center, parks, library, clinic, and schools. Land use surrounding these three EJs is primarily agricultural lands that are a source of employment for residents. Residents within the Cuyama Valley organized in 2022 to create the Cuyama Valley Community Action Plan to identify the needs of the community and investment opportunities.

**Cuyama** is a small town with approximately 37 residents (Santa Barbara County Association of Government (SBCAG) Census 2020 Summary) in the Cuyama Valley, located along State Route 166. The Cuyama River is adjacent to the community to the north. Cuyama pre-dates the establishment of New Cuyama to the west. The predominant industry in the area is agriculture, with some oil and gas production. The community has a hardware store, a restaurant, and Cuyama Elementary School.

## Chapter 2. EJ Communities

**New Cuyama** is a small town with approximately 542 residents (SBCAG Census 2020 Summary) established in 1951 by ARCO after the discovery of oil and gas at the South Cuyama Oil Field. New Cuyama is larger than nearby Cuyama and Ventucopa. The predominant industry in the area is agriculture, although oil and gas production still occur locally. The community is located along State Route 166 with the Cuyama River adjacent to the community to the north. New Cuyama has a general store, two restaurants, a new County fire station (Station No. 27), a County Sheriff substation, a U.S. Forest Service substation, a branch library, a community center, a County park (Richardson County Park), a public pool (Joseph Centeno Aquatic Center), and a public high school (Cuyama Valley High School). The New Cuyama general store sells some groceries, produce, meat, and packaged foods. A portion of New Cuyama is within the 100-year Flood Hazard Overlay. Water treatment and delivery is provided by the Cuyama Community Services District.



*Photo of the Cuyama Valley by Santa Barbara County Promotores Network*

**Ventucopa** is a rural community with approximately 100 residents in the upper (eastern) Cuyama Valley, located along State Route 33 in the northeast portion of Santa Barbara County. The predominant industry for the community is agriculture. The community has a restaurant that is not currently open to the public on a daily basis. The community is served by a privately owned water system that is currently at capacity. Structural fire protection is provided by County Fire Station No. 27 in New Cuyama, 18 miles to the west.

**Very good, people are great here**

*Tranquilo, pacífico. La comunidad se respalda cuando se necesita*

**Nice, Quiet, Country, and Helpful people**

**It's very supportive, friendly, and they're welcoming**

**Small, friendly, caring**

**Small yet full of very kind people**

*Photos of The Cuyama Valley by Santa Barbara County Promotores Network*



## Chapter 2. EJ Communities

**Garey** is a small town with approximately 72 residents (SBCAG Census 2020 Summary) located about six miles east of Orcutt, located along Foxen Canyon Road between Santa Maria Mesa Road and Orcutt Garey Road. The area is known for agriculture, including nearby vineyards. The community has a general store with a deli, snacks, and drinks. Garey and Sisquoc are adjacent communities that are about two miles apart from each other.



*Photos of Garey by Santa Barbara County Promotores Network*

Beautiful place we enjoy living alone

**Quiet Friendly**



## Chapter 2. EJ Communities

**Sisquoc** is a small town with approximately 191 residents (SBCAG Census 2020 Summary) located about six miles east of Orcutt, along Foxen Canyon Road at the intersection of Foxen Canyon Road and Palmer Road. A large portion of Sisquoc is within the 100-year Flood Hazard Overlay of the Sisquoc River. Sisquoc is in the Santa Maria Customer Service Area of the Golden State Water Company. The area is known for agriculture, including vineyards. The community has a County fire station (Station No. 23) and a public elementary school (Benjamin Foxen Elementary School).

**Very nice and kind**  
**Very quiet and feels safe**      **Peaceful**  
**Esta comunidad es muy tranquila y hay mucha paz**  
**Perfect** Me encanta      **Good**  
**Es un pueblo chico, tranquilo**

*Photos of Sisquoc by Santa Barbara County Promotores Network*





Photos of Casmalia by Santa Barbara County Promotores Network

**Casmalia** is a small town with approximately 147 residents (SBCAG Census 2020 Summary) located about five miles southwest of Orcutt, located just outside the boundary of Vandenberg Space Force Base along Point Sal Road near the intersection of Point Sal Road and Black Road. A small portion of Casmalia is within the 100-year Flood Hazard Overlay from Shuman Canyon Creek. The Casmalia Community Services District provides water service for the community of Casmalia. Originally established as a railroad town, the Casmalia Oil Field drew Union Oil Company employees to the area. Oil and agricultural operations are active in the vicinity. Casmalia has a restaurant and a charter school (Orcutt Academy Charter School). The only superfund site in the County of Santa Barbara, the Casmalia Resources Superfund Site, is located in the hills northwest of the community.

## Tranquilo, en libertad

Una ciudad muy tranquila. Tengo 3 años viviendo aquí





**Los Alamos** is located 10.5 miles north of the Santa Ynez Valley along State Routes 101 and 135 and was founded in 1879. The Pacific Coast Railway began service from Los Alamos to San Luis Obispo in 1882, continuing until 1940. In the early 1900s, oil was discovered in the Purisima Hills at Lompoc Oil Field, as well as in the Orcutt Oil Field. The community has approximately 1,839 residents (SBCAG Census 2020 Summary) and is known for agriculture, especially vineyards, in addition to ongoing oil and gas production. A portion of Los Alamos is within the 100-year Flood Hazard Overlay from San Antonio Creek, Cañada de las Calaveras, and Cañada de Santa Ynez. Water treatment and distribution is provided by the Los Alamos Community Services District. Los Alamos is comprised of very low-income and high-income households. The very low income residential areas meet the definition of a DUC and addressing infrastructure needs or deficiencies within these areas of the community is consistent with Government Code § 65302.10(c), and, by reference, Government Code § 65588. The main street in the community is State Route 135, also named Bell Street. Los Alamos has a small downtown area with businesses, restaurants, a County fire station (Station No. 24), a County park (Los Alamos County Park), and a public elementary school (Olga Reed Elementary School). There is a small market/grocery store in the downtown area that serves residents.

*Photos of Los Alamos by Santa Barbara County Promotores Network*

**Yo me siento muy seguro**

Anteriormente, era más tranquilo y más seguro. Podíamos caminar en la calle

**No hay tanta delincuencia**

Antes, era más tranquilo. Ahora, los jóvenes manejan muy rápido y uno no sale a la calle tranquilo

**Yo me siento muy segura en mi comunidad**

**Es mucho mejor aquí que en otros lugares**

Pero ahora, hay mucha delincuencia, drogas y armas y no me siento segura

**Mi comunidad es muy tranquila**

## Chapter 2. EJ Communities

**Isla Vista** is located approximately nine miles west of the City of Santa Barbara and two miles south of the City of Goleta on the coastal bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean. A small portion of Isla Vista’s coastal bluffs are within the 100-year Flood Hazard Overlay. Water service is provided by the Goleta Water District. Isla Vista borders the Pacific Ocean and is surrounded on the other three sides by the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB). The community is 0.6 square miles and is densely populated with approximately 15,500 residents (SBCAG Census 2020 Summary), primarily students. Businesses cater to the student population and include restaurants, bars, retail stores, and markets. Isla Vista also has a sizable non-student, low-income resident population. The Isla Vista Recreation and Parks District, in addition to County Parks, maintains over 20 parks and trails in the community. The community is also served by the Isla Vista Community Services District and Isla Vista Elementary School. County Fire Station No. 17 serves this community and is on Mesa Road, approximately 0.4 miles from Isla Vista. Isla Vista is within the South Coast Flood Zone Benefit Assessment District.



*Photos of Isla Vista by Santa Barbara County Promotores Network*

**Hay mucho carros, muchos estudiantes**

Pues, vivir aquí, en la comunidad de Isla Vista, tiene sus ventajas y desventajas

Si adquieren este, hay oportunidades para los estudiantes de diferentes países

Pero esto es una tranquilidad y no quisiera salir de mi sector de Isla, ¿y qué?

Una parte en toda la comunidad es esto, particularmente, estudiantes de posgrado

**Mira, mi comunidad es hermosa**

Mire, la comunidad se basa en estudiantes, tanto de la universidad como de colegios

**Vivir aquí me da paz interna**

Pues, es bonito en el sentido de que creo que los visitantes se llevan una buena imagen

**Tenemos muy buena seguridad acá**

Es toda la unidad rara. Es la familia que hay aquí, los familiares

### 2.6: Summary of Key Issues for each EJC

The key EJ issues within each of the EJCs were identified by reviewing available environmental hazard data and meeting with County department staff with expertise on this data, meeting with County staff who provide critical services to EJCs, and engaging directly with members of each EJC through surveys and community engagement events.

**Community-Specific Environmental Hazard Data:** The following table shows sites that are potential environmental hazards within one mile of each of the EJCs. These sites were compiled from the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Regulated Sites Portal and the State Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) Well Finder as discussed in Appendix B: Mapping Methodology. Each site listed below has varying levels of potential risk to human health. Some sites may be known environmental hazards as a result of measured pollutants in the surrounding soil, water, or air, while some may not cause any health concerns for surrounding residents because they are properly controlled and maintained. Since a comprehensive health needs assessment is not available for each EJC, the following table is included to show the range of potential hazards within or near each of the EJCs. Similar sites may also be present adjacent to more affluent communities throughout the county. However, EJCs generally have a greater risk of exposure because lower-income community members have less access to information, advocacy, and financial resources to mitigate risk or relocate when sites present a risk to human health.

**Table 2. Number of Regulated Sites from the CalEPA Regulated Sites Portal and CalGEM Well Finder within One Mile of Each EJC**

	Cuyama	New Cuyama	Ventucopa	Garey	Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista	Total Sites
Aboveground Petroleum Storage	1	1		2	1		1		6
Chemical Storage Facility	2	3		2	3		7	34	51
Cleanup Program Site				1	1	2	1	2	7
Hazardous Waste Generator	1	3		3	1		4	10	23
Industrial Facility Storm Water				2					2
Land Disposal Site					1				1

## Chapter 2. EJ Communities

	Cuyama	New Cuyama	Ventucopa	Garey	Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista	Total Sites
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Site	1	2	1		1		7	9	21
Military Cleanup Site						1			1
Military Privatized Site								4	4
Military Underground Storage Tank Site								1	1
RCRA LQHWG <sup>5</sup>								1	1
Tanks & Ground Water Clean Up						1			1
Underground Storage Tank		1					2		3
US EPA Air Emission Inventory System	6	3		4	5	2	3	5	28
Active Oil and Gas Wells				42	9				51
<b>Total Sites</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>201</b>

*Note: There were no Hazardous Chemical Management or Hazardous Waste Onsite Treatment sites within one mile of the EJs.*

**Community Survey Results:** The County worked with the Promotores Network to survey EJC members in each of the EJCs to better understand their EJ-related needs. The table below provides the top three issues identified by survey participants in each EJC. Participation in the survey was low in some EJCs, and the survey results may not reflect the needs and opinions of the entire community, but do provide some community context regarding the EJ related needs identified by EJC members. The complete survey results can be found in Appendix C: Community Engagement .

<sup>5</sup> Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator (LQHWG)

**Table 3. Community Survey Results: Top Three Needs Identified from Each EJC**

	Cuyama	New Cuyama	Ventucopa	Garey	Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista
Access to Clinics/Hospitals		X						
Air Quality (pollution and/or dust)	X		X	X	X			
Excessive Heat Exposure	X		X					
Excessive Noise				X				
Food Access							X	
Pesticide Exposure			X	X	X			
Poor Plumbing or Heating/Old Housing Stock		X					X	X
Recreational Opportunities						X	X	
Sanitation Issues								X
Street Lighting and Safety/Crime					X			X
Toxic or Unpleasant Smells						X		
Water Pollution	X	X				X		

**Local Knowledge:** Staff from County departments have worked within the EJs and with EJ members for many years and have specialized knowledge of EJ needs including knowledge of historical pollution hazards and concerns voiced by individual residents regarding access to County services. The County convened the EJ Working Group, comprised of representatives from 15 County departments and affiliated agencies to discuss the issues identified by each EJ in addition to relevant state and local information about potential EJ issues. Staff from each department contributed their expertise from working within the EJs to bolster information on community needs and opportunities related to EJ issues. The feedback from the EJ Working Group was incorporated into the following discussion of key EJ issues that informed the EJ Policies, Objectives, and implementing Actions. Each of the 15 departments and affiliated agencies will have a role in implementing the Actions and achieving the EJ Objectives. The County recognizes that each EJ is unique; however, similar issues may affect certain EJs that are near one another. This is often the case in the Cuyama Valley (Cuyama, New Cuyama, and Ventucopa) and between Garey and Sisquoc. For this reason, these communities are grouped together in the discussion of key issues affecting EJs discussed below.

### **The Cuyama Valley Key Issue Summary:**

*Water Quality and Affordability:* The Cuyama Valley Groundwater Basin is critically overdrafted and the primary source of water for the EJs. Some residents are required to drill deeper wells or import water from an outside source due to a lack of sufficient groundwater quantity. The Cuyama Valley Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) has adopted a plan for sustainable groundwater management, but costs and availability of water are a primary concern for the Cuyama Valley. The presence of naturally occurring arsenic in the groundwater supply is also an issue. The Cuyama Community Service District (CSD), which only serves New Cuyama, operates an arsenic treatment plant that removes arsenic before delivering the community's drinking water supply. However, the cost of this process and Cuyama CSD infrastructure repairs are placed upon the water ratepayers, making the cost burden of municipal water high. The piping infrastructure is also old and the water is not tested at the tap, so many residents are still concerned about arsenic in the water and purchase bottled water for drinking, further increasing the household cost of water.

*Underserved Community:* The hyper-rural location of the Cuyama Valley creates a challenge in getting resources to the community. Residents have to drive more than 30 minutes west to Santa Maria or east to Taft for grocery stores and other supplies. There are not any affordable grocery stores within the Cuyama Valley. This issue is further highlighted by the numerous agricultural operations surrounding the community, but a noticeable lack of produce stores and farm stands to serve Cuyama residents.

*Government Communications:* The Cuyama Valley has a sizeable Spanish-speaking population who desire communications and meetings in Spanish. Currently, most County meetings, emails, and communications are only in English. Spanish-speaking community members would more easily hear about meetings and participate in them if they were aware that Spanish interpretation is available. In addition, many community members do not have access to computers or internet connections due to the lack of broadband infrastructure. Currently, most County communication is electronic and dependent on internet access.

*Housing:* There is an immediate need for new affordable housing in the Cuyama Valley. Many people who work in the Cuyama Valley commute from Taft. The housing stock is mostly old and renovations are more expensive because of the remote nature of the community.

*Dust and Pesticides:* Agriculture is an important economic driver for the Cuyama Valley. Frequent high winds across the valley bring dust from surrounding agricultural fields into the residential areas. Many of the agricultural operations are organic, reducing concerns of pesticide exposure. There are multiple vineyards and conventional farms located on the border of Ventucopa. Pesticides can pose

## Chapter 2. EJ Communities

---

a health risk to those exposed; usually to those working in direct contact with them, or those living near the operation.<sup>6</sup> State requirements enforce how and when pesticides can be applied in order to reduce exposure, and the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office enforces the state requirements.

---

<sup>6</sup> Gloria D Coronado et al., "Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure and Residential Proximity to Nearby Fields: Evidence for the Drift Pathway," *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 53, no. 8 (2011): 7, [https://journals.lww.com/joem/abstract/2011/08000/organophosphate\\_pesticide\\_exposure\\_and\\_residential.10.aspx](https://journals.lww.com/joem/abstract/2011/08000/organophosphate_pesticide_exposure_and_residential.10.aspx); Yoshira Ornelas Van Horne et al., "Exposure to Agricultural Pesticides and Wheezing Among 5-12-year-old Children in the Imperial Valley, CA, USA," *Environmental Epidemiology* 8, no. 5 (2024): 6, [https://journals.lww.com/environepidem/fulltext/2024/10000/exposure\\_to\\_agricultural\\_pesticides\\_and\\_wheezing.2.aspx](https://journals.lww.com/environepidem/fulltext/2024/10000/exposure_to_agricultural_pesticides_and_wheezing.2.aspx).

## Chapter 2. EJ Communities

---

### **Garey and Sisquoc Key Issue Summary:**

*Underserved Community:* The hyper-rural location of Garey and Sisquoc creates a challenge in getting resources to the community. Because the communities are so small, there are not any grocery stores, schools (besides an elementary school in Sisquoc), or parks. Residents commute to Orcutt or Santa Maria for key services, including schooling, grocery shopping, and healthcare.

*Pesticides and Industrial Operations:* Garey and Sisquoc have a strong agricultural sector with row crops directly adjacent to homes. Many of these agricultural operations are conventional and use pesticides. Pesticides can pose a health risk to those exposed; usually to those working in direct contact with them, or those living near the operation. As noted above, there are state requirements that regulate how and when pesticides can be applied, and the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office enforces the state requirements designed to reduce exposure. There are many productive oil and gas wells in and adjacent to these EJs. Garey also has other industrial facilities within the EJC. These operations are also monitored and regulated at the state and local levels.

### **Casmalia Key Issue Summary:**

*Superfund Site:* The Casmalia Resources hazardous waste facility is a former 252-acre landfill site that had 5.6 billion pounds of hazardous waste materials disposed into it over 17 years.<sup>7</sup> The landfill stopped operating in 1991, but over 300 chemicals have been detected in contaminated underground aquifers, surface water, and the soil. The federal government under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is overseeing the site cleanup. In 2018, EPA finalized its cleanup plan for the site.<sup>8</sup> EPA's final remedy includes removal of contaminated liquids and soils, engineered capping of waste disposal areas, design and construction of upgraded groundwater collection and treatment systems, natural breakdown of groundwater contaminants at some locations, long-term surface water management, source reduction, land use controls, and ongoing monitoring and maintenance to ensure onsite containment. Annual operations and maintenance costs of the cleanup are estimated at \$4.1 million per year.<sup>9</sup> Cleanup construction has begun including containment of contaminated materials and ongoing treatment and removal of liquids. EPA will conduct the required five-

---

<sup>7</sup> Mike Hodgson, "EPA Settles on Final Casmalia Toxic Dump Cleanup Plan; Public Comment Sought," *Santa Maria Times*, last modified December 4, 2017, [https://santamariatimes.com/news/local/epa-settles-on-final-casmalia-toxic-dump-cleanup-plan-public-comment-sought/article\\_3263e7ff-5432-5764-963e-45c0668e22b3.html](https://santamariatimes.com/news/local/epa-settles-on-final-casmalia-toxic-dump-cleanup-plan-public-comment-sought/article_3263e7ff-5432-5764-963e-45c0668e22b3.html).

<sup>8</sup> Hodgson, "EPA Settles on Final Casmalia Toxic Dump Cleanup Plan."

<sup>9</sup> United States Environmental Protection Agency, "EPA Finalizes Cleanup Plan for Casmalia Resources Superfund Site in Santa Barbara County," last modified June 28, 2018, <https://www.epa.gov/archive/epa/newsreleases/epa-finalizes-cleanup-plan-casmalia-resources-superfund-site-santa-barbara-county.html>.

## Chapter 2. EJ Communities

---

year review, which includes seeking input from the community, in 2025.<sup>10</sup> The Five-Year Review Report is scheduled to be completed no later than September 30, 2025.

*Underserved Community:* Casmalia is a small remote community that is geographically constrained with limited opportunity for new development and infrastructure, including water and waste management. Food access, recreational facilities, and housing were identified by Casmalia residents as the key EJ issues. Casmalia also lacks other public facilities including medical care, sewer services, schools, grocery stores, and public transportation. Residents commute 10 miles to Orcutt or Santa Maria for key services, including shopping and healthcare.

### **Los Alamos Key Issue Summary:**

*Underserved Community:* Los Alamos, like many of the other EJs, is an underserved community. However, the community can be divided into two distinct and separate socioeconomic groups: low-income and high-income residents. Low-income residents are disproportionately impacted by Los Alamos being an underserved community, as they are forced to commute elsewhere for many of their basic needs and services. The County recognized a trend of developing high-end visitor-serving commercial uses and enacted a policy to guide these developments to also support residents and their needs in the Los Alamos Community Plan, adopted in February 2011: “Goal LUC-LA-1 to Encourage New Commercial Development Which Is Oriented Towards Serving The Needs Of Local Residents. Visitor-Serving Commercial Uses Shall Also Be Supported To The Extent That They Also Provide Services To Residents.”

*Pesticides:* Los Alamos has a strong agricultural sector surrounding the community. There are multiple vineyards, farms, and ranches located on the outskirts of Los Alamos. Many of these agricultural operations use pesticides. Pesticides can pose a health risk to those exposed; usually to those working in direct contact with them, or those living near the operation. As noted above, there are state requirements that set forth how and when pesticides can be applied, and the County Agricultural Commissioner’s Office enforces the state requirements designed to minimize exposure to pesticides.

*Housing:* Housing quality and quantity is a concern for EJC residents in Los Alamos. Many properties are old, in disrepair, and do not meet modern safety codes. Low-income and affordable housing are in short supply and housing developments in Los Alamos are

---

<sup>10</sup> United States Environmental Protection Agency, “EPA Open House Casmalia Resources Superfund Site Cleanup,” last modified October 22, 2024, <https://semspub.epa.gov/work/09/100038638.pdf>.

## Chapter 2. EJ Communities

---

designed primarily for above moderate households. Increasing the quantity of low-income housing could avoid pricing out current residents.

*Government Communications:* Los Alamos has a sizeable Spanish-speaking population. Most County meetings, emails, facilities, services, and communications are only in English. Spanish-speaking community members identified language as a barrier to accessing government services and information.

### **Isla Vista Key Issue Summary:**

*Housing:* Housing affordability in Isla Vista is the most pressing issue in the community. The proximity of the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) to Isla Vista makes it a desirable community for student housing. Students and long-term residents occupy housing at higher density than other areas of the County, resulting in overcrowding. Much of Isla Vista's housing stock needs updating and serious repairs. Overcrowding can increase sanitation and safety concerns, particularly within older homes. In addition, renovations have resulted in the displacement of low-income residents and higher rents.

*Safety and Crime:* Some community members also voiced safety concerns related to the student population, substance abuse, and unhoused community members.

*Government Communications:* Isla Vista has a sizeable Spanish-speaking population. Spanish-speaking community members would more easily hear about meetings and participate in them if they were aware that Spanish interpretation is available.

---

## Chapter 3: Environmental Justice Policies

The following nine Policies achieve the goals of the EJE. This chapter includes a discussion of each Policy as well as Objectives. Implementing Actions have been identified to achieve the Policies and Objectives. Appendix A, the Implementation Matrix, includes each Action along with the timeframe for implementation.

**Policy 1:** Promote public facilities in EJs.

**Policy 2:** Promote access to healthy and affordable food in EJs.

**Policy 3:** Promote physical activity for community members residing within EJs.

**Policy 4:** Improve air quality within EJs.

**Policy 5:** Reduce exposure to pollution within EJs.

**Policy 6:** Reduce unique or compounded health risks within EJs.

**Policy 7:** Promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process among EJC residents.

**Policy 8:** Promote safe and sanitary homes within EJs.

**Policy 9:** Prioritize the needs of EJs.

Objectives and implementing Actions were developed for each of the nine EJ Policies. The County reviewed the example EJ Policies in the LCI guidance, reviewed the subsequently adopted EJs, and reviewed the California Department of Justice Best Practices for Implementing SB 1000. Example policies were selected and modified based on the EJC needs as identified in the survey data and EJ Working Group and vetted and refined through the EJ Working Group.

---

## Policy 1. Promote Public Facilities in EJs

### Public Facilities

EJs may lack adequate access to public facilities necessary to promote a healthy quality of life. SB 1000 (Government Code Section 66000(d)) refers to public facilities as “public improvements, public services, and community amenities.” Public facilities include a variety of public spaces, such as community centers, schools, parks, open space, and emergency shelters. Increasing access to public facilities does not necessarily require new physical development. Public facilities also include amenities and services that enhance community resilience, health, and well-being.

### Public Facilities Access and Needs in EJs

Public facilities that the County is responsible for in EJs include libraries, parks, aquatic centers, sidewalks, emergency services, and more. Some public facilities within EJs are not accessible to some community members due to physical access barriers (e.g. Americans with Disability Act (ADA) accessibility for facilities constructed before the ADA requirements), language access barriers, and/or limited hours of operation. Many remote EJs in the county do not have a large enough population to support new physical facilities and have trouble retaining staff for schools and other public facilities. As such, there are limits that the rural nature of these communities create with respect to the provision of services more commonly associated with more densely populated urban areas. For example, the aquatic center in New Cuyama is a popular public resource, but is limited in hours of operation due to staffing availability.

### Objectives to Promote Public Facilities in EJs

The following Objectives are intended to promote access to public facilities within EJs:

**EJ 1.1 Improve Access to Existing Facilities for EJs.** Work with EJ members to understand barriers to accessing existing facilities and explore additional uses of County property for EJs.

**EJ 1.2 Community Siting and Improvement Priorities.** When considering new or improved public facilities within EJs, prioritize siting, provision of County services, infrastructure, and amenities based on community feedback (e.g., community centers,

## Policy 1. Promote Public Facilities in EJCs

---

schools, parks, and open space, and emergency services, and improvements for transportation infrastructure, such as EV charging, road maintenance, bike, and pedestrian facilities, including ADA accessibility).

**EJ 1.3 Funding and Financing Mechanisms.** Support funding and financing mechanisms to provide and enhance community-desired public facilities and services in EJCs.

**EJ 1.4 Built Environment Barriers.** Identify and eliminate, where feasible, barriers to outdoor physical activity, such as damaged, incomplete, blocked, or littered sidewalks and bike paths, lack of safe street crossings and direct connections, unsuitable design for persons with disabilities, excessive speeding, and insufficient lighting.

**EJ 1.5 Pedestrian Amenities Improvements.** Support collaboration with private and agency partners to enhance pedestrian amenities, such as lighting, shade, benches, trash and recycling receptacles, bathrooms, hand sanitizing stations, and water fountains in EJCs.

**EJ 1.6 Improve Emergency Response.** Work with EJCs to understand emergency response needs and improve emergency response services for EJCs.

---

## Policy 2. Promote Access to Healthy and Affordable Food in EJs

### Food Access

Access to healthy and affordable food sources is essential to the health, economy, and well-being of a community. Some EJs are food deserts, which are defined as areas that do not have adequate physical access to nutritious healthy foods. In addition, some of these communities may have experienced food insecurity, defined as a time when residents could not afford enough food or had to forgo other basic life expenses to buy food. The disparity in access to healthy and affordable food often leads to economic and public health challenges, including malnutrition, obesity, and behavioral and mental health issues.

### Food Access Programs and Needs in EJs

Several EJs are surrounded by agriculture but do not have access to fresh local produce. Many EJ families rely on charitable food distribution and free and reduced lunch programs. Community members in Casmalia, Garey, Sisquoc, Los Alamos, and the Cuyama Valley travel to Orcutt or Santa Maria to access grocery stores. Microenterprise Home Kitchen Operations (MEHKOs) are a creative way to increase food access in these communities. MEHKOs allow community members to cook and sell food out of their residence. On May 14, 2024, the County Board of Supervisors adopted a temporary waiver of Microenterprise Home Kitchen Operation County Health Department fees for EJs for the period of June 30, 2024 to May 31, 2025.<sup>11</sup> This was done by the Board of Supervisors to spur the development of MEHKOs in EJs to increase food options and support local small businesses.

### Objectives to Promote Food Access in EJs

The following Objectives are intended to promote access to healthy and affordable food within EJs:

---

<sup>11</sup> County of Santa Barbara, "BOARD OF SUPERVISORS on 2024-05-14 9:00 AM," Granicus video, from televised meeting May 14, 2024, posted by the County of Santa Barbara, [https://sbcounty.granicus.com/player/clip/4737?view\\_id=3&redirect=true](https://sbcounty.granicus.com/player/clip/4737?view_id=3&redirect=true).

## Policy 2. Promote Access to Healthy and Affordable Food in EJs

---

**EJ 2.1 Connect Local Farmers to EJs.** Support the expansion and the accessibility of farmers markets, mobile farmers markets, community-supported agriculture, and other direct farm-to-consumer models in EJs to increase access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food, including fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural products.

**EJ 2.2 Diet-Related Illness Prevention and Education.** Expand partnerships with community-based organizations and EJC residents to amplify efforts of current programs as well as develop additional programs and resources for prevention and education about diet-related illnesses in EJs.

**EJ 2.3 Everyone has the right to access affordable and nutritious food.** Increase healthy food options and relieve economic burdens for healthy food providers in EJs.



*Photo of Quail Springs Staff Working in the Community Garden Space at the Cuyama Valley Family Resource Center*

---

## Policy 3. Promote Physical Activity for Community Members Residing within EJs

### Relationship Between the Built Environment and Physical Activity

The built environment influences how community members access physical activity opportunities like active transportation and exercise. Some communities have fewer opportunities for exercise and recreation, due to a lack of parks, recreation facilities, open space, trails, bike paths, and pedestrian connectivity networks. Building an environment that promotes convenient and safe access to these places can have a direct correlation to increased exercise and physical activity. In addition, parks, green space, and recreation centers and programs further promote mental health, wellness, contribute to social cohesion, and improve air and water quality. Promoting active transportation can mean less time spent in vehicles and increase physical activity, while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution.

### Physical Activity and Associated Needs within EJs

Physical activity has a direct impact on the long-term health and well-being of residents within EJs. Increasing physical activity can reduce rates of obesity, heart disease, diabetes, and other health-related illnesses. Expanding access to opportunities for physical activity includes increasing access for residents of all ages, cultural backgrounds, and abilities.

### Objectives to Promote Physical Activity within EJs

The following Objectives are intended to promote physical activity within EJs:

**EJ 3.1 Increase Culturally Relevant Opportunities for Physical Activity.** Collaborate with community groups or partners that work with low-income members of EJs to envision, design, implement, support, fund, and bring awareness to programs and projects that increase physical activity.

**EJ 3.2 Increase Access to Parks.** Partner with schools, places of worship, state and federal lands, and businesses to expand access to green spaces and recreation areas, especially in EJs with less accessibility to green spaces and recreation areas.

### Policy 3. Promote Physical Activity for Community Members Residing within EJs

**EJ 3.3 Increase Maintenance and Safety.** Support and coordinate local community organizations and volunteer groups in their efforts to improve or maintain local parks, trails, and other public spaces in EJs. Address safety concerns that may create barriers to physical activity by assessing adequate lighting and street visibility in new and existing parks and recreation facilities.



*Photo of Artwork by Meiya Sidney*

---

## Policy 4. Improve Air Quality within EJs

### Air Quality and Emissions

Air pollution can disproportionately impact vulnerable populations (children, older adults, low-income families, people with chronic health conditions, etc.) and sensitive land uses (schools, housing, parks, medical facilities, senior living, childcare, etc.). The Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) monitors air quality and regulates emissions within the county. Countywide, the pollutants of most concern are ground-level ozone, the principal component of smog, fine particles in the air known as Particulate Matter (PM) such as those in smoke and dust, and air toxics chemicals in the air that can cause cancer and other health problems.<sup>12</sup> Vehicle emissions from freeways can include oxides of nitrogen (NOx) from fuel combustion, reactive organic compounds (ROC) from incomplete combustion and evaporative emissions and particulate matter emissions from entrained road dust, tire wear, brake wear, and diesel engine exhaust. The California Air Resources Board Recommended policy is that sensitive land uses such as residences, schools, day care centers, playgrounds and medical facilities should not be sited within 500 feet of a freeway, urban roadway with 100,000 or more vehicles per day or rural roads with 50,000 or more vehicles per day.<sup>13</sup> Air toxics, such as those found in pesticides, are also a concern in Santa Barbara County because exposure can be challenging to monitor and prevent. An *Environmental Epidemiology* study found an association between high exposure to pesticides within 400 meters of children’s residences with higher prevalence of wheeze symptoms.<sup>14</sup>

### Emission Sources and Air Quality within EJs

Air quality monitoring is not widely conducted at a community level, so there is no data available regarding differences in air quality within EJs versus other communities in the county. EJC members have fewer resources to avoid poor air quality and are therefore disproportionately burdened by air pollutants. Many of the lowest income residents in Los Alamos are within 500 feet of U.S. Hwy 101. Cuyama and New Cuyama schools and residences are also within 500 feet of State Route 166. Dust (particulate matter) and

---

<sup>12</sup> Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District, “Air Pollution and Health,” accessed June 12, 2024, <https://www.ourair.org/apcd/air-pollutants-and-health/>.

<sup>13</sup> Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District, “Public Health and High Traffic Roadways,” accessed October 15, 2024, <https://www.ourair.org/wp-content/uploads/pub-health-and-hi-traf-roadways.pdf>.

<sup>14</sup> Ornelas Van Horne et al., “Exposure to Agricultural Pesticides and Wheezing Among 5-12-year-old Children,” 2024, 6.

## Policy 4. Improve Air Quality within EJs

---

pesticides/herbicides can be a concern for EJs adjacent to agricultural operations. Smoke from wildfires may also disproportionately impact residents of EJs that may not have resources to relocate, work indoors, or otherwise protect themselves from smoke exposure. Residents within EJs can also be disproportionately exposed to poor indoor air quality due to the combination of proximity to pollution sources and older housing without renovations such as weatherization to improve indoor air quality.

### Objectives to Improve Air Quality in EJs

The following Objectives are intended to improve air quality within EJs:

**EJ 4.1 Point Source Emissions.** Collaborate with Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) to continue to identify and reduce point source emissions (Ozone, Particulate Matter (PM) 2.5, Diesel PM) in EJs in compliance with applicable existing standards and monitor the environmental and health impacts on populations in EJs to track progress and outcomes.

**EJ 4.2 Reduce Wildfire Smoke Exposure within EJs.** Provide education and resources, including air quality information, to reduce wildfire smoke exposure for low-income EJ residents who cannot relocate and outdoor workers.

**EJ 4.3 Everyone Has a Right to Clean, Breathable Air.** Support grant funding and other similar initiatives to improve indoor and outdoor air quality and access to clean air within EJs.

**EJ 4.4 Industrial Business Operations and Practices.** Collaborate with the industrial businesses within or adjacent to EJs to improve outdoor air quality through enhanced operations and other pollution reduction practices, including permit inspection, incentives, and collaboration to obtain grants, where possible.

**EJ 4.5 Community Engagement for Monitoring.** Support and promote ongoing community engagement and participation in air quality monitoring programs and incentives.

---

## Policy 5. Reduce Exposure to Pollution within EJs

### Pollution Sources

Pollution exposure occurs when people interact with contaminants in the air, food, water, and soil. Air pollution is discussed under Policy 4. The proximity of certain land uses such as commercial, industrial, and agricultural lands where pesticides are applied can result in exposure to pollution for adjacent vulnerable populations (e.g. children, older adults, low-income families, people with chronic health conditions, etc.) and sensitive land uses (e.g. schools, housing, parks, medical facilities, senior living, childcare, etc.). Pollution exposure can also occur from historical land uses and naturally occurring groundwater contaminants.

### Pollution Sources and Exposure within EJs

Pollution sources related to groundwater contamination, and toxic or hazardous materials are a primary concern within EJs as discussed in Section 2.6. Individuals and families within EJs may also experience compounded health effects from exposure to pollutants at home and work.

### Objectives to Reduce Pollution Exposure in EJs

The following Objectives are intended to reduce pollution exposure within EJs:

**EJ 5.1 Monitor and Enforce Industrial Land Uses in Proximity to EJs.** Monitor, evaluate, and take steps to address the immediate and long-term health and environmental impacts of industrial land use in and around EJs.

**EJ 5.2 Limit New Toxic and Hazardous Waste Facilities.** Limit siting and construction of new large-scale hazardous waste facilities on or near sensitive land uses in and around EJs.

**EJ 5.3 Conflicting Land Uses.** Consistent with the Land Use Element, avoid land use conflicts by requiring that sensitive land uses are adequately set back from heavy industrial uses and other facilities that may pose a threat to human health. Minimize pesticide use near schools and other sensitive receptors by enforcing compliance with state regulations, as necessary.

## Policy 5. Reduce Exposure to Pollution within EJCs

---

**EJ 5.4 Pollution Reduction Incentives.** Support incentives and grants that reduce air quality emissions within or adjacent to EJCs.

**EJ 5.5 Existing Sensitive Land Uses.** Consistent with the Land Use Element, promote policies, programs, and incentives (such as buffers, monitoring requirements, permit inspection, etc.) to minimize health, noise, and environmental impacts from surrounding land uses on existing homes, schools, childcare, and eldercare facilities, parks and recreation, and healthcare facilities within EJCs.

**EJ 5.6 Increase Access to Clean Water (Drinking and Water Quality).** Everyone has the right to clean water. Support programs and projects to improve water quality and reduce the cost burden of water in the EJCs.

---

## Policy 6. Reduce Unique or Compounded Health Risks within EJs

### Unique or Compounded Health Risks

Many EJC members face unique or compounded health risks because they are low-income and do not have the resources to avoid or mitigate environmental hazards. Addressing the needs of EJs requires an understanding of the unique health risks within each EJC. Compounded risks result from exposure to multiple hazards or exposure both at work and at home. Exposure to hazards can also lead to compounded health risks within EJs where there are fewer resources for healthy lifestyles and healthcare. This section details specific Objectives for one, a few, or all EJs. Unique or compounded health risks were indicated in the survey results where multiple EJ issue areas were identified. For example, a community that identified air quality concerns as well as soil or water pollution exposure could be indicative of compounded health risks. In addition, excessive heat exposure, when combined with other EJ issues could result in compounded health risks.

### Discussion of Unique or Compounded Health Risks within EJs

Climate change will likely increase negative health effects and may cause displacement as a result of an increased frequency or severity of hazards like flooding, drought, wildfire, extreme heat, and other impacts. The combination of existing environmental burdens such as pollution along with climate stressors such as increased frequency of extreme heat can produce unique and compounded health risks. Many EJC members lack the resources, financial and others, to fully mitigate these risks. Additionally, factors that qualify a community to be an EJC may also contribute to their designation as a frontline community: a group of people who experience the impacts of climate change earlier and/or to a disproportionately severe degree than others in the unincorporated county and are least able to access resources to cope. See the County and Subregional Profiles section of the Santa Barbara County Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment dated November 2021 for a full discussion of frontline communities.

One example of compounded health risks is that some residents live in sub-standard mobile homes in Los Alamos. These homes are directly adjacent to the freeway where they are exposed to high emissions and may have increased exposure indoors due to poor insulation and poor indoor air quality. Another example is the compounding health effects in Garey of potential exposure to air pollutants from both nearby oil and gas wells and potential pollution from adjacent industrial operations and agricultural fields where pesticides are applied. Farmworkers can also face unique or compounded health risks if they live near agricultural operations that

## Policy 6. Reduce Unique or Compounded Health Risks within EJs

---

apply pesticides or other sources of pollution; they can be exposed to environmental hazards at home as well as at work if pesticides are not applied correctly. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) houses detailed information on the effects of pesticides on human health, which can inform both farmworkers and residents concerned about pesticide drift exposure. DPR “conducts human health risk assessment to evaluate the risk to human health associated with pesticide use. If specific pesticide uses of concern are identified, DPR adopts mitigation measures that reduce the risk of pesticide exposure and thereby the risk of adverse human health effects.”<sup>15</sup> DPR provides an overview, risk assessment, risk management directives, mitigation documents, outreach materials, and additional resources for each active ingredient in a pesticide, as applicable. This online index of active ingredients allows the public to quickly find information about the pesticides to which they may be exposed. The County Agricultural Commissioner’s Office requires specific mitigation measures for certain types of pesticide applications, such as requiring the use of Totally Impermeable Film (TIF) tarp coverings over certain field fumigations, or establishing buffer zones, to mitigate the risk of pesticide exposure. The Agricultural Commissioner’s Office also conducts hundreds of pesticide use monitoring inspections in Santa Barbara County each year to ensure that pesticide applications are made following applicable laws and regulations, and that pesticide applicators follow worker health and safety requirements and regulations regarding pesticide drift.

### Objectives to Reduce Unique or Compounded Health Risks within EJs

In addition to the Objectives that address health risks under other Policies, the following Objectives are intended to reduce unique or compounded health risks within EJs:

**EJ 6.1 Prioritize the Needs of EJs.** Should any Policies, Objectives, or Actions within the EJE appear to conflict with others within the County Comprehensive Plan, the needs of the EJs should be considered the priority. For current programs, projects, and planning documents, prioritize the needs of EJs when possible and, if not feasible, at least do not increase harm in EJs directly or indirectly.

---

<sup>15</sup> California Department of Pesticide Regulation, “Human Health Risk Assessment and Mitigation By Active Ingredient,” accessed December 31, 2024, [https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/whs/active\\_ingredient/index.htm](https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/whs/active_ingredient/index.htm).

## Policy 6. Reduce Unique or Compounded Health Risks within EJs

---

**EJ 6.2 Limit Pesticide Exposure to Farmworkers.** Support education and awareness about current requirements for spraying and pesticide application to limit farmworker exposure to pesticides, recognizing the compounded impact of farmworkers who may be exposed to pesticides at work and home.

**EJ 6.3 Continue Advocating for Superfund Site Clean-up.** Work with residents of Casmalia to reduce potential health impacts associated with the existing Superfund site.

**EJ 6.4 Implement Adaptation Strategies in Rural EJs.** Support climate adaptation strategies that account for the hyper-rural nature and unique risks in Casmalia, Cuyama, New Cuyama, and Ventucopa.

---

## Policy 7. Promote Civic Engagement in the Public Decision-making Process among EJC Residents

### The County Public Decision-Making Process and Opportunities for Civic Engagement

The County Board of Supervisors (Board) is the decision-making authority for the County. The Board is comprised of five Supervisors, each representing a district within the County. The Cuyama Valley is within District 1, Isla Vista is within District 2, and Casmalia, Garey, Sisquoc, and Los Alamos are within District 4. Each Supervisor is elected by the residents within their District to serve a four-year term. The Chair of the Board rotates annually among the five Supervisors. Board hearings are held within the City of Santa Barbara and the City of Santa Maria with options to participate virtually.

### Barriers to Participation in the Decision-Making Process for Residents within EJCs

Barriers to participation include language barriers, distrust of government, conflict of meeting times with employment hours, lack of time to participate, lack of internet services, and lack of childcare. Some community members are not aware of the decision-making process or opportunities to participate in decision-making. Within EJCs, there is a need to be more intentional in integrating community members into the planning and decision-making process by meeting community members where they are and developing long-term relationships where community members can see tangible change in their community as a result of their participation. Some examples of this are working with the Promotores Network to leverage existing connections, utilizing existing community meetings and meeting spaces, and providing live interpretation.

### Objectives To Promote Participation in the Decision-Making Process for Residents within EJCs

The following Objectives are intended to promote civic engagement within EJCs:

**EJ 7.1 Culturally Relevant Engagement.** Partner with appropriate organizations (e.g., community-based, faith-based, advocacy, and service) that have built relationships, trust, and cultural competency within EJCs and with youth, seniors, persons with disabilities, and immigrants to conduct meaningful outreach for relevant initiatives and EJ issues.

## Policy 7. Promote Civic Engagement in the Public Decision-making Process among EJC Residents

---

**EJ 7.2 Community-Led Initiatives.** Support community-driven initiatives, within the County’s resources, in EJCs to address priorities and needs through technical assistance, funding, data sources, meeting spaces, meeting facilitation, support services, and other staff resources.

**EJ 7.3 Translation and Interpretation.** Improve vital County communications, including translation, interpretation, and accessibility for the EJC Members. This includes printed and online materials, meetings and workshops, and other announcements and notices. When possible, also provide translation for non-vital County communication with the public.

**EJ 7.4 Educational Outreach.** Partner with school districts, community colleges, trade schools, and continuing education institutions to promote civic engagement opportunities.

**EJ 7.5 Capacity Building and Support.** Support and expand opportunities to build and sustain capacity among residents to advocate and engage for community and systems improvements, develop their skill sets as community leaders, and advance their roles as trusted messengers.

**EJ 7.6 Environmental Justice and Health Profiles and Trends.** Support the accessibility of EJE data indicators, including CalEnviroScreen and California Healthy Places Index, that provide countywide and census tract-level profiles and data. This is to encourage community-level participation and a greater understanding of environmental and health-related issues and trends.

**EJ 7.7 Data Mapping and Visualization.** Ensure data mapping and visualization tools are easily accessible and comprehensible to the general public.

**EJ 7.8 Digital Access & Literacy.** Increase availability and accessibility of digital resources including information, hardware, and software.

**EJ 7.9 Government Accountability, Transparency, and Access.** Establish new and improved opportunities for engagement with EJCs that provide equitable access, transparency, and accountability.



*Photo of community members in New Cuyama providing feedback on community needs and adaptation strategies.*

## Policy 8. Promote Safe and Sanitary Homes within EJs

### Safe and Sanitary Homes

The condition, quality, and affordability of housing have significant impacts on the health, safety, and well-being of residents. Several factors can lead to severe and negative health outcomes, such as hazardous building materials, exposure to excessive heat or cold, poor indoor air quality and filtration, and moisture and mold from flooding or inadequate building maintenance.

### Unsafe and Unsanitary Conditions in EJs

Some residents within EJs live in housing units that were built before regulations prohibited lead paint, asbestos, and other hazardous building materials. Lead exposure can lead to profound and permanent health effects in the brain and nervous system.<sup>16</sup> In addition, some residents face overcrowding, which may worsen unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions.

The Santa Barbara County Housing Element contains housing policies and programs based on state requirements. The EJE was developed during the 2023-2031 Housing Element Update (HEU) and it includes objectives that promote safe and sanitary homes within EJs.



Photo of Artwork by Andrew Thill

<sup>16</sup> World Health Organization, "Inorganic Lead," *Environmental Health Criteria* 165, (1995): 18-20, <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/37241/9241571659-eng.pdf?sequence/u003d1>

### Objectives To Promote Safe and Sanitary Homes in EJs

The following Objectives are intended to promote safe and sanitary homes within EJs:

**EJ 8.1.** Encourage the rehabilitation of substandard conditions and preservation of affordability for dwellings owned/occupied by lower-income households in EJs. [Consistent with HEU Policy 1.1]

**EJ 8.2** Encourage housing that meets the needs of EJs. [Consistent with HEU Policy 2.1]

**EJ 8.3** Provide resources within EJs to improve the safety of homes and prevent resident displacement. [Consistent with HEU Policy 4.1]

---

## Policy 9: Prioritize the Needs of EJs

### Summary of the Needs of the EJs

An essential component of the EJE is prioritizing projects, programs, and investments that directly serve and benefit residents within EJs. Due to historical, geographic, and procedural inequities, EJs have specialized needs and priorities that require intentional actions to improve existing conditions and to ensure negative impacts are not exacerbated. Effective prioritization requires coordination and alignment across County departments, external agencies, and shared jurisdictional partners along with consistent and sustained engagement with EJ Members.

### Objectives to Address Specific Needs of EJs

Section 2.6 discusses a summary of key issues for each of the EJs including disproportionate environmental burden as compared to other areas of the state, community specific environmental hazard data, and the primary issues for each EJ based on survey data. Some of the needs identified by EJs, including new schools and businesses are generally supported by the County, but not within the County's purview. The following priorities were identified by one or more of the EJs (through survey data and community meetings) and/or the EJ Working Group and are included here to highlight the needs and corresponding EJ Objectives and Actions (See Appendix C: Engagement Summary for full survey data and results):

**Recreational Facilities.** Increasing access to recreational facilities through the improvement and construction of facilities was a need identified in Cuyama, New Cuyama, Garey, Sisquoc, Casmalia, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista. Objectives **EJ 1.1** and **EJ 1.2** include Actions to increase access to recreational facilities. All EJs identified increasing access to recreational facilities as a need, and this priority is reflected in Objective **EJ 3.1** to increase culturally relevant opportunities for physical activity.

**Street Lighting and Safety.** Lighting and safety improvements were identified as a need in Cuyama, New Cuyama, Sisquoc, Casmalia, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista. Actions to improve street lighting and safety are included for Objective **EJ 1.4**.

**Substance Abuse Education and Intervention.** Implementing programs to reduce adverse health impacts and death from substance abuse is a priority in Isla Vista. Objective **EJ 1.6** includes Actions to increase substance abuse education and intervention.

## Policy 9: Prioritize the Needs of EJs

---

**Access to Clean Energy Technologies and Broadband Internet.** Objectives **EJ 1.6** and **EJ 7.8** prioritize EJs, and especially target the Cuyama Valley, to receive resources and benefits available to the community for the development and expansion of clean energy technologies and broadband Internet. Increased access to clean energy technologies and broadband internet was a need identified in New Cuyama, Sisquoc, Casmalia (EJC members identified the need for improved phone service), and Los Alamos.

**Food Access. Everyone has the right to affordable and nutritious food.** Improving access to healthy and affordable foods was identified as a need in New Cuyama, Ventucopa, Casmalia, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista. Objectives **EJ 2.2** and **EJ 2.3** include Actions to increase access to healthy and affordable food.

**Water Quality and Contamination.** Improving water quality in Cuyama, New Cuyama, Ventucopa, Sisquoc, Casmalia, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista were identified as a need and reflected in Objective **EJ 5.6**.

**Improve Air Quality.** Cuyama, New Cuyama, Ventucopa, Garey, Sisquoc, Casmalia, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista all identified air pollution as an issue in their community. Reducing dust from agricultural operations is an issue in Cuyama and New Cuyama, and are addressed by Objectives **EJ 4.1** and **4.3**. Pesticide exposure is a priority in Ventucopa, Garey, Sisquoc, and Los Alamos. Objective **EJ 6.2** includes Actions to reduce pesticide exposure.

**Community-Specific Communication Plans.** Adjusting communication strategies to meet the needs of each EJC was a need identified in New Cuyama, Ventucopa, Casmalia, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista and is reflected in Objectives **EJ 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3**.

**Housing Maintenance and Affordability.** Providing short-term and long-term resources for housing maintenance and affordability was identified as a need in Cuyama, New Cuyama, Garey, Sisquoc, Casmalia, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista. The HEU includes the latest information and resources on housing maintenance and affordability. The EJ Implementation Matrix also includes the development of a housing resource guide under Objective **EJ 8.3**.

**Access to Decision-Making Process.** Improving accessibility of meetings and the decision-making process was identified as a need in New Cuyama, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista. Objectives **EJ 7.3** and **EJ 7.9** include Actions to increase access to County decision-making processes.

## Policy 9: Prioritize the Needs of EJs

---

**Economic Development Planning & Programs.** Developing and supporting plans to increase economic opportunities within EJs was a need identified in New Cuyama, Sisquoc, and Isla Vista and is reflected in Objectives **EJ 7.4** and **EJ 7.5**.

**Financing.** Identifying funding and financing mechanisms to provide and enhance public facilities and services will support many of the EJ-identified priorities and is reflected in Objective **EJ 1.3**.

---

## Chapter 4. Implementation

### 4.1: EJE Implementation Strategy

Implementation of the EJ Policies requires engagement from fifteen County departments and affiliate agencies, community members from eight EJs, and numerous key EJ members and community service providers. Maintaining strong relationships with EJs and facilitating ongoing inter-departmental coordination and regular progress reporting is an important part of implementing the EJE. The implementation phase of the EJE will build on the engagement initiated in the EJE planning process as discussed in Appendix C: Engagement Summary, including utilization of the EJ Working Group in.

### 4.2: EJE Implementation Plan

The LCI guidance recommends that jurisdictions continue community engagement during implementation activities after adoption. The State’s guidance document strongly recommends creating implementation programs: “The general plan should also identify mechanisms for monitoring EJ policies and implementation programs. Performance indicators and metrics may serve as a useful tool to help track implementation outcomes in EJ communities as general plan policies and programs are implemented over time.”<sup>17</sup> The following implementation plan is designed to meet the state requirements and build on the “One County-One Future” guiding principles for the implementation phase of the EJE after adoption.

#### 4.2.1: Managing EJ Implementation

Because implementation requires the involvement of fifteen County departments and affiliate agencies in coordination with EJs and other external partners, it is important that implementation is coordinated closely amongst the various County departments and with the County Executive Office to ensure consistency with related existing and future Board initiatives. Management of EJ implementation will include the following:

- Tracking the progress of programs and projects that implement EJ Objectives and Actions and completing EJ progress reports,

---

<sup>17</sup> State Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, “General Plan Guidelines,” 37.

## Chapter 4. Implementation

---

- Advocating for the needs of EJs at the local, state, and federal level including contributing towards the County’s legislative platform,
- Developing programs, policies, and projects to address changing and emerging EJ needs in the County, and
- Supporting integration of EJ Policies, Objectives, and Actions into future Board initiatives and planning efforts, as applicable.

### 4.2.2: Funding EJ Implementation

The EJE is a new policy document for the County and may shift County priorities in developing work plans, securing financing, and allocating funding. Successful implementation of the EJE will require advocacy for the needs of EJs including securing funding for priority programs and projects at the local, state, and federal level. Where possible, EJ implementation should include the following:

- Coordinating with County Departments to incorporate EJ priorities into departmental budgets, where possible,
- Advocating for funds to address the needs of EJs at the local, state, and federal levels,
- Researching and applying for grant funding and administering grant funds for programs and projects within EJs, and
- Overseeing successful implementation of funded projects in EJs.

### 4.2.3: Facilitating EJ Collaboration

EJC members voiced a need for regular communication from the County with the EJs about the status of EJ Objectives and Actions within EJs. Historically, County staff have engaged with communities regarding planning efforts or projects within EJs, but there has not been ongoing coordinated engagement that provides EJC members with an understanding of County programs, projects, and planning efforts within each EJ. The EJE is unique in that it is a community-based and community-driven approach to understanding and addressing needs. Continued coordination will be important for understanding and communicating county projects, programs, and services tailored to the EJ including the following:

- Coordinating amongst fifteen County departments and affiliate agencies on the implementation of EJ Policies, Objectives, and Actions,

## Chapter 4. Implementation

---

- Facilitating inter-departmental meetings to discuss EJ priorities, programs and projects,
- Providing transparency in the government decision-making process of planning and prioritizing the needs of EJC's,
- Working with EJC members to understand ongoing and emerging EJC needs and advocating for the needs of EJC's,
- Traveling to EJC's and meeting with EJC members to foster open and transparent communication to better understand short-term and long-term community needs,
- Meeting with community service providers, special districts, and other key organizations to identify opportunities to partner on EJ implementation,
- Collaborating with cities that have EJC's or EJ issues to implement joint efforts or initiatives as appropriate, and
- Working with EJC's to understand and update as needed best practices for engaging EJC members in the decision-making process.

### 4.3: Matrix of Policies, Objectives, and Actions

The County intends for the EJ Actions to change over time as departments complete short-term Objectives and gain a deeper understanding of EJC needs and opportunities to achieve EJ Policies. The Implementation Matrix will be updated periodically, and the current version will be made available to the public. The Implementation Matrix included in Appendix A contains initial Actions for EJE implementation.



*Photo of Artwork by Michael Long*

---

## Appendix A: Implementation Matrix

---

## Appendix B: Mapping Methodology

---

## Appendix C: Community Engagement

---

## Appendix D: Bibliography

California Department of Pesticide Regulation. "Human Health Risk Assessment and Mitigation By Active Ingredient." Accessed December 31, 2024. [https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/whs/active\\_ingredient/index.htm](https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/whs/active_ingredient/index.htm).

Coronado, Gloria D et al. "Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure and Residential Proximity to Nearby Fields: Evidence for the Drift Pathway." *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 53, no. 8 (2011): 884-91. [https://journals.lww.com/joem/abstract/2011/08000/organophosphate\\_pesticide\\_exposure\\_and\\_residential.10.aspx](https://journals.lww.com/joem/abstract/2011/08000/organophosphate_pesticide_exposure_and_residential.10.aspx).

County of Santa Barbara. "BOARD OF SUPERVISORS on 2024-05-14 9:00 AM." Granicus video, from televised meeting May 14, 2024. Posted by the County of Santa Barbara. [https://sbcounty.granicus.com/player/clip/4737?view\\_id=3&redirect=true](https://sbcounty.granicus.com/player/clip/4737?view_id=3&redirect=true).

Hodgson, Mike. "EPA settles on Final Casmalia Toxic Dump Cleanup Plan; Public Comment Sought." *Santa Maria Times*. Last modified December 4, 2017. [https://santamariatimes.com/news/local/epa-settles-on-final-casmalia-toxic-dump-cleanup-plan-public-comment-sought/article\\_3263e7ff-5432-5764-963e-45c0668e22b3.html](https://santamariatimes.com/news/local/epa-settles-on-final-casmalia-toxic-dump-cleanup-plan-public-comment-sought/article_3263e7ff-5432-5764-963e-45c0668e22b3.html).

Ornelas Van Horne, Yoshira et al. "Exposure to Agricultural Pesticides and Wheezing Among 5-12-year-old Children in the Imperial Valley, CA, USA." *Environmental Epidemiology* 8, no. 5 (2024): 1-8. [https://journals.lww.com/environepidem/fulltext/2024/10000/exposure\\_to\\_agricultural\\_pesticides\\_and\\_wheezing.2.aspx](https://journals.lww.com/environepidem/fulltext/2024/10000/exposure_to_agricultural_pesticides_and_wheezing.2.aspx).

Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District. "Air Pollution and Health." Accessed June 12, 2024. <https://www.ourair.org/apcd/air-pollutants-and-health/>.

Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District. "Public Health and High Traffic Roadways." Accessed October 15, 2024, <https://www.ourair.org/wp-content/uploads/pub-health-and-hi-traf-roadways.pdf>.

State Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI), formerly State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research. "General Plan Guidelines, Chapter 4: Required Elements." Last modified June 1, 2020. [https://lci.ca.gov/docs/20200706-GPG\\_Chapter\\_4\\_EJ.pdf](https://lci.ca.gov/docs/20200706-GPG_Chapter_4_EJ.pdf).

## Appendix D: Bibliography

---

- United States Environmental Protection Agency. "EPA Finalizes Cleanup Plan for Casmalia Resources Superfund Site in Santa Barbara County." Last modified June 28, 2018. <https://www.epa.gov/archive/epa/newsreleases/epa-finalizes-cleanup-plan-casmalia-resources-superfund-site-santa-barbara-county.html>.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. "EPA Open House Casmalia Resources Superfund Site Cleanup." Last modified October 22, 2024. <https://semspub.epa.gov/work/09/100038638.pdf>.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. "Ground-level Ozone Basics." Last modified May 14, 2024. <https://www.epa.gov/ground-level-ozone-pollution/ground-level-ozone-basics>.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. "Hazardous Air Pollutants: Sources and Exposure." Last modified October 21, 2024. <https://www.epa.gov/haps/hazardous-air-pollutants-sources-and-exposure>.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. "Particulate Matter (PM) Basics." Last modified June 20, 2024. <https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/particulate-matter-pm-basics>.
- World Health Organization. "Inorganic Lead." *Environmental Health Criteria 165*, (1995): 1-206. <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/37241/9241571659-eng.pdf?sequence/u003d1>

# Appendix A: Implementation Matrix for EJE Policies and Objectives

The Implementation Matrix is designed as the basis for the post-adoption and crucial implementation phase of the Environmental Justice Element (EJE). It is intended to be used as a transparent, guiding action list for the County to track progress and provide accountability. After adoption, the EJE matrix will be updated as needed by staff from each department and made available to the public.

In this appendix, each action item is assigned a timeframe (I, II, or III):

- I = Short-term timeframe
- II = Mid-term timeframe
- III = Long-term timeframe
-  = Existing actions

Each action also identifies one or more departments responsible for implementation. The far-right column of the matrix includes a department/district abbreviation (DA) for each department or district that has some role in implementing that action either as a champion, leading the effort, or as a supporting partner. The Champion department(s) are indicated with a bold font abbreviation. The County department abbreviations are listed below.

Department/District Abbreviations (the Champion is shown in Bold): Agricultural Commissioner’s Office = AC, Air Pollution Control District = APCD, Behavioral Wellness = BW, County Executive Office = CEO, County Health = CH, Community Services = CS, County Education Office = ED, County Fire Department = FD, First Five = FF, General Services = GS, Human Resources = HR, County Information and Technology Department = IT, Office of Emergency Management = OEM, Planning and Development = PD, Public Works = PW, County Sheriff’s Office = SO, Social Services = SS.

Policy 1: Promote public facilities in EJs.				
No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
EJ-1.1	<b>Improve Access to Existing Facilities for EJs.</b> Work with Environmental Justice Community (EJC) members to understand barriers to	<u>A.</u> Continue to conduct needs assessments as funding is available to determine which public facilities are lacking, including Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance, or difficult to access in each EJC.	II 	<b>CS, GS,</b> PW

## Policy 1: Promote public facilities in EJCs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
	accessing existing facilities and explore additional uses of County property for EJCs.	<u>B.</u> Explore the feasibility of converting County-owned vacant lots or underutilized public right-of-way into small parks, community gardens, or open spaces in EJCs.	II	CS, <b>GS</b> , PD
		<u>C.</u> Bring County departments together to understand existing County-led efforts to use County-owned property as resources for the community.	I	CS, <b>GS</b> , PW
		<u>D.</u> Make facilities (e.g. Joseph Centeno Aquatics Center Cuyama Pool) low or no cost and remove barriers to these facilities. Facilitate access to County facilities. For example, expand hours of operation.	III	<b>CS</b> , PW
<b>EJ-1.2</b>	<b>Community Siting and Improvement Priorities.</b> When considering new or improved public facilities within EJCs, prioritize siting, provision of County services, infrastructure, and amenities based on community feedback (e.g., community centers, schools, parks, and open space, and emergency services, and improvements for transportation infrastructure, such as EV charging, road maintenance, bike, and pedestrian facilities, including ADA accessibility).	<u>A.</u> Conduct engagement to get feedback on recreational facilities from the community. Ensure consistent maintenance of existing recreational facilities. Prioritize identifying funding mechanisms, including grants and partners, for new recreational facilities (e.g., parks, open space, trails) in underserved EJCs.	II	<b>CS</b>
<b>EJ-1.3</b>	<b>Funding and Financing Mechanisms.</b> Support funding and financing mechanisms to provide and enhance community-desired public facilities and services in EJCs.	<u>A.</u> Continue to research, advocate, and work with community members to apply for grant funding (state/federal) for public facilities and services within EJCs.	II 	<b>CS</b> , PD
		<u>B.</u> When identified, add EJ funding priorities to the County legislative platform, as appropriate.	I	<b>CEO</b>
		<u>C.</u> Form partnerships with special districts and community-based organizations that provide services and resources.	I	<b>CS</b>

## Policy 1: Promote public facilities in EJCs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
		<u>D.</u> Continue to support local service providers in securing funding for programs and facilities including potential Community Development Block Grant (CBDG) funding.	III 	CS
EJ-1.4	<b>Built Environment Barriers.</b> Identify and eliminate, where feasible, barriers to outdoor physical activity, such as damaged, incomplete, blocked, or littered sidewalks and bike paths, lack of safe street crossings and direct connections, unsuitable design for persons with disabilities, excessive speeding, and insufficient lighting.	<u>A.</u> Continue to identify and implement projects in EJCs that achieve Action 3-5 of the County Active Transportation Plan (pg. 13): Improve street crossings and close gaps in the transportation network through development review and capital improvement projects.	III 	PW
		<u>B.</u> Continue to identify and implement projects within EJCs that achieve Action 3-3 in the County Active Transportation Plan (pg. 13): Prioritize projects that directly benefit communities that have historically seen less infrastructure investment.	III 	PW
		<u>C.</u> Continue to install new streetlights, and ensure current ones are well maintained within EJCs as applicable, recognizing the County does not currently maintain lighting in all EJCs. Inform the communities about the County Active Transportation Plan.	III 	PW
EJ-1.5	<b>Pedestrian Amenities Improvements.</b> Support collaboration with private and agency partners to enhance pedestrian amenities, such as lighting, shade, benches, trash and recycling receptacles, bathrooms, hand sanitizing stations, and water fountains in EJCs.	<u>A.</u> Identify and implement projects in EJCs that achieve Actions 4-4 and 4-5 of the County Active Transportation Plan (pg. 13): Action 4-4 - Strive to increase the number of secure, convenient and attractive bicycle parking facilities at key destinations and transit stops. Action 4-5 - Coordinate with local transit operators to upgrade resources, such as shelters and seating, at existing and future transit stops.	II	PW
EJ-1.6	<b>Improve Emergency Response.</b> Work with EJCs to understand emergency response needs and improve emergency response services for EJCs.	<u>A.</u> Support the creation of resilience hubs that utilize renewable energy and backup energy systems, prioritizing frontline communities.	II 	CS, OEM

## Policy 1: Promote public facilities in EJCs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
		<u>B.</u> Continue to track the Mitigation Measures in the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.	II 	AC, CEO, CH, CS, FD, GS, <b>OEM,</b> PD, PW, SO
		<u>C.</u> Continue to support long-term and year-round funding (general fund and grant opportunities) for warming and cooling centers in EJCs.	III 	<b>CEO,</b> <b>CS,</b> OEM, SS
		<u>D.</u> Continue to strengthen partnerships between emergency services and clinics serving Isla Vista and Cuyama Valley (e.g. in Cuyama Valley, residents go to the fire station when the clinic is closed).	I 	<b>BW,</b> CH, FD, SO, SS
		<u>E.</u> Continue to increase drug overdose intervention training.	I 	<b>BW,</b> CH, FD, SO, SS
		<u>F.</u> Continue to provide information about Narcan vending machine(s) to address overdose problems in Isla Vista.	I 	<b>BW,</b> <b>CH,</b> SO
		<u>G.</u> Continue to deploy clean energy technologies to EJCs during disaster response when available.	II 	<b>CS,</b> FD, OEM, PW

## Policy 2: Promote access to healthy and affordable food in EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
EJ-2.1	<b>Connect Local Farmers to EJs.</b> Support the expansion and the accessibility of farmers markets, mobile farmers markets, community-supported agriculture, and other direct farm-to-consumer models in EJs to increase access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food, including fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural products.	<u>A.</u> Seek grant funding and other initiatives to increase farm-to-consumer opportunities in EJs.	I	CH, CS, PD
		<u>B.</u> Continue to promote statewide efforts to expand usage of food assistance benefits (e.g., CalFresh, WIC, and Market Match) at farm-to-consumer sources to help increase the purchasing power of low-income residents.	III 	CH, SS
		<u>C.</u> Support farm-to-consumer businesses in EJs, including streamlining permitting processes.	I	PD
		<u>D.</u> Support school districts and schools interested in gardens and farmers market programs.	III	ED
		<u>E.</u> Support increased access to local fresh food consistent with the Climate Action Plan (CAP).	III	CS
EJ-2.2	<b>Diet-Related Illness Prevention and Education.</b> Expand partnerships with community-based organizations and EJC residents to amplify efforts of current programs as well as develop additional programs and resources for prevention and education about diet-related illnesses in EJs.	<u>A.</u> Continue to support and expand focused educational awareness campaigns to promote healthy eating habits and food choices.	II 	CH, ED, FF
		<u>B.</u> Continue to support opportunities to increase access to health and nutrition resources.	II 	CH, ED, FF
		<u>C.</u> Continue to enhance access to healthy foods, particularly in schools, to reduce rates of diabetes, obesity, and diet-related illnesses.	III 	CH, ED
		<u>D.</u> Continue to respect people's cultural backgrounds when promoting healthy eating and focusing on additive nutrition.	I 	CH, ED, FF
EJ-2.3	<b>Everyone has the right to access affordable and nutritious food.</b> Increase healthy food options	<u>A.</u> Continue to review funding options to waive or reduce permit and plan check fees for Microenterprise Home Kitchen Operations (MEHKOs) in EJs.	I 	CH

## Policy 2: Promote access to healthy and affordable food in EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
	and relieve economic burdens for healthy food providers in EJs.	<u>B.</u> Continue to partner with Santa Barbara Food Bank and other food providers to increase food provision services.	I 	CEO

## Policy 3: Promote physical activity for community members residing within EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
EJ-3.1	<b>Increase Culturally Relevant Opportunities for Physical Activity.</b> Collaborate with community groups or partners that work with low-income members of EJs to envision, design, implement, support, fund, and bring awareness to programs and projects that increase physical activity.	<u>A.</u> Continue to partner with community-based organizations to seek community involvement and feedback to create appropriate and relevant programming and to support improvements to natural and built environment designs to promote physical activity and recreation. For example, active transportation projects.	I 	CS, PD, PW
		<u>B.</u> Continue to promote culturally relevant education resources and affordable, low or no-cost programs that raise awareness about the importance of healthy lifestyle behaviors and healthy eating, and encourage residents to participate regularly in physical activity for the overall well-being of all ages. Collaborate with agencies who work with children up to 18.	II 	BW, CH, FF, SS
		<u>C.</u> Increase opportunities for cultural arts programs and events that promote movement, dancing, music, theater, and other types of visual and performative arts that increase physical activity and social cohesion.	I	CS
EJ-3.2	<b>Increase Access to Parks.</b> Partner with schools, places of worship, state and federal lands, and businesses to expand access to green spaces and recreation areas, especially in EJs with less	<u>A.</u> Support activities and events where community members build relationships with green spaces and recreation areas (e.g., parks, open space, trails) to expand access within EJs.	I	CS
		<u>B.</u> Increase education and outreach with community partners to increase access to parks in EJs.	II	CS

### Policy 3: Promote physical activity for community members residing within EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
	accessibility to green spaces and recreation areas.	<u>C.</u> Increase access to affordable and nutritious food by supporting community gardens.	III	CS
EJ-3.3	<b>Increase Maintenance and Safety.</b> Support and coordinate local community organizations and volunteer groups in their efforts to improve or maintain local parks, trails, and other public spaces in EJs. Address safety concerns that may create barriers to physical activity by assessing adequate lighting and street visibility in new and existing parks and recreation facilities.	<u>A.</u> Increase resources that provide respite from extreme heat (e.g., shade structures and plantings) in EJs.	III	CS, PW
		<u>B.</u> Increase maintenance on County-owned parks in EJs.	III	CS
		<u>C.</u> Continue to increase street lighting in EJs where appropriate.	III 	PW

### Policy 4: Improve air quality within EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
EJ-4.1	<b>Point Source Emissions.</b> Collaborate with Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) to continue to identify and reduce point source emissions (Ozone, Particulate Matter (PM) 2.5, Diesel PM) in EJs in compliance with applicable existing standards and monitor the environmental and health impacts on populations in EJs to track progress and outcomes.	<u>A.</u> Continue to review and recommend updates to County regulations and/or requirements, based on health data, improved technology, and new rules and regulations if necessary to reduce pollution exposure and protect public health. Identify trends and patterns of non-compliance and make this information available to EJs if not already available.	II 	APCD, CH, PD
EJ-4.2	<b>Reduce Wildfire Smoke Exposure within EJs.</b> Provide education and resources, including air quality information, to reduce wildfire smoke	<u>A.</u> Continue to coordinate distribution (when funding allows) and awareness of air filtration devices, with a focus on underserved communities; and continue to provide awareness about air quality information and N-95 masks as a protection tool for agricultural	III 	AC, APCD, CH, FD, OEM

## Policy 4: Improve air quality within EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
	exposure for low-income EJC residents who cannot relocate and outdoor workers.	workers and other outdoor workers when significant wildfire-induced air quality concerns exist.		
		<u>B.</u> Continue to provide education and resources for vegetation fuel reduction efforts (e.g., prescribed burns, prescribed herbivory, mechanical treatments, thinning and reduction with hand crews, etc.) that minimize wildland fire ignitions and the potential for large wildfires.	I 	APCD, FD, OEM
EJ-4.3	<b>Everyone Has a Right to Clean, Breathable Air.</b> Support grant funding and other similar initiatives to improve indoor and outdoor air quality and access to clean air within EJs.	<u>A.</u> Apply for and/or administer grants for additional air quality monitoring for the residents of EJs.	III	APCD, CS, PD
		<u>B.</u> Continue to pursue and administer CA Climate Investments and CALFIRE prevention grants to minimize wildland fire ignitions and the potential for large wildfires.	III 	APCD, CS, FD, OEM
		<u>C.</u> Continue to pursue and administer grants to reduce mobile sources of emissions, such as medium and heavy-duty trucks and off-road vehicles.	I 	CS
		<u>D.</u> Continue to apply for grants that assist residents with getting indoor air filters.	I 	APCD
EJ-4.4	<b>Industrial Business Operations and Practices.</b> Collaborate with the industrial businesses within or adjacent to EJs to improve outdoor air quality through enhanced operations and other pollution reduction practices, including permit inspection, incentives, and collaboration to obtain grants, where possible.	<u>A.</u> Continue to regulate and monitor industrial uses in proximity to EJs including enforcement of the following code requirements found in LUDC 35.25.050.A:  <i>2a. M-1 zone. No offensive odors or fumes, noxious gases, or liquids, heat, glare, or radiation generated by or resulting from any use on any lot, other than motor vehicles or lighting fixtures, shall be detectable at any point along the property line of, or outside of the lot where the use is located.</i>	II 	APCD, PD

## Policy 4: Improve air quality within EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
		<p><i>2b. M-2 zone. Any generation of offensive odors or fumes, noxious gases or liquids, heat, glare, or radiation, and all activities shall be conducted in such a manner so as not to be injurious to the health, safety, or welfare of persons residing or working in the neighborhood by reason of danger to life or property.</i></p> <p><i>3. Public health, safety and welfare - M-1, M-2 and M-RP zones. All activities shall be conducted in such a manner so as not to be injurious to the health, safety, or welfare of persons residing or working in the neighborhood by reason of danger to life or property.</i></p> <p><i>4. Smoke or dust - M-RP and M-1 zones. No smoke or dust shall be generated on a site by or resulting from any use, except for that associated with heating buildings, and motor vehicles.</i></p>		
		<p><u>B.</u> Continue to promote awareness within EJs of APCD's permitted facilities map. Share with EJC members APCD's complaint response system for reporting air pollution complaints.</p>	<p>II</p> 	<p><b>APCD</b></p>
<p><b>EJ-4.5</b></p>	<p><b>Community Engagement for Monitoring.</b> Support and promote ongoing community engagement and participation in air quality monitoring programs and incentives.</p>	<p><u>A.</u> Continue APCD air quality monitoring projects and community engagement projects, such as the Air Quality Index (AQI), Airpointer, PurpleAir low-cost sensor network, Annual Network Monitoring Plan, Clean Air Ambassador education program, Clean Air Rooms pilot program, and more.</p>	<p>II</p> 	<p><b>APCD, CH</b></p>
		<p><u>B.</u> Continue to promote air quality alerts in EJs.</p>	<p>II</p> 	<p><b>APCD, CH</b></p>

## Policy 4: Improve air quality within EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
		<u>C.</u> Continue to support the Department of Pesticide Regulation’s maintenance of an Air Monitoring Network station in Santa Maria to monitor for pesticides in ambient air.	II 	AC

## Policy 5: Reduce exposure to pollution within EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
EJ-5.1	<b>Monitor and Enforce Industrial Land Uses in Proximity to EJs.</b> Monitor, evaluate, and take steps to address the immediate and long-term health and environmental impacts of industrial land use in and around EJs.	<u>A.</u> Monitor existing industrial land uses to ensure they meet current health and safety mandates.	II	<b>APCD, PD</b>
		<u>B.</u> Recommend amendments to the Land Use and Development Code (LUDC) if necessary based on the results of the community health needs assessment (EJ-5.5) to avoid health impacts to residents of EJs from future industrial land uses. Population demographics (such as lower population numbers) cannot be used to justify industrial location siting in EJs.	III	<b>PD</b>
EJ-5.2	<b>Limit New Toxic and Hazardous Waste Facilities.</b> Limit siting and construction of new large-scale hazardous waste facilities on or near sensitive land uses in and around EJs.	<u>A.</u> Review the Zoning Codes and Hazardous Waste Element to identify opportunities to limit new Hazardous Waste Management Facilities (HWMF) within or adjacent to EJs if necessary.	III	<b>PD</b>
EJ-5.3	<b>Conflicting Land Uses.</b> Consistent with the Land Use Element, avoid land use conflicts by requiring that sensitive land uses are adequately set back from heavy industrial uses and other facilities that may pose a threat to human health. Minimize pesticide use near schools and other sensitive receptors by enforcing compliance with state regulations, as necessary.	<u>A.</u> Continue conducting pesticide use monitoring inspections and surveillance around schools and other sensitive sites to ensure pesticide applicators remain in compliance with state regulations.	I 	<b>AC</b>
		<u>B.</u> Review the Zoning Code to identify opportunities to recommend, where necessary, adjustments to setback requirements for new heavy industrial uses to protect sensitive land uses (e.g., schools and residences) within EJs.	III	<b>PD</b>

## Policy 5: Reduce exposure to pollution within EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
EJ-5.4	<b>Pollution Reduction Incentives.</b> Support incentives and grants that reduce air quality emissions within or adjacent to EJs.	<u>A.</u> Encourage and incentivize the replacement of old, high-polluting equipment with newer, cleaner equipment earlier than required by regulation or through normal attrition in order to reduce emissions that could have potential impacts on air quality.	III	APCD
EJ-5.5	<b>Existing Sensitive Land Uses.</b> Consistent with the Land Use Element, promote policies, programs, and incentives (such as buffers, monitoring requirements, permit inspection, etc.) to minimize health, noise, and environmental impacts from surrounding land uses on existing homes, schools, childcare, and eldercare facilities, parks and recreation, and healthcare facilities within EJs.	<u>A.</u> Seek funding to complete a community health needs assessment for each EJ including surveys, data collection, and land use analysis. Recommend updates to regulations based on the results of the health needs assessment if needed to reduce exposure of people living within EJs to pollution.	III	CH, PD
EJ-5.6	<b>Increase Access to Clean Water (Drinking and Water Quality).</b> Everyone has the right to clean water. Support programs and projects to improve water quality and reduce the cost burden of water in the EJs.	<u>A.</u> Green Infrastructure Projects: Continue to support green infrastructure projects that rely on natural processes for stormwater drainage, groundwater recharge, and flood management when feasible.	II 	CS, PW
		<u>B.</u> Safe Drinking Water: Continue to support and coordinate with local and regional agencies to continue treatment efforts for contaminated water in affected EJs to ensure safe drinking water supplies.	I 	CH, PW
		<u>C.</u> Water Restoration Funding Sources: Continue supporting collaborative efforts with water purveyors and other community partners. Seek state and federal funding that assists with water quality improvement and the reduction of contamination where practicable.	II 	CH, PW

## Policy 5: Reduce exposure to pollution within EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
		<u>D.</u> Support opportunities to improve water quality and reduce water costs for residents of EJs. Collaborate with water purveyors and community service districts on creative, long-term solutions that improve water quality and reduce contamination.	II	<b>PW</b>
		<u>E.</u> Continue to provide education and support to communities for finding funding sources and actions that can be taken on a local level to improve water quality and water conservation efforts. Provide the public with water quality and water conservation education and information about things they can do themselves, such as rain gardens, safe disposal of harmful substances, integrated pest management, picking up litter in storm drains, etc. Prioritize rebates and programs that subsidize the cost for residents.	II 	<b>PW</b>

## Policy 6: Reduce unique or compounded health risks within EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
<b>EJ-6.1</b>	<b>Prioritize the Needs of EJs.</b> Should any Policies, Objectives, or Actions within the EJE appear to conflict with others within the County Comprehensive Plan, the needs of the EJs should be considered the priority. For current programs, projects, and planning documents, prioritize the needs of EJs when possible and, if not feasible, at least do not increase harm in EJs directly or indirectly.	<u>A.</u> Harmonize future updates of the County Comprehensive Plan with the EJE.	III	<b>PD</b>

## Policy 6: Reduce unique or compounded health risks within EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
EJ-6.2	<b>Limit Pesticide Exposure to Farmworkers.</b> Support education and awareness about current requirements for spraying and pesticide application to limit farmworker exposure to pesticides, recognizing the compounded impact of farmworkers who may be exposed to pesticides at work and home.	<u>A.</u> Continue to provide training for, and conduct outreach to, pesticide applicators and fieldworkers in English, Spanish, and Indigenous languages. Investigate reported exposure incidents.	I 	AC
EJ-6.3	<b>Continue Advocating for Superfund Site Cleanup.</b> Work with residents of Casmalia to reduce potential health impacts associated with the existing Superfund site.	<u>A.</u> Establish a communication channel between the County and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to monitor the progress of the Casmalia Superfund site cleanup and communicate the status to residents of Casmalia.	III	CEO
EJ-6.4	<b>Implement Adaptation Strategies in Rural EJs.</b> Support climate adaptation strategies that account for the hyper-rural nature and unique risks in Casmalia, Cuyama, New Cuyama, and Ventucopa.	<u>A.</u> Continue to work with the community to identify and secure funding for projects that improve resilience in Casmalia and the Cuyama Valley.	II 	CS, OEM, PD

## Policy 7: Promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process among EJC residents.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
EJ-7.1	<b>Culturally Relevant Engagement.</b> Partner with appropriate organizations (e.g., community-based, faith-based, advocacy, and service) that have built relationships, trust, and cultural competency within EJs and with youth, seniors,	<u>A.</u> Continue to coordinate inter-departmental communication strategies for all projects that impact EJs, including culturally relevant engagement opportunities and best practices established by previous projects. For example, working with community-based groups and the Promotores Network.	III 	BW, CEO, CS, FF, PD

## Policy 7: Promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process among EJC residents.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
	persons with disabilities, and immigrants to conduct meaningful outreach for relevant initiatives and EJ issues.	<u>B.</u> Prepare a communication strategy for each EJC with a specific emphasis on engaging community members who do not speak English and use that strategy for all future project outreach. The County shall continue to share public information across a variety of media, technological, and traditional platforms, and languages based on the demographics of the community.	II	<b>CEO,</b> CS, FF, PD
EJ- 7.2	<b>Community-Led Initiatives.</b> Support community-driven initiatives, within the County’s resources, in EJCs to address priorities and needs through technical assistance, funding, data sources, meeting spaces, meeting facilitation, support services, and other staff resources.	<u>A.</u> Work on community-led initiatives within EJCs, connecting community members to County projects and decision-making processes.	I	<b>BW,</b> <b>CS,</b> FF
		<u>B.</u> Develop and maintain a list of all County projects and programs in EJCs. Facilitate inter-departmental coordination and collaboration on multi-benefit projects supporting EJCs.	I	AC, BW, CEO, CH, CS, FD, FF, GS, HR, IT, OEM, PD, PW, SO, SS
EJ- 7.3	<b>Translation and Interpretation.</b> Improve vital County communications, including translation, interpretation, and accessibility for the EJC Members. This includes printed and online materials, meetings and workshops, and other announcements and notices. When possible, also provide translation for non-vital County communication with the public.	<u>A.</u> Review existing County language access plans and provide coordinated support for Departments to develop and implement language access plans.	II	<b>BW,</b> <b>CEO,</b> CH, CS, GS, HR, IT
		<u>B.</u> Continue to make translation and interpretation services available to all County Departments through a centralized contract with the County Executive Office. Encourage translation of non-vital communication, such as social media posts and websites.	II 	<b>CEO,</b> GS, IT

## Policy 7: Promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process among EJC residents.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
EJ-7.4	<b>Educational Outreach.</b> Partner with school districts, community colleges, trade schools, and continuing education institutions to promote civic engagement opportunities.	<u>A.</u> Support a plan to identify Cradle-to-Career programs and projects that would provide supportive services and economic opportunities for youth and students within their communities.	I	ED, FF
		<u>B.</u> Volunteer coordination in schools including a speaker bureau through Partners in Education.	I	ED
EJ-7.5	<b>Capacity Building and Support.</b> Support and expand opportunities to build and sustain capacity among residents to advocate and engage for community and systems improvements, develop their skill sets as community leaders, and advance their roles as trusted messengers.	<u>A.</u> Support plans developed by EJCs to increase economic opportunities, as appropriate.	II	CS
		<u>B.</u> Continue to work with the Promotores Network and community-based groups on supporting community leaders. Increase capacity-building in EJCs. Support the community empowering itself.	II 	CH, CS, FF, PD, PW, SS
EJ-7.6	<b>Environmental Justice and Health Profiles and Trends.</b> Support the accessibility of EJE data indicators, including CalEnviroScreen and California Healthy Places Index, that provide countywide and census tract-level profiles and data. This is to encourage community-level participation and a greater understanding of environmental and health-related issues and trends.	<u>A.</u> Make a tool or website that shows in one place community environmental profiles. Ensure this tool/website is accessible to the public.	I	CH, PD
EJ-7.7	<b>Data Mapping and Visualization.</b> Ensure data mapping and visualization tools are easily accessible and comprehensible to the general public.	<u>A.</u> Work with the GIS team on increasing map accessibility to the public.	I	IT, PD
EJ-7.8	<b>Digital Access &amp; Literacy.</b> Increase availability and accessibility of digital resources including information, hardware, and software.	<u>A.</u> Broadband Infrastructure: Continue to identify funding and partners to provide wired or wireless broadband connections to EJCs.	I 	CEO, IT, PD, PW

## Policy 7: Promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process among EJC residents.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
		<u>B.</u> Broadband Access: Continue to identify funding and partners to provide computers, laptops, hardware, and software, including ADA accessibility software, to meet EJC residents' needs. Continue the Computers (and training) for Families program through Partners in Education.	I 	CEO, ED, IT, SS
		<u>C.</u> Broadband Literacy: Continue to support/partner on training programs and services in multiple languages to enhance digital literacy. Support smart-technology investments that enhance EJC residents' health and well-being.	I 	CEO, ED, IT, SS
		<u>D.</u> Broadband Affordability: Continue to inform residents of low-cost internet access options and support advocacy for internet access subsidies and affordable internet programs.	I 	CEO, SS
EJ-7.9	<b>Government Accountability, Transparency, and Access.</b> Establish new and improved opportunities for engagement with EJCs that provide equitable access, transparency, and accountability.	<u>A.</u> Establish a strategy for Environmental Justice Element implementation, including coordinating with EJCs and County departments, advocating for their needs, and facilitating access to County plans, policies, programs, and projects.	I	CEO
		<u>B.</u> Explore financing options for projects and programs within EJCs.	I	CEO
		<u>C.</u> Provide information to EJCs about who makes decisions, and how they are made, and create conditions that are conducive to EJC residents becoming part of government and community bodies that make decisions.	III	CEO, CS, PD
		<u>D.</u> Provide community trainings and workshops on County government processes and civic engagement opportunities.	I	CEO, CS, PD

## Policy 7: Promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process among EJC residents.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
		<u>E.</u> Departments should develop and maintain long-term relationships with community members and groups in EJCs to gain direct feedback in advance of decisions impacting EJCs.	III	AC, BW, CEO, CH, CS, FD, FF, GS, HR, IT, OEM, PD, PW, SO, SS

## Policy 8: Promote safe and sanitary homes within EJCs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
EJ-8.1	Encourage the rehabilitation of substandard conditions and preservation of affordability for dwellings owned/occupied by lower-income households in EJCs. [Consistent with HEU Policy 1.1]	<u>A.</u> Continue to support and promote programs including weatherization, Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC), air filtration, mold and mildew prevention, electrification, leak repair, smoke detectors, fire protection systems, defensible space, and other improvements.	III 	CS, FD, PD
		<u>B.</u> Continue to work with development partners to increase the supply of residential units for very-low and low-income households.	II 	CS, PD
		<u>C.</u> Continue to educate tenants and landlords on rights and opportunities related to home improvement resources.	I 	CS
EJ-8.2	Encourage housing that meets the needs of EJCs. [Consistent with HEU Policy 2.1]	<u>A.</u> Continue to support and prioritize the development of affordable housing for different income levels. Support the development of nontraditional housing types, such as ADUs.	III 	CS, PD

## Policy 8: Promote safe and sanitary homes within EJs.

No.	Objective	Action	Timing	DA
EJ-8.3	Provide resources within EJs to improve the safety of homes and prevent resident displacement. [Consistent with HEU 4.1]	<u>A.</u> Provide housing resource guides for EJs. Connect Building and Safety inspection information to the communities and provide housing repair resources.	III	CS, PD
		<u>B.</u> Monitor the status of and pursue funding to preserve affordable units at risk of conversion to market rate, including units in mobile home parks (HEU Program 18).	III	CS, PD
		<u>C.</u> Continue to promote affordable options, accessible resources, and supportive services for tenants and homeowners, including connections to landlord-tenant mediation services.	III 	CS, PD
		<u>D.</u> Continue to publicize and promote emergency preparedness educational campaigns in EJs.	II 	FD, OEM
		<u>E.</u> Continue to engage with agencies, non-profit organizations, landlords, property owners, and tenants in EJs to educate about indoor mold and lead hazards, fire prevention, and substandard housing conditions, and identify methods or resources for reduction and prevention.	III 	CH, CS, FD, PD
		<u>F.</u> Continue to conduct outreach and prioritize funding for infrastructure projects in EJs (HEU Program 25).	III 	CS, PW
		<u>G.</u> Continue to enforce Just Cause for Residential Evictions (Santa Barbara County Code Chapter 44, Article IV).	III 	CS

# **Santa Barbara County Environmental Justice Element**

## **Appendix B: Mapping Methodology**

---

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	iii
Chapter 1. Introduction.....	1
Chapter 2. State Requirements and Definition of DACs .....	2
Chapter 3. County’s Methodology for Mapping Low-Income Communities .....	4
3.1: HCD State Income Limits and the Threshold for Low-Income Communities .....	4
3.2: Low-Income Communities with 80% of Statewide Median Income.....	5
Chapter 4. Disproportionate Environmental Burden and Vulnerability Mapping .....	7
4.1: Census tracts with a combined score of 75% or higher in CalEnviroScreen.....	8
4.2: Census tracts with an individual indicator score of 75% or higher in CalEnviroScreen.....	9
Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps .....	12
5.1: CalEPA Regulated Site Portal .....	13
5.1.1: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Cuyama.....	19
5.1.2: CalEPA Regulated Sites in New Cuyama .....	21
5.1.3: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Ventucopa .....	23
5.1.4: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Garey .....	25
5.1.5: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Sisquoc .....	27
5.1.6: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Casmalia .....	29
5.1.7: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Los Alamos .....	31
5.1.8: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Isla Vista .....	34
5.2: CalEPA Regulated Site Portal: Chemical Storage .....	38
5.2.1: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Cuyama .....	38

## Table of Contents

---

5.2.2: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near New Cuyama.....	39
5.2.3: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Ventucopa .....	41
5.2.4: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Garey .....	41
5.2.5: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Sisquoc.....	44
5.2.6: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Casmalia.....	45
5.2.7: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Los Alamos.....	46
5.2.8: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Isla Vista.....	48
5.3 CalGEM Oil and Gas Wells.....	57
5.3.1: CalGEM Well Finder Active Oil & Gas Wells in Garey .....	58
5.3.2: CalGEM Well Finder Active Oil & Gas Wells in Sisquoc .....	61
Chapter 6. Conclusion .....	63
Chapter 7. Bibliography.....	64

---

## Executive Summary

The communities of Cuyama, New Cuyama, Ventucopa, Garey, Sisquoc, Casmalia, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista within the unincorporated jurisdiction of Santa Barbara County meet the definition of disadvantaged communities (DACs) pursuant to the California Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI), formerly the Office of Planning and Research, General Plan Guidelines (4.8 Environmental Justice Element) (Figure 1 Environmental Justice Communities Map). For the Environmental Justice (EJ) Element, the County is referring to DACs as Environmental Justice Communities (EJCs). In addition, EJ programs and policies may be applied to communities in the unincorporated area that fit the definition of a(n) DAC/EJC, even if they are not mapped as an EJC.

# Executive Summary

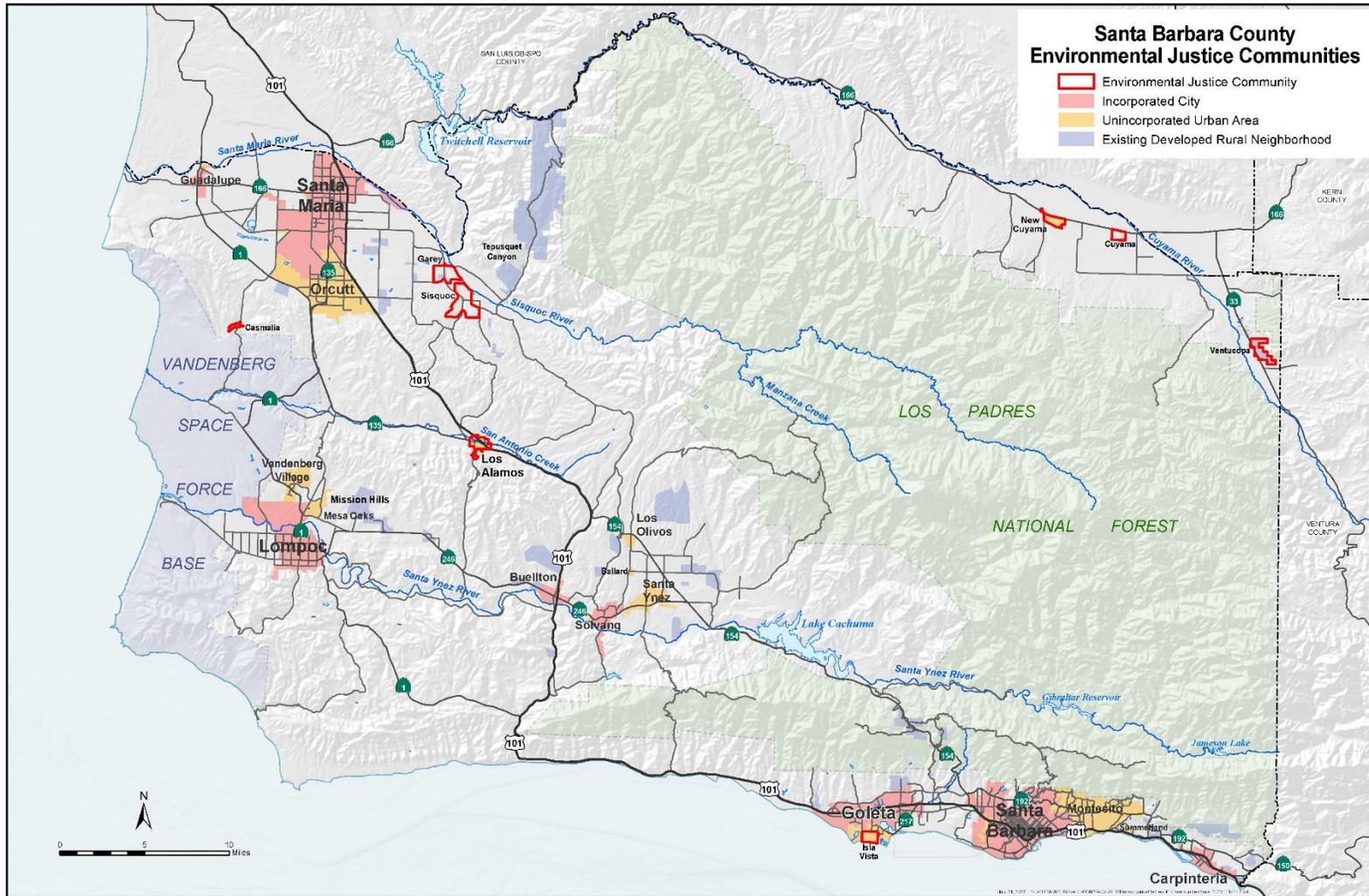


Figure 1: Environmental Justice Communities Map

---

## Chapter 1. Introduction

Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000) (Leyva, 2016) requires all cities and counties to identify disadvantaged communities (DACs) within their jurisdiction and update their general plan to include goals, policies, and objectives that address the needs of the DACs. Consistent with statutory requirements, the County has identified eight DACs and is developing an EJ Element (EJE) that will seek to:

- Promote access to public facilities, healthy foods, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity within DACs;
- Reduce unique or compounded health risks in the DACs through reduction of pollution exposure and improvement of air quality;
- Promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process among individuals residing within DACs; and
- Prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of DACs.

*Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful participation of people of all races, culture, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.*

California Government Code Section 65040.12

This document describes the state requirements and methodology used to identify the eight DACs that are the focus of the County's EJE. The County received feedback from engaged community members and stakeholders that the term DAC was negative and did not resonate with community members. Within the EJE, the DACs are referred to as EJs. Since the EJE is a County policy document, the scope is limited to unincorporated areas. The County does not have jurisdiction over incorporated cities, Vandenberg Space Force Base, Los Padres National Forest, or tribal lands.

---

## Chapter 2. State Requirements and Definition of DACs

SB 1000, codified into law as Government Code Section 65302(h), defines a DAC as:

An area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency under 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.

The LCI guidance includes a DAC screening analysis to identify DACs by mapping low-income areas and then evaluating whether they are disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation. Specifically, the DAC screening analysis recommends mapping:

- Household median incomes at or below the statewide median income<sup>i</sup> by census tract,
- Areas at or below the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)'s state income limits ("low"-income limits),
- Disproportionate environmental pollution and hazards using CalEnviroScreen, and
- Community-specific data for health risk factors and pollution.

Most of the low-income areas within the unincorporated area of the county are small, rural populations, and the County does not have community-specific data for health risk factors. The County used additional state mapping tools to identify potential environmental hazards within, and in proximity (within 1 mile of the center of each EJC) to, the communities. The County took an inclusive approach to defining DACs (EJCs), using the LCI guidance and local knowledge to determine which areas meet the criteria defined by the State. The County examined low-income areas and worked with these communities as well as County staff from 15 departments and affiliated agencies through the EJ Working Group and subsequent meetings during the EJE planning process to better understand community-specific needs. County efforts in climate action, sustainability, resilience, and

---

<sup>i</sup> The LCI guidance screening analysis includes mapping areas that are at or below the statewide median income, not the low income threshold (80% of the statewide median income).

State Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI), formerly State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research, "General Plan Guidelines, Chapter 4: Required Elements," last modified June 1, 2020, 10, [https://lci.ca.gov/docs/20200706-GPG\\_Chapter\\_4\\_EJ.pdf](https://lci.ca.gov/docs/20200706-GPG_Chapter_4_EJ.pdf).

## Chapter 2. State Requirements and Definition of DACs

---

equity have also used an inclusive definition of DACs. For example, the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) identified 22 frontline communities, which are defined as: “People who experience the impacts of climate change earlier and/or to a disproportionately severe degree than others in the unincorporated county and are the least able to access resources.”<sup>ii</sup> Many frontline communities in the CCVA are also identified as EJCs. Seven of the eight EJCs are also designated as Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities (DUCs) in the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element.

---

<sup>ii</sup> County of Santa Barbara, “Santa Barbara County Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Executive Summary,” last modified November 1, 2021, ES-2, [https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/mysocialpinpoint/uploads/redactor\\_assets/documents/3ea6564c3a91964c26be57830a3a27536185aabcb4c581ce232a37a961b2728d/48274/SantaBarbaraCounty\\_CCVA\\_Report\\_ExecutiveSummary\\_Final\\_Clean.pdf](https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/mysocialpinpoint/uploads/redactor_assets/documents/3ea6564c3a91964c26be57830a3a27536185aabcb4c581ce232a37a961b2728d/48274/SantaBarbaraCounty_CCVA_Report_ExecutiveSummary_Final_Clean.pdf).

---

## Chapter 3. County’s Methodology for Mapping Low-Income Communities

In 2022, the County Board of Supervisors adopted the DUC Update to the Land Use Element. The DUC update included an analysis to determine the low-income communities in the county unincorporated areas, using the state definition of low-income where the median household income (MHI) is 80 percent or less than the statewide median income.<sup>iii</sup> Cuyama, New Cuyama, Ventucopa, Garey, Sisquoc, Casmalia, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista were all determined to be low-income communities<sup>iv</sup> but Isla Vista was not classified as a DUC because it is not rural in nature.

The seven DUCs were the first communities analyzed for the possibility of being EJEs. The following two sections discuss the data methodology the EJE Project Team used for determining EJs. Government Code Section 65302(h) (4)(C) defines low-income areas as either:

1. An area with household incomes at or below the threshold designated as low-income by HCD’s list of state income limits, or
2. An area with household incomes at or below 80 percent of the statewide median income.

### 3.1: HCD State Income Limits and the Threshold for Low-Income Communities

The HCD state income limits (2023)<sup>v</sup> for Santa Barbara County include an area median income of \$107,300 for a four-person household and a low-income threshold of \$118,500. This anomaly where the low-income threshold is higher than the area median income is an adjustment the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) made due to the unusually high housing-costs-to-income relationship in Santa Barbara County. This adjustment is specifically to allow individual families with

---

<sup>iii</sup> Government Code §§ 65302.10(a) and (b)(1) define a DUC as a “legacy community” in which the median household income (MHI) is 80 percent or less than the statewide MHI. A “legacy community” means a geographically isolated community that is inhabited and has existed for at least 50 years, but not including any area within the sphere of influence of any city. A “community” means an inhabited area within a county that is comprised of no less than 10 dwellings adjacent or in close proximity to one another.

<sup>iv</sup> During the DUC analysis, the statewide MHI was \$78,672 according to the 2016-2020 (in 2020 dollars) U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) data. Therefore, 80 percent of the statewide MHI was \$62,938.

<sup>v</sup> Megan Kirkeby, “2023 State Income Limits,” State of California Department of Housing and Community Development, last modified June 6, 2023, 11, <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/sites/default/files/docs/grants-and-funding/income-limits-2023.pdf>.

## Chapter 3. County’s Methodology for Mapping Low-Income Communities

---

incomes over the AMI to still qualify for low income housing programs so the County decided that this definition was not the best determination of low-income for the EJE.

### 3.2: Low-Income Communities with 80% of Statewide Median Income

The 2020 statewide (California) median household income (MHI) was \$78,672.<sup>vi</sup> The County used American Community Survey’s (ACS, from the U.S. Census Bureau) 2020 5-year estimates to identify communities with MHI at or below \$62,937.60 (80 percent of \$78,672). The EJE Project Team prioritized using the most granular data scale possible for each community. The EJE Project Team first used the Census Designated Place (CDP) scale when available, then census tracts. Five communities were below the income threshold: Cuyama, New Cuyama, Ventucopa,<sup>vii</sup> Sisquoc<sup>viii</sup>, and Isla Vista<sup>ix</sup>. The ACS 2020 5-year estimates did not report a median household income for the CDPs of Garey and Casmalia due to the small census response numbers.<sup>x</sup> In 2015, the County identified Garey and Casmalia as Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities (DUCs) due to their low-income status and lack of public services. In 2022, the County Board of Supervisors re-designated Garey and Casmalia as DUCs because no major public service or infrastructure improvements have occurred in Garey and Casmalia since 2015. Given the lack of economic data and the continued infrastructure needs or deficiencies, the County has determined that Garey and Casmalia also meet the requirements for low-income communities for the EJE. The County also determined that Los Alamos was a DUC in 2015. The 2020 ACS 5-year estimates reported a 2020 median household income for Los Alamos above the income threshold for DUCs.<sup>xi</sup>

---

<sup>vi</sup> United States Census Bureau, "MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2020 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)," 2020, *American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table B19013*, 2020, accessed on June 11, 2024, [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2020.B19013?t=Income \(Households, Families, Individuals\)&g=040XX00U506&y=2020&d=ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2020.B19013?t=Income+(Households,+Families,+Individuals)&g=040XX00U506&y=2020&d=ACS+5-Year+Estimates+Detailed+Tables).

<sup>vii</sup> Cuyama, New Cuyama, and Ventucopa are part of Census Tract 18 (06083001800) of Santa Barbara County, with a MHI estimate of \$45,813. Cuyama has a CDP designation, but did not have a MHI available for this period. New Cuyama has a CDP designation, which had an MHI of \$46,719. Ventucopa does not have a CDP designation. The EJE Project Team used the census tract MHI for all three Cuyama Valley communities to ensure consistency. *See bibliography for full citations.*

<sup>viii</sup> Sisquoc has a CDP MHI estimate of \$50,893. *See bibliography for full citation.*

<sup>ix</sup> Isla Vista includes 3 census tracts: Tracks 29.24 (06083002924), 29.26 (06083002926), and 29.36 (06083002936). Track 29.24 has an MHI estimate of \$16,854, Track 29.26 has an MHI estimate of \$20,018, and Track 29.36 has an MHI estimate of \$31,641. *See bibliography for full citations.*

<sup>x</sup> Casmalia is a part of Census Tract 25.03 (06083002503) of Santa Barbara County, with MHI estimate of \$47,396. Garey is a part of Census Tract 20.06 (06083002006) of Santa Barbara County, with an MHI estimate of \$113,824. *See bibliography for full citations.*

<sup>xi</sup> The Los Alamos CDP MHI estimate was \$72,688. *See bibliography for full citation.*

### Chapter 3. County's Methodology for Mapping Low-Income Communities

---

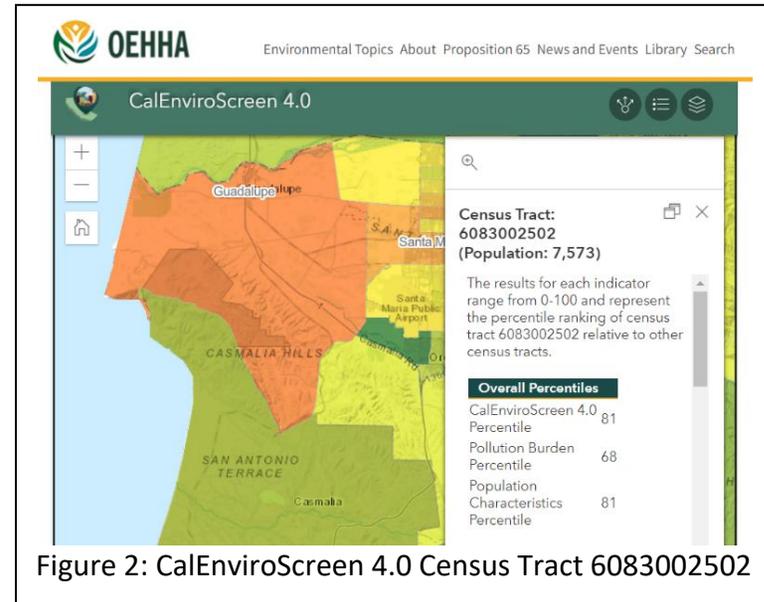
However, Los Alamos has a large very low-income population with about 35 percent of households making less than \$50,000 per year. There is also a very high-income population with about 22 percent of households making over \$200,000 per year and another about 14 percent of households making between \$150,000 and \$199,999 per year. The very low-low income residential areas qualify as DACs and meet the low-income requirement for the EJE.

Therefore, the County determined that the following eight communities meet the definition of low-income communities: Cuyama, New Cuyama, Ventucopa, Garey, Sisquoc, Casmalia, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista.

## Chapter 4. Disproportionate Environmental Burden and Vulnerability Mapping

The County used the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)'s CalEnviroScreen 4.0 mapping tool to identify whether each of the eight low-income communities is also disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards in accordance with the guidance provided by the Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI) (formerly Office of Planning and Research). This latest version of CalEnviroScreen 4.0 was released in October 2021. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 uses 21 statewide indicators to characterize both Pollution Burden and Population Characteristics (e.g. impaired waters, unemployment, etc.).<sup>xii</sup> Then, it uses percentiles to assign scores for each of the indicators in a given geographic area.<sup>xiii</sup> The percentile for each indicator represents a relative score compared to other census tracts in California.<sup>xiv</sup> Next, it uses a scoring system in which the percentiles are averaged for the set of indicators in each of the

four components (Exposures, Environmental Effects, Sensitive Populations, and Socioeconomic Factors). Lastly, the tool combines the component scores to produce a CalEnviroScreen score for a given census tract relative to other census tracts in the state. A higher percentage means that the census tract is more environmentally burdened relative to other census tracts across the state. LCI guidance includes mapping both the census tracts with combined scores of 75 percent or higher as well as individual indicators with scores of 75 percent or higher within mapped low-income communities.



<sup>xii</sup> Laura August et al., "CalEnviroScreen 4.0," State of California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, last modified October 1, 2021, 13, <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen40reportf2021.pdf>.

<sup>xiii</sup> August et al., "CalEnviroScreen 4.0," 13.

<sup>xiv</sup> August et al., "CalEnviroScreen 4.0," 13.

## Chapter 4. Disproportionate Environmental Burden and Vulnerability Mapping

Because CalEnviroScreen uses state data aggregated at the census tract level, there are some limitations on the applicability of some indicators to smaller and rural communities, including the County's EJCs. There may also be more localized sources of pollution or a population characteristic specific to each EJC that is not applicable to the entire census tract. Similarly, there may also be pollution burdens or population characteristics captured at the census tract level because of its large size that may not be present in the specific EJC. For example, the census tract that includes Casmalia encompasses a large amount of agricultural row crop land outside Guadalupe. The high score related to pesticide use for this census tract is not applicable to the residents of Casmalia, since the agriculture surrounding the community is range land, not row crops. There are other indicators, however, that Casmalia is disproportionately environmentally burdened. For example, the only Superfund site within the county is adjacent to Casmalia.

### 4.1: Census tracts with a combined score of 75% or higher in CalEnviroScreen

Using the OEHHA CalEnviroScreen 4.0 mapping tool, the County determined there are two census tracts within the County that have a combined score of 75% or higher. Census tract 6083002502 has an overall score of 81 percent and includes the City of Guadalupe and Casmalia as well as the agricultural lands in between and the Guadalupe dunes (Figure 1). Casmalia is the only residential area within the unincorporated County in this census tract and has been included as an EJC.

The other census tract in the county that meets the DAC criteria in CalEnviroScreen is 6083003001 (Figure 2). This census tract, with an overall score of 77 percent, includes a portion of the City of Goleta and some agricultural lands in the eastern Goleta

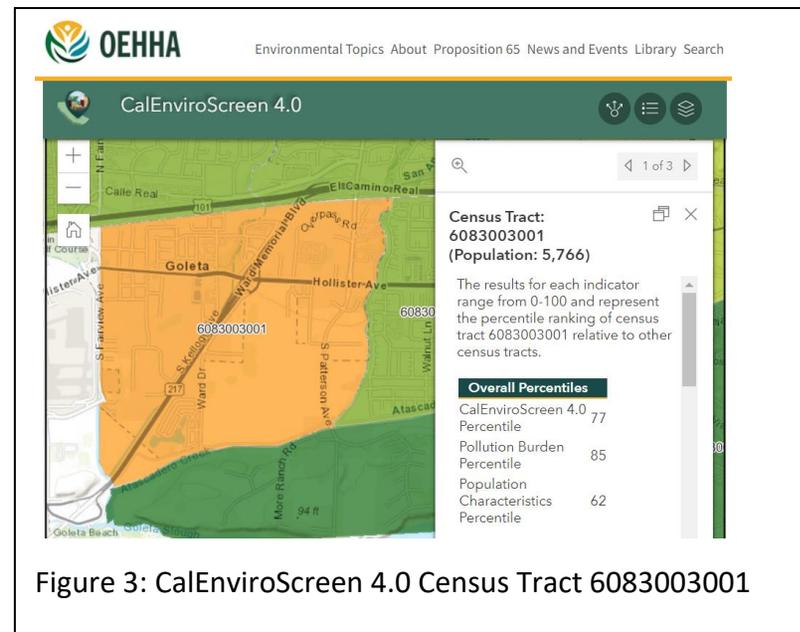


Figure 3: CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Census Tract 6083003001

Valley. This census tract is not included as an EJC because all unincorporated land within this census tract is currently agricultural land.<sup>xv</sup>

### 4.2: Census tracts with an individual indicator score of 75% or higher in CalEnviroScreen

LCI recommends using CalEnviroScreen 4.0 to consider scores for individual indicators to characterize the pollution burden or population characteristic within each low-income community. A low-income community may be considered disproportionately burdened if it has a high (75 percent or higher) pollution burden, even when the overall CalEnviroScreen score is less than 75 percent. A pollution burden score of 75 or higher indicates that the census tract is disproportionately affected by pollution exposure or other adverse environmental conditions that pose negative health effects as compared to other areas of the state. A population characteristic of 75 or higher indicates that the census tract has a higher concentration of sensitive populations or socioeconomic factors that can result in increased vulnerability to pollution including asthma, cardiovascular disease, low birth weight, education, housing burden, linguistic isolation, poverty and unemployment.

The following table includes the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 individual indicator scores over 75 percent as compared to other census tracts within California for each low-income community. The pesticide use percentile scores indicate how a particular census tract compares to other tracts across California in terms of the total amount of agricultural pesticides applied per square mile. While these scores can approximate areas with higher levels of pesticide use, it is important to note that use within a given census tract does not necessarily equate to exposure for residents. The Agricultural Commissioner's Office requires specific mitigation measures for certain types of pesticide applications, such as requiring the use of Totally Impermeable Film (TIF) tarp coverings over certain field fumigations, or establishing buffer zones, to mitigate the risk of pesticide exposure. The Agricultural Commissioner's Office also conducts hundreds of pesticide use monitoring inspections in Santa Barbara County each year to ensure that pesticide applications follow applicable laws and regulations, and that pesticide applicators follow worker health and safety requirements and regulations regarding pesticide drift.

---

<sup>xv</sup> A large portion of unincorporated land within this census track was rezoned by the County Board of Supervisors during the 2023-2031 Housing Element Update. This rezoning allows for the current agricultural land to be converted into new housing development in the coming years.

**Table 1. Low-Income Communities with CalEnviroScreen Indicator scores over 75%**

Community	CalEnviroScreen Indicator Score Over 75%
Cuyama, New Cuyama and Ventucopa <i>Tract: 6083001800</i>	Pesticides = 81
	Groundwater threats = 93
	Solid Waste = 91
	Linguistic Isolation = 87
	Unemployment = 83
	Children’s lead risk = 87
Garey and Sisquoc <i>Tract: 6083002006</i>	Pesticides = 97
	Cleanup Sites = 84
	Hazardous Waste = 96
	Solid Waste = 83
	Impaired waters = 99
	Groundwater threats = 100
Casmalia <i>Tract: 6083002502</i>	Pesticides = 98 <sup>xvi</sup>
	Impaired waters = 100
	Solid waste = 89
	Asthma = 82
	Low Birth Weight = 81
	Education = 93
	Linguistic Isolation = 84
Poverty = 78	

<sup>xvi</sup> As with other pollution indicator scores, CalEnviroScreen can provide a general idea of overall agricultural pesticide use in some areas, however the CalEnviroScreen score is not necessarily representative of the actual amount of pesticides used near a specific neighborhood or community. Because of how census tracts are established, more highly populated census tracts are smaller in area, while less urban tracts can be much larger, and pesticide use over these large areas can vary greatly. For example, census tract 6083002502 (Figure 2), goes from the Guadalupe Dunes in the west to Black Road in the east, and from the Santa Maria River in the north to Casmalia in the south, covering over 60 square miles of land. While some of the area is heavily agricultural, Casmalia itself is over 2 miles from the nearest agricultural field. CalEnviroScreen shows the entire census tract as in the 98<sup>th</sup> percentile of pesticide use statewide, even though some areas in the census tract, including Casmalia are miles from production agriculture.

## Chapter 4. Disproportionate Environmental Burden and Vulnerability Mapping

Community		CalEnviroScreen Indicator Score Over 75%
		Groundwater threats = 97
Los Alamos <i>Tract: 6083001901</i>		Pesticides = 81
		Impaired waters = 77
		Solid Waste = 95
		Groundwater threats = 92
Isla Vista <i>Isla Vista is comprised of 3 census tracts</i>	<i>Tract: 6083002928</i>	Low Birth Weight = 92
		Poverty = 99
		Unemployment = 96
		Housing Burden = 100
	<i>Tract: 6083002926</i>	Poverty = 100
		Unemployment = 89
		Housing Burden = 100
	<i>Tract: 6083002924</i>	Poverty = 100
		Unemployment = 84
Housing Burden = 100		

As discussed above, there are limitations to the applicability of some indicators for Casmalia, Cuyama, New Cuyama, Ventucopa, Garey, and Sisquoc since these communities are smaller areas within large rural census tracts, and the high percentages that indicate a pollution hazard may not uniformly exist within the entire census tract area. However, additional research on sources of pollution within or near these communities assisted in vetting and refining census tract-wide pollution data provided by CalEnviroScreen. See Section 5 *Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps* for more detail.

Each of the communities listed in Table 1 has at least three indicators with scores over 75 percent. All three census tracts within Isla Vista also have at least three indicators with scores over 75 percent. As a result, the County determined that the following eight low-income communities are disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards: Casmalia, Cuyama, New Cuyama, Ventucopa, Garey, Sisquoc, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista.

---

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

In addition to CalEnviroScreen, the County reviewed available site-specific hazard data from the following State mapping tools to better understand and characterize specific hazards and potential pollution sources within each EJC:

1. California Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) EnviroStor<sup>xvii</sup>: EnviroStor is the DTSC's data management system for tracking the Department's cleanup, permitting, enforcement and investigation efforts at hazardous waste facilities and sites with known contamination or sites where there may be reasons to investigate further.
2. The California State Water Boards' data management system GeoTracker<sup>xviii</sup>: GeoTracker is for sites that impact, or have the potential to impact, water quality in California, with emphasis on groundwater. GeoTracker contains records for sites that require cleanup, such as Leaking Underground Storage Tank (UST) Sites, Department of Defense Sites, and Cleanup Program Sites. GeoTracker also contains records for various unregulated projects as well as permitted facilities including: Irrigated Lands, Oil and Gas production, operating Permitted USTs, and Land Disposal Sites. GeoTracker portals retrieve records and view integrated data sets from multiple State Water Board programs and other agencies. Users can view these data through a Google Maps Geographic Information Systems (GIS) interface.
3. The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Regulated Site Portal<sup>xix</sup>: CalEPA's site portal is a website that combines data about environmentally regulated sites and facilities in California into a single, searchable database and interactive map. The portal was created to provide a more holistic view of regulated activities statewide. By combining data from a variety of state and federal databases, the portal provides an overview of regulated activities across the spectrum of environmental programs for any given location in California. These activities include hazardous materials and waste, state and federal cleanups, impacted ground and surface waters, and toxic materials.
4. The State Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) Well Finder<sup>xx</sup>: CalGEM GIS data includes regular updates to well locations and status, oil field boundaries, lease boundaries, and district boundaries. Well location data includes a subset of the available information about each well, but can be linked to publicly accessible well databases.

---

<sup>xvii</sup> California Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) EnviroStor tool link: <https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?myaddress=Search>

<sup>xviii</sup> California State Water Boards' GeoTracker tool link: <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=Search+GeoTracker>

<sup>xix</sup> California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Regulated Site Portal link: <https://siteportal.calepa.ca.gov/nsite/map/results>

<sup>xx</sup> California Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) Well Finder tool link: <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/doggr/wellfinder/>

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

The CalEPA Regulated Site Portal tool includes both the EnviroStor and GeoTracker sites, so the County analyzed and included data from the Regulated Site Portal and CalGEM Well Finder. The Well Finder data is presented in Section 5.3 of the document, following the discussion below of the CalEPA Regulated Site Portal.

### 5.1: CalEPA Regulated Site Portal

Table 2 lists regulatory programs contained in the CalEPA Regulated Site Portal tool and their originating system or database from which the portal pulls its data. The EJE Project Team reviewed each hazard associated with each regulatory program in order to determine whether the source and extent of pollution poses enough risk to present an environmental burden. The assumptions of risk were also reviewed by staff with expertise in pollution risk including staff from County Environmental Health and the Air Pollution Control District. Section 5.2 describes the Chemical Storage Facility program in more detail due to the high number of sites in the County and variability among sites. All regulated sites analyzed were limited to a one-mile radius from the approximate center point of each EJC.

**Table 2. CalEPA Regulated Site Portal Definitions**

Regulatory Program Short Title	Regulatory Program Description	Analysis
Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA)		
Cal/OSHA Inspections	Cal/OSHA conducts targeted inspections of employers in high hazard industries with high rates of preventable injuries and illnesses and workers' compensation losses. They also inspect complaints of workplace hazards filed by employees, employee representatives, and others, reports of serious violations received from law enforcement, and reports of accidents resulting in serious injury or illness or death.	This information is not publicly available so was not included in the EJE Project Team's review of sites.
California Environmental Reporting System (CERS)		
Aboveground Petroleum Storage	Facilities that store petroleum in aboveground storage tanks. Oversight by local agencies.	All sites included.
Chemical Storage Facilities	Facilities that store hazardous chemicals. Oversight by local agencies.	All sites evaluated and included based on their potential exposure to the community.

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Regulatory Program Short Title	Regulatory Program Description	Analysis
Hazardous Chemical Management	Extremely hazardous chemical release prevention and safety program regulated facilities. Oversight by local agencies.	All sites included.
Hazardous Waste Generator	Facilities that generate either federal or state regulated hazardous waste. Oversight by local agencies.	All sites included.
Household Hazardous Waste Collection	Facilities that collect household hazardous waste. Oversight by local agencies.	All sites omitted. These sites collect and contain hazardous material.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator	Facilities that generate large quantities of federally regulated hazardous waste. Oversight by local agencies.	All sites included.
Underground Storage Tank	Facilities that store hazardous materials in underground storage tanks. Oversight by local agencies.	All sites included.
Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)		
Toxic Release Inventory	Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) tracks the management of certain toxic chemicals that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Facilities must report annually how much of each regulated chemical is released to the environment and/or managed through recycling, energy recovery and treatment. A "release" of a chemical for TRI means that it is emitted to the air or water, or placed in some type of land disposal.	No sites located within one mile of any EJs.
California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS)		
Agriculture Discharge	Water discharges from agricultural operations include irrigation runoff, flows from tile drains, and storm water runoff.	All sites omitted, distributed sources are assumed low risk to human health.
Animal Wastewater Discharge	Wastewater discharges and runoff from animal operations, such as dairies and fish hatcheries.	No sites located within one mile of any EJs.

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Regulatory Program Short Title	Regulatory Program Description	Analysis
Department Of Defense	The State Water Boards partner with the Department of Defense (DoD) through the Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) to oversee the investigation and remediation of water quality issues at military facilities.	No sites located within one mile of any EJs.
Forestry & Silviculture	Discharges related to timber harvesting activities, including felling, yarding, and hauling of trees; road construction and reconstruction; watercourse crossing construction, reconstruction, or removal; and herbicide applications.	All sites omitted, assume low risk to human health.
Land Disposal	The Land Disposal program regulates waste discharge to land for treatment, storage and disposal in waste management units. Waste management units include waste piles, surface impoundments, and landfills. California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 23, (Chapter 15) contains the regulatory requirements for hazardous waste. CCR Title 23 also contains the regulatory requirements for wastes other than hazardous waste. These sites require orders issued by the regional board. <sup>xxi</sup>	No sites located within one mile of any EJs.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Wastewater and Stormwater	NPDES Permit Program controls water pollution by regulating point sources, including stormwater that runs off certain areas that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States.	No sites located within one mile of any EJs.
California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Continued		
Sewage Spills	The Sanitary Sewer Overflow prevention program regulates sewage collection systems.	No sites located within one mile of any EJs.
Tanks & Ground Water Clean Up	Sites that discharge treated groundwater.	All sites included.

<sup>xxi</sup> See [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/land\\_disposal/about.html](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/land_disposal/about.html) for more information.

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Regulatory Program Short Title	Regulatory Program Description	Analysis
Unregulated	A site of interest that is not operating under a regulatory mechanism issued by the State Water Board.	No sites located within one mile of any EJCs.
Waste Discharge Requirements	Activities or discharges that may impact waters of the State that aren't more specifically classified in another category. Generally these are wastewater discharges to land such as by a food processing facility or a domestic wastewater treatment plant, but there are many other examples as well.	All sites omitted, assume low risk to human health.
Wetlands - Fill and Dredge Material	This program regulates discharges of fill and dredged material under Clean Water Act Section 401 and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.	All sites omitted, assume low risk to human health.
Department of Toxic Substance Control Facilities and Sites from EnviroStor Cleanup (ENVSTORCLN)		
Corrective Action	Sites that were required to obtain a permit or have received a hazardous waste facility permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control or U.S. EPA that have investigation or cleanup activities.	No sites located within one mile of any EJCs.
School Cleanup	Proposed and existing school sites that have undergone remedial action by the Department of Toxic Substances Control for hazardous materials contamination.	No sites located within one mile of any EJCs.
School Investigation	Proposed and existing school sites that are or have been evaluated by the Department of Toxic Substances Control for possible hazardous materials contamination.	No sites located within one mile of any EJCs.
State Response	Confirmed release sites where the Department of Toxic Substances Control is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity. These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.	No sites located within one mile of any EJCs.
Department of Toxic Substance Control Facilities and Sites from EnviroStor Hazardous Waste (ENVSTORHAZ)		
Hazardous Waste	Department of Toxic Substances Control permitted or closed hazardous waste facilities engaged in treatment, storage, and/or disposal of hazardous wastes.	No sites located within one mile of any EJCs.
GeoTracker		

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Regulatory Program Short Title	Regulatory Program Description	Analysis
Cleanup Program Site	Cleanup of any unauthorized release of hazardous substances to the environment (exception of petroleum hydrocarbons in an Underground Storage Tank Cleanup site).	All sites included.
Land Disposal Site	The Land Disposal sites include landfills, mines, surface impoundments waste piles and land treatment units. Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle D and the California Code of Regulations, Title 23 contain the regulatory requirements for these sites implemented through the issuance of waste discharge requirements by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards.	All sites included.
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Site	Cleanup of an unauthorized release of petroleum hydrocarbons or petroleum surrogates, or byproducts from a Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup. The cleanup is overseen by a local agency under the Local Oversight Program.	All sites included.
Military Cleanup Site	Cleanup of an existing or former Department of Defense used site with an unauthorized release of hazardous substances.	All sites included.
Military Privatized Site	Cleanup of a former Department of Defense used site with unauthorized release of hazardous substances that has been transferred to a public or private entity. The public entity accepts further cleanup responsibilities.	All sites included.
Military Underground Storage Tank Site	Cleanup of an existing or formerly used Department of Defense site with an unauthorized release of petroleum hydrocarbons, surrogates, or byproducts from a leaking underground storage tank.	All sites included.
<b>Solid Waste and Recycle Sites (SWIS)</b>		
Solid Waste and Recycle Sites	Information on solid waste facilities, operations, and disposal sites throughout the state including the types of facilities (landfills, transfer stations, material recovery facilities, composting sites, transformation facilities, waste tire sites, and closed disposal sites) and information about location, owner, operator, facility type, regulatory and operational status, authorized waste types, local enforcement agency and inspection and enforcement records.	No sites located within one mile of any EJCs.

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Regulatory Program Short Title	Regulatory Program Description	Analysis
State Water Board's Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS)		
Construction Storm Water	Inspection of permits for storm water runoff from rain and snowmelt events at construction sites.	All sites omitted, assume low risk to human health.
Industrial Storm Water	Inspection of permits for storm water runoff from rain and snowmelt events at industrial sites.	All sites included.
Emission Inventory System (EIS) Air Sites		
Emission Inventory System (EIS)	EIS maintains an inventory of large stationary sources and voluntarily-reported smaller sources of air point pollution emitters. It contains information about facility sites and their physical location, emission units, emission processes, release points, control approaches, and regulations.	All sites included.

The following sections include a screen shot of the CalEPA Regulated Site Portal Tool and a table with regulated sites within a one-mile radius (circle area = 3.14 miles<sup>2</sup>) of the approximate center point of each EJC. The sites shown in the screen shots and tables are filtered by those the EJE Project Team determined to pose a potential risk to the community based on the information and analysis in Table 2. The information in these sections are not meant to be a comprehensive assessment of potential environmental hazards and do not quantify any human health risks associated with these sites. The information below provides a high-level summary of the best available data on potential pollution sources that are within or in proximity to EJCs. Individuals interested in learning more about each of the sites can use the CalEPA Regulated Site Portal to get additional details.

5.1.1: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Cuyama



Figure 4: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Proximity to Cuyama

**Table 3. CalEPA Regulated Site in Cuyama**

Cuyama Regulated Sites	Number of Sites
Aboveground Petroleum Storage	1
Cuyama JUSD <sup>xxii</sup> –Maintenance Department	1
Chemical Storage Facilities	2
Cuyama JUSD –Maintenance Department	1
Western Propane Service	1
Hazardous Waste Generator	1
Cuyama JUSD –Maintenance Department	1
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Site	1
Cuyama Elementary School	1
US EPA Air Emission Inventory System (EIS)	6
Cuyama Gate Valve	1
E & B IC ENGINES	1
Gas Plant 10	1
Grimmway Farms – Cuyama	1
Hallador – South Cuyama	1
South Cuyama Unit (SCU)	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11</b>

<sup>xxii</sup> JUSD=Joint Unified School District

5.1.2: CalEPA Regulated Sites in New Cuyama



Figure 5: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Proximity to New Cuyama

**Table 4. CalEPA Regulated Site in New Cuyama**

Cuyama Regulated Sites	Number of Sites
<b>Aboveground Petroleum Storage</b>	<b>1</b>
SBCO <sup>xxiii</sup> General Services – New Cuyama Vehicle OP	1
<b>Chemical Storage Facilities</b>	<b>6</b>
Cuyama Community Service District – Water Plant	1
Cuyama Valley High School	1
New Cuyama Gas Station	1
SBCO – Cuyama Aquatic Complex	1
SBCO General Services – New Cuyama Vehicle OP	1
SBCO New Cuyama Transfer Station	1
<b>Hazardous Waste Generator</b>	<b>3</b>
Cuyama Community Service District – Water Plant	1
New Cuyama Gas Station	1
SBCO New Cuyama Transfer Station	1
<b>Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Site</b>	<b>2</b>
County of S.B. Road Yard	1
Cuyama Service Center	1
<b>Underground Storage Tank</b>	<b>1</b>
New Cuyama Gas Station	1
<b>US EPA Air Emission Inventory System (EIS)</b>	<b>3</b>
New Cuyama	1
Pacific Pipeline – Cuyama Pump Station	1
Verizon Wireless- Cuyama	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16</b>

<sup>xxiii</sup> SBCO=County of Santa Barbara

5.1.3: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Ventucopa



Figure 6: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Proximity to Ventucopa

**Table 5. CalEPA Regulated Site in Ventucopa**

Ventucopa Regulated Sites	Number of Sites
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Site	1
The Place	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>

5.1.4: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Garey

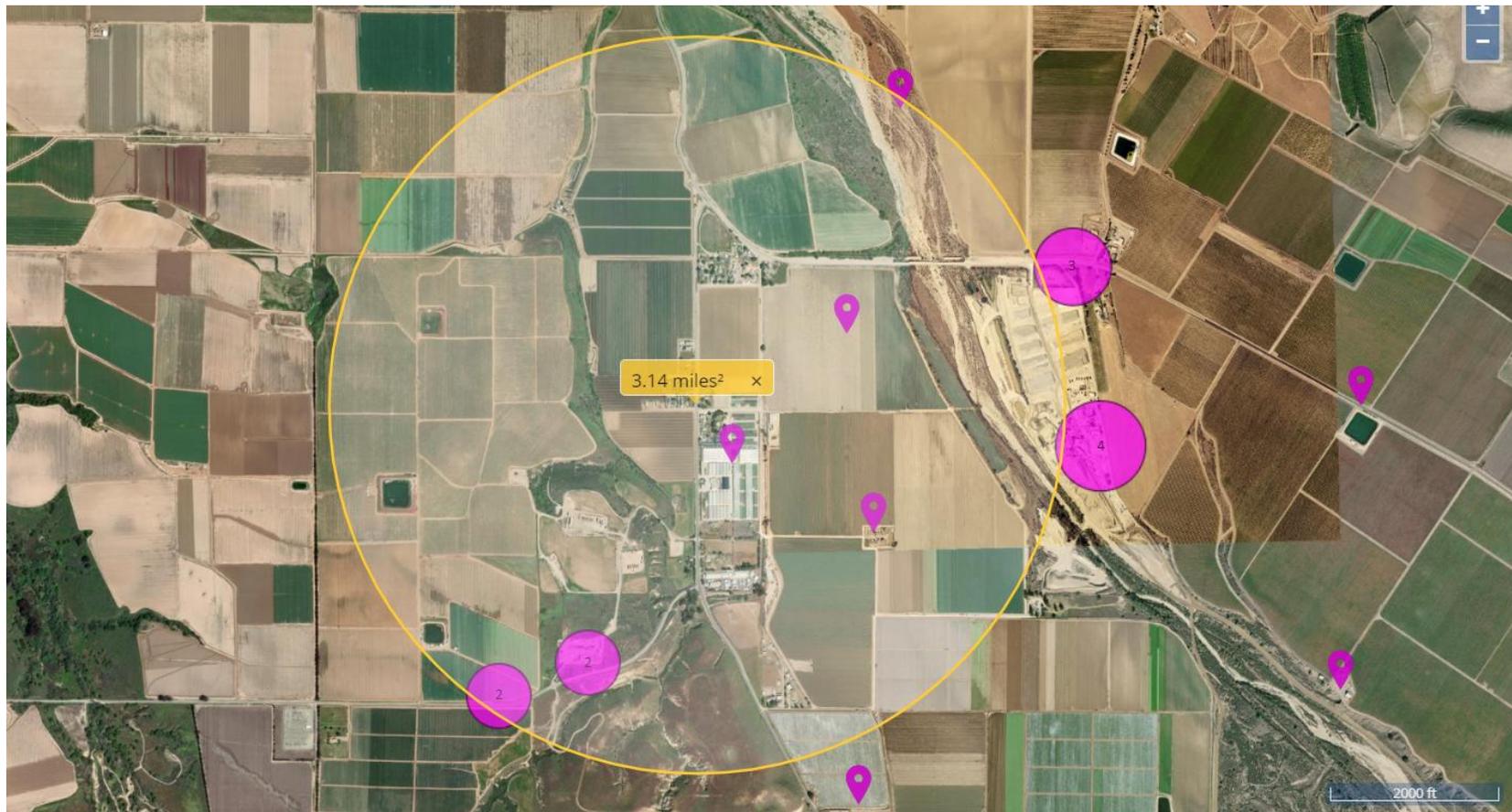


Figure 7: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Proximity to Garey

**Table 6. CalEPA Regulated Site in Garey**

Garey Regulated Sites	Number of Sites
<b>Aboveground Petroleum Storage</b>	<b>2</b>
Garey Plant	1
Runway Farms	1
<b>Chemical Storage Facilities</b>	<b>8</b>
Asphalta, LLC – Garey Facility	1
Asphalta, LLC North Garey – Site G Dias	1
Bien Nacido Vineyards	1
Garey Plant	1
Garey Vineyard DBA Coastal Vineyard Care	1
North Canyon Vineyard	1
Plantel Nurseries	1
Runway Farms	1
<b>Cleanup Program Site</b>	<b>1</b>
CalPortland Garey Facility	1
<b>Hazardous Waste Generator</b>	<b>3</b>
Bien Nacido Vineyards	1
Garey Plant	1
North Canyon Vineyard	1
<b>Industrial Facility Storm Water</b>	<b>2</b>
Calportland Construction	1
Vaquero Energy Inc	1
<b>US EPA Air Emission Inventory System (EIS)</b>	<b>4</b>
Calportland Construction	1
Texaco - North Cat Canyon	1
Union Asphalt	1
Union Asphalt – Garey Area	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20</b>

5.1.5: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Sisquoc



Figure 8: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Proximity to Sisquoc

**Table 7. CalEPA Regulated Site in Sisquoc**

Sisquoc Regulated Sites	Number of Sites
Aboveground Petroleum Storage	1
Sisquoc Aggregates	1
Chemical Storage Facilities	5
AT&T Mobility - CSL04399 (USID282357)	1
Golden State Water – Foxen CYN	1
SBCO <sup>xxiv</sup> – General Services – Fire Station #23 – C23001	1
Sisquoc Aggregates	1
Verizon Wireless Foxen Canyon	1
Cleanup Program Site	1
Hanson Aggregates	1
Hazardous Waste Generator	1
Sisquoc Aggregates	1
Land Disposal Site	1
Aera Energy LLC Waste Pile Facility	1
US EPA Air Emission Inventory System (EIS)	5
Golden State Water Co. -4849/4989 Foxen Cyn.	1
Hanson Aggregates Mid-Pacific - Various	1
Sisquoc River Gate Valve	1
Sisquoc Sand, Rock, and Gravel Plant	1
Sully-Miller Contracting Company	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14</b>

<sup>xxiv</sup> SBOC=County of Santa Barbara

5.1.6: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Casmalia

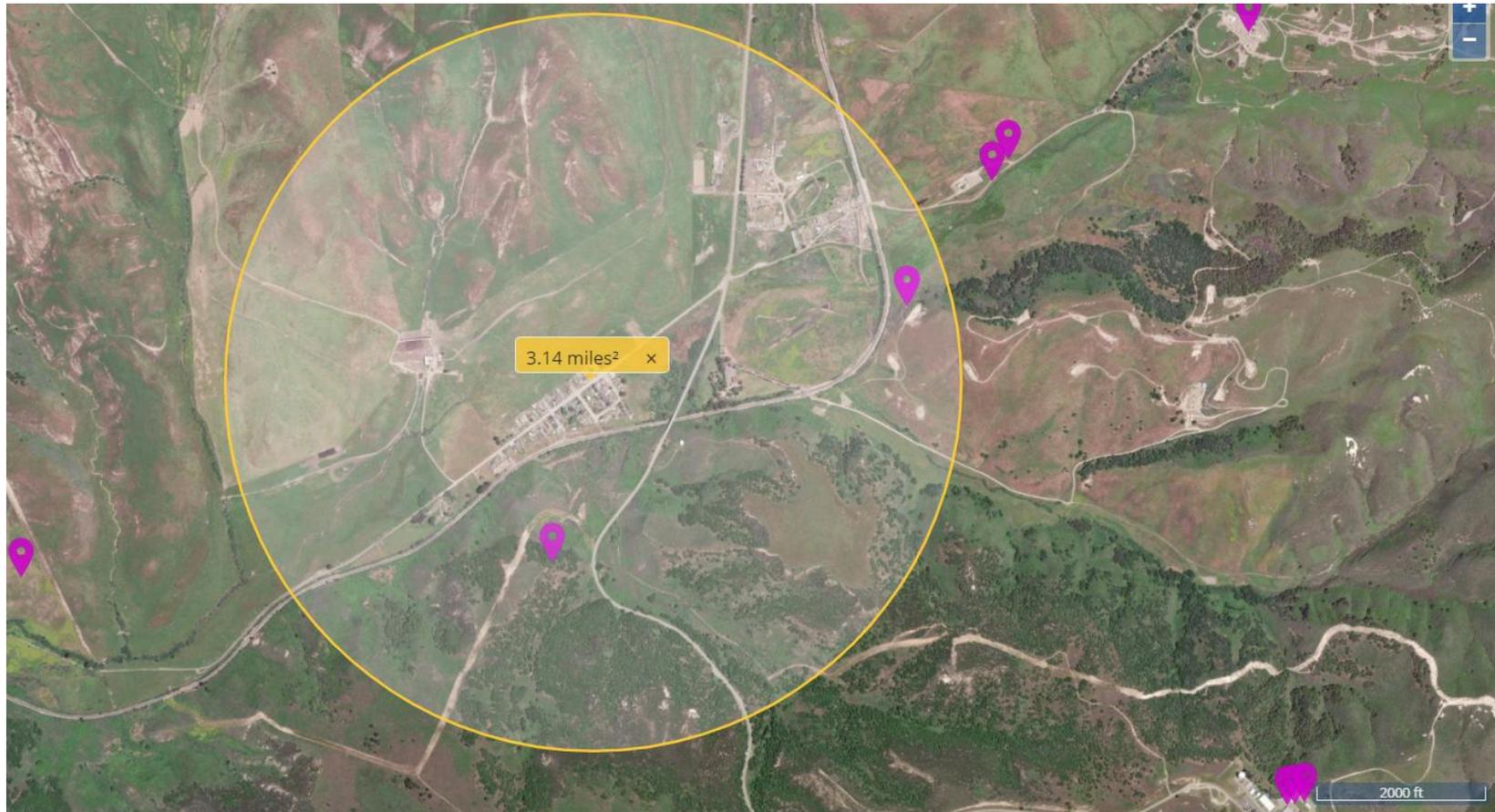


Figure 9: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Proximity to Casmalia

**Table 8. CalEPA Regulated Site in Casmalia**

Casmalia Regulated Sites	Number of Sites
Cleanup Program Site	2
Chevron Casmalia Mineral Fee and Tompkins Lease/Unocal-Arco Property	1
Dow Chemical Company	1
Military Cleanup Site	1
Vandenberg Space Force Base (formerly VAFB) - Site 51 (North VAFB Refuse Site)	1
Tanks & Ground Water Clean Up	1
Former Dow Chemical Company*	1
US EPA Air Emission Inventory System (EIS)	2
Cat Canyon Resources, LLC. Peshine/Tompkins Lease	1
Grayson Service - Tompkins	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6</b>

\*There is an error in the projection of this indicator on the web tool. This indicator does appear on the map for Casmalia but does not display when filters are added so is not shown in the Figure 9 map.

5.1.7: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Los Alamos

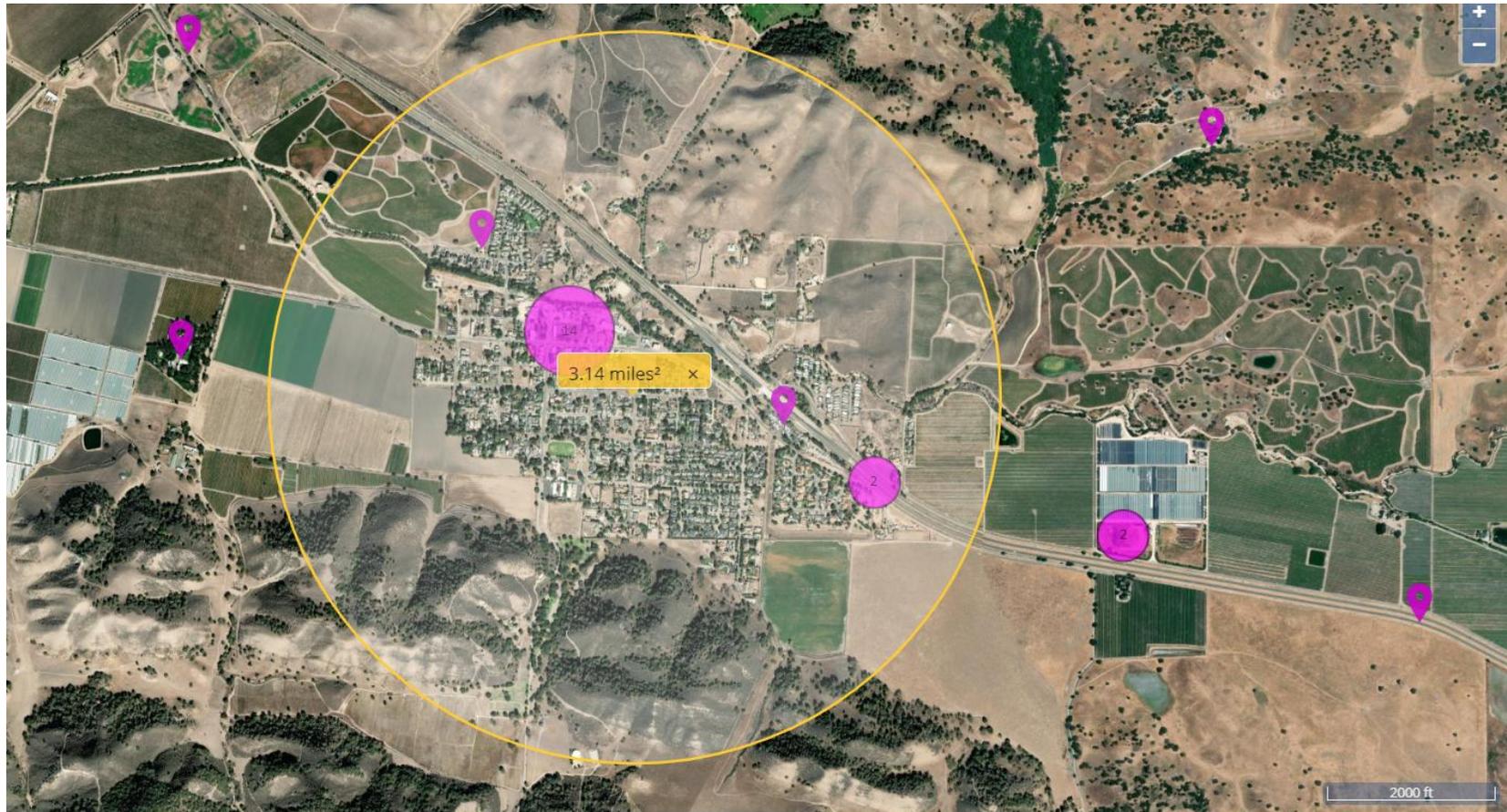


Figure 10: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Proximity to Los Alamos

**Table 9. CalEPA Regulated Site in Los Alamos**

Los Alamos Regulated Sites	Number of Sites
<b>Aboveground Petroleum Storage</b>	<b>1</b>
SBCO <sup>xxv</sup> – GS – Fire Station #24 – C24001	1
<b>Chemical Storage Facilities</b>	<b>8</b>
COLLINS MARKET	1
Fields LLC	1
Los Alamos Gas & Mart	1
Los Alamos Water Well #4	1
Los Alamos Water Well 3A	1
Los Alamos Water Well 5	1
Los Alamos Water Well 6	1
SBCO – General Services – Fire Station #24 – C24001	1
<b>Cleanup Program Site</b>	<b>1</b>
Los Alamos Gas & Mart	1
<b>Hazardous Waste Generator</b>	<b>4</b>
COLLINS MARKET	1
Los Alamos Gas & Mart	1
SBCO – General Services – Fire Station #24 – C24001	1
Wendelighting	1
<b>Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Site</b>	<b>7</b>
COLLIN'S MARKET	1
Collins Market	2
North's Exxon	1
S.B. County Fire Station #24	2
Wine Group	1
<b>Underground Storage Tank</b>	<b>2</b>
COLLINS MARKET	1
Los Alamos Gas & Mart	1

<sup>xxv</sup> SBCO=County of Santa Barbara

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

---

US EPA Air Emission Inventory System (EIS)	3
Boyne Ranch – OTEC	1
Los Alamos Regulated Sites	Number of Sites
Level 3 Communications – Helena Street	1
Verizon Wireless – Woodchopper	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26</b>

5.1.8: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Isla Vista

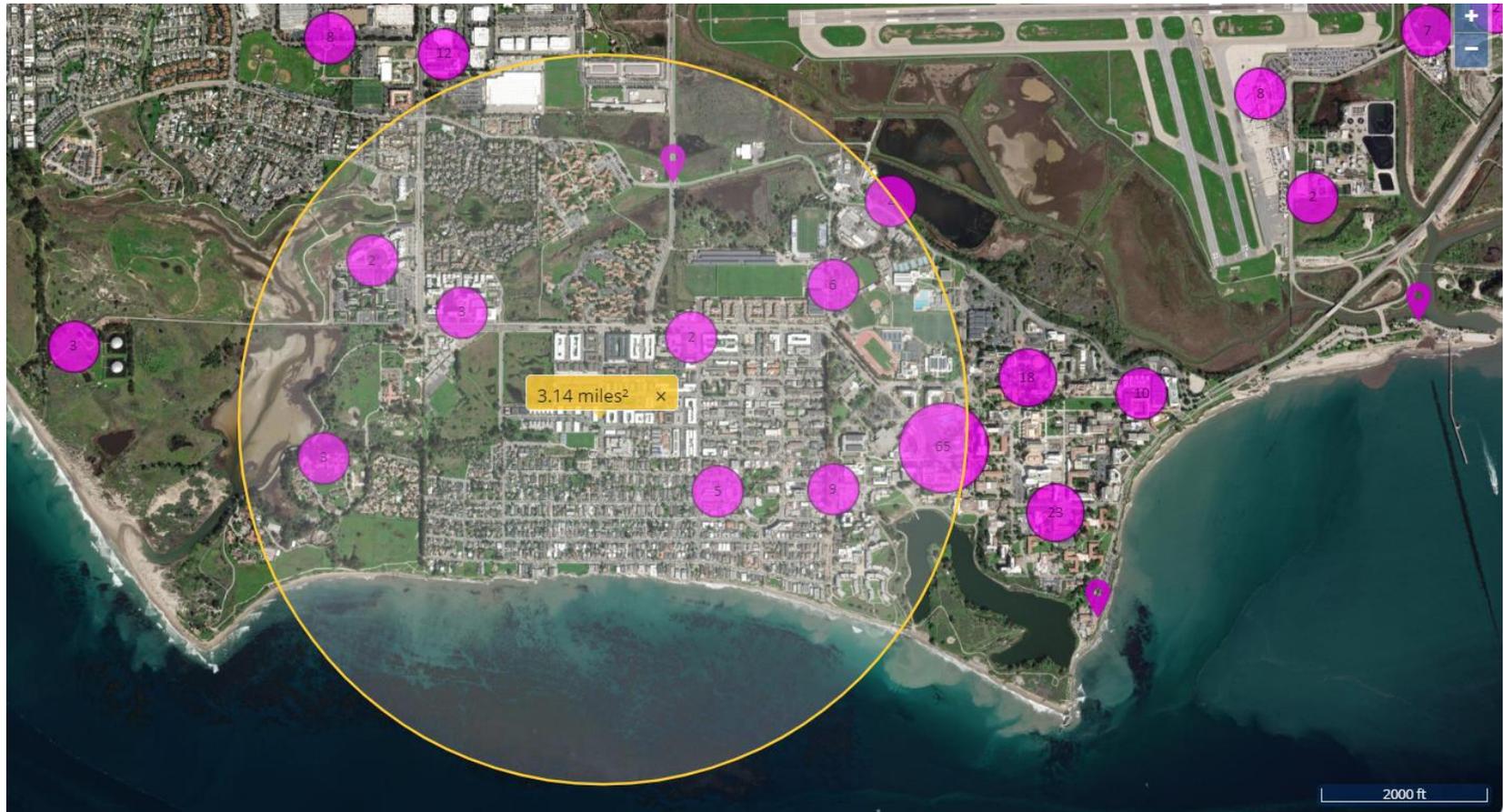


Figure 11: CalEPA Regulated Sites in Proximity to Isla Vista

**Table 10. CalEPA Regulated Site in Isla Vista**

Isla Vista Regulated Sites	Number of Sites
<b>Chemical Storage Facilities</b>	<b>34</b>
7-Eleven Store #36772	1
AT&T MOBILITY - EMBACADERO / POSADA (USID36310)	1
AT&T MOBILITY - FRANCISCO TORRES ISLA VISTA OVERLAY - SB34 (USID15667)	1
AT&T Mobility - Harder Stadium (USID102534)	1
Ellwood Marine Terminal	1
Isla Vista Habit	1
Lao Wang Restaurant	1
SBCO <sup>xxvi</sup> – General Services - SHERIFF IV FOOT PATROL - F05003	1
SBCO UCSB HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION CENTER	1
Tropicana Del Norte	1
Tropicana Gardens	1
UCSB-BLDG 1861	1
UCSB-BLDG 205	1
UCSB-BLDG 221	1
UCSB-BLDG 276	1
UCSB-BLDG 340	1
UCSB-BLDG 479	1
UCSB-BLDG 511	1
UCSB-BLDG 515	1
UCSB-BLDG 516	1
UCSB-BLDG 529	1
UCSB-BLDG 554	1
UCSB-BLDG 562	1
UCSB-BLDG 565	1
UCSB-BLDG 574	1
UCSB-BLDG 585	1

<sup>xxvi</sup> SBCO=County of Santa Barbara

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Isla Vista Regulated Sites	Number of Sites
UCSB-BLDG 586	1
UCSB-BLDG 588	1
UCSB-BLDG 592	1
UCSB-BLDG 778	1
UCSB-BLDG 832	1
US Postal Service - Goleta	1
Wingstop (Goleta, CA)	1
Woodstocks IV	1
<b>Cleanup Program Site</b>	<b>2</b>
Ocean Meadows Maintenance Area	1
Western Goleta Slough Restoration Project	1
<b>Hazardous Waste Generator</b>	<b>10</b>
Devereux Advanced Behavioral Health	1
NESPOR'S UNIVERSITY AUTO HOUSE	1
SBCO UCSB HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION CENTER	1
UCSB-BLDG 340	1
UCSB-BLDG 515	1
UCSB-BLDG 554	1
UCSB-BLDG 565	1
UCSB-BLDG 778	1
UCSB-BLDG 832	1
US Postal Service - Goleta	1
<b>Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Site</b>	<b>9</b>
Goleta West Sanitary District - UCSB	1
Isla Vista Recreation & Park	1
Private Residence	3
Top Shop Automotive	1
UCSB Bldg 336, Tank 2	1
UCSB Bldg 510, Tank 10	1
Unocal ss #5209	1

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Isla Vista Regulated Sites	Number of Sites
<b>Military Privatized Site</b>	<b>4</b>
UCSB Naval Air Station (Goleta) - UCSB Bldg 434, Tank 11	1
UCSB Naval Air Station (Goleta) - UCSB Bldg 331, Tank 7	1
UCSB Naval Air Station (Goleta) - UCSB Bldg 331, Tank 8	1
UCSB Naval Air Station (Goleta) - UST No. 25, FORMER NAVY MARINE AIR TRAINING BA	1
<b>Military Underground Storage Tank Site</b>	<b>1</b>
UCSB Naval Air Station (Goleta) - UCSB Bldg 489, Tank 23	1
<b>RCRA LQ HW Generator</b>	<b>1</b>
UCSB-BLDG 565	1
<b>US EPA Air Emission Inventory System (EIS)</b>	<b>5</b>
Friendship Manor, Inc.	1
Goleta Union Dist (Isla Vista)	1
UCSB - B571 BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES II	1
UCSB - B860 SANTA CATALINA RESIDENCE HALL	1
UCSB CAMPUS - LOT 32 (GOLETA WEST SANITARY)	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66</b>

## 5.2: CalEPA Regulated Site Portal: Chemical Storage

The Chemical Storage Facility category includes facilities that store hazardous chemicals with oversight by local agencies. This category has the largest number of sites and a large range of reported chemicals with varying severities of potential health risks. For example, restaurants storing chemicals for cleaning are included in this category and are considered low risk to the community because they contain regulated household chemicals. Alternatively, industrial operations with large-scale hazardous chemical storage facilities are also reported in this category. County staff with expertise in hazardous materials reviewed each of the reported chemical storage facilities to determine whether to include each site based on potential risk to human health (see the “analysis” column in Tables 5.2.1- 5.2.8). This analysis is a determination as to whether to include the reported site as a potential source of pollution in the Community-Specific Environmental Hazard Data table found in Section 2.6 of the EJE. There was no analysis completed on the specific health risks of each site and these health risks likely vary greatly among sites. There may also be similar sites throughout the County in more affluent areas; however, residents in these areas have more resources to advocate for the cleanup of sites and/or buffer or protect themselves from associated hazards.

### 5.2.1: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Cuyama

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Analysis
Cuyama Joint Unified School District (JUSD) – Maintenance Department	<i>This information was not available.</i>	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10209196	July 10, 2013	TBD <sup>xxvii</sup>	Waste Oil Filters; Waste Oil; Mobil Super HP 10W-30 Motor Oil; Gasoline - Unleaded; Diesel Fuel	<b>Not Included:</b> School location presumably using fuel and oils for maintenance, vehicles, energy and/or generator. Contained site with limited chemicals.

<sup>xxvii</sup> TBD=To Be Determined

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Analysis
Western Propane Service	3111 Washington St Cuyama Ca 93254	<u>Standard Industrial Classification (SIC):</u> 5984 Liquefied petroleum gas dealers	10724386	January 19, 2017	TBD	Propane; Gasoline; Diesel Fuel No. 2	<b>Included:</b> Propane company storing propane and fuels. Contained site with limited chemicals.

### 5.2.2: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near New Cuyama

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
Cuyama Community Services District – Water Plant	230 Newsome St New Cuyama Ca 93254	<u>SIC</u> 4941 Water supply	10209193	July 10, 2013	TBD <sup>xxviii</sup>	Waste arsenic sludge; ferric chloride hexahydrate; cyclopropanedicarboxylic acid (1,1-); 12.5% sodium hypochlorite solution	<b>Included:</b> Arsenic can be a concern for human health.
Cuyama Valley High School	4500 Hwy 166 Cuyama Ca 93254	<u>SIC</u> 8299 Schools & educational services, n.e.c.	10209202	July 10, 2013	TBD	Oxygen gas; Argon; Acetylene	<b>Not Included:</b> School location presumably using gases for maintenance. Contained site with limited chemicals.
New Cuyama Gas Station	5007 Hwy 166 New Cuyama Ca 93254	<u>SIC</u> 5541 Gasoline service stations	10210567	July 10, 2013	TBD	Waste absorbent; propane; gasoline; gasoline; diesel	<b>Included:</b> Large scale storage of fuels.

<sup>xxviii</sup> TBD=To Be Determined

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
SBCO <sup>xxix</sup> – Cuyama Aquatic Complex	290 Wasioja St New Cuyama Ca 93254	<u>SIC</u> 7900 Amusement & recreation services	10211494	July 10, 2013	TBD	Sodium hypochlorite 12- 1/2%; muriatic acid 15%; cyanuric acid dry <t	<b>Not Included:</b> Pool facility using cleaning solutions. Contained site with limited chemicals.
SBCO General Services – New Cuyama Vehicle OP	206 Newsome St MVFF New Cuyama Ca 93254	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10792912	May 2, 2019	TBD	Diesel Fuel No.2; Gasoline	<b>Not Included:</b> Maintenance yard presumably using fuels for operations or maintenance. Contained site with limited chemicals.
SBCO New Cuyama Transfer Station	5073 Hwy 166 New Cuyama Ca 93254	<u>SIC</u> 9511 Air, water, & solid waste management	10211518	July 10, 2013	TBD	Universal Waste; Regulated Medical Waste NOS; Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Solid; Pesticides, Liquid, Flammable, Toxic, NOS; Paint Related Material; Non-DOT Regulated Material; Non- DOT Regulated Material; Motor Oil; Misc. Aerosols; Lead Acid Batteries; Infectious Substances, Affecting Humans; Flammable Solids, Organic, NOS; Flammable Liquids, NOS; Corrosive Liquid, Acidic, Inorganic, NOS; Caustic Alkali Liquids; Batteries, Dry, Containing Potassium Hydroxide	<b>Included:</b> Transfer station containing variety of hazardous materials.

<sup>xxix</sup> SBCO=County of Santa Barbara

5.2.3: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Ventucopa

There are no chemical storage sites in Ventucopa.

5.2.4: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Garey

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Analysis
Asphalta, LLC – Garey Facility	4099 Orcutt-Garey Rd Santa Maria Ca 93454	<u>SIC</u> 1311 Crude petroleum and natural gas  <u>North American Industry Classification System (NAICS):</u> 21111 Oil and Gas Extraction	10210858	July 10, 2013	TBD <sup>xxx</sup>	Water Clarifier - WC-01-0007; SI-01-1901 - Scale Inhibitor; SI-01-1901 - Scale Inhibitor; Produced Water; PI-01-1605; OS-01-1501 - O2 Scavenger; Lube Oil; Light Crude Oil; Light Crude Oil; Hydraulic Oil; Gasoline; FEI-01-1301 - Scale Inhibitor; FEI-01-1301 - Scale Inhibitor; DM-01-0009 - Demulsifier; Diesel Fuel; Diesel Fuel; Crude Oil; Compressor Oil; BSW-01-0001 - Backwash Soap; AF-01-1102 - Anti-foulant; AF-01-1102 - Anti-foulant	<b>Included:</b> Large asphalt plant and oil and gas operations. Chemicals are presumably related to operations and are hazardous.
Asphalta, LLC North Garey – Site G Dias	3900 Andrew Ave Santa Maria Ca 93454	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10508623	June 25, 2014	TBD	Stock Tank - Crude Oil; Produced Water; Crude Oil/Produced Water - Wash Tank; Crude Oil - Stock Tank; AF-01-1102 - Anti-foulant	<b>Included:</b> Large asphalt plant and oil and gas wells. Chemicals are presumably related to operations and are hazardous.

<sup>xxx</sup> TBD=To Be Determined

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Analysis
Bien Nacido Vineyards	4705 Santa Maria Mesa Rd Santa Maria Ca 93454	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10208668	July 10, 2013	TBD	Wettable Sulphur; Waste Oil and Mixed Oil; UN32; Thiocal; Surflan as Herbicide; Roundup; Rally 40 W/Fungicide<T; Propane; Potassium Sulfide; Oxygen Difluoride; Non-rca Hazardous Waste Liquid (waste oil); Motor Oil; KTS; Kyrocide; Industrial Oil UNAX AW 32; Hydraulic Oil; Goal; Gasoline - Fee Exempt; Flue dust, portland cement; Flaked Sulphur; Ethyl Sulfuric Acid; Diesel Fuel; Clean Crop CPCS; Acetylene-<T	<b>Included:</b> Vineyard with fertilizers and pesticides being applied as part of operations.
Garey Plant	<i>This information was not available.</i>	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10154951	July 1, 2013	TBD	Waste Oil; Waste Antifreeze; Unleaded Fuel; Rando HD 68/150; Propane; Petroleum Asphalt; Oxygen; Motor Oil 15-40; Mobil Therm Heat Transfer Oil; Lafarge Hydrated Lime; Kerosene; Grease; Ferro Silicon; EP 150GearCompound; Diesel; Def Air 1; Chevron EP grease; Chevron Delo Gear Lubricant; Antistrip; Antifreeze; Acetylene; 80/90 WT Oil; 50 WT Drive Train; 30 WT Drive Train; 240 WT OIL	<b>Included:</b> Large asphalt plant. Chemicals are presumably related to operations and are hazardous.

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Analysis
Garey Vineyard DBA Coastal Vineyard Care	3885 Orcutt-Garey Rd Santa Maria Ca 93454	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10210492	July 10, 2013	TBD	Gasoline; Diesel Fuel No. 2	<b>Not Included:</b> Vineyard presumably using fuel as part of vehicle operations.
North Canyon Vineyard	2200 White Rock Ln. Santa Maria Ca 93455	None	10210675	July 10, 2013	TBD	Sulfur; Propane; Phosphoric Acid; Peroxide, 1,1',1'',1'''-[(1-methylethylidene)di-4-cyclohexanyl-1-ylidene]tetrakis[2-(1,1-dimethylethyl)]; Oxygen; Motor Oil; Lubricating oils, used; Isobutylene phenol phosphate; Glycine, N-(phosphonomethyl)-; Gasoline; Diesel Fuel No.2; Calcium sulfide (Ca(Sx)); Benzene, 2-chloro-1-(3-ethoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-4-(trifluoromethyl)-; Acetylene	<b>Included:</b> Vineyard with fertilizers and pesticides being applied as part of operations.
Plantel Nurseries	3990 Foxen Cyn Rd Santa Maria Ca 93454	<u>SIC</u> 0182 Food crops grown under cover	10210894	July 10, 2013	TBD	Sol-trace; Propane; Potassium Nitrate; Phosphoric acid, potassium salt (1:1); Nitric acid ammonium salt (1:1); Naccosan B-60; Gasoline; Diesel Fuel No.2; CA	<b>Included:</b> Plant Nursery with fertilizers and pesticides being applied as part of operations.
Runway Farms	<i>This information was not available.</i>	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10880926	August 27, 2021	TBD	Diesel Fuel No.2	<b>Not Included:</b> Farm presumably using fuel as part of vehicle operations.

5.2.5: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Sisquoc

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
AT&T Mobility - CSL04399 (USID282357)	5240 Foxen Canyon Rd Santa Maria CA 93454	<u>SIC</u> 4812 Radiotele- phone communi- cations	10958470	June 24, 2024	TBD <sup>xxxi</sup>	Diesel Fuel No. 2	<b>Not Included:</b> Telecommunications location presumably using diesel for backup energy. Contained site with limited chemicals.
Golden State Water – Foxen CYN	4949 Foxen Cyn Rd Sisquoc Ca 93454	<u>SIC</u> 4941 Water supply <u>NAICS</u> 221310 Water Supply and Irrigation Systems	10209727	July 10, 2013	TBD	Diesel	<b>Not Included:</b> Water provider presumably using diesel fuel for backup energy and/or vehicles. Contained site with limited chemicals.
SBCO <sup>xxxii</sup> – General Services – Fire Station #23 – C23001	5003 Depot Ave Sisquoc Ca 93454	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10725406	February 2, 2017	TBD	Diesel Fuel No.2	<b>Not Included:</b> Fire Department location presumably using diesel fuel for backup energy and/or vehicles. Contained site with limited chemicals.

<sup>xxxi</sup> TBD=To Be Determined

<sup>xxxii</sup> SBCO=County of Santa Barbara

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
Sisquoc Aggregates	<i>This information was not available.</i>	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10209946	July 10, 2013	TBD	Used Oil Filters; Used Oil; Used Antifreeze; Propane; Oxygen; Oily Debris; Oil & grease; Ethylene Glycol; Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic; Diesel Fuel No.2; Diesel Exhaust Fluid; BIO-325; Asphalt Oil; AP-1; Acetylene	<b>Included:</b> Large building materials plant. Chemicals are presumably related to operations and are hazardous.
Verizon Wireless Foxen Canyon	5240 Foxen Canyon Road Sisquoc Ca 93454	<u>SIC</u> 4812 Radio-telephone communications <u>NAICS</u> 517212 Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	10587517	August 7, 2014	TBD	Electrolyte/sulfuric Acid; Diesel Fuel No.2	<b>Not Included:</b> Telecommunications location presumably using lead acid batteries and diesel for backup energy. Contained site with limited chemicals.

### 5.2.6: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Casmalia

There are no chemical storage sites in Casmalia.

5.2.7: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Los Alamos

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
COLLINS MARKET	290 Bell St Los Alamos Ca 93440	<u>SIC</u> 5541 Gasoline service stations	10209097	July 10, 2013	TBD <sup>xxxiii</sup>	Waste fuel filters; Gasoline; Diesel Fuel	<b>Not Included:</b> Market presumably using diesel fuel and gasoline for backup energy and/or vehicles. Contained site with limited chemicals.
Fields LLC	2460 Highway 135 Los Alamos Ca 93440	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10782667	February 7, 2019	TBD	Nitric acid potassium salt (1:1); Miller Water Soluble 6-30-30; Diesel Fuel No. 2	<b>Not Included:</b> Cannabis operation presumably using fertilizer and diesel as part of operations.
Los Alamos Gas & Mart	605 Bell St Los Alamos Ca 93440	<u>SIC</u> 5541 Gasoline service stations	10210357	July 10, 2013	TBD	Waste sump cleanup; waste fuel/oil; super unleaded; regular unleaded; propane; diesel; carbon dioxide	<b>Included:</b> Includes a cleanup and large scale storage of fuels.
Los Alamos Water Well #4	Corner Of Price Ranch Road & El Camino Real Los Alamos Ca 93440	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10789585	April 5, 2019	TBD	Sodium Hydroxide (Na(OH)); Hypochlorous acid, sodium salt, pentahydrate	<b>Not Included:</b> Water provider using cleaning agents and lye. Contained site with limited chemicals.
Los Alamos Water Well 3A	800 Bell St Los Alamos Ca 93440	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10789558	April 5, 2019	TBD	Sodium Hypochlorite 12.50%; Sodium Hydroxide (Na(OH))	<b>Not Included:</b> Water provider using cleaning agents and lye. Contained site with limited chemicals.

<sup>xxxiii</sup> TBD=To Be Determined

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
Los Alamos Water Well 5	275 Gonzales Dr Los Alamos Ca 93440	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10789597	April 5, 2019	TBD	Sodium Hydroxide (Na(OH)); Hypochlorous acid, sodium salt, pentahydrate	<b>Not Included:</b> Water provider using cleaning agents and lye. Contained site with limited chemicals.
Los Alamos Water Well 6	175 Bell St Los Alamos Ca 93440	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10789609	April 5, 2019	TBD	Sodium Hydroxide (Na(OH)); Sodium Bisulfite; Hypochlorous acid, sodium salt, pentahydrate	<b>Not Included:</b> Water provider using cleaning agents and lye. Contained site with limited chemicals.
SBCO <sup>xxxiv</sup> – General Services – Fire Station #24 – C24001	<i>This information was not available.</i>	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10706638	September 16, 2016	TBD	Waste Motor Oil; Urea; Motor Oil; Ethylene Glycol; Diesel Fuel No. 2; Argon Compressed; Acetylene	<b>Not Included:</b> Fire Department location presumably using diesel fuel and oil for backup energy and/or vehicles. Contained site with limited chemicals.

<sup>xxxiv</sup> SBCO=County of Santa Barbara

5.2.8: Chemical Storage Facilities in or near Isla Vista

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
7-Eleven Store #36772	6545 Trigo Rd. Isla Vista Ca 93117	<u>SIC</u> 5411 Grocery stores <u>NAICS</u> 445120 Convenience Stores	10464250	October 22, 2013	TBD <small>xxxv</small>	Carbon Dioxide	<b>Not Included:</b> Small 7/11 store inside a building, no gas station. Contained site with limited chemicals. Carbon dioxide/dry ice likely for refrigeration.
AT&T MOBILITY - EMBACADERO / POSADA (USID36310)	900 Embarcadero Del Mar Goleta Ca 93117	<u>SIC</u> 4812 Radiotelephone communications	10208476	July 10, 2013	TBD	Lead Acid Batteries	<b>Not Included:</b> Telecommunications location presumably using lead acid batteries for backup energy. Contained site with limited chemicals.
AT&T MOBILITY - FRANCISCO TORRES ISLA VISTA OVERLAY - SB34 (USID15667)	6850 El Colegio Rd Goleta Ca 93117		10208494	July 10, 2013	TBD	Lead Acid Batteries	<b>Not Included:</b> Telecommunications location presumably using lead acid batteries for backup energy. Contained site with limited chemicals.
AT&T Mobility - Harder Stadium (USID102534)	38 Stadium Way Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10806934	June 3, 2019	TBD	Lead Acid Batteries	<b>Not Included:</b> Telecommunications location presumably using lead acid batteries for backup energy. Contained site with limited chemicals.

xxxv TBD=To Be Determined

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
Ellwood Marine Terminal	695 Storke Rd Goleta Ca 93117	SIC 8221 Colleges and universities, n.e.c. NAICS 611310 Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	10212334	July 10, 2013	TBD	Transformer Oil	<b>Not Included:</b> Oil location presumably using transformer oil for electricity insulation. Contained site with limited chemicals.
Isla Vista Habit	888 Embarcadero Del Norte Goleta Ca 93117	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10609762	December 11, 2014	TBD	Carbon Dioxide	<b>Not Included:</b> Small restaurant. Contained site with limited chemicals. Carbon dioxide/dry ice likely for refrigeration.
Lao Wang Restaurant	6530 Pardall Rd Ste B Goleta Ca 93117	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10770436	August 15, 2018	TBD	Nitrogen; Carbon Dioxide	<b>Not Included:</b> Small restaurant. Contained site with limited chemicals. Carbon dioxide/dry ice and nitrogen likely for refrigeration and storage.

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
SBCO <sup>xxxvi</sup> - General Services - SHERIFF IV FOOT PATROL - F05003	6504 Trigo Rd Goleta Ca 93117	SIC 9221 Police protection NAICS 922120 Police Protection	10645333	October 12, 2015	TBD	Diesel Fuel No.2	<b>Not Included:</b> Sheriffs location presumably using diesel fuel for backup energy and/or vehicles. Contained site with limited chemicals.
SBCO UCSB HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION CENTER	565 Mesa Road Santa Barbara Ca 93106-5132	SIC 9511 Air, water, & solid waste management	10211539	July 10, 2013	TBD	Propane; poison solids, n.o.s. (labpack household waste); poison liquid, n.o.s. (labpack household waste); oil based paint; Motor Oil; Misc. Flammable Liquids, n.o.s. (labpack household waste); Lead Acid Batteries; latex paint; latex paint; flammable solid, n.o.s. (labpack household waste); Ethylene Glycol; Distillates (petroleum), heavy thermal cracked, polymers with C8-16-cycloalkadiene conc. debenzenized light steam-cracked petroleum naphtha and methylstyrene; Asbestos, grunerite	<b>Included:</b> Hazardous waste collection site. Contains many hazardous chemicals.

<sup>xxxvi</sup> SBCO=County of Santa Barbara

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
Tropicana Del Norte	6525 El Colegio Rd Goleta Ca 93117	<u>NAICS</u> 721310 Rooming and Boarding Houses	10827136	October 4, 2019	TBD	Carbon Dioxide	<b>Not Included:</b> Apartment complex. Contained site with limited chemicals. Carbon dioxide/dry ice likely for refrigeration and storage.
Tropicana Gardens	6585 El Colegio Rd Goleta Ca 93117		10824454	August 30, 2019	TBD	Carbon Dioxide	<b>Not Included:</b> Apartment complex. Contained site with limited chemicals. Carbon dioxide/dry ice likely for refrigeration and storage.
UCSB-BLDG 1861	Portola Commons Santa Barbara Ca 93106	<u>SIC</u> 8221 Colleges and universities, n.e.c.  <u>NAICS</u> 611310 Colleges,	10779133	December 17, 2018	TBD	Diesel Fuel No. 2	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using diesel fuel for energy and/or generator. Contained site with limited chemicals.
UCSB-BLDG 205	Sea Water Filter Bldg Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10212055	July 10, 2013	TBD	Diesel Fuel	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using diesel fuel for energy and/or generator. Contained site with limited chemicals.

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
UCSB-BLDG 221	Student Resources (Srb) Santa Barbara Ca 93106	Universities, and Professional Schools	10212058	July 10, 2013	TBD	Diesel Fuel	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using diesel fuel for energy and/or generator. Contained site with limited chemicals.
UCSB-BLDG 276	Social Science/Media Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10212073	July 10, 2013	TBD	Diesel Fuel	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using diesel fuel for energy and/or generator. Contained site with limited chemicals.
UCSB-BLDG 340	Fm Grounds Shop Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10212076	July 10, 2013	TBD	Used Oil; Oxygen; Motor oil; Diesel; Acetylene	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using these fuels for maintenance operations, energy, and/or generator. Contained site with limited chemicals.
UCSB-BLDG 479	Old Gym/Campus Pool Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10212082	July 10, 2013	TBD	Sodium Hypochlorite; Sodium Bicarbonate; Oxygen; Nalco 8338; Hydrochloric Acid; Ethylene Glycol; Argon Compressed; Acetylene	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using these chemicals for cleaning, HVAC, or in a lab. Contained site with chemicals.

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
UCSB-BLDG 511	Multi Activity Center Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10778347	December 4, 2018	TBD	Diesel Fuel No. 2	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using diesel fuel for energy and/or generator. Contained site with limited chemicals.
UCSB-BLDG 515	Humanities/Soc Science Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10212088	July 10, 2013	TBD	Diesel	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using diesel fuel for energy and/or generator. Contained site with limited chemicals.
UCSB-BLDG 516	Recreation Center Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10212091	July 10, 2013	TBD	Sodium Hypochlorite; Hydrochloric Acid; Diesel Fuel No. 2	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using these chemicals for cleaning, energy/generator. Contained site with chemicals.
UCSB-BLDG 529	Main Sewer Pump Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10212109	July 10, 2013	TBD	Diesel	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using diesel fuel for energy and/or generator. Contained site with limited chemicals.

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
UCSB-BLDG 554	Snidecor, Theater And Dance East (Shop) Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10212151	July 10, 2013	TBD	Oxygen; Argon; Acrylic Paint; Acetylene	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using these chemicals for the shop: welding and painting. Contained site with chemicals.
UCSB-BLDG 562	Carrillo Dining Commons Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10212172	July 10, 2013	TBD	Sodium sulfite; Sodium Nitrite; Sodium Hypochlorite; Sodium Hydroxide; Hydrochloric Acid; Diesel	<b>Not Included:</b> University dining location presumably using these chemicals for the kitchen: curing, cleaning, and generators. Contained site with chemicals.
UCSB-BLDG 565	Eh&S Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10212181	July 10, 2013	TBD	Waste Oil; Solvent Waste; Solvent Waste; Silica Gel; Poisons; Poisons; Photochemicals; Petroleum Distillates; Oil Base Paint, Spray; Oil Base Paint; Oil Base Paint; Motor Oil; Mineral Acid; Lab Debris; Ethylene Glycol; Ethylene Glycol; Diesel; Acrylic Paint	<b>Included:</b> University EHS location presumably using or storing these hazardous chemicals.
UCSB-BLDG 574	Public Safety Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10212199	July 10, 2013	TBD	Diesel Fuel No. 2; Diesel Fuel	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using diesel fuel for energy and/or generator. Contained site with limited chemicals.

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
UCSB-BLDG 585	Water Pump Booster Plant Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10212208	July 10, 2013	TBD	Diesel Fuel	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using diesel fuel for energy and/or generator. Contained site with limited chemicals.
UCSB-BLDG 586	San Rafael Res Hall Santa Barbara Ca 93106	<u>SIC</u> 8221 Colleges and universities, n.e.c. <u>NAICS</u> 721310 Rooming and Boarding Houses	10212211	July 10, 2013	TBD	Diesel Fuel	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using diesel fuel for energy and/or generator. Contained site with limited chemicals.
UCSB-BLDG 588	Student Health Center Rm 1827 Santa Barbara Ca 93106	<u>SIC</u> 8221 Colleges and universities, n.e.c.	10212214	July 10, 2013	TBD	Nitrogen, Liquid; Diesel Fuel No. 2	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using diesel fuel and nitrogen for freezing, energy, and/or generator. Contained site with limited chemicals.
UCSB-BLDG 592	Art Studio Foundry Santa Barbara Ca 93106	<u>NAICS</u> 611310 Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	10212220	July 10, 2013	TBD	Propane; Oxygen; Argon, isotope of mass 37; Argon mixed with Carbon Dioxide; Acetylene	<b>Not Included:</b> University location presumably using the chemicals for art creation, heating, and welding. Contained site with limited chemicals.

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Site Name	Location (address)	Industry Codes	ID	Start	End	Chemicals	Inclusion Details
UCSB-BLDG 778	Family Student Housing Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10212238	July 10, 2013	TBD	Motor Oil; Fertilizers, Dry Various	<b>Not Included:</b> Apartment complex. Contained site with limited chemicals. Oil and fertilizers likely for landscaping and vehicle energy.
UCSB-BLDG 832	Santa Ynez Santa Barbara Ca 93106		10457074	September 6, 2013	TBD	Methane; Latex paint	<b>Not Included:</b> Apartment complex. Contained site with limited chemicals. Methane and latex paint likely for maintenance and energy.
US Postal Service - Goleta	400 Storke Rd Goleta Ca 93117	<u>SIC</u> 4311 U.S. postal service <u>NAICS</u> 491110 Postal Service	10212049	July 10, 2013	TBD	Electrolyte/sulfuric Acid	<b>Not Included:</b> Postal location presumably using sulfuric acid (lead acid batteries) for backup energy. Contained site with limited chemicals.
Wingstop (Goleta, CA)	888 Embarcadero Del Norte STE B Goleta Ca 93117	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10889866	January 29, 2022	TBD	Carbon Dioxide	<b>Not Included:</b> Small restaurant. Contained site with limited chemicals. Carbon dioxide/dry ice likely for refrigeration.
Woodstocks IV	928 Embarcadero Del Norte Goleta Ca 93117	<i>This information was not available.</i>	10827133	October 4, 2019	TBD	Carbon Dioxide	<b>Not Included:</b> Small restaurant. Contained site with limited chemicals. Carbon dioxide/dry ice likely for refrigeration.

### 5.3 CalGEM Oil and Gas Wells

The California Department of Conservation (DOC) provides services and information that promote environmental health, economic vitality, informed land-use decisions, and sound management of our state’s natural resources. The Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) of the DOC, formerly the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR), oversees the drilling, operation, maintenance, and plugging and abandonment of oil, natural gas, and geothermal energy wells.

The County reviewed GIS data published by CalGEM Well Finder and included the following active oil and gas wells within 1 mile of each EJC in the EJE. Garey and Sisquoc were the only EJCs with active oil and gas wells within 1 mile. Oil and gas wells and their associated infrastructure can release Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), a group of chemicals that contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone (smog), which can produce a myriad of negative health effects. VOCs can also include air toxics, such as benzene, that are known or suspected to cause cancer and other serious health effects.<sup>xxxvii</sup> Oil and gas wells can also contaminate surface water and groundwater sources.

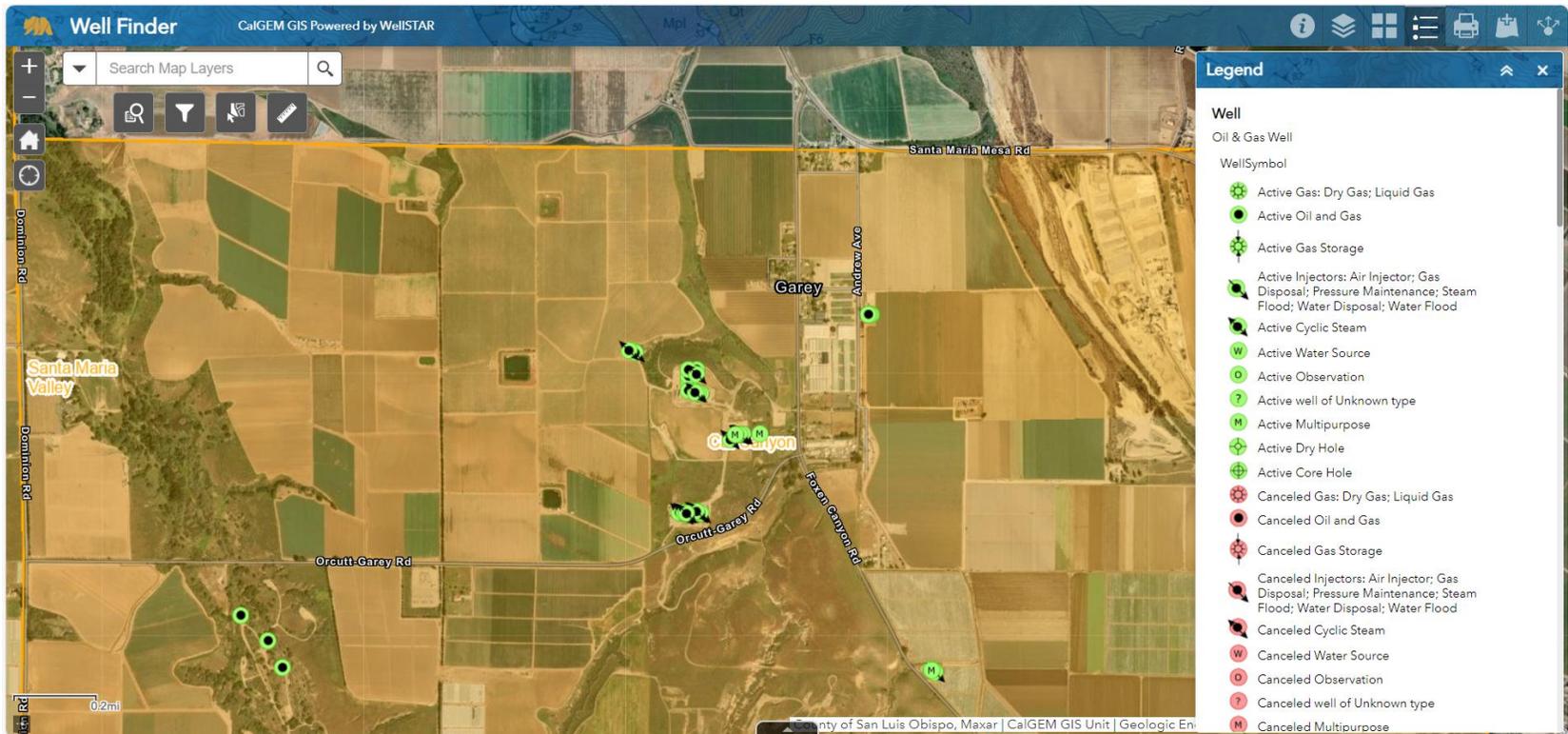
Please note that the following well information is a catalog/inventory of sites, and it does not represent an assessment of risk or an evaluation of the pollution from each well. Rather, it is intended to show potential sources of pollution that, along with other risk factors, contribute to an environmental burden affecting EJCs. The concentration of active oil and gas wells, combined with other pollution sources and the lack of economic resources were contributing factors in the designation of Garey and Sisquoc as EJCs. The well numbers in the tables below are hyperlinked to CALGEM’s webpage with additional data for that particular well.

---

<sup>xxxvii</sup> United States Environmental Protection Agency, “Basic Information about Oil and Natural Gas Air Pollution Standards,” last modified September 13, 2024, <https://www.epa.gov/controlling-air-pollution-oil-and-natural-gas-operations/basic-information-about-oil-and-natural>.; David J.X. Gonzalez et al., “Upstream Oil and Gas Production and Ambient Air Pollution in California,” *Science of the Total Environment* 806, no.1 (2022): 9, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969721053754?via%3Dihub>.

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

### 5.3.1: CalGEM Well Finder Active Oil & Gas Wells in Garey



Oil and Gas Wells in Garey				
API Number	Operator	Well Type	Well Status	Field
<a href="#">408322855</a>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<a href="#">408322866</a>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<a href="#">408322867</a>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<a href="#">408322868</a>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<a href="#">408322869</a>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<a href="#">408322870</a>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

Oil and Gas Wells in Garey				
API Number	Operator	Well Type	Well Status	Field
<u>408322883</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322892</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322884</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322885</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322861</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322845</u>	Asphalta LLC	Multi-Purpose	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322846</u>	Asphalta LLC	Multi-Purpose	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322853</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322848</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322849</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322850</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322851</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322964</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322639</u>	Asphalta LLC	Water Disposal	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322967</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322968</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322664</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322663</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322603</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322604</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322662</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322808</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322807</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322806</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322805</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322600</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322657</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322656</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon

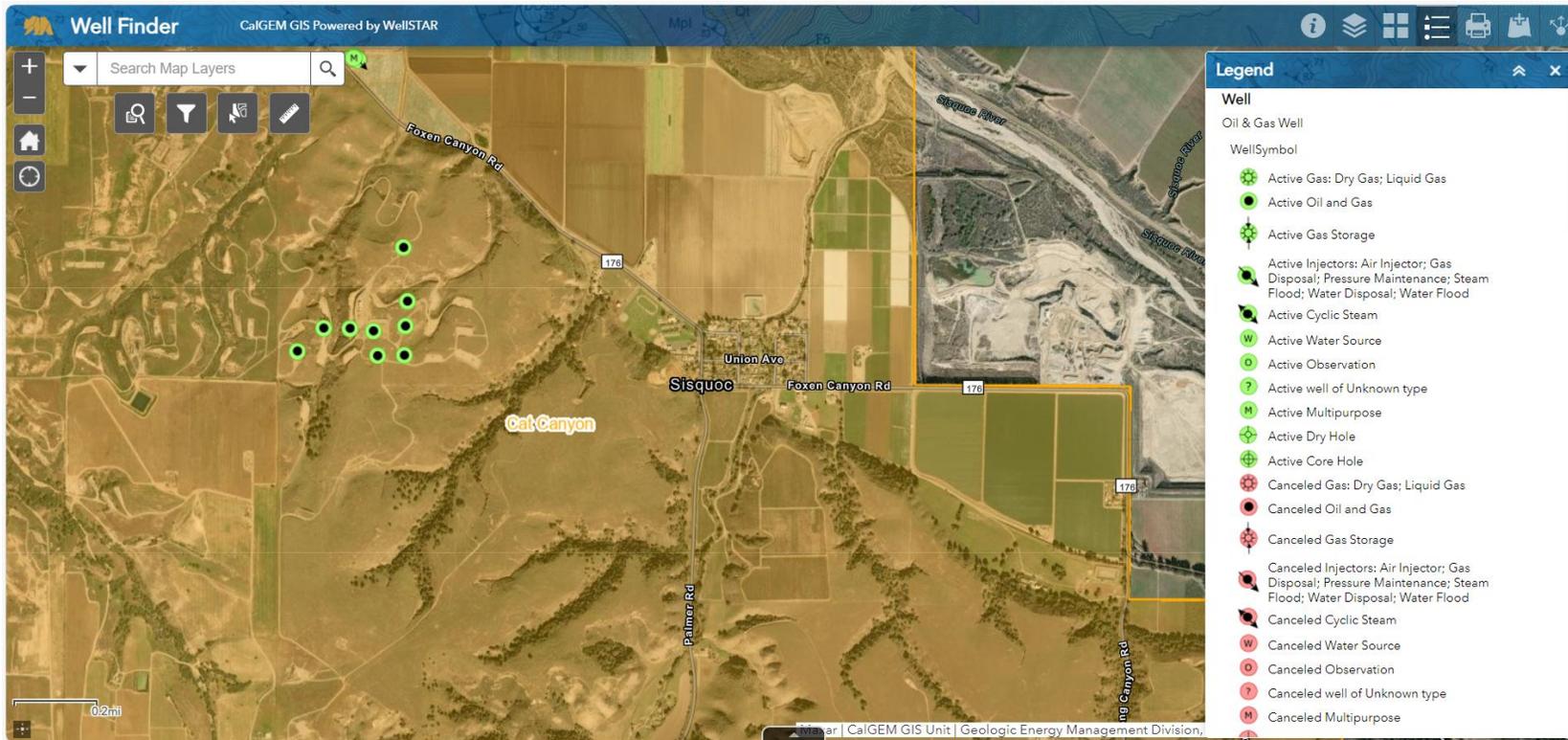
## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

---

Oil and Gas Wells in Garey				
API Number	Operator	Well Type	Well Status	Field
<u>408322655</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322816</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322817</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322874</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322875</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322925</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322993</u>	Asphalta LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408322924</u>	Asphalta LLC	Cyclic Steam	Active	Cat Canyon

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

### 5.3.2: CalGEM Well Finder Active Oil & Gas Wells in Sisquoc



Oil and Gas Wells in Sisquoc

API Number	Operator	Well Type	Well Status	Field
<a href="#">408301744</a>	Cat Canyon Resources LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<a href="#">408320169</a>	Cat Canyon Resources LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<a href="#">408320174</a>	Cat Canyon Resources LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<a href="#">408321258</a>	Cat Canyon Resources LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<a href="#">408321471</a>	Cat Canyon Resources LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon

## Chapter 5. Environmental Hazard Sites Data and Maps

---

Oil and Gas Wells in Sisquoc				
API Number	Operator	Well Type	Well Status	Field
<u>408321664</u>	Cat Canyon Resources LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408321670</u>	Cat Canyon Resources LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408321671</u>	Cat Canyon Resources LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon
<u>408321939</u>	Cat Canyon Resources LLC	Oil & Gas	Active	Cat Canyon

Documented hazardous sites that present varying degrees of environmental burdens occur within, or near each EJC. Without a comprehensive health needs assessment for each EJC, this data of potential hazards is the best available information. While similar sites may also be present in more affluent areas of the County, residents within EJCs may be less informed about potential hazards and have fewer resources to protect themselves from exposure to pollutants and advocate for cleanup of existing hazardous waste sites and advocate for alternatives to siting new sites near them. Therefore, the County determined that all eight low-income communities not only meet the State’s income and vulnerability requirements but are also affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that constitute an environmental burden.

---

## Chapter 6. Conclusion

Using the LCI guidance, the County determined that all eight communities identified as low-income are also disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards, meet the State-defined criteria for a DAC, and are therefore EJs. The data collected pursuant to the state guidance may underestimate or overestimate the needs at the community level. Therefore, this high-level analysis is only an initial screening to focus the scope of the EJE on the communities with the greatest EJ needs. The County will work with each community to identify specific needs within each EJ. In addition, there are unmapped communities that were not captured in the County's mapping including people experiencing homelessness and smaller clusters of low-income families within census tracts or block groups that are near more affluent areas. Finally, community demographics and environmental conditions change over time. Therefore, the EJE is intended to apply to all communities that meet the definition of an EJ whether they are designated and mapped by the County.

---

## Chapter 7. Bibliography

August, Laura et al. “CalEnviroScreen 4.0.” State of California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. Last modified October 1, 2021. <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen40reportf2021.pdf>.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control’s (DTSC) EnviroStor tool link:  
<https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?myaddress=Search>

California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) Regulated Site Portal link:  
<https://siteportal.calepa.ca.gov/nsite/map/results>

California Geologic Energy Management Division (CalGEM) Well Finder tool link:  
<https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/doggr/wellfinder/>

California State Water Boards’ GeoTracker tool link:  
<https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=Search+GeoTracker>

County of Santa Barbara. “Santa Barbara County Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Executive Summary.” Last modified November 1, 2021. [https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/mysocialpinpoint/uploads/redactor\\_assets/documents/3ea6564c3a91964c26be57830a3a27536185aabcb4c581ce232a37a961b2728d/48274/SantaBarbaraCounty\\_CCVA\\_Report\\_ExecutiveSummary\\_Final\\_Clean.pdf](https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/mysocialpinpoint/uploads/redactor_assets/documents/3ea6564c3a91964c26be57830a3a27536185aabcb4c581ce232a37a961b2728d/48274/SantaBarbaraCounty_CCVA_Report_ExecutiveSummary_Final_Clean.pdf).

Gonzalez, David J.X. et al. “Upstream Oil and Gas Production and Ambient Air Pollution in California.” *Science of the Total Environment* 806, no.1 (2022): 1-11.  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969721053754?via%3Dihub>.

Kirkeby, Megan. “2023 State Income Limits.” State of California Department of Housing and Community Development. Last modified June 6, 2023. <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/sites/default/files/docs/grants-and-funding/income-limits-2023.pdf>.

State Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI), formerly State of California Governor’s Office of Planning and Research. “General Plan Guidelines, Chapter 4: Required Elements.” Last modified June 1, 2020.  
[https://lci.ca.gov/docs/20200706-GPG\\_Chapter\\_4\\_EJ.pdf](https://lci.ca.gov/docs/20200706-GPG_Chapter_4_EJ.pdf).

## Chapter 7. Bibliography

---

- United States Census Bureau. "INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2020 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)." *American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1901*, 2020. Accessed on January 14, 2025. [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income \(Households, Families, Individuals\)&g=1400000US06083001800&y=2020](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income%20(Households,%20Families,%20Individuals)&g=1400000US06083001800&y=2020).
- United States Census Bureau. "INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2020 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)." *American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1901*, 2020. Accessed on January 14, 2025. [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income \(Households, Families, Individuals\)&g=160XX00US0617727&y=2020](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income%20(Households,%20Families,%20Individuals)&g=160XX00US0617727&y=2020).
- United States Census Bureau. "INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2020 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)." *American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1901*, 2020. Accessed on January 14, 2025. [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income \(Households, Families, Individuals\)&g=160XX00US0651028&y=2020](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income%20(Households,%20Families,%20Individuals)&g=160XX00US0651028&y=2020).
- United States Census Bureau. "INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2020 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)." *American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1901*, 2020. Accessed on January 14, 2025. [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income \(Households, Families, Individuals\)&g=160XX00US0672086&y=2020](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income%20(Households,%20Families,%20Individuals)&g=160XX00US0672086&y=2020).
- United States Census Bureau. "INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2020 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)." *American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1901*, 2020. Accessed on January 14, 2025. [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income \(Households, Families, Individuals\)&g=1400000US06083002924,06083002926,06083002936&y=2020](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income%20(Households,%20Families,%20Individuals)&g=1400000US06083002924,06083002926,06083002936&y=2020).
- United States Census Bureau. "INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2020 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)." *American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1901*, 2020. Accessed on January 14, 2025. [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income \(Households, Families, Individuals\)&g=1400000US06083002503&y=2020](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income%20(Households,%20Families,%20Individuals)&g=1400000US06083002503&y=2020).
- United States Census Bureau. "INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2020 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)." *American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1901*, 2020. Accessed on January 14, 2025.

## Chapter 7. Bibliography

---

[https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income \(Households, Families, Individuals\)&g=1400000US06083002006&y=2020](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income%20(Households,%20Families,%20Individuals)&g=1400000US06083002006&y=2020).

United States Census Bureau. "INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2020 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)." *American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S1901*, 2020. Accessed on January 14, 2025.

[https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income \(Households, Families, Individuals\)&g=160XX00US0643252&y=2020](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2020.S1901?t=Income%20(Households,%20Families,%20Individuals)&g=160XX00US0643252&y=2020).

United States Census Bureau. "MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2020 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)." *American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table B19013*, 2020. Accessed on June 11, 2024.

[https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2020.B19013?t=Income \(Households, Families, Individuals\)&g=040XX00US06&y=2020&d=ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2020.B19013?t=Income%20(Households,%20Families,%20Individuals)&g=040XX00US06&y=2020&d=ACS%205-Year%20Estimates%20Detailed%20Tables).

United States Environmental Protection Agency. "Basic Information about Oil and Natural Gas Air Pollution Standards." Last modified September 13, 2024. <https://www.epa.gov/controlling-air-pollution-oil-and-natural-gas-operations/basic-information-about-oil-and-natural>.

# **Santa Barbara County Environmental Justice Element**

## **Appendix C: Engagement Summary**

---

## Table of Contents

Chapter 1. Introduction .....	1
Chapter 2. Key Agencies and Organizations .....	2
2.1: Promotores Network .....	2
Chapter 3. EJ Call for Artists and Community Media Project .....	4
Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches .....	5
4.1: Equity Advisory and Outreach Committee .....	5
4.2: 2022 Survey Summary .....	6
4.3: Survey Result Summarized by EJ Issue Area .....	10
4.3.1: Promote Public Facilities in EJC's .....	11
4.3.2: Promote Access to Healthy and Affordable Food in EJC's .....	12
4.3.3: Promote Physical Activity for Community Members Residing within EJC's .....	13
4.3.4: Improve Air Quality within EJC's .....	13
4.3.5: Reduce Exposure to Pollution within EJC's .....	14
4.3.6: Reduce Unique or Compounded Health Risks within EJC's .....	15
4.3.7: Promote Civic Engagement in the Public Decision-Making Process Among EJC Residents .....	15
4.3.8: Promote Safe and Sanitary Homes within EJC's .....	16
4.3.9: Prioritize the Needs of EJC's .....	17
4.3.10: Other Survey Responses .....	18
4.4: Community Meetings .....	19
4.4.1: Los Alamos .....	19

## Table of Contents

---

4.4.2: Isla Vista .....	19
4.4.3: Cuyama Valley.....	20
4.5: Internal Engagement Strategy .....	21
Chapter 5. Full Survey Results.....	23
5.1: Responses from Cuyama.....	25
5.2: Responses from New Cuyama .....	30
5.3: Responses from Ventucopa .....	37
5.4 Responses from Garey .....	43
5.5 Responses from Sisquoc .....	48
5.6 Responses from Casmalia .....	54
5.7 Responses from Los Alamos .....	60
5.8 Responses from Isla Vista .....	67
Chapter 6. Bibliography .....	74

---

## Chapter 1. Introduction

Environmental Justice (EJ) is defined 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. Santa Barbara County's EJ Element (EJE) focuses on improving the health and safety of people living within EJ communities (EJCs). The County completed extensive mapping of EJCs (Appendix B: Mapping Methodology, 2024) and determined that the following communities within the county unincorporated area meet the definition of EJCs:

1. Cuyama
2. New Cuyama
3. Ventucopa
4. Garey
5. Sisquoc
6. Casmalia
7. Los Alamos
8. Isla Vista

Because the above-referenced communities are the focus of the EJE, the County focused engagement efforts on learning from, and understanding the needs of, these specific communities. Feedback from EJC members, community specific data (as available), high-level input from the Equity Advisory and Outreach Committee (EA+OC), and insights from key organizations working within the EJCs, including other County departments, were used to form the EJE policies, objectives and actions. This multi-pronged approach allowed the County to bring different perspectives into the planning process and establish relationships that will be important for the successful implementation of the EJE.

---

## Chapter 2. Key Agencies and Organizations

In addition to direct engagement with community members by partnering with the Promotores Network, the County met with key organizations that work within EJs. Key organizations shared their knowledge on community feedback, priorities, and issues over the course of the development of the EJE. They include the following agencies and organizations:

1. Central Coast Alliance United for A Sustainable Economy (CAUSE)
2. Blue Sky Center (BSC)
3. Isla Vista Community Service District (IVCSD)
4. Isla Vista Parks and Recreation District (IVPRD)
5. Quail Springs (QS)
6. University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB)
7. Agricultural Advisory Committee (AAC)
8. Community Environmental Council (CEC)
9. LegacyWorks
10. Santa Barbara Food Action Network
11. Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (APCD)
12. League of Women Voters of Santa Barbara

### 2.1: Promotores Network

The County partnered with the Santa Barbara County Promotores Network (Promotores) to facilitate community surveys and three community meetings. The Promotores Network’s mission is to “empower families and individuals with respect, dignity, and compassion by enhancing the quality of all aspects of their lives through education and the promotion of healthy behaviors.”<sup>1</sup> It is a grassroots network of individuals that are active members of the community. The Promotores (or “promoter” in English, as in a supporter of a cause or aim) actively promote healthy communities through education, policy change, and linking community

---

<sup>1</sup> Santa Barbara County Education Office, “Santa Barbara County Promotores Network: Mission,” accessed January 13, 2025, <https://www.sbceo.org/cfrs/promotores>.

## Chapter 2. Key Agencies and Organizations

---

members to Santa Barbara County services. The Santa Barbara County Promotores Network originated in the Santa Barbara Neighborhood Clinics in 2002 and now includes over 200 members countywide. Community surveys were conducted in each of the EJs in Spring 2022 by the Promotores. In the Fall of 2023, the Promotores went back out to the EJs to capture images and descriptions of each of the EJs so that the EJE could include a description of the communities in their own words. The Promotores helped the County identify the need to have additional dialogue with the large Spanish-speaking populations in the Cuyama Valley, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista. The Promotores assisted the EJE Project Team in developing, organizing, promoting, and co-facilitating three community meetings in New Cuyama, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista to bring historically unrepresented voices into the County's planning process.

---

## Chapter 3. EJ Call for Artists and Community Media Project

The County Planning and Development Department partnered with the Community Services Department Sustainability Division and the Santa Barbara County Office of Arts & Culture to issue a call for art expressing what environmental justice means to people residing in Santa Barbara County. Seven local artists submitted their work, and a panel comprised of EA+OC and Santa Barbara County Arts Commission members selected works of art to be included in the EJE and other outreach materials.

The County worked with the Promotores Network again in September 2023 on a community media project. The Promotores went to each of the eight EJs to interview community members about their community. They captured photos, videos, and testimonials that described each community from the perspectives and voices of the people who live there. Community members were asked five questions to start:

Describe your community in your own words.

What are you proud of in your community?

What places in your community do you want to show others?

How did you decide to live in your community?

How do you feel about your community? (positives or negatives).

The media that was collected has been integrated into the EJE as well as the presentation for the public hearings. Over 50 total media items were collected; many of them are completed in Spanish.

---

## Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches

A variety of engagement methods were used to get an understanding of the communities, the issues affecting them, and the limitations related to addressing community needs from various perspectives. The EJE engagement approaches include working with the Equity Advisory and Outreach Committee, conducting in-person community surveys, holding community meetings, and internal engagement with staff from 15 county departments and affiliated agencies. One of the project's first engagement approaches was to work with the Promotores to receive input and feedback directly from members of EJs using surveys and community meetings to understand the issues and needs in each EJ. However, incomplete surveys and low response rates in some communities necessitated additional engagement approaches that could supplement data and information gaps. As a result, the EJE Project Team convened a working group from different County departments and held four in-person meetings. The EJ Working Group was instrumental in identifying community-specific issues they learned through their work and interactions with these communities. The Working Group's knowledge was key in supplementing the information gained from the community surveys to identify key EJ issues for each EJ and in crafting objectives and actions to address EJ needs. The Working Group meetings and subsequent meetings with department representatives helped the EJE Project Team identify EJ-related actions currently being implemented by County departments and actions necessary to achieve the EJ Goals and Objectives. All EJ actions are included in the EJ Implementation Matrix.

### 4.1: Equity Advisory and Outreach Committee

The Equity Advisory and Outreach Committee (EA+OC) was created as a central forum for feedback on regional planning efforts through the Santa Barbara County One Climate Initiative. The EA+OC is a Subcommittee of the Santa Barbara County Regional Climate Collaborative and benefits County projects by integrating equity into its plans and planning processes. The EA+OC is composed of various individuals and organizations that often represent under-resourced communities, as well as environmental and social justice organizations. The Board of Supervisors approved the use of funds to offer participation stipends to eligible individuals to compensate them for their time.

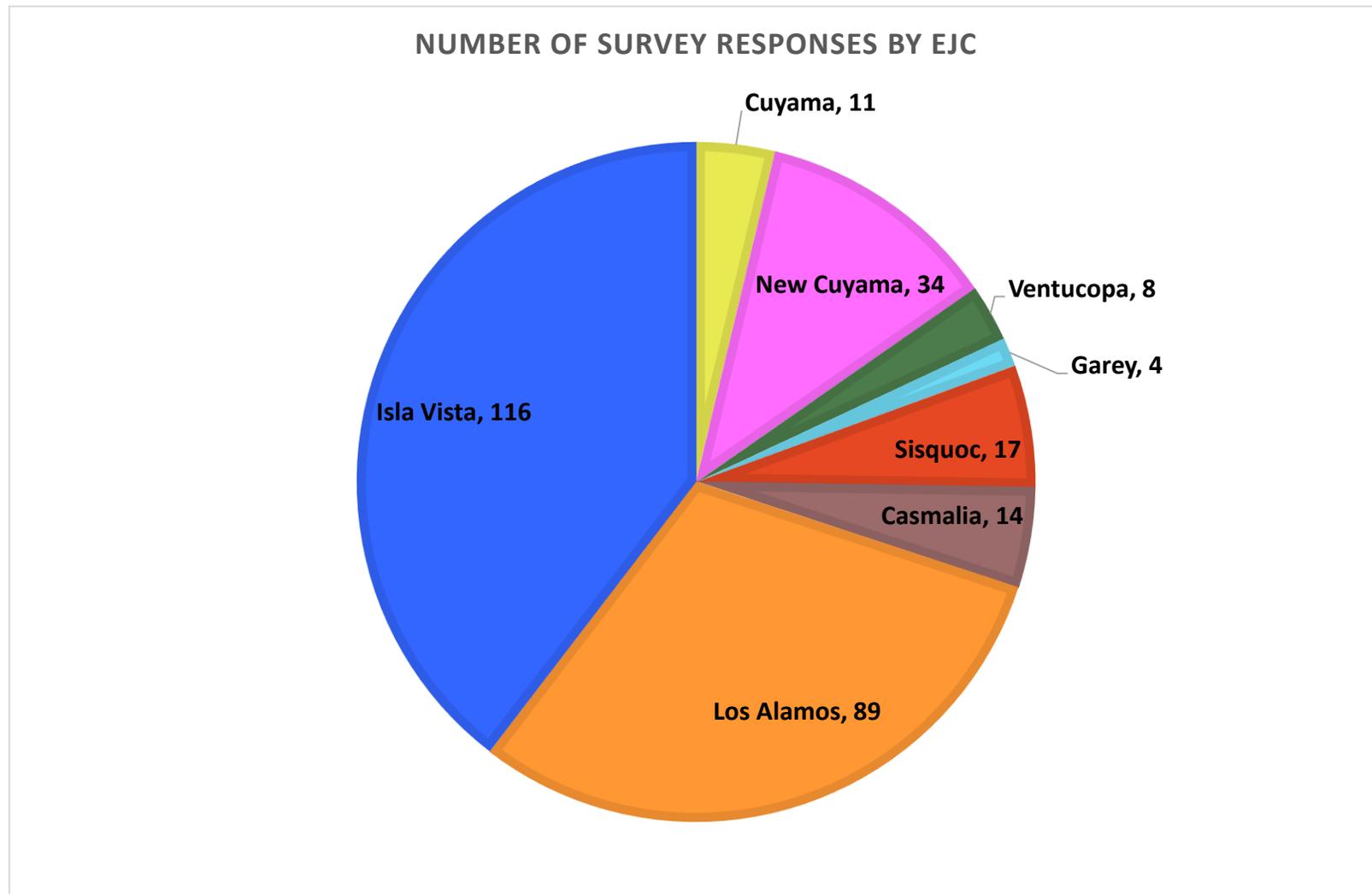
The County provided project updates and presented and facilitated discussions related to the EJE with the EA+OC at eleven meetings. The EA+OC has helped guide the development of the EJE by providing feedback on the goals and objectives, incorporating inclusive terminology, and guiding outreach and engagement with the EJs.

### 4.2: Promotores Survey Summary

The County partnered with the Promotores to bring feedback from EJC members into the EJE planning process. The Promotores Network employs local residents who are passionate about advocating for their community and providing their neighbors with knowledge and resources. These trusted partners brought their lived experiences as well as the experiences of their community members into the development of the EJE. In 2022, the Housing Element Update team and the EJE team partnered together on a survey to better understand the needs of the communities. Both projects, at that time, were on similar schedules for engagement, so the teams agreed packaging one survey together would be the most effective method to gain feedback from many of the same individuals at the same time. As a result, the survey contained questions on both housing and environmental justice topics. A total of 34 questions were listed on the anonymous survey.

## Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches

Sixteen Promotores staff completed training to understand the EJE goals, objectives, and planning process to provide context or answer basic questions while conducting the in-person surveys. The environmental justice questions were crafted with assistance from the Promotores. Questions were drafted using the environmental justice issue areas from the state’s EJE guidance and were edited with the Promotores to ensure survey questions were relatable to the lived experiences of EJC members.



## Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches

---

Once the survey was finalized, the Promotores surveyed EJC members in English and Spanish, as appropriate, in each EJC. The Promotores went door-to-door and attended community events, including food distribution and school functions, to meet the community where they were. The Promotores obtained a total of 293 surveys from community members within EJC's. A breakdown of the number of survey responses for each EJC is provided in the pie chart below.

Many of the questions in the survey were related to housing and associated demographic data. Questions #17, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, and 34 in the survey were related to EJ issues and are set forth below:

**1. Question 17: Do you currently experience any of the following health hazards in your home or on your property?**

○ Answer Choices:

- Poor plumbing or heating
- Mold or mildew
- Natural gas leaks
- Radon
- Excessive dust
- Air pollution
- Excessive noise
- Exposure to pesticides
- Exposure to excessive heat
- Other: [free write-in option]

**2. Question 26: Have you experienced any of the following in your community or neighborhood?**

○ Answer Choices:

- Poor air quality
- Polluted water
- Sanitation issues (for example, pest infestations or trash dumping)
- Toxic or unpleasant smells
- Health problems caused by pollution
- Sickness from agricultural pesticides

## Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches

---

- Flooding
  - Feel unsafe due to crime
  - Other: [free write-in option]
3. Question 27: If your community has sanitation issues, please describe them here:
    - [free write-in option]
  4. Question 28: Do you have access to the following public services in your community?
    - Answer Choices:
      - Libraries
      - Parks
      - Hospital and/or medical clinic
      - Safe, sanitary homes
      - Places to get exercise
      - Places to get healthy and affordable food
      - Sidewalks or pathways to walk or bike to school or work
  5. Question 29: In addition to Question 28 above, are there other services or amenities that your community needs? If so, please describe them.
    - [free write-in option]
  6. Question 32: If you have noticed that your community faces challenges that other communities in Santa Barbara County do not, what challenges have you noticed?
    - [free write-in option]
  7. Question 34: Do you have any additional comments regarding housing and environmental issues in your community?
    - [free write-in option]

Responses to each of the questions above for each EJC are summarized in the sections below. Most questions are multiple-choice; however, respondents had the option to elaborate on their response if they selected “Other” for Questions #17 and #26. These write-in responses helped further inform the key concerns and needs in each community. Not all respondents filled out every multiple-choice question, so the total number of survey responses does not equal the total number of surveys taken for each EJC. The number of survey responses was constrained by the size of the EJC, the Promotores’ time, and the number of residents willing and able to

## Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches

---

engage with the Promotores. As a result, the number of completed surveys for many EJs is small, especially for communities with small populations. Given the low response rate and incomplete survey data, the survey results were used as a starting point to understand each community's needs and opportunities, and additional sources of data and information were used to get a more complete picture of the issues and needs in each EJ. Tables displaying the full survey results and responses are in Attachment A at the end of this document.

### 4.3: Survey Result Summarized by EJ Issue Area

The surveys were designed to better understand the EJ related needs of each EJ. Specifically, per state guidance, the surveys were designed to inform the County regarding needs and opportunities related to the following nine EJ issue areas:

- 1:** Promote public facilities in EJs.
- 2:** Promote access to healthy and affordable food in EJs.
- 3:** Promote physical activity for community members residing within EJs.
- 4:** Improve air quality within EJs.
- 5:** Reduce exposure to pollution within EJs.
- 6:** Reduce unique or compounded health risks within EJs.
- 7:** Promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process among EJ residents.
- 8:** Promote safe and sanitary homes within EJs.
- 9:** Prioritize the needs of EJs.

The following subsections include the survey responses related to each of these nine EJ issue areas by community. The number of survey responses in the table indicates the number of times there was a response to any of the survey questions that relate to that issue area. A single survey respondent may have noted the same issue area more than once, so the number reflected for each community does not equal the number of individual EJ members who identified that issue. Rather, it represents the number of times that issue was identified by one or more individuals. For example, one community member who is very concerned about sanitation in

## Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches

---

the community could select “sanitation issues” in the multiple-choice option of Question 26 and also write in their specific concern about sanitation under the free response questions 27 and 34. In this case, the single survey participant would account for three of the sanitation issues tallies in their community’s table. This commonly occurred in Isla Vista on the topic of sanitation, where respondents wrote in free responses about pest issues, trash, and housing sanitation. In this way, the tables below represent the overall importance of these EJ issue areas to the individuals who participated in the survey. As discussed earlier, in some EJs, a very small portion of the population completed the surveys, so the results presented below are not reflective of the majority of the community and do not necessarily include the highest priority needs and issues for each EJ. As a result, the EJE Project Team gathered other data and information to determine the most important issues affecting each EJ. The following section presents the survey responses by EJ issue area. Responses compiled in Tables EJ-1 through EJ-9 are responses to the multiple-choice questions and write-in responses that were related to the nine EJ issue areas. Survey responses that were not related to any of the EJ issue areas are recorded for transparency in Table EJ-10.

### **4.3.1: Promote Public Facilities in EJs.**

EJs may lack adequate access to public facilities necessary to promote a healthy quality of life. SB1000 (Government Code Section 66000(d)) refers to public facilities as “public improvements, public services, and community amenities.” Public facilities include a variety of public spaces, such as community centers, schools, parks, open space, and emergency shelters. The table below includes only County services that are associated with EJ issues including infrastructure and social services. Increasing access to public facilities does not necessarily require new physical development. Public facilities also include amenities and services that enhance community resilience, health, and well-being. Garey was the only EJ where no survey respondents identified a need for new public facilities or a need to improve access to or function of existing facilities or services.

**Table EJ-1: Responses from Residents Involving Public Facilities**

Response Category	Cuyama	New Cuyama	Ventucopa	Garey	Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista
Access to medical clinics/hospitals	1	9	4	0	1	2	7	1
Libraries	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	3
Sewer infrastructure issues	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
Flooding	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	7
Transportation infrastructure (roads, sidewalks, parking)	0	0	2	0	4	8	13	17
Street lighting, safety, and crime	6	3	0	0	5	2	17	41
Water issues (general)	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0
Maintenance (general)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Schools (new or improved school)	3	5	0	0	2	2	5	0
Economic development/jobs	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
Public transportation	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
More plants/trees/community gardens	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Animal control service	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social services needs	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0

**4.3.2: Promote Access to Healthy and Affordable Food in EJs.**

Access to healthy and affordable food sources is essential to the health, economy, and well-being of a community. Some EJs are food deserts, which are defined as areas that do not have adequate physical access to nutritious healthy foods. In addition, some of these communities may have experienced food insecurity, defined as a time when residents could not afford enough food or had to forgo other basic life expenses to buy food. The disparity in access to healthy and affordable food leads to economic and public health

## Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches

challenges, including malnutrition, obesity, and behavioral and mental health issues. Food access was identified by survey respondents as a concern in six of the eight EJs.

**Table EJ-2: Responses from Residents Involving Food Access**

Response Category	Cuyama	New Cuyama	Ventucopa	Garey	Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista
Food access	0	8	2	0	1	4	29	3

### 4.3.3: Promote Physical Activity for Community Members Residing within EJs.

The built environment influences how community members access physical activity opportunities like active transportation and exercise. Some communities have fewer opportunities for exercise and recreation, due to a lack of parks, recreation facilities, open space, trails, bike paths, and pedestrian connectivity networks. Building an environment that promotes convenient and safe access to these places can have a direct correlation to increased exercise and physical activity. In addition, parks, green space, and recreation centers and programs further promote mental health, wellness, contribute to social cohesion, and improve air and water quality. Promoting active transportation can mean less time spent in vehicles and increase physical activity, while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. The following table shows that all eight EJs had one or more survey respondent who indicated the need to promote physical activity within their community.

**Table EJ-3: Responses from Residents Involving Recreational Opportunities**

Response Category	Cuyama	New Cuyama	Ventucopa	Garey	Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista
Recreational opportunities	1	7	5	1	6	10	26	11

### 4.3.4: Improve Air Quality within EJs.

Air pollution can disproportionately impact vulnerable populations (e.g. children, older adults, low-income families, people with chronic health conditions, etc.) and sensitive land uses (e.g. schools, housing, parks, medical facilities, senior living, childcare, etc.).

## Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches

The Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) monitors air quality and regulates emissions within the county. The following table shows that all eight of the EJCs had one or more survey respondents who indicated some concern regarding air quality related to pollution, dust, pesticide exposure, or odor.

**Table EJ-4: Responses from Residents Involving Air Quality**

Response Category	Cuyama	New Cuyama	Ventucopa	Garey	Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista
Air quality (pollution and/or dust)	10	15	10	1	7	1	7	42
Pesticide exposure	1	3	4	1	7	0	11	10
Toxic or unpleasant smells	1	5	0	0	1	11	12	15

### 4.3.5: Reduce Exposure to Pollution within EJCs.

Pollution exposure occurs when people interact with contaminants in the air, food, water, and soil. Air pollution and associated survey responses are included above in section 4.3.4. Land use can impact exposure to pollution when commercial, industrial, and agricultural lands are adjacent to vulnerable populations (e.g. children, older adults, low-income families, people with chronic health conditions, etc.) and sensitive land uses (e.g. schools, housing, parks, medical facilities, senior living, childcare, etc.). Pollution exposure can also occur from historical land uses and naturally occurring groundwater contaminants. The following table includes the survey responses related to pollution exposure that were not related to air quality.

**Table EJ-5: Responses from Residents Involving Pollution Exposure**

Response Category	Cuyama	New Cuyama	Ventucopa	Garey	Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista
Sanitation issues	0	5	0	0	0	2	6	47
Water pollution	2	16	0	0	2	7	10	20

**4.3.6: Reduce Unique or Compounded Health Risks within EJCs.**

Many of the EJCs face unique or compounded health risks because they are low-income and do not have the resources to avoid or mitigate environmental hazards. Addressing the needs of EJCs requires an understanding of the unique health risks within each EJC. Compounded risks result from exposure to multiple hazards or exposure both at work and at home. Exposure to hazards can also lead to compounded health risks within EJCs where there are fewer resources for healthy lifestyles and healthcare. Unique or compounded health risks were indicated in the survey results where multiple EJ issue areas were identified, as further discussed in 4.3.9 below. For example, a community that identified air quality concerns as well as soil or water pollution exposure could be indicative of compounded health risks. In addition to the other issue areas identified, excessive heat exposure, when combined with other EJ issues could result in compounded health risks. Excessive heat exposure was identified as a concern by one or more survey respondents in six of the eight EJCs.

**Table EJ-6: Responses from Residents Involving Excessive Heat Exposure**

Response Category	Cuyama	New Cuyama	Ventucopa	Garey	Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista
Excessive heat exposure	6	6	4	0	1	0	5	13

**4.3.7: Promote Civic Engagement in the Public Decision-Making Process Among EJC Residents.**

The County Board of Supervisors (Board) is the decision-making authority for the County. The Board is comprised of five Supervisors, each representing a district within the County. The Cuyama Valley is within District 1, Isla Vista is within District 2, and Casmalia, Garey, Sisquoc, and Los Alamos are within District 4. Each Supervisor is elected by the residents within their District to serve a four-year term. The Chair of the Board rotates annually among the five Supervisors. Board hearings are held within the City of Santa Barbara and the City of Santa Maria with options to participate virtually. The following survey responses indicated a desire to participate in engagement for future County projects.

**Table EJ-7: Responses from Residents Involving Civic Engagement**

Response Category	Cuyama	New Cuyama	Ventucopa	Garey	Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista
Access to decision-making process	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	2
Community engagement	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	3
Positive comments about the community	0	1	1	0	3	1	4	0
Like self-sufficient nature of community	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Positive comments about the EJE survey	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3

**4.3.8: Promote Safe and Sanitary Homes within EJs.**

The condition, quality, and affordability of housing have significant impacts on the health, safety, and well-being of residents. Several factors can lead to severe and negative health outcomes, such as hazardous building materials, exposure to excessive heat or cold, poor indoor air quality and filtration, and moisture and mold from flooding or inadequate building maintenance.

**Table EJ-8: Responses from Residents Involving Housing**

Response Category	Cuyama	New Cuyama	Ventucopa	Garey	Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista
Safe, sanitary homes (general or maintenance)	0	6	2	1	1	3	37	90
Poor plumbing or heating/old housing stock	2	13	0	0	2	1	8	51
Poor or no air conditioner	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Health hazards	1	1	2	0	1	1	3	21
Opposed to affordable housing	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
Code enforcement	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unhoused people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

**4.3.9: Prioritize the Needs of EJs.**

An essential component of the EJE is prioritizing projects, programs, and investments that directly serve and benefit residents within EJs. Due to historical, geographic, and procedural inequities, EJs have specialized needs and priorities that require intentional actions to improve existing conditions and to ensure negative impacts are not exacerbated. Effective prioritization requires coordination and alignment across County agencies, departments, and shared jurisdictional partners along with consistent and sustained engagement with EJ Members.

**Table EJ-9: Summary of EJs Needs**

EJ	Survey Responses	Estimated Population	Resources and Services Available*	Top EJE Issues*
Cuyama	11	37	Libraries Parks Safe and Sanitary Homes	Air quality (1 <sup>st</sup> ) Public facilities (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) Exposure to excessive heat (3 <sup>rd</sup> )
New Cuyama	34	542	Libraries Parks Medical clinics Places to get exercise	Public facilities (1 <sup>st</sup> ) Housing (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) Air quality (3 <sup>rd</sup> )
Ventucopa	8	100	Safe and sanitary homes	Air quality (1 <sup>st</sup> ) Public facilities (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) Civic engagement (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) Recreational opportunities (1 count less than tie for 3 <sup>rd</sup> )
Garey	4	72	Safe and sanitary homes	Air quality (1 <sup>st</sup> ) Housing (2 <sup>nd</sup> -tie) Recreational opportunities (2 <sup>nd</sup> -tie)
Sisquoc	17	191	Safe and sanitary homes	Public facilities (1 <sup>st</sup> ) Air quality (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) Housing (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) Recreational opportunities (1 count less than tie for 3 <sup>rd</sup> )

## Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches

EJC	Survey Responses	Estimated Population	Resources and Services Available*	Top EJE Issues*
Casmalia	14	147	Safe and sanitary homes	Public facilities (1 <sup>st</sup> ) Air quality (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) Recreational opportunities (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) Pollution exposure (1 count less than a tie for 3 <sup>rd</sup> )
Los Alamos	89	1,839	Libraries Parks Hospitals and/or medical clinics	Public facilities (1 <sup>st</sup> ) Housing (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) Air Quality (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) Food Access (1 count less than a tie for 3 <sup>rd</sup> )
Isla Vista	116	15,500	Libraries Parks Hospitals and/or medical clinics	Housing (1 <sup>st</sup> ) Public Facilities (2 <sup>nd</sup> ) Air Quality (3 <sup>rd</sup> -tie) Pollution exposure (3 <sup>rd</sup> -tie)

\*According to survey responses, 1<sup>st</sup> indicates the largest number of responses, 2<sup>nd</sup> is the second largest number of responses, and 3<sup>rd</sup> is the third highest number of responses.

### 4.3.10: Other Survey Responses

The following survey responses were not related to the nine EJ issue areas. These responses are included to present a complete summary of the survey results by issue. Excessive noise was one of the multiple-choice answers for the survey. The other categories in EJ-10 are a compilation of write-in responses related to that category.

**Table EJ-10: Other Responses**

Response Category	Cuyama	New Cuyama	Ventucopa	Garey	Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista
Excessive noise	1	2	3	1	2	0	6	37
Internet access/phone service	0	3	0	0	2	2	10	0
Stores/Commercial buildings	0	2	0	0	2	1	5	1
Economic development/jobs	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6

## Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches

Response Category	Cuyama	New Cuyama	Ventucopa	Garey	Sisquoc	Casmalia	Los Alamos	Isla Vista
Churches	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gas stations	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mail/package system issues	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Auto repair shop	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
County grant writing	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Creek vegetation fire hazard	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Racism	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other (Indicated there were other issues, but did not specify issues)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 4.4: Community Meetings

In 2023, the County worked with the Promotores Network to build on the feedback obtained in the 2022 surveys and complete additional engagement within the EJs. Three of the EJs (New Cuyama, Los Alamos, and Isla Vista) have large Spanish-speaking populations, and the County wanted to have a more conversational engagement with these communities to learn more from them about their experiences and opportunities to support their needs through the EJE. The Promotores promoted and facilitated bilingual community meetings to engage the Spanish-speaking populations within these three EJs. The Promotores also provided feedback about their experience with each EJ and supported the development of best practices for future engagement.

#### 4.4.1: Los Alamos

The EJE Project Team held a meeting at the Los Alamos Men’s Club on May 12, 2023. Staff gave a formal presentation at the meeting, which lasted for approximately an hour total. Three community members attended and commented on the needs of Los Alamos, provided potential solutions to issues identified, and provided other general information about Los Alamos. A live Spanish interpreter was available, but no one attending needed interpretation.

#### 4.4.2: Isla Vista

The EJE Project Team held a meeting at St. Mark’s Parish on the evening of June 22, 2023, with the church’s Spanish prayer group that lasted for approximately 50 minutes. Over 25 parishioners attended a more informal and conversational meeting in which the EJE

## Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches

---

Project Team received a wide variety of helpful feedback in Spanish (interpretation was provided by a consultant retained by the County). Staff worked alongside the Promotores Network in facilitating the meeting in which the group was asked questions related to food access and language/communications. In sum, their comments brought up issues such as the high cost of living in Isla Vista, issues with the bus system, the desire for more Spanish and small-group communications, and housing scarcity.



*Photo of Isla Vista community members participating in the EJE Meeting at St. Mark's Parish by Santa Barbara County Promotores Network*

### **4.4.3: Cuyama Valley**

The EJE Project Team participated in an open-house meeting at Cuyama Valley High School on June 29, 2023. The organizers, Community Environmental Council (CEC), invited multiple County departments and other organizations to participate. Staff attended the entire three-hour session with a booth and three staff members. Community members were asked to contribute ideas and express interest in environmental/EJ-related solutions to the issues that face their community. Solutions fell under four topics including buildings, food access, water, and transportation. These topics were put on an easel board, and community members were invited to

## Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches

put sticky dots under the solutions with which they agreed. Participants also gave verbal comments to staff or wrote their own comments or solutions on post-it notes which were placed on the board. The solutions that received the most support were resilient affordable homes, community gardens, water testing and improvements, and walking and biking paths. Staff also worked alongside Promotores staff who aided with live Spanish interpretation and guidance. The information on each easel board and table signage were provided in Spanish and English.



*Photos of Cuyama Valley community members participating in the Cuyama Resilience Forum at Cuyama Valley High School*

### 4.5: Internal Engagement Strategy

The development of the EJE was also informed by the work of the EJ Working Group, composed of representatives from various County departments with knowledge of EJ issues and who work within these communities. The EJE Project Team met individually with County departments and formed an EJ Working Group to develop and review EJ policies and implementation strategies as a group. This provided the opportunity for the EJE Project Team to coordinate and collaborate with departments that have a good understanding of these communities and the issues affecting them because of their day-to-day work providing resources and services there. Four working group sessions were held during the development of the EJE, and additional Working Group meetings are planned to support the implementation of the EJE. Along with input received from surveys and community meetings, the Working Group's insights were a key part in forming the EJE's key issues, needs, and objectives for each EJC. The Working Group's engagement in the development

## Chapter 4. Engagement Approaches

---

of these policies is critical because the EJE's policies and programs will be implemented by these same County departments. The following departments and divisions participated in the Working Group:

1. Community Services
2. Public Works
3. Agricultural Commissioner
4. Behavioral Wellness
5. County Health
6. Social Services
7. Fire
8. General Services
9. Office of Emergency Management
10. Planning and Development

In addition to the Working Group, the EJE Project Team also met with small groups of department staff and their directors as well as staff from the Air Pollution Control District, County Education Office, County Executive Office, First Five Santa Barbara, and the Sheriff's Office to discuss the EJE.

---

## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

Below are the full survey responses to the 2022 EJE survey administered by the Promotores for each of the eight EJs. They include both multiple-choice and write-in responses. The survey questions are provided below for convenience.

1. Question 17: Do you currently experience any of the following health hazards in your home or on your property?

○ Answer Choices:

- Poor plumbing or heating
- Mold or mildew
- Natural gas leaks
- Radon
- Excessive dust
- Air pollution
- Excessive noise
- Exposure to pesticides
- Exposure to excessive heat
- Other: [free write-in option]

2. Question 26: Have you experienced any of the following in your community or neighborhood?

○ Answer Choices:

- Poor air quality
- Polluted water
- Sanitation issues (for example, pest infestations or trash dumping)
- Toxic or unpleasant smells
- Health problems caused by pollution
- Sickness from agricultural pesticides
- Flooding
- Feel unsafe due to crime
- Other: [free write-in option]

## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

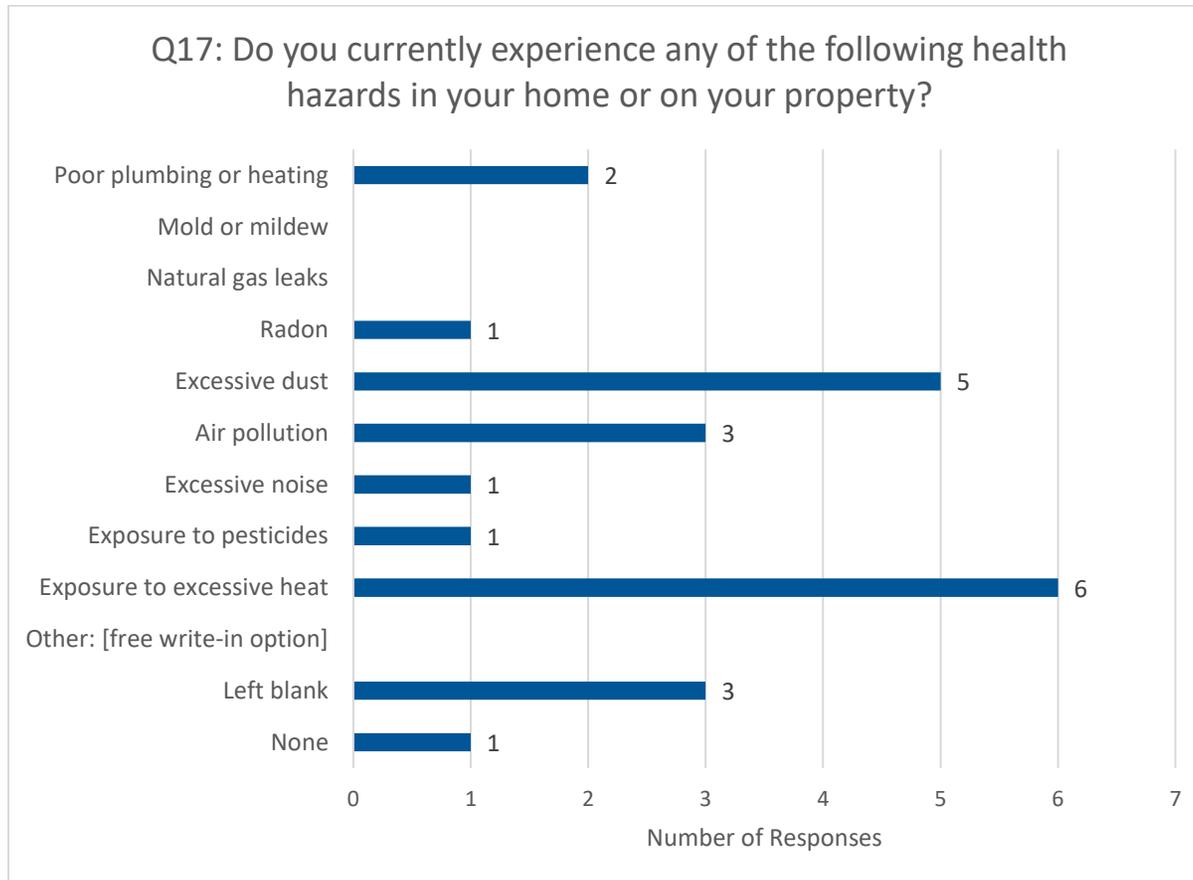
---

3. Question 27: If your community has sanitation issues, please describe them here:
  - [free write-in option]
4. Question 28: Do you have access to the following public services in your community?
  - Answer Choices:
    - Libraries
    - Parks
    - Hospital and/or medical clinic
    - Safe, sanitary homes
    - Places to get exercise
    - Places to get healthy and affordable food
    - Sidewalks or pathways to walk or bike to school or work
5. Question 29: In addition to Question 28 above, are there other services or amenities that your community needs? If so, please describe them.
  - [free write-in option]
6. Question 32: If you have noticed that your community faces challenges that other communities in Santa Barbara County do not, what challenges have you noticed?
  - [free write-in option]
7. Question 34: Do you have any additional comments regarding housing and environmental issues in your community?
  - [free write-in option]

The responses to each question are compiled by EJC in the following sub-sections. A “Left blank” response represents no response for that question by an individual e.g. it was left blank or there was a slash through the question/responses. A “No” or “None” indicates the participant selected or wrote in one of those two responses. For tables that show responses to multiple-choice questions, “other” indicates a write-in response. For the tables that show responses for write-in questions as “other:” this indicates a response that is not an EJ issue or is not within the County’s purview, and this may be different in each community as the provision of County services varies in each community.

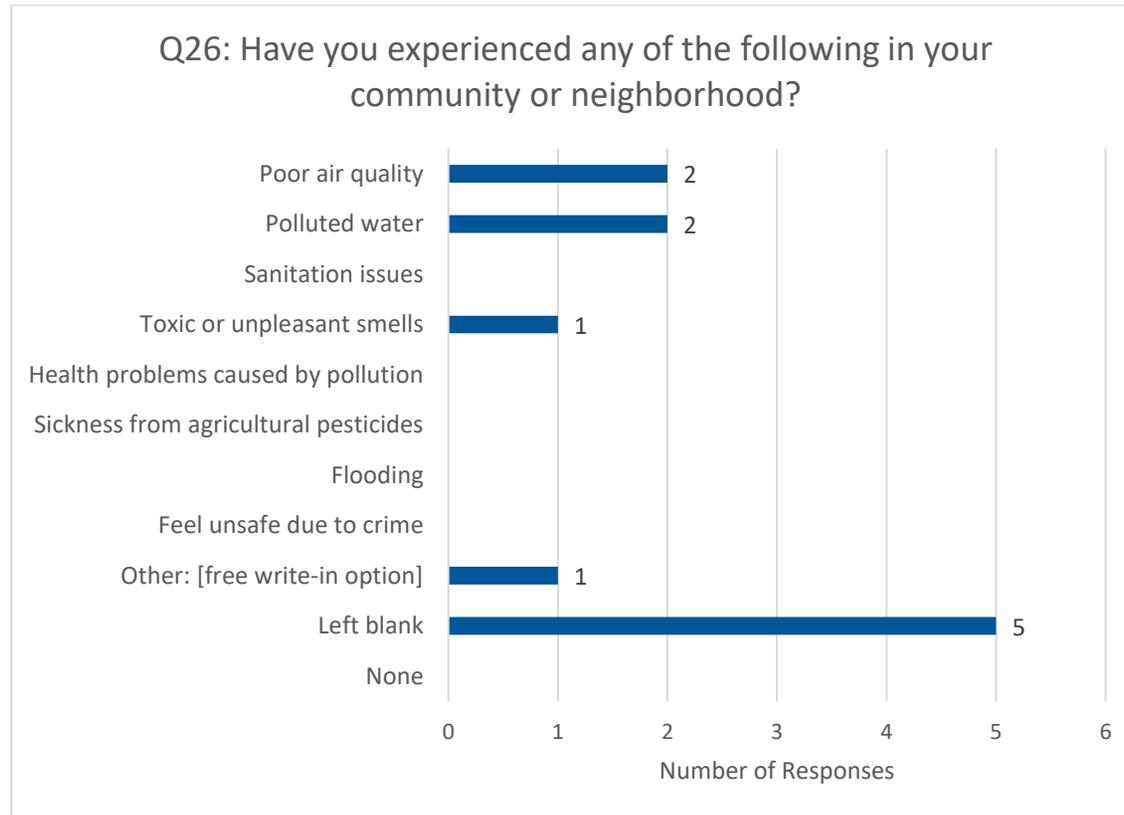
5.1: Responses from Cuyama

**Table CU-1: Responses from Cuyama residents to the multiple choice question – Do you currently experience any of the following health hazards in your home or on your property?\***



\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table CU-2: Responses from Cuyama residents to the multiple choice question – Have you experienced any of the following in your community or neighborhood?\***

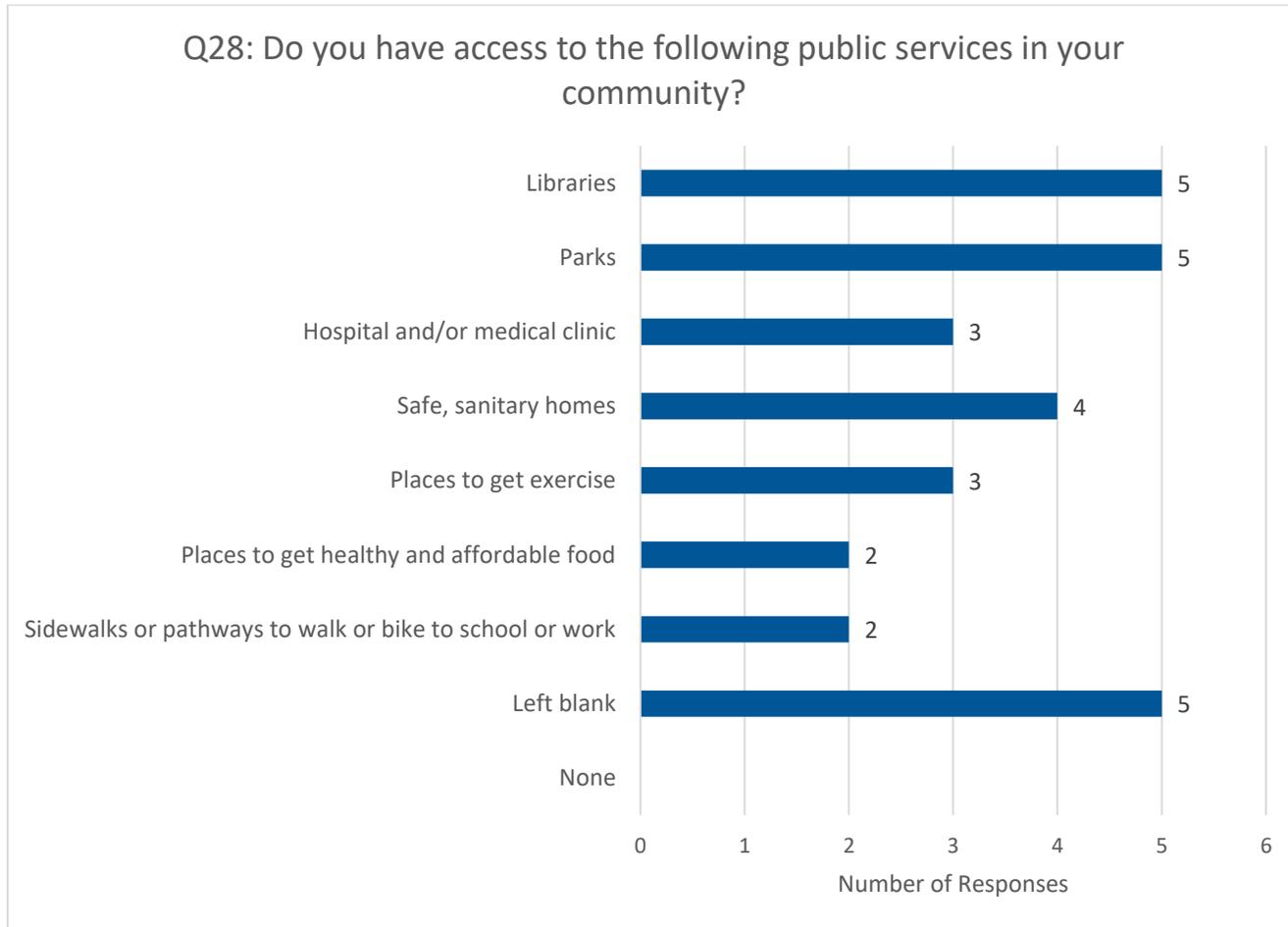


\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table CU-3: Responses from Cuyama residents to the write-in question – If your community has sanitation issues, please list them here:**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Responses</b>
Left blank	8
Need more street lights	3

**Table CU-4: Responses from Cuyama residents to the multiple choice question – Do you have access to the following public services in your community?**



**Table CU-5: Responses from Cuyama residents to the write-in question – Are there other services or amenities that your community needs? If so, please describe them.**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 11)
Left blank	9	82%
Community/recreation center	1	9%
Other: schools/education	1	9%
Other: medical care (doctor, dentist, hospital)	1	9%
Other: resource center	1	9%

**Table CU-6: Responses from Cuyama residents to the write-in question – If you have noticed that your community faces challenges that other communities in Santa Barbara County do not, what challenges have you noticed?**

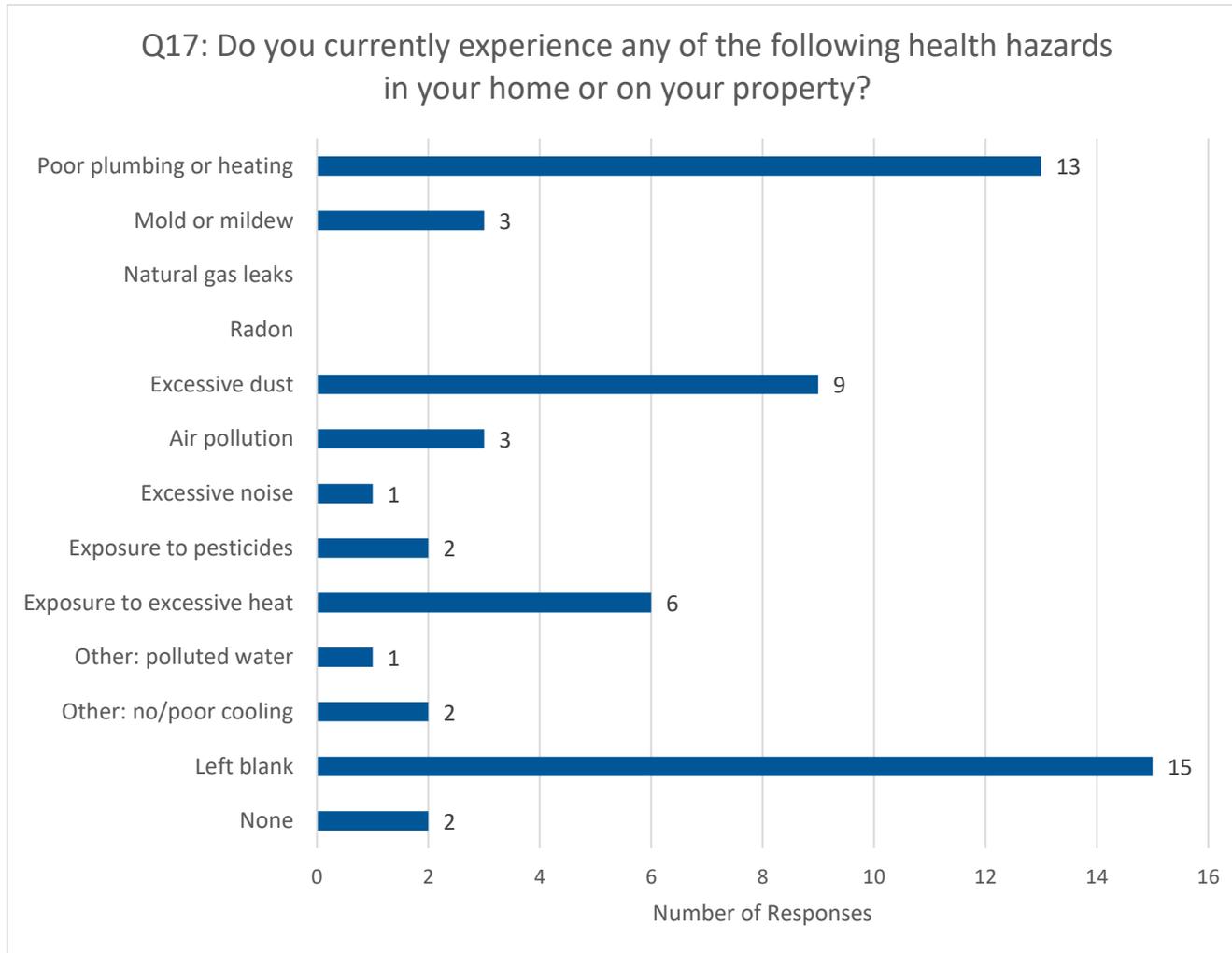
Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 11)
Left blank	9	82%
Street lighting and safety	1	9%
Other: schools/education	1	9%

**Table CU-7: Responses from Cuyama residents to the write-in question – Do you have any additional comments regarding housing and environmental issues in your community?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 11)
Left blank	8	73%
Street lighting and safety	2	18%
Other: schools/education	1	9%

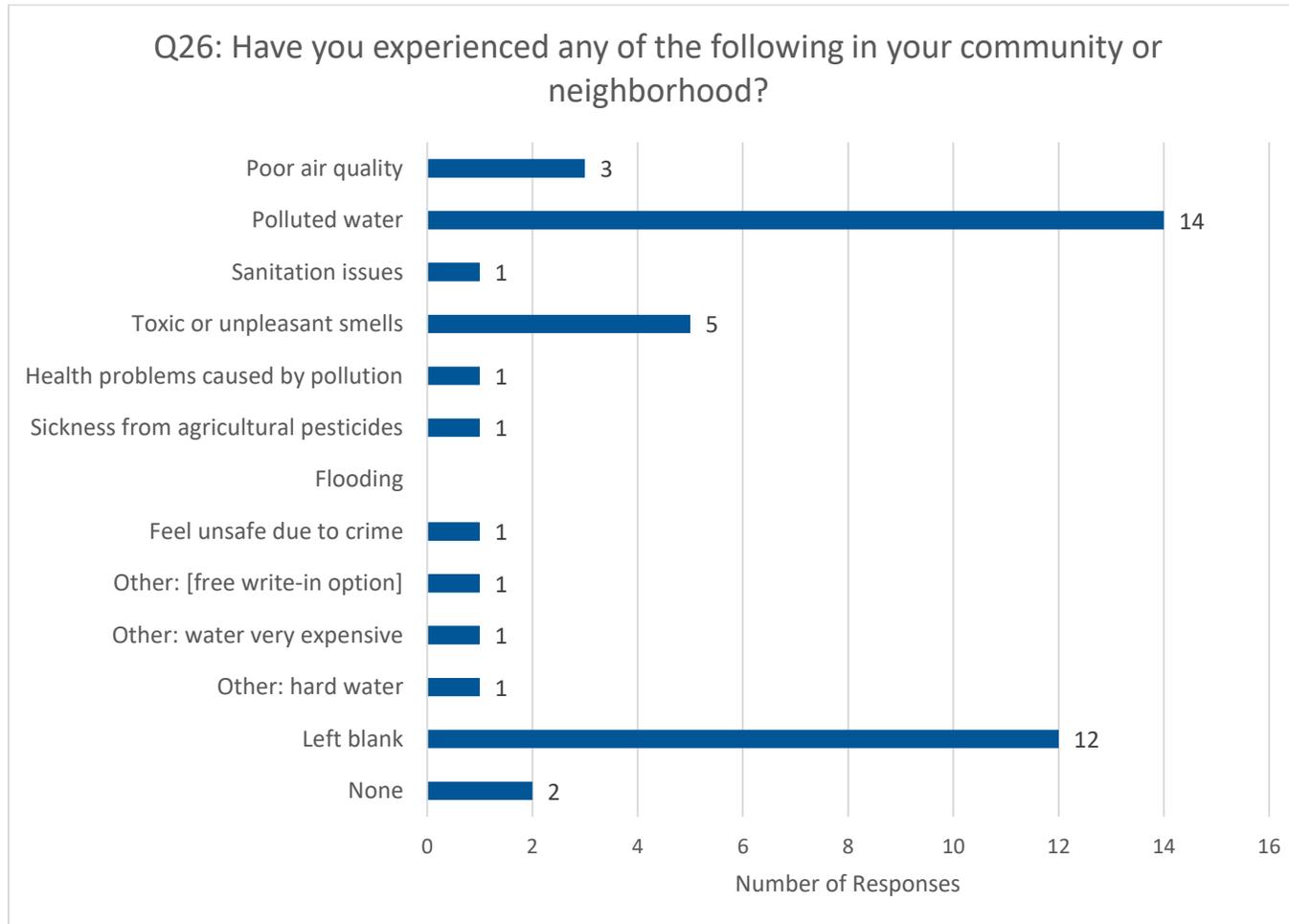
## 5.2: Responses from New Cuyama

**Table NC-1: Responses from New Cuyama residents to the multiple choice question – Do you currently experience any of the following health hazards in your home or on your property?\***



\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table NC-2: Responses from New Cuyama residents to the multiple choice question – Have you experienced any of the following in your community or neighborhood?\***

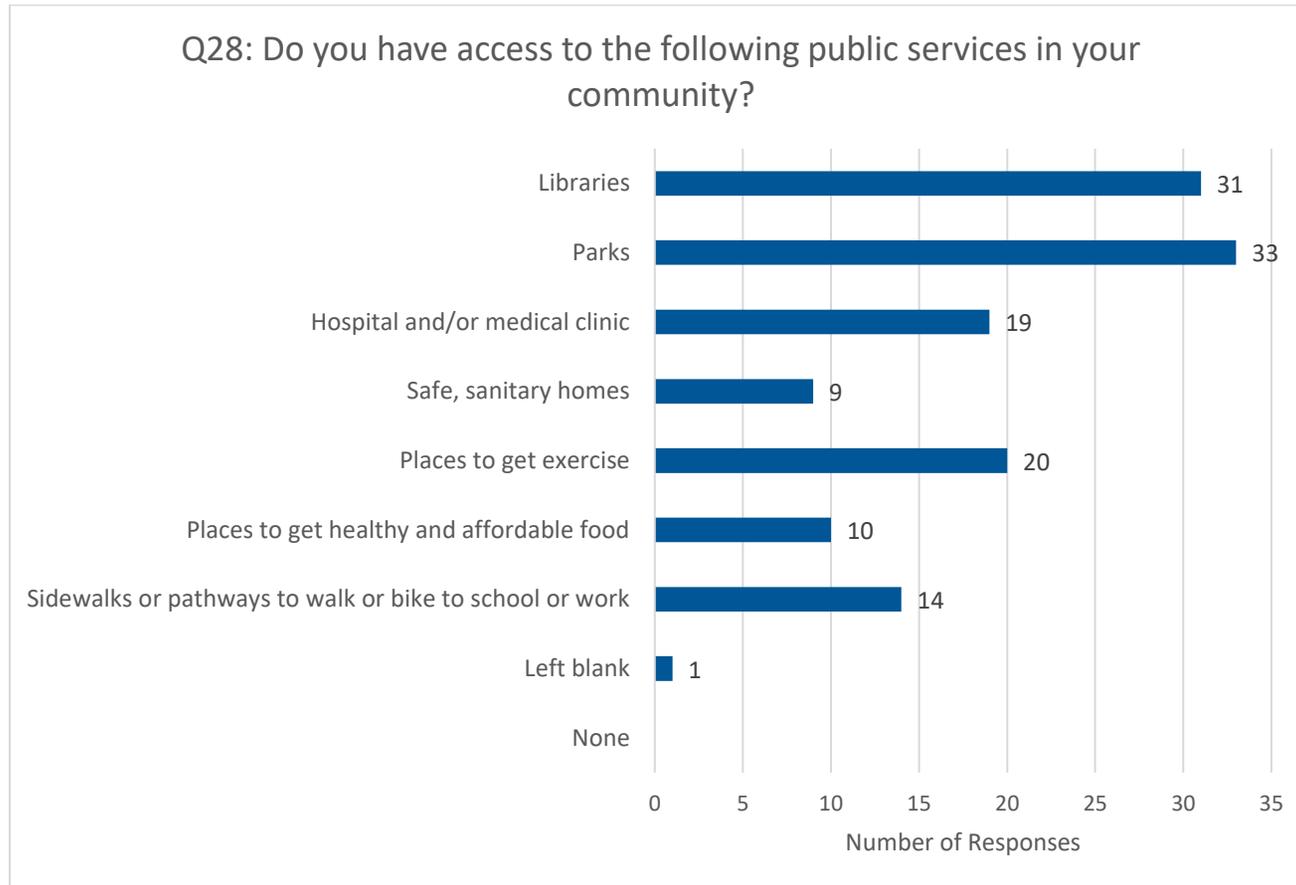


\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table NC-3: Responses from New Cuyama residents to the write-in question – If your community has sanitation issues, please list them here:**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Responses</b>
Left blank	32
Contaminated water	1
The water is very expensive	1

**Table NC-4: Responses from New Cuyama residents to the multiple choice question – Do you have access to the following public services in your community?**



## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

**Table NC-5: Responses from New Cuyama residents to the write-in question – Are there other services or amenities that your community needs? If so, please describe them.**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 34)
Left blank	15	44%
Other: medical care (doctor, dentist, hospital)	10	29%
Recreational facilities	4	12%
Street lighting and safety	4	12%
Food access	4	12%
Trails	3	9%
Access to clean energy technologies and broadband internet	3	9%
Sidewalks, trees	2	6%
Stores	2	6%
Other: schools/education	2	6%
Parks	1	3%
Libraries	1	3%
Water affordability, quality, and contamination	1	3%
Sewer services	1	3%
Housing maintenance and affordability	1	3%
Economic development planning & programs	1	3%

## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

**Table NC-6: Responses from New Cuyama residents to the write-in question – If you have noticed that your community faces challenges that other communities in Santa Barbara County do not, what challenges have you noticed?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 34)
Left blank	21	62%
Food access	4	12%
Access to decision-making process	3	9%
Other: medical care (doctor, dentist, hospital)	3	9%
Water quality and contamination	2	6%
Financing	2	6%
Other: schools/education	2	6%
Transportation	1	3%
We do not have much services in Ventucopa	1	3%
Community-specific communication plans	1	3%
Stores	1	3%

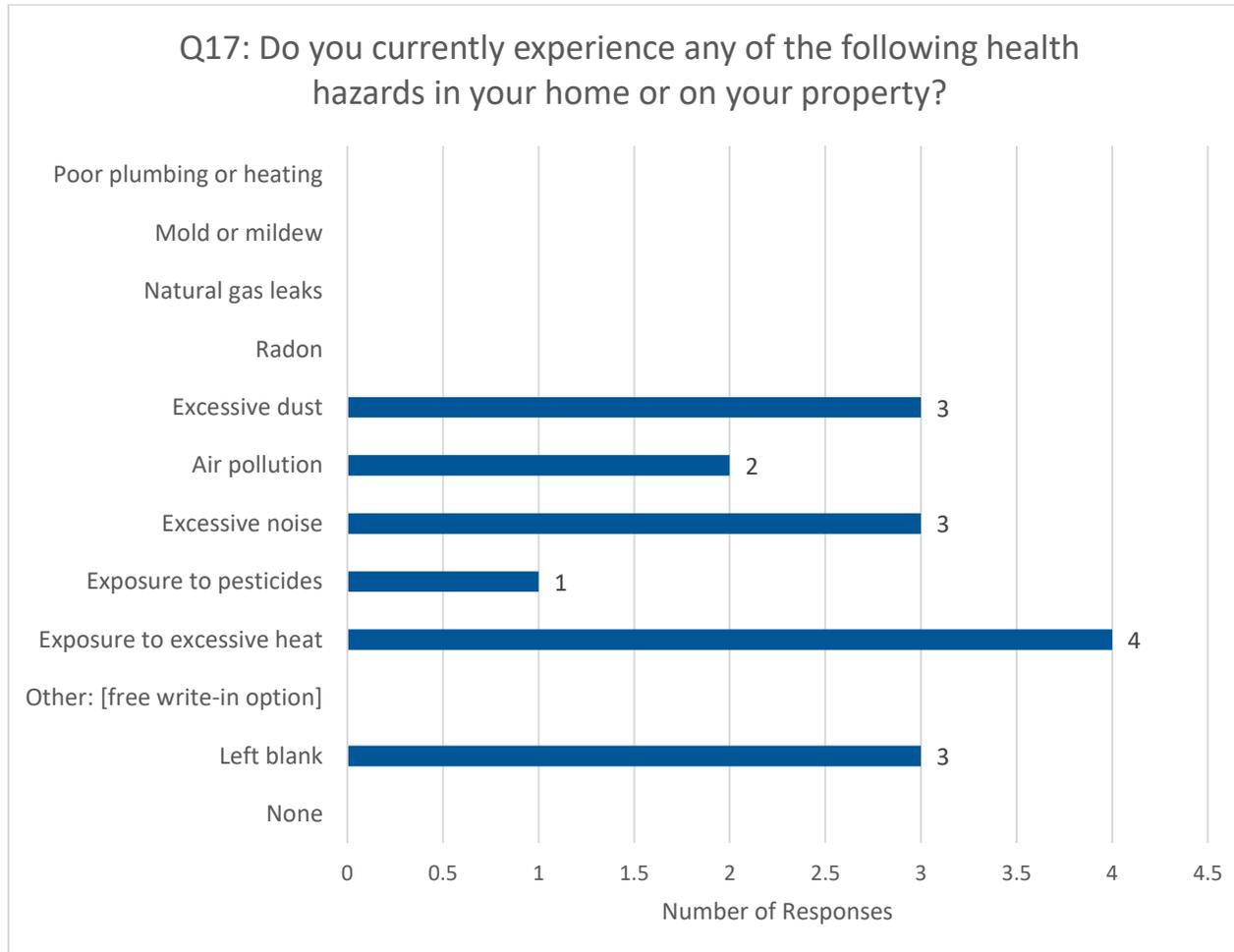
## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

**Table NC-7: Responses from New Cuyama residents to the write-in question – Do you have any additional comments regarding housing and environmental issues in your community?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 34)
Left blank	19	56%
Other: sanitation/cleaning/litter	4	12%
Water affordability, quality, and contamination	3	9%
Access to decision-making process	2	6%
I sometimes hear loud booms coming from nearby farms which scare both me and the wildlife in the community	1	3%
I very much like the community	1	3%
Oppose section 8 housing in New Cuyama Valley	1	3%
We have no real mass transit to speak of. We have multiple houses empty right now for sale or for rent. We do not need, or want, a multi family housing project built here on Perkins Rd. and Blue Sky does not speak for our community.	1	3%
Community-specific communication plans	1	3%
Housing maintenance and affordability	1	3%
Affordable housing (general)	1	3%
Other: schools/education	1	3%
Other: resource center	1	3%

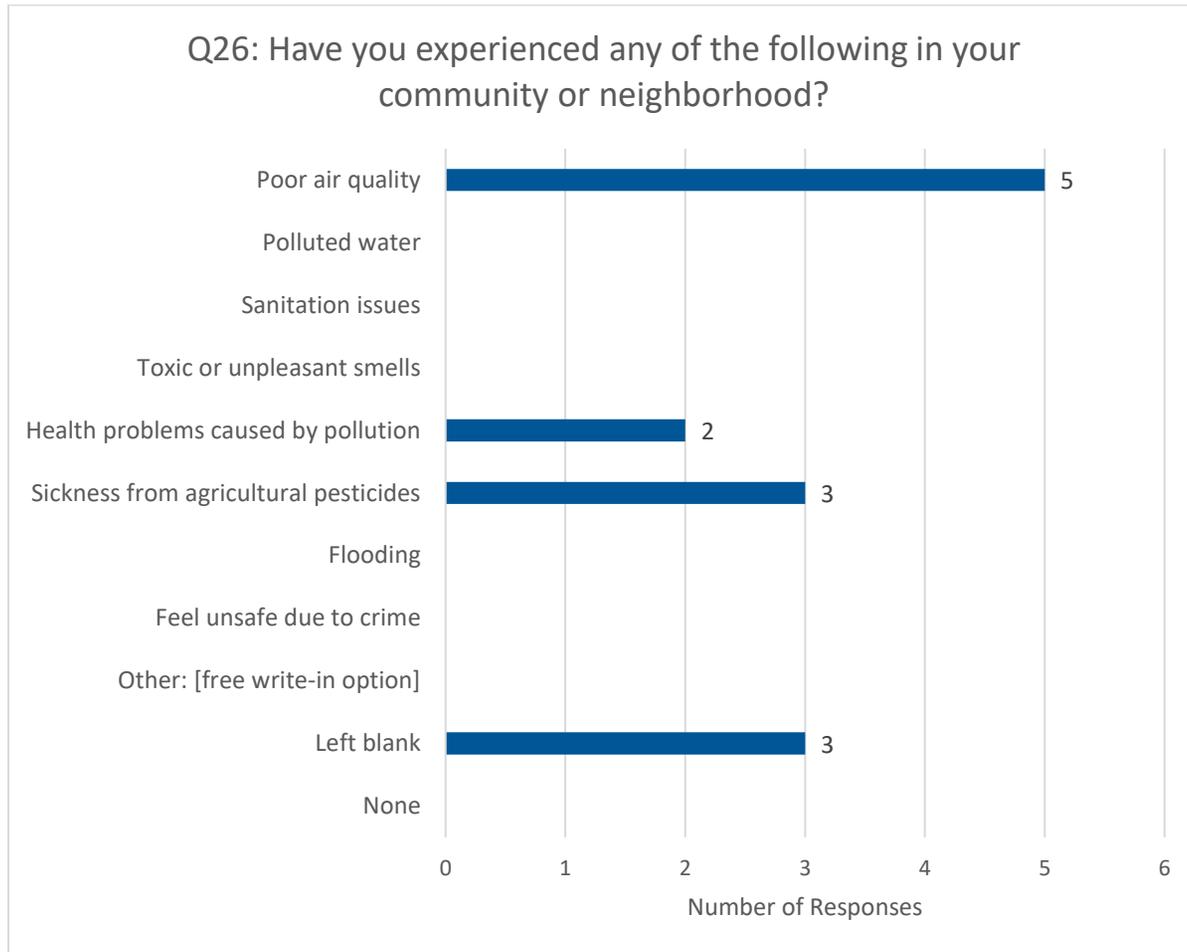
### 5.3: Responses from Ventucopa

**Table VE-1: Responses from Ventucopa residents to the multiple choice question – Do you currently experience any of the following health hazards in your home or on your property?\***



\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table VE-2: Responses from Ventucopa residents to the multiple choice question – Have you experienced any of the following in your community or neighborhood?\***

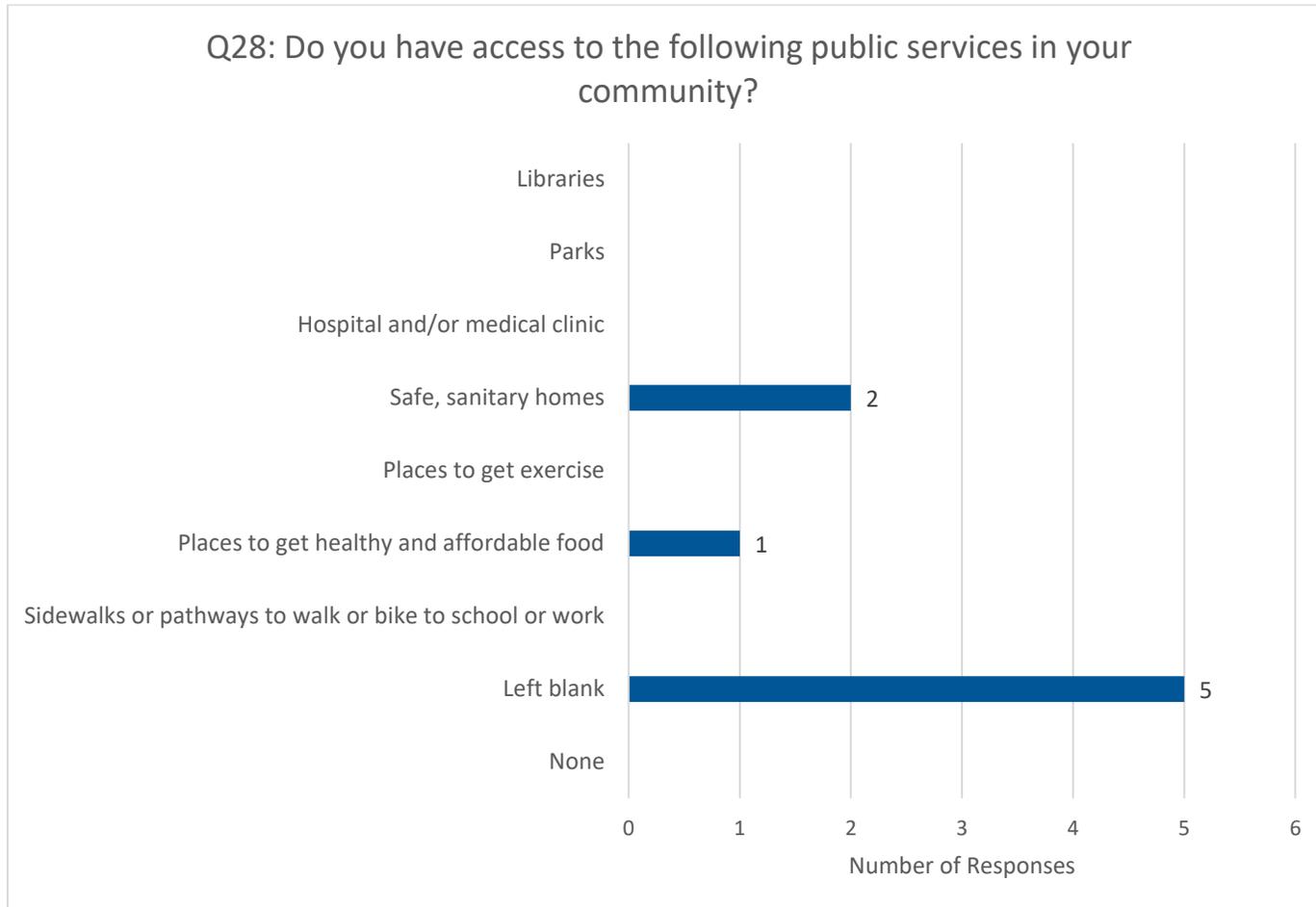


\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table VE-3: Responses from Ventucopa residents to the write-in question – If your community has sanitation issues, please list them here:**

Response	Number of Responses
Left blank	8

**Table VE-4: Responses from Ventucopa residents to the multiple choice question – Do you have access to the following public services in your community?**



**Table VE-5: Responses from Ventucopa residents to the write-in question – Are there other services or amenities that your community needs? If so, please describe them.**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 8)
Other: medical care (doctor, dentist, hospital)	2	25%
Left blank	2	25%
I like it the way it is. I have transportation, if I need anything I go outside of my community to access it.	1	13%
Ventucopa has always been 6ft out when it comes to services. It's a rural community that fend for itself.	1	13%
Ventucopa needs all services	1	13%
We need everything. Ventucopa is on its own. We pay \$2800 in property taxes for about 18 years and we are forgotten	1	13%
Parks	1	13%

**Table VE-6: Responses from Ventucopa residents to the write-in question – If you have noticed that your community faces challenges that other communities in Santa Barbara County do not, what challenges have you noticed?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 8)
Left blank	6	75%
No services, we pay taxes and no services	1	13%
The challenge is there are a lot of needy families	1	13%

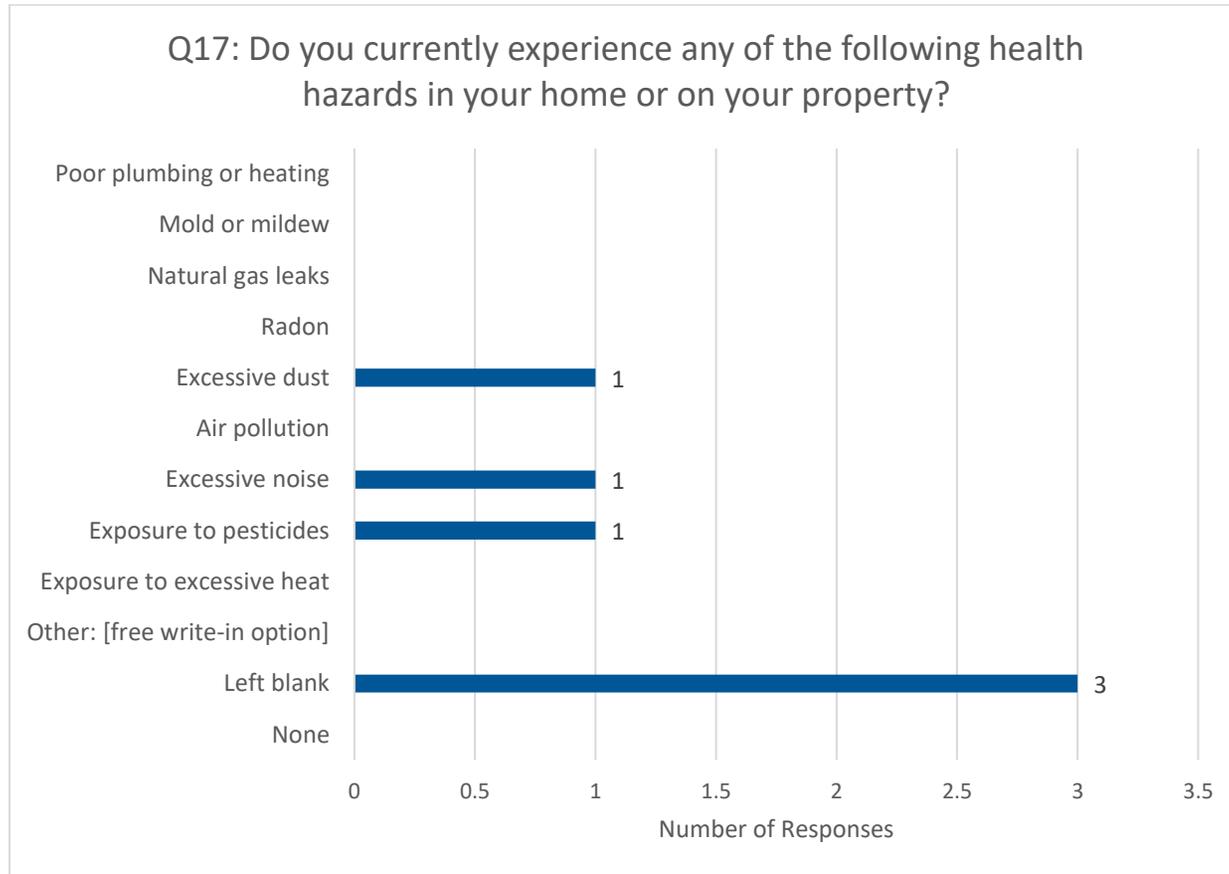
**Table VE-7: Responses from Ventucopa residents to the write-in question – Do you have any additional comments regarding housing and environmental issues in your community?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Responses</b>	<b>Percentage (out of 8)</b>
Left blank	6	75%
I called property tax collector in SBC to complain. I was told stop paying your taxes	1	13%
Nothing happens even if we complain	1	13%

---

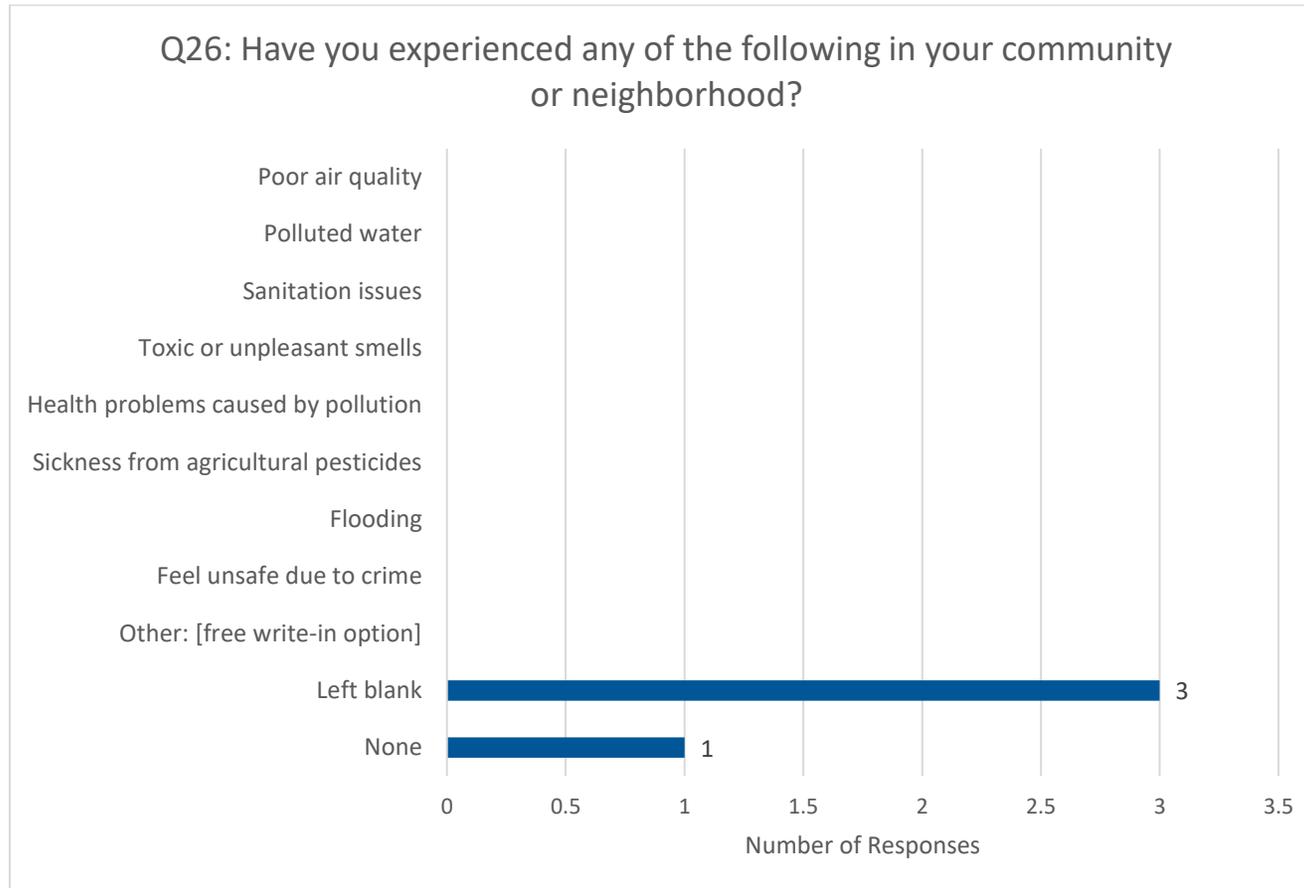
### 5.4 Responses from Garey

**Table GA-1: Responses from Garey residents to the multiple choice question – Do you currently experience any of the following health hazards in your home or on your property?\***



\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table GA-2: Responses from Garey residents to the multiple choice question – Have you experienced any of the following in your community or neighborhood?\***

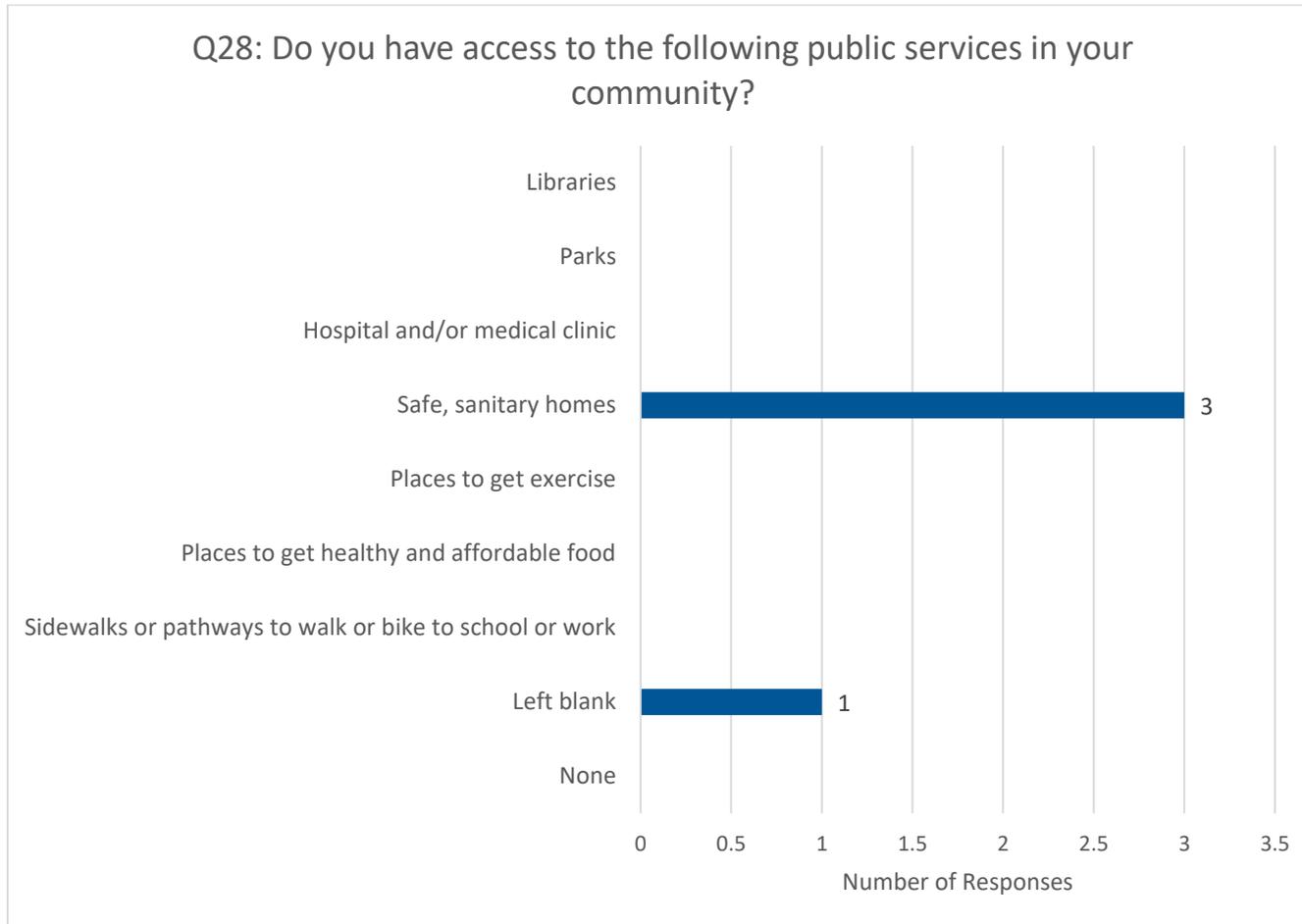


\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table GA-3: Responses from Garey residents to the write-in question – If your community has sanitation issues, please list them here:**

Response	Number of Responses
Left blank	4

**Table GA-4: Responses from Garey residents to the multiple choice question – Do you have access to the following public services in your community?**



## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

---

**Table GA-5: Responses from Garey residents to the write-in question – Are there other services or amenities that your community needs? If so, please describe them.**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 4)
Left blank	3	75%
Trails	1	25%

**Table GA-6: Responses from Garey residents to the write-in question – If you have noticed that your community faces challenges that other communities in Santa Barbara County do not, what challenges have you noticed?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 4)
Left blank	4	100%

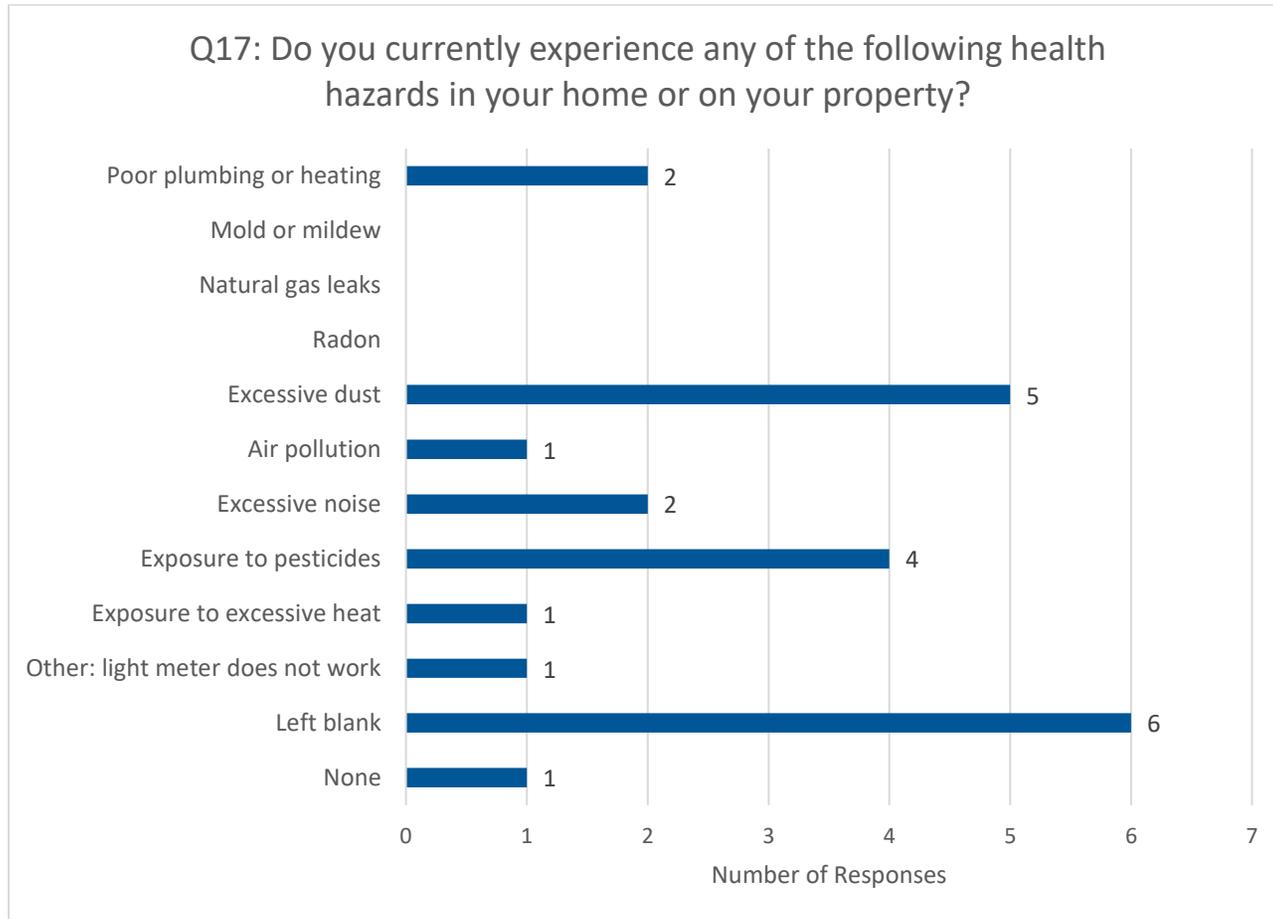
**Table GA-7: Responses from Garey residents to the write-in question – Do you have any additional comments regarding housing and environmental issues in your community?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 4)
Left blank	3	75%
Housing maintenance and affordability	1	25%

---

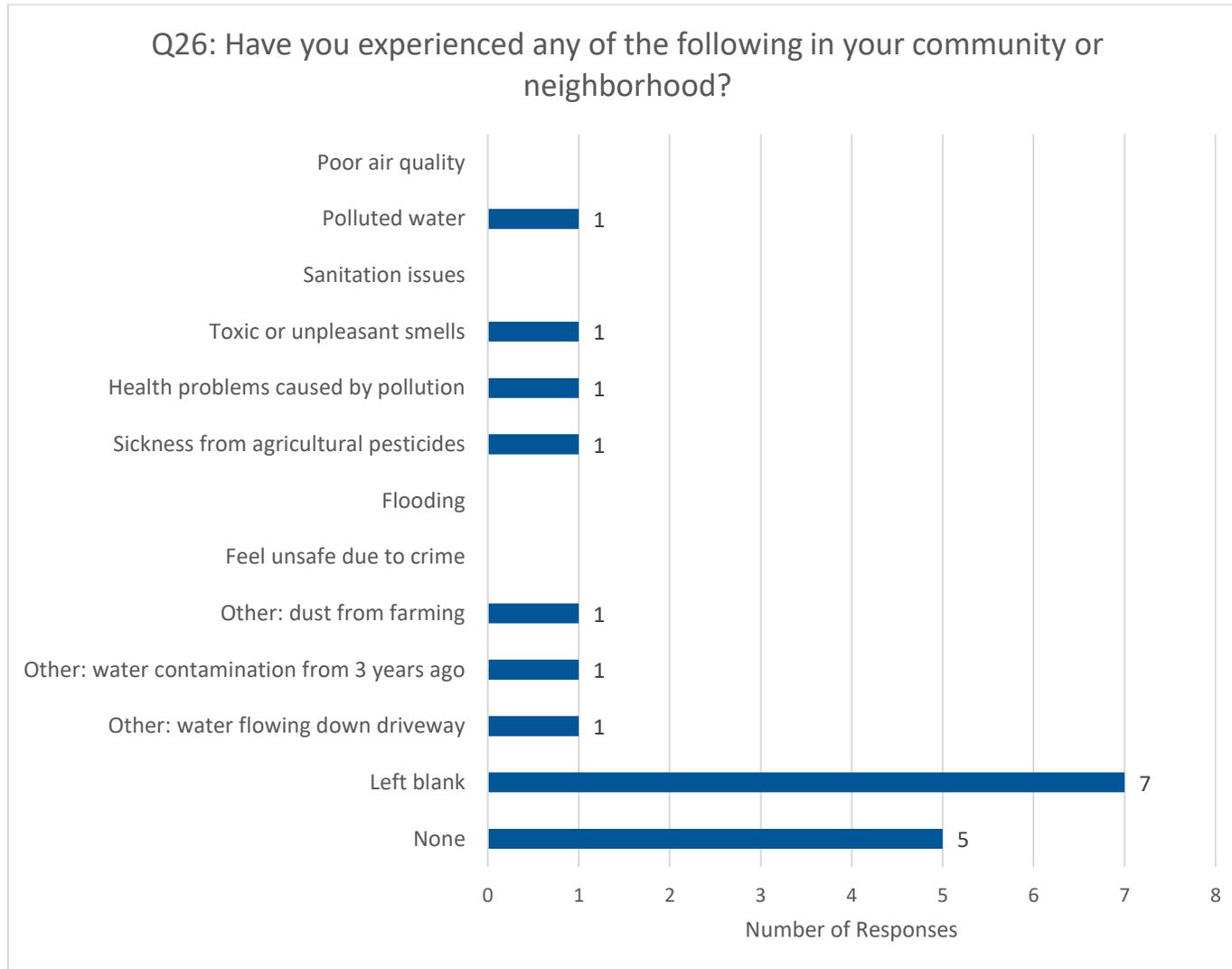
### 5.5 Responses from Sisquoc

**Table SI-1: Responses from Sisquoc residents to the multiple choice question – Do you currently experience any of the following health hazards in your home or on your property?\***



\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table SI-2: Responses from Sisquoc residents to the multiple choice question – Have you experienced any of the following in your community or neighborhood?\***

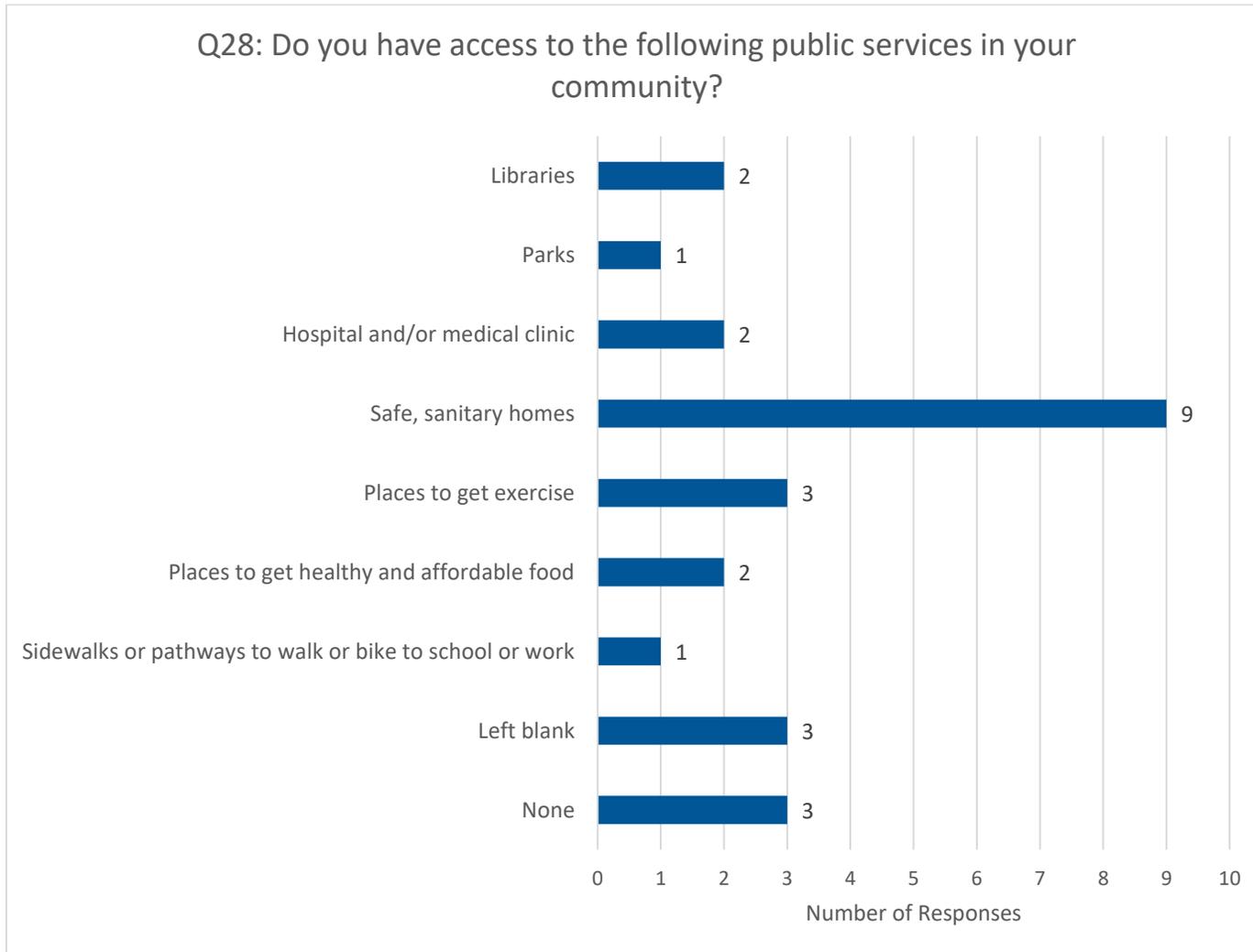


\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table SI-3: Responses from Sisquoc residents to the write-in question – If your community has sanitation issues, please list them here:**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Responses</b>
Left blank	12
No	2
No sewer system	1
Pesticide contamination	1
Pesticides	1

**Table SI-4: Responses from Sisquoc residents to the multiple choice question – Do you have access to the following public services in your community?**



## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

**Table SI-5: Responses from Sisquoc residents to the write-in question – Are there other services or amenities that your community needs? If so, please describe them.**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 17)
Left blank	10	59%
Other: schools/education	2	12%
All of the above	1	6%
Recreational facilities	1	6%
Trails	1	6%
Street lighting and safety	1	6%
Access to clean energy technologies and broadband internet	1	6%
Stores	1	6%

**Table SI-6: Responses from Sisquoc residents to the write-in question – If you have noticed that your community faces challenges that other communities in Santa Barbara County do not, what challenges have you noticed?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 17)
Left blank	12	71%
No	3	18%
Don't know	1	6%
Road improvements	1	6%

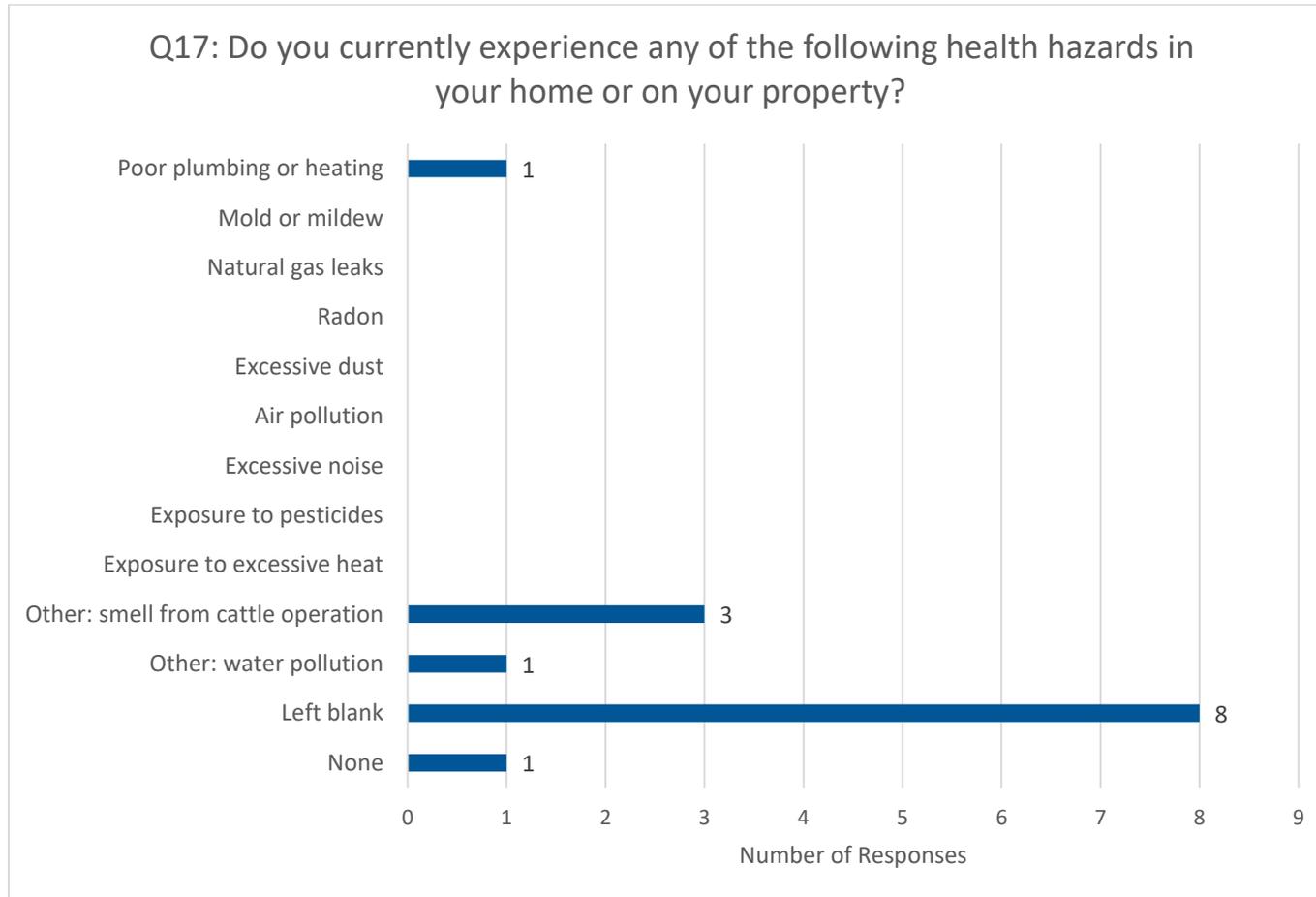
## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

**Table SI-7: Responses from Sisquoc residents to the write-in question – Do you have any additional comments regarding housing and environmental issues in your community?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 17)
Left blank	7	41%
Street lighting and safety	3	18%
Do not change Sisquoc, it is perfect the way it is. Leave it alone	1	6%
Do not want neighborhood to expand	1	6%
Do not like the idea of affordable housing in this area, more people bring more problems; like to live in a small community and not worry about safety	1	6%
Do not need affordable housing because there are no ammenities and want to keep it that way. affordable housing is not really affordable because my home was purchased at a lower rate than the "affordable" homes in Santa Maria	1	6%
Opposed to affordable housing in area	1	6%
Parks	1	6%
Road improvements	1	6%
Sidewalks	1	6%
Access to clean energy technologies and broadband internet	1	6%
Sewer services	1	6%
Economic development planning & programs	1	6%
Stores	1	6%

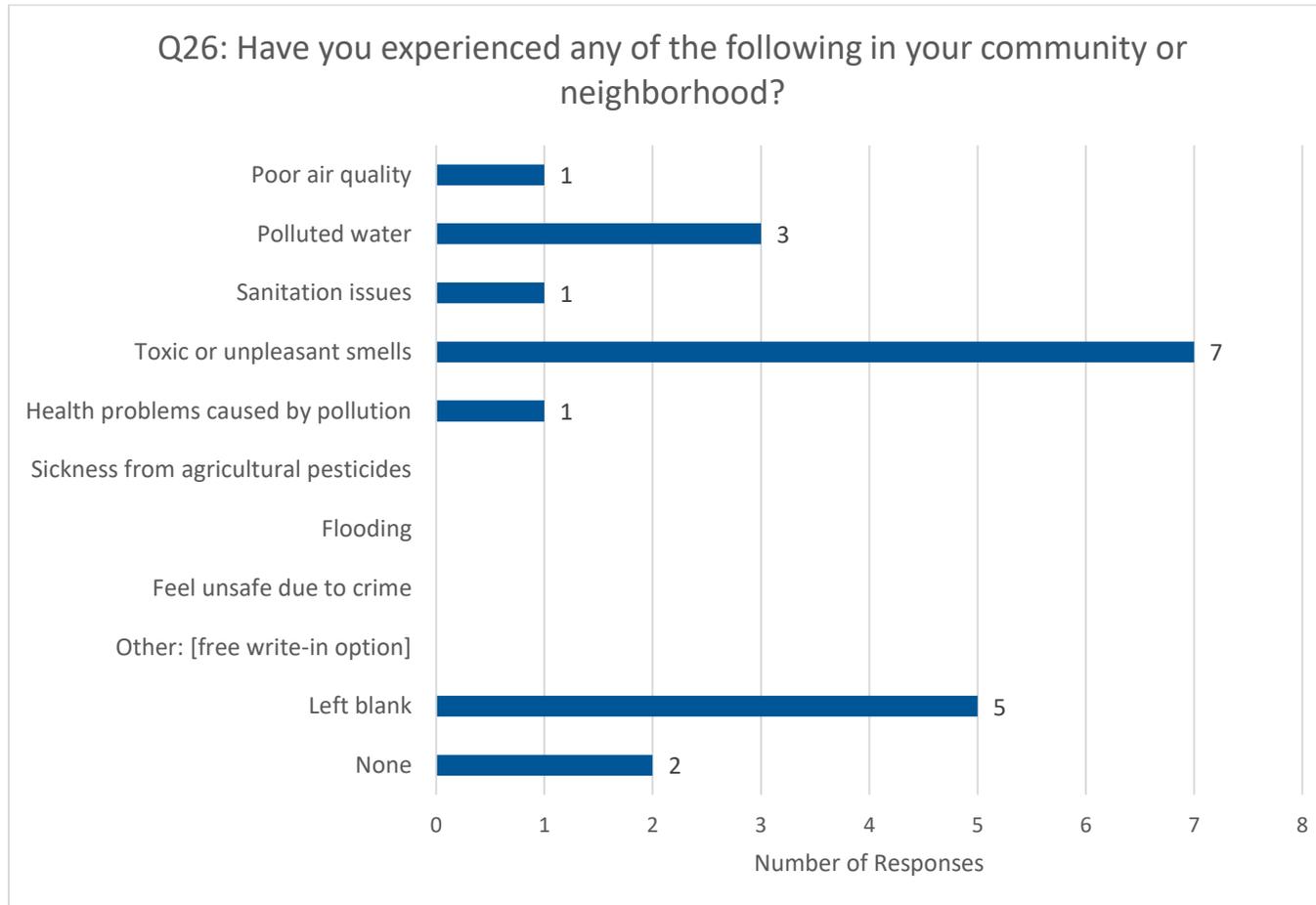
### 5.6 Responses from Casmalia

**Table CA-1: Responses from Casmalia residents to the multiple choice question – Do you currently experience any of the following health hazards in your home or on your property?\***



\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table CA-2: Responses from Casmalia residents to the multiple choice question – Have you experienced any of the following in your community or neighborhood?\***

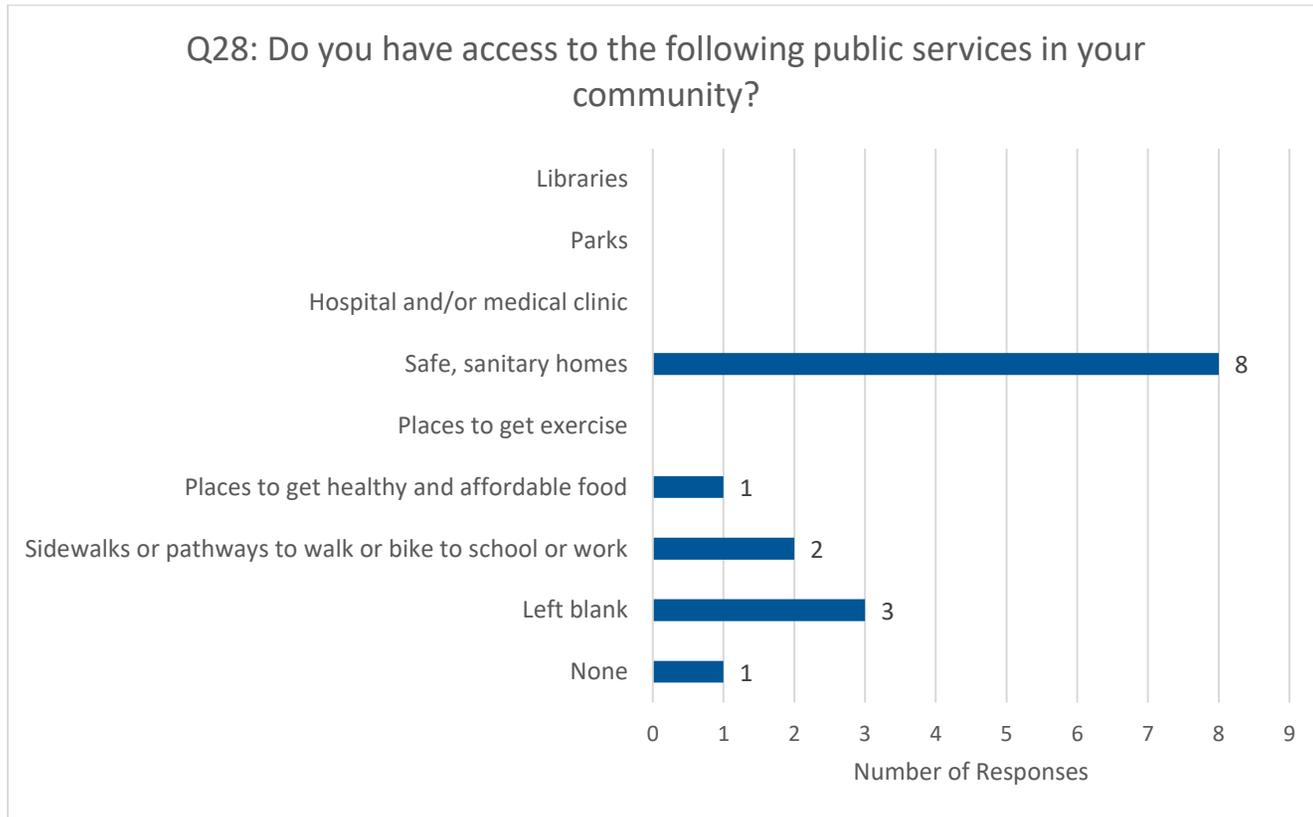


\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table CA-3: Responses from Casmalia residents to the write-in question – If your community has sanitation issues, please list them here:**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Responses</b>
Left blank	11
No	2
Landfill is still being used for dumping	1

**Table CA-4: Responses from Casmalia residents to the multiple choice question – Do you have access to the following public services in your community?**



## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

**Table CA-5: Responses from Casmalia residents to the write-in question – Are there other services or amenities that your community needs? If so, please describe them.**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 14)
Parks	4	29%
Sidewalks	4	29%
Community/recreation center	3	21%
Road improvements	3	21%
Left blank	3	21%
Trails	2	14%
Street lighting and safety	2	14%
Phone service	2	14%
Food access	2	14%
Water quality and contamination	2	14%
All the previous maintenance	1	7%
All those mentioned	1	7%
Sewer services	1	7%
Stores	1	7%
Gas stations	1	7%

**Table CA-6: Responses from Casmalia residents to the write-in question – If you have noticed that your community faces challenges that other communities in Santa Barbara County do not, what challenges have you noticed?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 14)
Left blank	9	64%
Water quality and contamination	2	14%
Housing maintenance and affordability	2	14%
Sewer services	1	7%
Other: schools/education	1	7%
Package delivery system is antiquated	1	7%

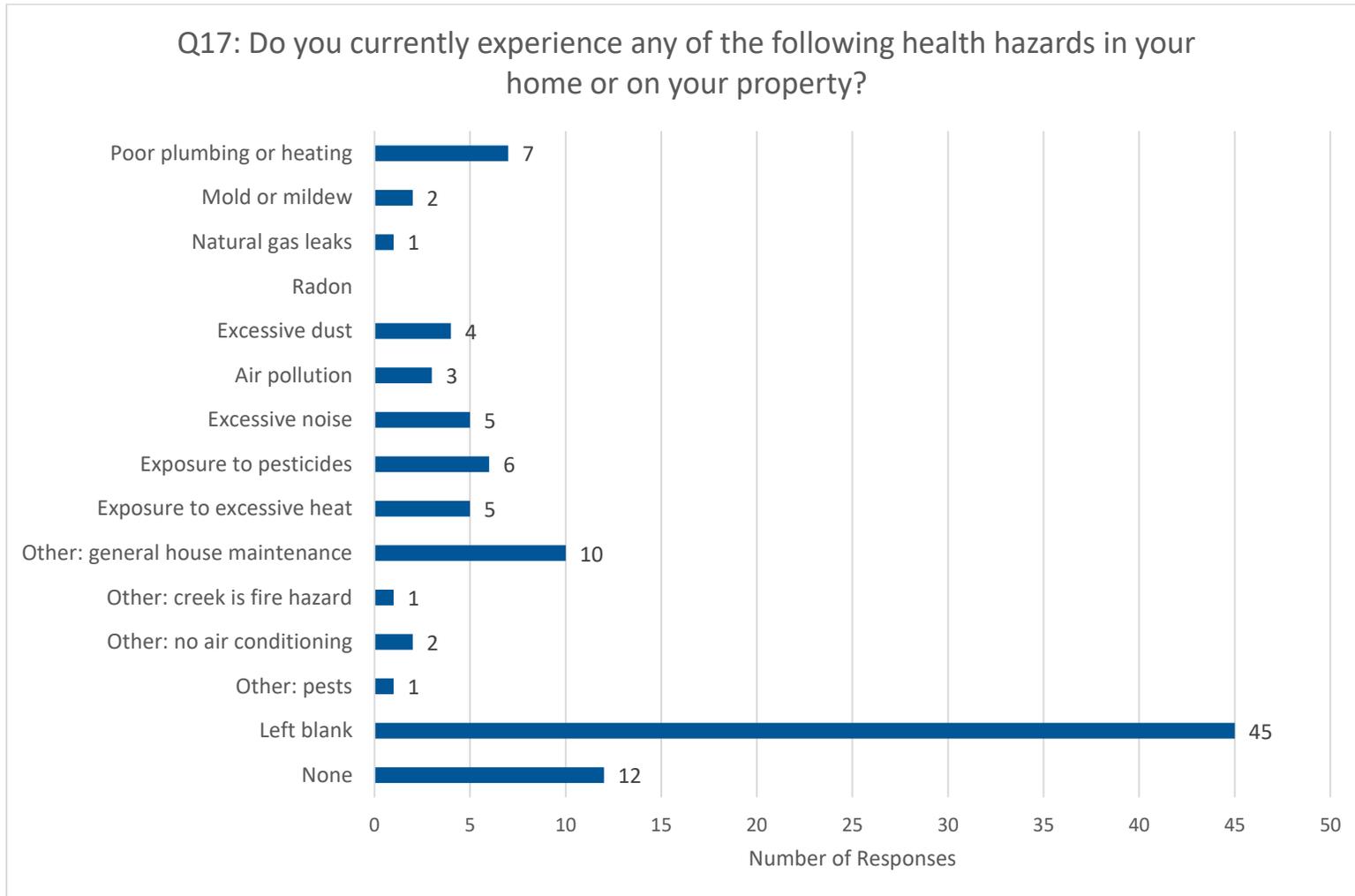
## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

**Table CA-7: Responses from Casmalia residents to the write-in question – Do you have any additional comments regarding housing and environmental issues in your community?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 14)
Left blank	9	64%
Parks	1	7%
Street lighting and safety	1	7%
Community-specific communication plans	1	7%
Keep community small	1	7%
Public transportation for legally blind person that can do training or be more active	1	7%
Take away smell	1	7%

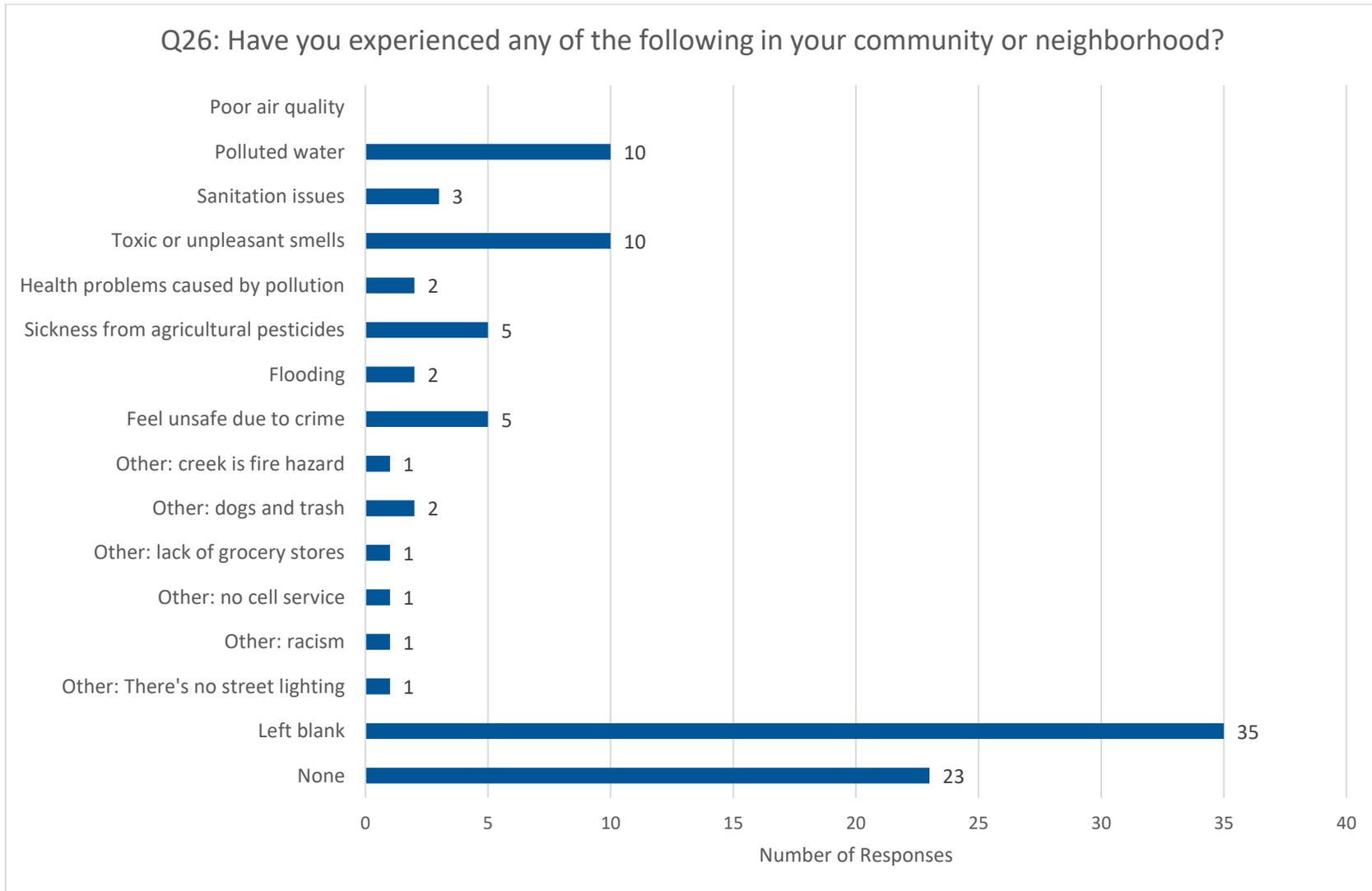
### 5.7 Responses from Los Alamos

**Table LA-1: Responses from Los Alamos residents to the multiple choice question – Do you currently experience any of the following health hazards in your home or on your property?\***



\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table LA-2: Responses from Los Alamos residents to the multiple choice question – Have you experienced any of the following in your community or neighborhood?\***

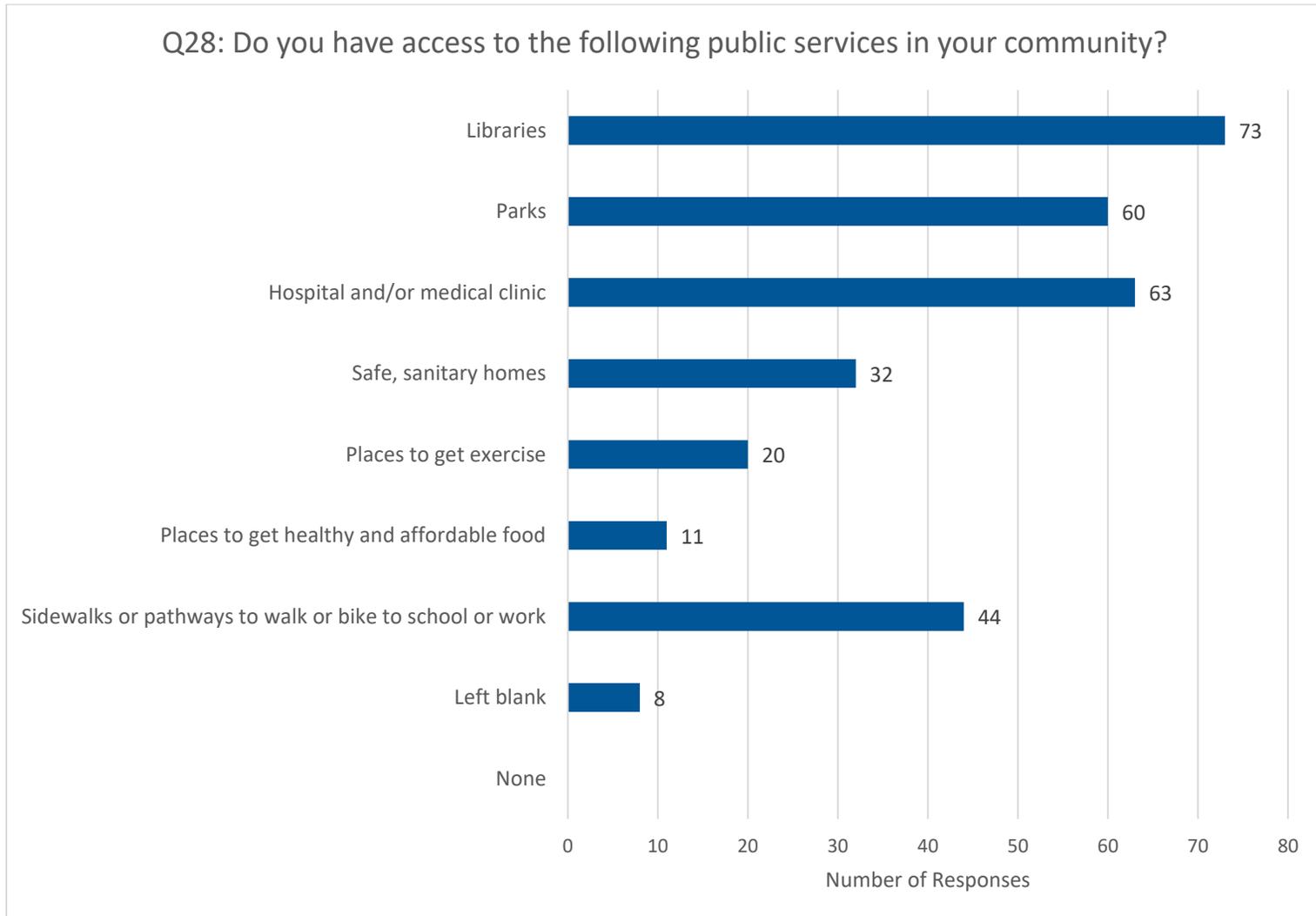


\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table LA-3: Responses from Los Alamos residents to the write-in question – If your community has sanitation issues, please list them here:**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Responses</b>
Left blank	82
None	4
No	1
Sometimes the smell of the marijuana farm comes	1
Water in my area is not being treated properly, plumbing is very old	1

**Table LA-4: Responses from Los Alamos residents to the multiple choice question – Do you have access to the following public services in your community?**



## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

**Table LA-5: Responses from Los Alamos residents to the write-in question – Are there other services or amenities that your community needs? If so, please describe them.**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 89)
Left blank	33	37%
Food access	25	28%
Recreational facilities	12	13%
Street lighting and safety	11	12%
Access to clean energy technologies and broadband internet	5	6%
Stores	5	6%
Other: schools/education	5	6%
Other: medical care (doctor, dentist, hospital)	5	6%
Road improvements	4	4%
Sidewalks	4	4%
Parks	3	3%
Phone service	3	3%
Housing maintenance and affordability	3	3%
No	2	2%
Affordable housing (general)	2	2%
All good	1	1%
All of the above are needed	1	1%
He hardly leaves his house and likes to live here	1	1%
More access to public transport	1	1%
No stores, I've lived in Los Alamos for 42 years and I am content	1	1%
Community/recreation center	1	1%
Trails	1	1%
Libraries	1	1%

## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

**Table LA-6: Responses from Los Alamos residents to the write-in question – If you have noticed that your community faces challenges that other communities in Santa Barbara County do not, what challenges have you noticed?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 89)
Left blank	67	75%
No	7	8%
None	4	4%
Affordable housing (general)	3	3%
Access to clean energy technologies and broadband internet	2	2%
Access to decision-making process	2	2%
All good	1	1%
I don't know	1	1%
Los Alamos has suffered the neglect of the county for decades. It seems to be the dumping ground (along with Guadalupe) for mandated low income housing. Most recently our post office has decided to close and lock its doors at 4:00. Since we don't have home delivery it is impossible for many to get their mail. More petty bureaucrats making decisions without concern for the people they serve.	1	1%
Parents lack of involvement with their kids	1	1%
Recreational facilities	1	1%
Parks	1	1%
Street lighting and safety	1	1%
Road improvements	1	1%
Phone service	1	1%
Community-specific communication plans	1	1%
Housing maintenance and affordability	1	1%
Other: medical care (doctor, dentist, hospital)	1	1%
Other: parking	1	1%
Other: Sanitation/cleaning/litter	1	1%

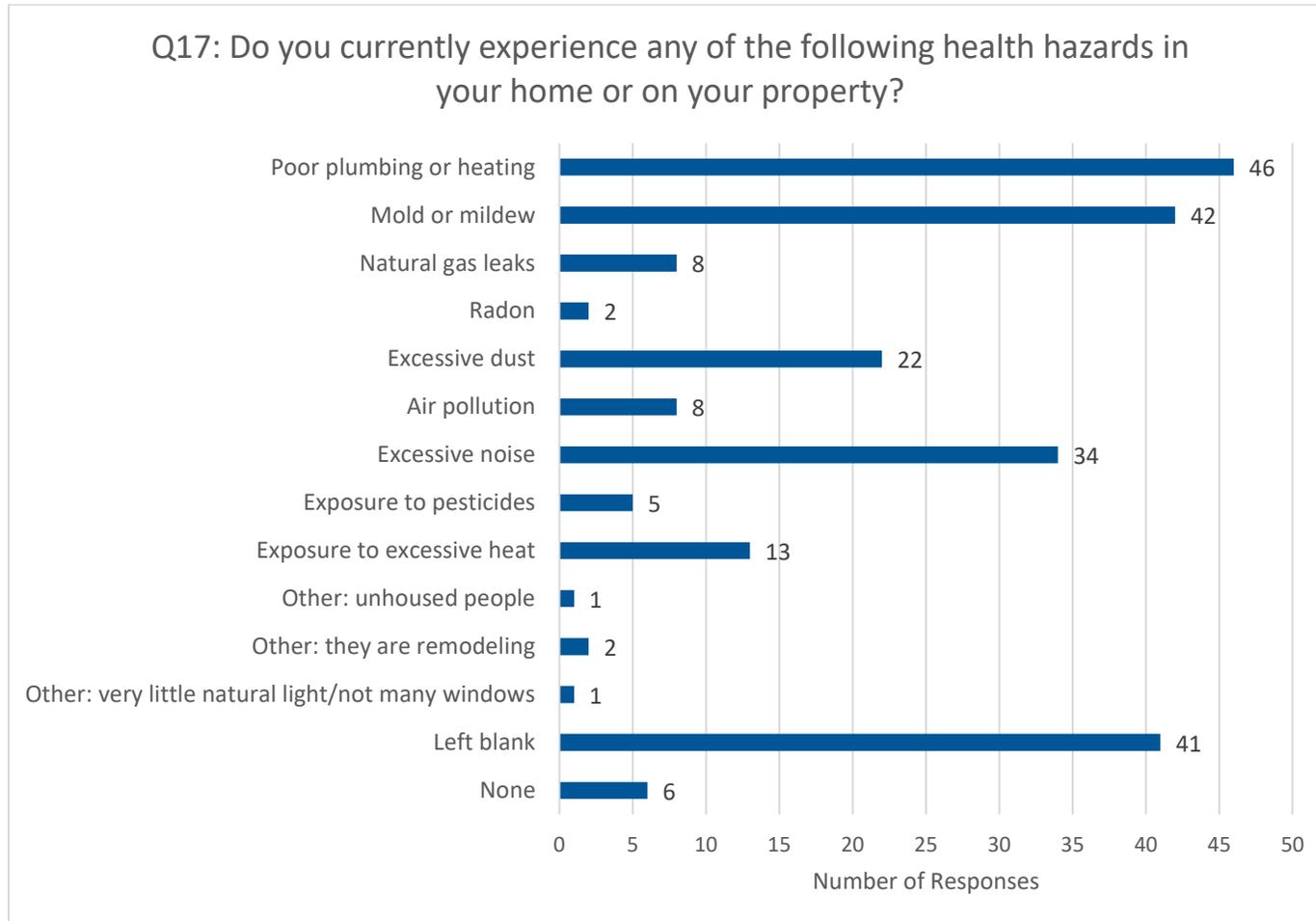
## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

**Table LA-7: Responses from Los Alamos residents to the write-in question – Do you have any additional comments regarding housing and environmental issues in your community?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 89)
Left blank	56	63%
Affordable housing (general)	9	10%
Recreational facilities	5	6%
Housing maintenance and affordability	5	6%
Street lighting and safety	3	3%
Access to decision-making process	3	3%
Stores	3	3%
Food access	2	2%
All good	1	1%
Everything is fine	1	1%
Most everything they have is satisfactory	1	1%
No	1	1%
Thank you	1	1%
There are fields to cultivate marijuana near our homes. It bothers me when the neighbors smoke marijuana and the smell comes into the house and stays here for alot of time.	1	1%
They do not allow animals and many things	1	1%
Community/recreation center	1	1%
Trails	1	1%
Community-specific communication plans	1	1%

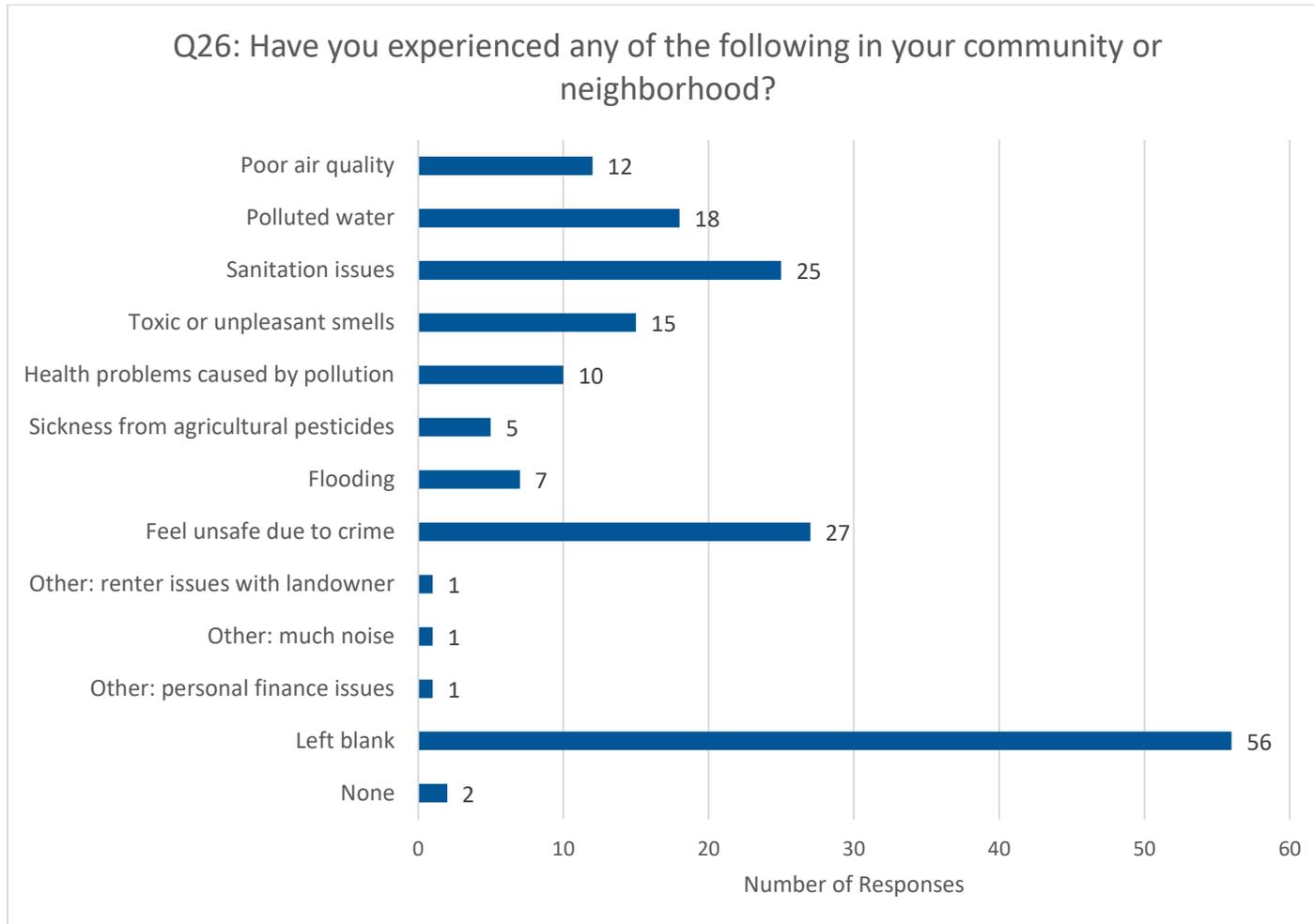
### 5.8 Responses from Isla Vista

**Table IV-1: Responses from Isla Vista residents to the multiple choice question – Do you currently experience any of the following health hazards in your home or on your property?\***



\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table IV-2: Responses from Isla Vista residents to the multiple choice question – Have you experienced any of the following in your community or neighborhood?\***

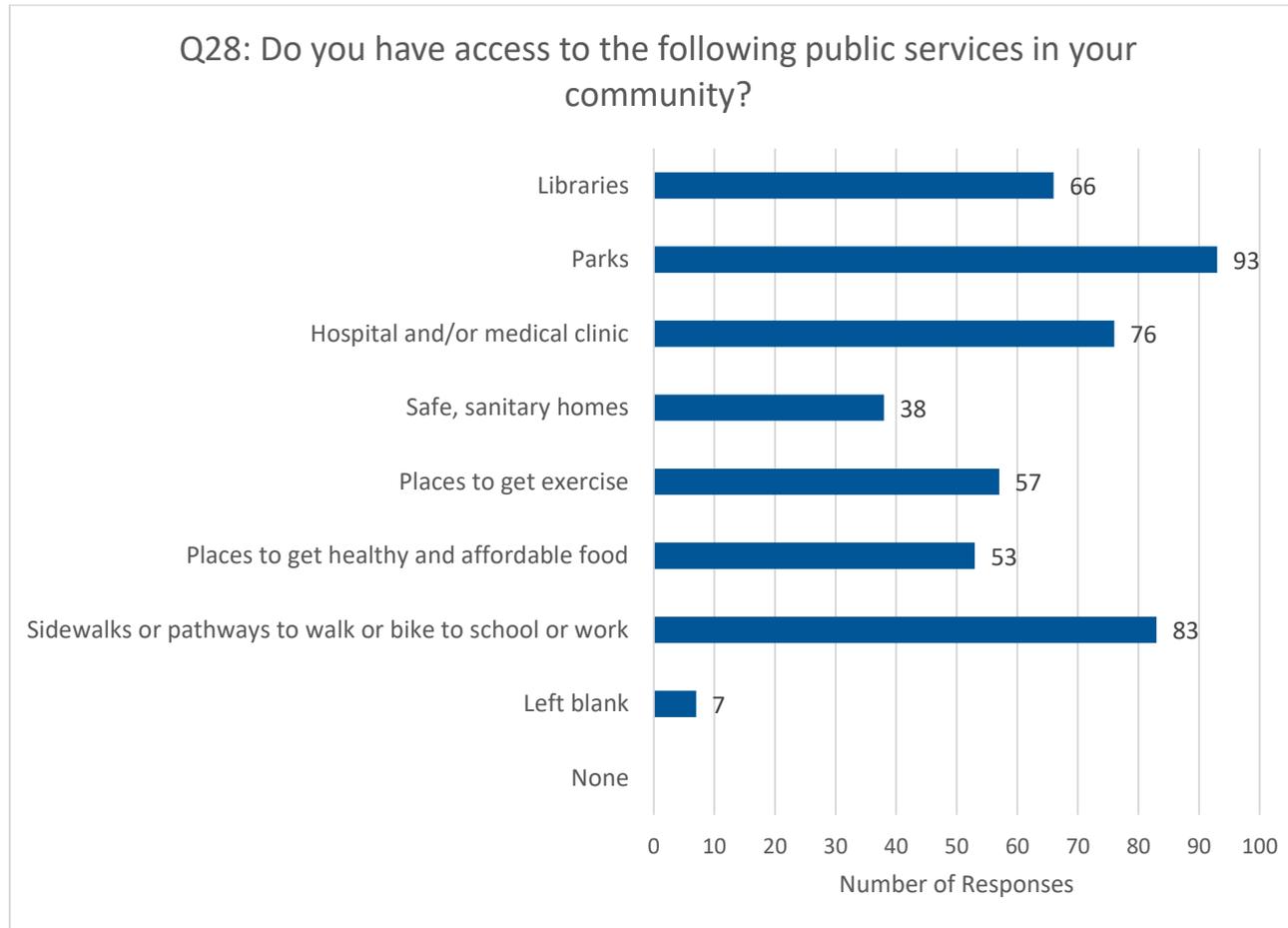


\*This table incorporates information from write-in responses when respondents selected “other” among the multiple-choice answers.

**Table IV-3: Responses from Isla Vista residents to the write-in question – If your community has sanitation issues, please list them here:**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of Responses</b>
Left blank	92
Pest infestation	11
Trash/litter issues	8
Plumbing issues	5
Cans and factories create many hazards	1
Drains are constantly clogged	1
Everything you can think of, landlord won't listen	1
Feel unsafe due to crime	1
None	1
Parks, paths for walk/ride/bike to work or school	1

**Table IV-4: Responses from Isla Vista residents to the multiple choice question – Do you have access to the following public services in your community? <sup>2</sup>**



<sup>2</sup> The individual table responses to this question were too large to display on one page so they were aggregated by category.

## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

**Table IV-5: Responses from Isla Vista residents to the write-in question – Are there other services or amenities that your community needs? If so, please describe them.**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 116)
Left blank	83	72%
Street lighting and safety	6	5%
Recreational facilities	5	4%
Other: parking	5	4%
Parks	3	3%
Community/recreation center	3	3%
Housing maintenance and affordability	3	3%
Affordable housing (general)	3	3%
Libraries	2	2%
Road improvements	2	2%
Food access	2	2%
Homeless shelter	2	2%
Access to decision-making process	2	2%
Also enforcement of noise pollution laws regarding loud cars and motorcycles	1	1%
More frequent public transit	1	1%
More nurseries	1	1%
More services that take care of the parking lots	1	1%
Parking enforcement	1	1%
Public trash cans, community garden	1	1%
Rent control, less cops	1	1%
There is a lot of homeless people and some gang activity	1	1%
Sidewalks	1	1%
Student housing	1	1%
Economic development planning & programs	1	1%
Other: medical care (doctor, dentist, hospital)	1	1%

## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

**Table IV-6: Responses from Isla Vista residents to the write-in question – If you have noticed that your community faces challenges that other communities in Santa Barbara County do not, what challenges have you noticed?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 116)
Left blank	84	72%
Affordable housing (general)	8	7%
Housing maintenance and affordability	7	6%
Street lighting and safety	5	4%
Other: parking	3	3%
Other: homelessness	3	3%
Other: over-policing	3	3%
I don't know	2	2%
No	2	2%
Sidewalks	2	2%
Water quality and contamination	2	2%
High cost of living	2	2%
Other: sanitation/cleaning/litter	2	2%
Anti homeless rich people are ruining what little we still have	1	1%
Don't know	1	1%
Noise issues	1	1%
Libraries	1	1%
Food access	1	1%
Student housing	1	1%
Access to decision-making process	1	1%
Economic development planning & programs	1	1%
Stores	1	1%

## Chapter 5. Full Survey Results

**Table IV-7: Responses from Isla Vista residents to the write-in question – Do you have any additional comments regarding housing and environmental issues in your community?**

Response	Number of Responses	Percentage (out of 116)
Left blank	79	68%
Housing maintenance and affordability	10	9%
Affordable housing (general)	10	9%
No	5	4%
Other: pests/bugs	2	2%
Both are in ruin here. we won't always take this treatment	1	1%
I don't	1	1%
It is very bad	1	1%
Many skateboards on the sidewalk	1	1%
Thank you	1	1%
Thank you for asking these questions, it means alot	1	1%
Today we are only two classes (1) the poor and (2) the rich. we are under the command of the vicos who only want to exploit us for the benefit of them. and if you forget that we contribute to this nation	1	1%
Yes, they are becoming more efficient thanks	1	1%
Parks	1	1%
Community-specific communication plans	1	1%
Student housing	1	1%
Access to decision-making process	1	1%
Other: homelessness	1	1%

---

## Chapter 6. Bibliography

Santa Barbara County Education Office. "Santa Barbara County Promotores Network: Mission." Accessed January 13, 2025.  
<https://www.sbceo.org/cfrs/promotores>.