CITY *of* LOMPOC
2030 General Plan

SAFETY ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION AND AUTHORITY

The Safety Element identifies and, whenever possible, reduces the impact of natural and man-made hazards that may threaten the health, safety, and property of Lompoc residents, business owners, and visitors. The State of California General Plan Guidelines state that the aim of the Safety Element is to reduce the potential risk of death, injuries, property damage, and economic and social dislocation resulting from fires, floods, earthquakes, landslides, climate change and other hazards. As such, the Element emphasizes hazards reduction and accident prevention from known hazards and potential disasters. In addition, the element emphasizes the importance of reducing risk and the effects of disaster prevention and/or preparedness, including evacuation. Hazards are an unavoidable aspect of life, and the Safety Element cannot eliminate risk completely. Instead, the Element contains policies to minimize the level of risk. The City will use the goals, policies, and implementation actions to review individual development proposals and site assessments.

Issues covered in this Safety Element include:

- Emergency Evacuation and Disaster Preparedness
- Flooding
- Fire Hazards
- Climate Change
- Geology and Seismicity
- Aviation Hazards
- Radon Gas
- Hazardous Materials

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

California Government Code Section 65302.6 indicates that Lompoc may adopt a Hazard Mitigation Plan into its Safety Element as long as it meets applicable state requirements. As the City's General Plan is an overarching long-term plan for community growth and development, incorporating its Hazard Mitigation Plan into its Safety Element also creates a stronger mechanism for implementing it. The Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies ongoing programs to mitigate hazards as well as new programs to be implemented in the coming years.

The Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan, which includes an annex for the City of Lompoc, was developed in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and followed FEMA's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) guidance. The LHMP incorporates a process where hazards are identified and profiled, the people and facilities at risk are analyzed, and mitigation actions are developed to reduce or eliminate hazard risk. The implementation of these mitigation actions, which include both short and long-term

strategies, involve planning, policy changes, programs, projects, and other activities. Lompoc has adopted its annex of the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is available on the City's website (https://www.cityoflompoc.com/government/departments/fire-services/disaster-preparedness/local-hazard-mitigation-plan).

The Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management (SBC OEM) is responsible for overarching emergency planning and coordination in support of all jurisdictions within Santa Barbara County. The Santa Barbara County OEM updated the County's Emergency Management Plan (EMP) in 2021. The EMP was developed as part of the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). The SEMS EMP addresses emergency responses associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security. The SEMS EMP assigns tasks and specifies policies and procedures for coordination of emergency staff and service elements at the County level. The SEMS EMP also identifies emergency response actions associated with large-scale emergencies through standard operating procedures.

The City of Lompoc is responsible for developing and maintaining a SEMS compliant Comprehensive Emergency Management and Recovery Plan that is consistent with the County's Emergency Management Plan. The City of Lompoc's Comprehensive Emergency Management and Recovery Plan underwent a complete update in 2014 and is reviewed and updated as necessary annually.

The City of Lompoc Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is organized into two distinct functional areas, EOC Management Staff and EOC General Staff. The Director of Emergency Services holds the responsibilities detailed in Lompoc City Code Section 2.36.060. City Management is responsible for the overall emergency policies and coordination through the joint efforts of governmental agencies and private organizations. Under direction of the EOC Director, General Staff is responsible for the call-out and release of emergency response personnel and providing for appropriate shift coverage during emergency conditions.

There is reference to and identification of the critical facilities in Lompoc throughout this element. These are designated city spaces and services that are integral to the orderly functioning of the community. Critical facilities in Lompoc may be either public or privately owned, such as public safety facilities, high occupancy facilities, medical facilities, and schools. A list of critical facilities can be found in Table 2. Additionally, there are no areas of the city lacking emergency services as of February 2023.

FLOODING

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the majority of the City is located within a 500-year floodplain. Areas located near the Santa Ynez River show a higher probability of flooding within the 100-year flood plain and Regulatory Floodway. FEMA designated floodplains in Lompoc are shown in Figure 1 In addition, the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District maintains maps that show areas of inundation in the unlikely event of dam failure. Based on those maps, much of the City of Lompoc would be inundated if Bradbury Dam were to fail. However, the probability of occurrence of any type of dam failure event is considered to be low in today's regulatory and dam safety oversight environment. In 2006, a significant seismic retrofit of Bradbury Dam was completed, reducing the chance the dam will fail in an earthquake.

Historic Flood Events

The following historical flood events are listed in the City's LHMP, and took place in and adjacent to Lompoc:

1995 Storms during the 1995 El Nino caused widespread flooding to Lompoc, with most severe flooding on the South Coast while the rest of the City was largely spared from serious damages. (Documentation of flooding prior to 1995 is unavailable.)

2005 Heavy rain and flash flooding across Southwestern California, with overall rainfall totals between 4 to 8 inches in coastal areas and between 10 to 20 inches in the mountains. In Lompoc, flash flooding and mudslides closed down Highway 101 at Bates Road, and both the Santa Clara River and the Santa Ynez River exceeded their respective flood stages.

2011 Severe winter storms, flooding, and debris and mudflows.

Severe winter storm including flooding, debris and mudflows throughout Lompoc.

2014 Strong winter storm caused significant damage to coastal properties on the south coast of Lompoc.

Brief but intense rainfall caused damages county-wide including downed trees, bank erosion and sediment and debris deposition.

FIRE HAZARDS

Fire hazard risk in Lompoc is greatest along the entire perimeter of the city, particularly in the northern, eastern, and southern areas , where there is hilly terrain and flammable vegetation. Critical facilities and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) designated Fire Hazard Severity Zones the City of Lompoc are illustrated in Figure 2. Lompoc has experienced many historical fires in the past several decades. Historical fires in or adjacent to Lompoc since 1950 are summarized in Table 1. Additional historical data and information about fire hazard areas can be found through the United States Geological Survey and the CAL FIRE historical wildfire database.

As of January 2023, the Lompoc region lacks a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The development of a CWPP has been identified as a high priority by the City of Lompoc, Santa Barbara County Fire Department, and the Santa Barbara County Fire Safe Council. The Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan (2022), developed in collaboration with CAL FIRE and Santa Barbara County, outlines fire protection strategies in State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) in the Santa Barbara County Unit. Santa Barbara County is a Contract County with CAL FIRE and the Santa Barbara County Fire Department is responsible for providing fire protection on all SRAs within the county. Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs) in City limits, as classified by CAL FIRE, is managed and serviced by the Lompoc Fire Department. The City also participates in an automatic aid agreement with the Santa Barbara County Fire Department and in mutual aid agreements with Vandenberg Air Force Base and the State of California. As of February, 2023, there are no areas of the City that lack emergency services. The City's existing and planned land uses are designated according to the General Plan Land Use Element. The Land Use Element Map (Figure LU-1) identifies the following in very high and high fire hazard severity zones: Open space, low density residential, agriculture, community facility, and general commercial. The City of Lompoc is surrounded by wildland-urban interface (WUI), characterized by structures or development within undeveloped wildlands or areas with vegetative fuels. Land and developments in the WUI are particularly susceptible to damage during wildfire event.

Peak water supply and water availability are crucial for fighting wildfires. Peak load water supply refers to the sum of water required for fire flow, operational daily consumption, and emergency storages. With future development of vacant and underutilized land, the City will need to increase its peak load water supply reserves.

There are federal and state mandates that address fire hazard planning and mitigation, including but not limited to: the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, which requires all local and tribal governments to prepare Local Hazard Mitigation Plans and Senate Bill 1241 (Statutes of 2012, Kehoe), which revised the safety element requirements for state responsibility areas and very high fire hazard severity zones (Government Code Sections 65302 and 65302.5). The City's aforementioned Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex and OEM procedures satisfy state and federal requirements provided they are updated as necessary.

Table 1 Historic Fires in or adjacent to Lompoc (1950-2022)*

Name	Year	Acres Burned
Lito	2020	25.82
Rucker	2017	429.70
Canyon	2016	12,713.62
Washington	2016	225.5
Mesa	2015	210.83
Miguelito	2014	631.81
Bear Creek	2010	1219.54
Cemetery	2007	501.58
Santa Rosa	1997	3074.25
Azalea	1997	1351.47

Halloween	1997	1128.87
Pine Canyon	1995	32.97
Oakhill	1994	2130.00
Santa Ynez	1992	150.94
Clark	1991	89.37
Surf	1989	17.49
Mesa	1983	43.64
Santa Lucia	1982	266.81
(Unnamed)	1978	259.80
Honda Canyon	1977	8526.15
Union Oil Co. #8	1972	121.83
(Unnamed)	1971	614.47
(Unnamed)	1957	211.89
(Unnamed)	1952	133.88
(Unnamed)	1952	61.10
(Unnamed)	1952	138.28
*Fires with acres burned under 10 omitted		
Source: CAL FIRE 2022		

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is driven by the human contribution of certain gases like carbon dioxide and methane into the atmosphere. These gases, commonly known as greenhouse gases or GHGs, absorb and re-emit heat that has been discharged from the Earth's surface. This works to trap heat near the earth's surface, increasing the natural greenhouse effect. Greenhouse gases from human activities have been collecting in the atmosphere since the 1800's, causing annual increases in climate warming. This rise in average temperatures across the globe affects precipitation patterns, temperature, and ocean water levels. Lompoc is expected to experience increases in temperatures, more severe storms, increases in extreme heat events, changes in precipitation patterns, extended drought conditions, and increasing wildfire risk because of climate change.

The Lompoc Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, located in Appendix A, includes an evaluation of how climate change is projected to impact vulnerable community members as well as services, critical facilities, natural and managed resources and infrastructure in the City. Key findings from the assessment are summarized below.
The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has established several scenarios used to describe possible future GHG emissions and associated warming. Two scenarios are commonly used to compare possible futures and have been selected for this assessment, consistent with guidance from the California Government Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) California Adaptation Planning Guide

- The Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 represents a "medium emissions" scenario in which emissions peak around 2040 and then decline at the end of the century. This scenario assumes global agreement and implementation of GHG reduction strategies.
- The Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 represents a "high emissions" scenario in which emissions continue to rise unabated throughout the 21st century.

Temperature

According to the California Energy Commission's Cal-Adapt data tool, the average maximum temperature is expected to increase in Lompoc throughout the century by up to 6.6°F. In addition, during this century the number of extreme heat days per year is expected to increase from four to up to 12 days.

Precipitation

As per Cal-Adapt, the City's modeled historical (1961-1990) annual precipitation is a 30-year average of

approximately 15 inches. While average annual precipitation is not projected to change significantly, a larger percentage of annual precipitation will likely fall in more intense storms within a shorter wet season. For much of the state, research suggests that wet years will become wetter and dry years will become drier and will extend for longer stretches of time, increasing the risk of extended drought.

Wildfire

In the last decade, California has experienced unprecedented wildland fires with increasing wildfire risk across the state. In the Southern California region, wildfire risk is influenced by a multitude of compounding factors that include the dry and warm Mediterranean climate, periodic episodes of offshore Santa Ana winds, drought events, the type and spatial distribution of vegetation, varying topography, large urban-wildland interfaces, past fire suppression attempts, and human activities.

Cal-Adapt projections indicate that California may experience a larger number of wildfires and burned area by the mid-21st century under RCP 8.5. Though overall wildfire probability in Lompoc is projected to increase, many factors affect projected future occurrence of wildfire, and there are significant uncertainties associated with the influence of climate change on wildfire frequency.

Vulnerability

Communities will be affected by climate change to varying degrees depending on their sensitivity to its impacts. Social vulnerabilities can greatly inhibit the adaptive capacity of a community. On a larger scale, communities may be more vulnerable because of limited access to financial capital and resources, various institutional barriers, social network limitations, and compromised access to critical infrastructure.

Certain population groups may be disproportionately harmed by the impacts of climate change in Lompoc. Vulnerable populations identified in Lompoc include but are not limited to:

- People experiencing houselessness.
- Low-income
- Outdoor workers
- Undocumented immigrants
- Older adults
- Young children
- Miliary Veterans
- Communities of color
- Renters
- Uninsured individuals
- Linguistically isolated individuals
- Individuals with education attainment less than 4 years of college
- Single female heads of households
- Isolated individuals

The City relies on infrastructure for mobility, water, power, and communications. These systems are vulnerable to climate change, which in turn can reduce the ability of people to adapt. Health risks may arise or be exacerbated as a result of damaged infrastructure, such as from the loss of access to electricity, or impacts to sanitation, safe food, water supplies, health care, communication, and transportation.

Additional factors present in Lompoc that may exacerbate climate change vulnerability include exposure to poor air quality and drinking water contaminants as well as other environmental conditions. Because climate change impacts are closely intertwined with vulnerable populations and inequities, addressing underlying inequities can help increase resilience for all residents of Lompoc.

GEOLOGY AND SEISMICITY

Earthquake fault lines in and around the City of Lompoc are shown in Figure 3. The City regards seismic retrofitting as a way to mitigate the damages caused by earthquakes. All seismically vulnerable buildings, including critical facilities and City owned properties, will continue to be identified by the City and those buildings will be required to be reinforced to minimize the risk of personal injury during an earthquake. For City-owned facilities, the City can apply for funding under the Earthquake Safety and Public Buildings Rehabilitation Bond Act of 1990. All new buildings should be constructed in accordance with current seismic safety design

standards. Another earthquake mitigation action that the City promotes is public awareness programs, designed to create awareness of seismic hazards and procedures to minimize injury and property damage before, during, and after an earthquake. Figure 4 shows areas subject to liquefaction. Steep slopes are also a concern in Lompoc because development built on steep grades can be more susceptible to being impacted by an earthquake, landslides, and liquefaction. Therefore, the City may choose to permit development on hillsides, only where it can be demonstrated that geologic conditions are sound for construction purposes.

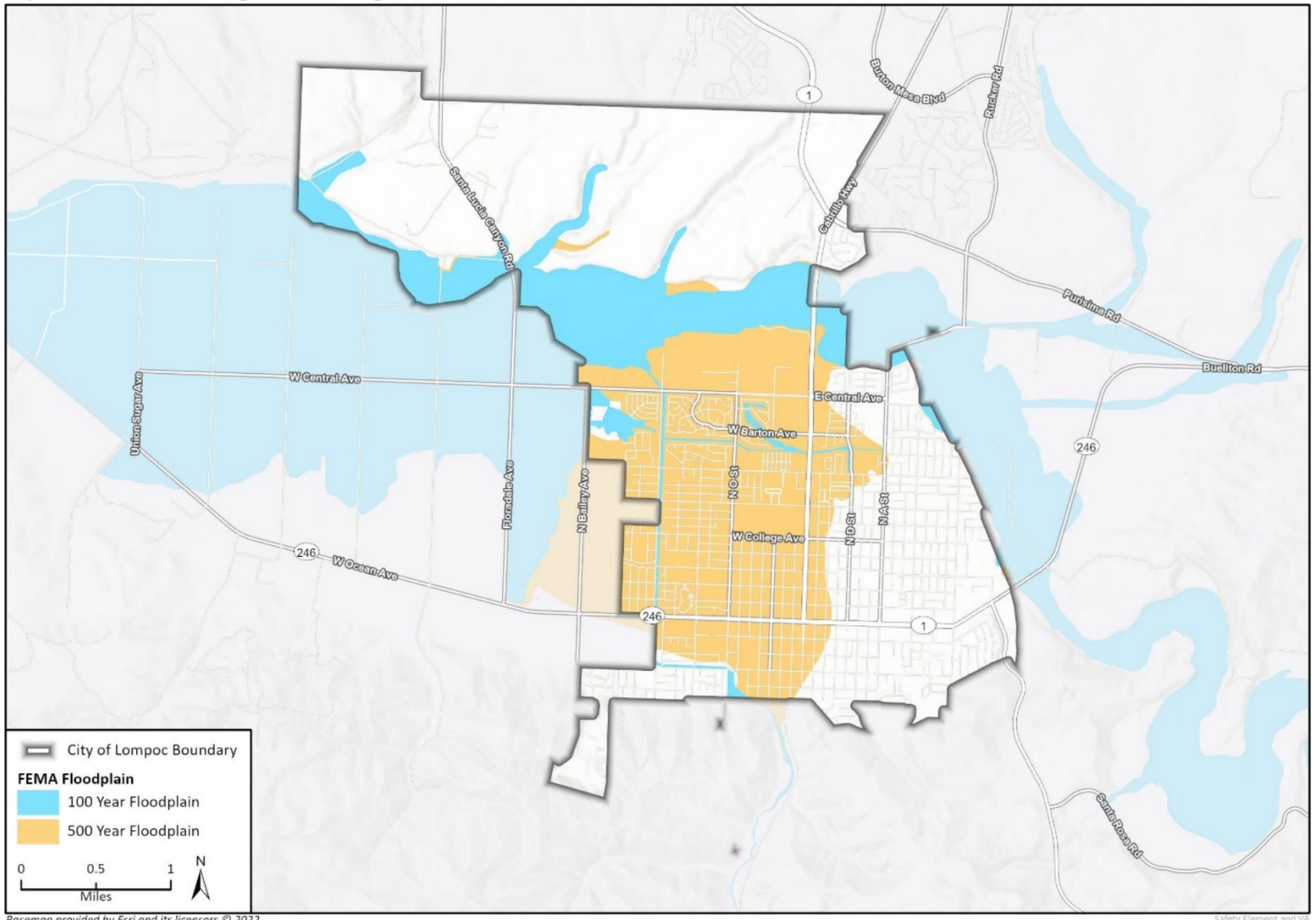
Table 2 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Lompoc Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	
PUBLICLY OWNED FACILITIES	LOCATION
Public Safety Facilities	
Police Station	107 Civic Center Plaza
Fire Station No. 1	115 South G Street
Fire Station No. 2	1100 North D Street
High Occupancy Facilities	
Lompoc District Hospital	1515 E Ocean Avenue
Lompoc Convalescent Home	216 North Third Street
Schools[1]	
Arthur Hapgood Elementary	324 South A Street
Clarence Ruth Elementary	501 North W Street
La Canada Elementary	621 West North Avenue
La Honda Elementary	1213 North A Street
Leonora Fillmore Elementary	1211 East Pine Avenue
Miguelito Elementary	1600 West Olive Avenue
Lompoc Middle School	234 South N Street
Lompoc High School	515 West College Avenue
El Camino School	320 North J Street
Mission Valley School	1301 North A Street
Medical Facilities	
Lompoc District Hospital	1515 E Ocean Avenue
SB County Health Care Services	301 North R Street
Champion Center	508 E. Hickory Avenue
Assembly Facilities[2]	
Lompoc Library	501 East North Avenue
Lompoc Civic Auditorium	217 South L Street
Lompoc City Hall 100 Civic Center Plaza	100 Civic Center Plaza
Veterans Memorial Building	100 East Locust Avenue
Dick DeWees Community and Senior Center	1120 West Ocean Avenue
Utilities\Communication Facilities	
Wastewater Treatment Plant	1801 West Central Avenue
Water Treatment Plant	601 East North Avenue
Lompoc City Corporate Yard	1300 West Laurel Avenue
City Electrical Receiving Station	1100 North D Street
PG & E Substation	315 East Chestnut Street
PG & E Substation (Proposed)	1701 Industrial Way
Comcast Cable	1145 North H Street Ste B
Transportation Facilities	
Lompoc City Airport	1801 North H Street
Lompoc City Bus Yard	1300 West Laurel Avenue
Highway 1 Bridge	1600 North H Street

Highway 246 Bridge	2000 East Ocean Avenue
Detention Facilities	
United States Penitentiary	3901 Klein Boulevard
Federal Correctional Institution	3600 Guard Road
Lompoc City Jail	107 Civic Center Plaza
PRIVATELY-OWNED FACILITIES	LOCATION
High Occupancy Facilities	
Franciscan Manor	1420 West North Avenue
Lompoc Skilled Nursing and Rehabilitation	1428 West North Avenue
Lodge of Lompoc	1420 West North Avenue
Schools[1]	
La Purisima Catholic School	219 West Olive Avenue
Assembly Facilities[2]	
Internat'l Chemical Workers Hall	514 South I Street
Knights of Columbus Hall	523 East Chestnut Avenue
Elks Lodge	905 East Ocean Avenue
Medical Facilities	
Sansum Clinic	1225 North H Street
Valley Medical Group	136 North Third Street
Lompoc Urgent Care	217 West Central Avenue
Central Coast Medical Group	1101 East Ocean Avenue

[1]School facilities with less than 50 students are not listed.
[2]Religious facilities are not listed.

Figure 1 FEMA Floodplains in Lompoc



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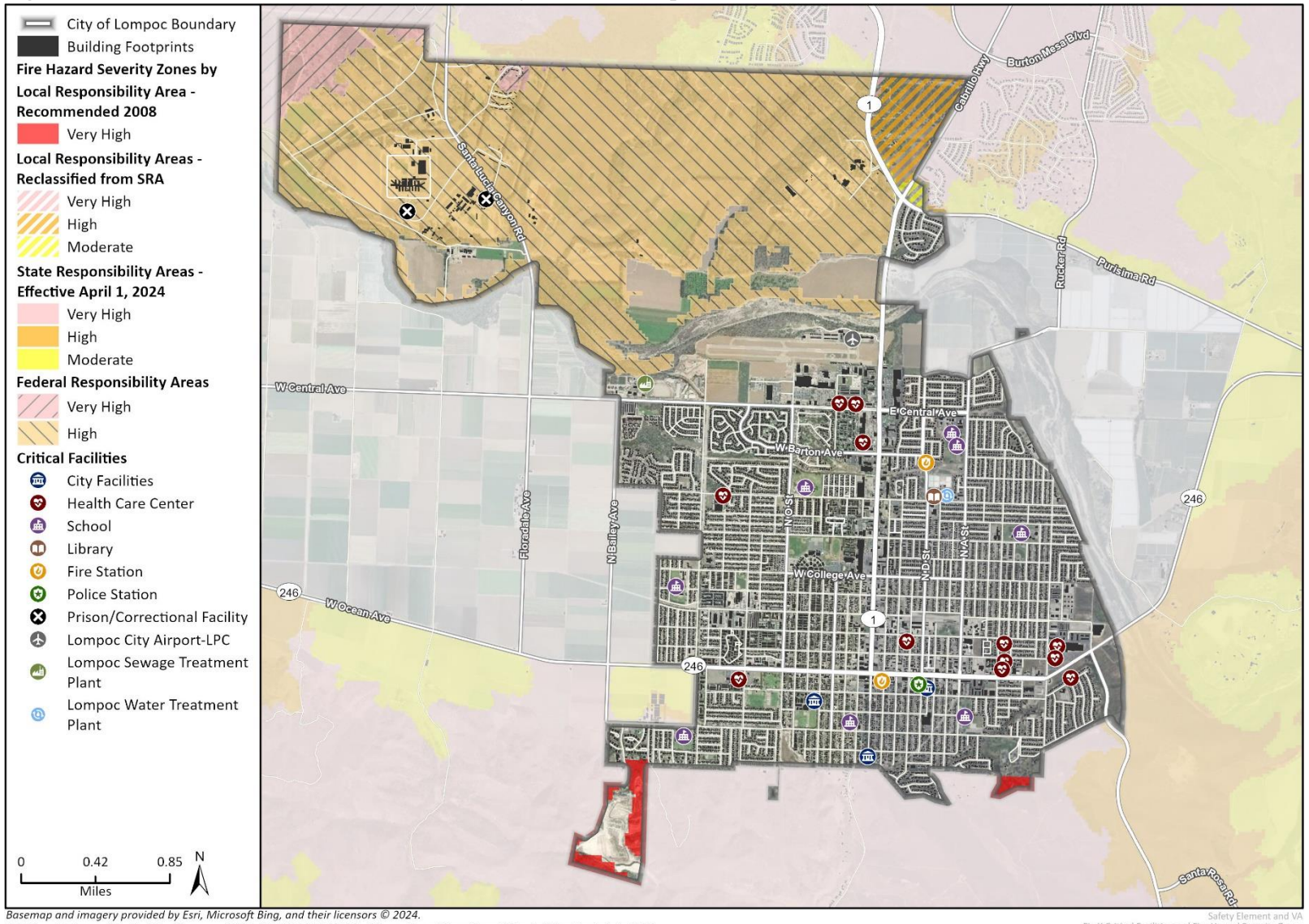
Additional data provided by City of Lompoc, 2022; FEMA, 2021.

Safety Element and VA
Fig X FEMA Flood Zones

Figure 2 Critical Facilities and Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Lompoc



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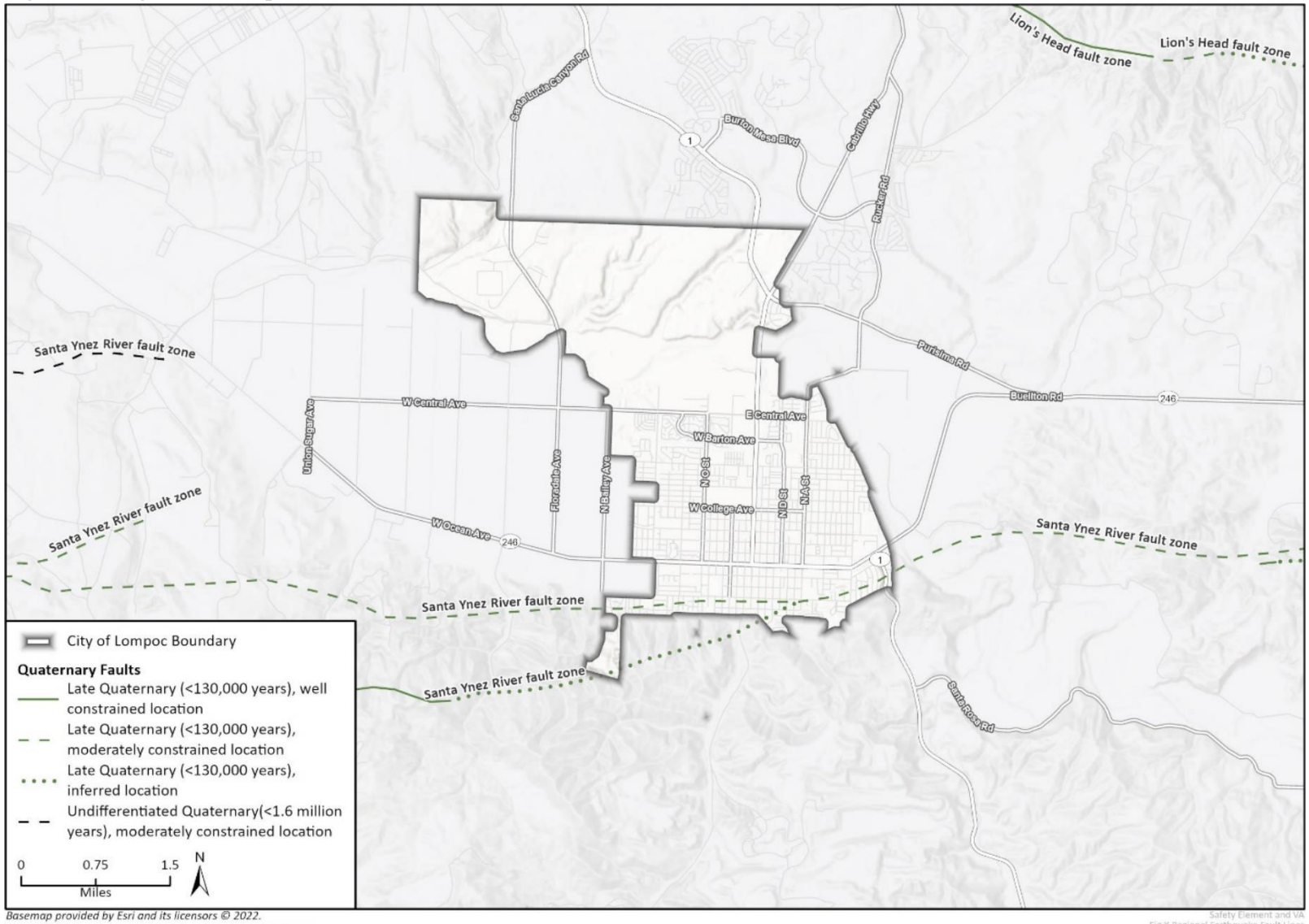
Additional data provided by City of Lompoc, 2022; CALFIRE, 2008/2024; Microsoft and Open Street Map Building Footprints, 2024.

Safety Element and VA
Fig X Critical Facilities and Fire Hazard Severity Zones

Figure 3 Regional Earthquake Fault Lines



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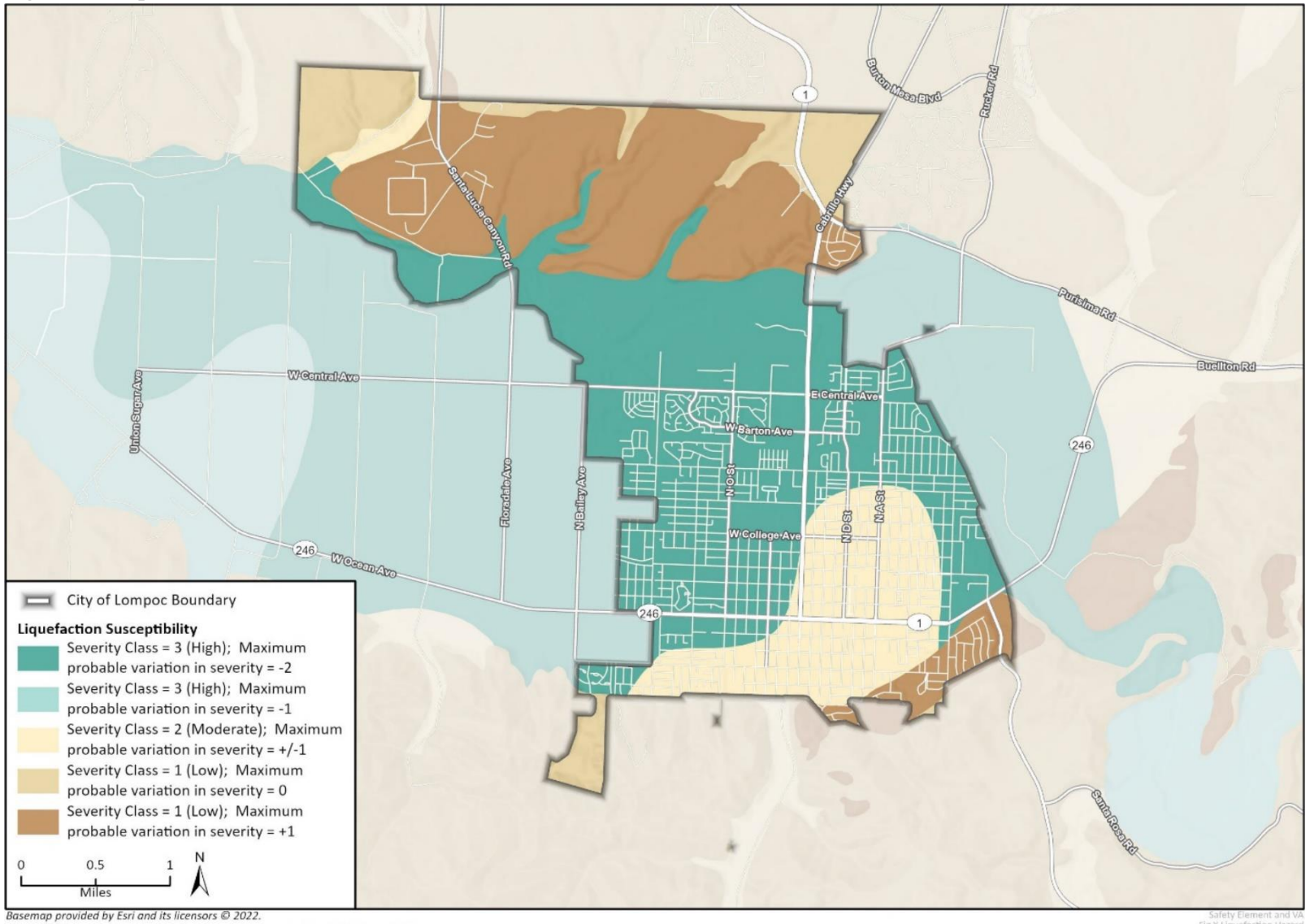
Safety Element and VA
Fig X Regional Earthquake Fault Lines

Figure 4 Liquefaction Hazard



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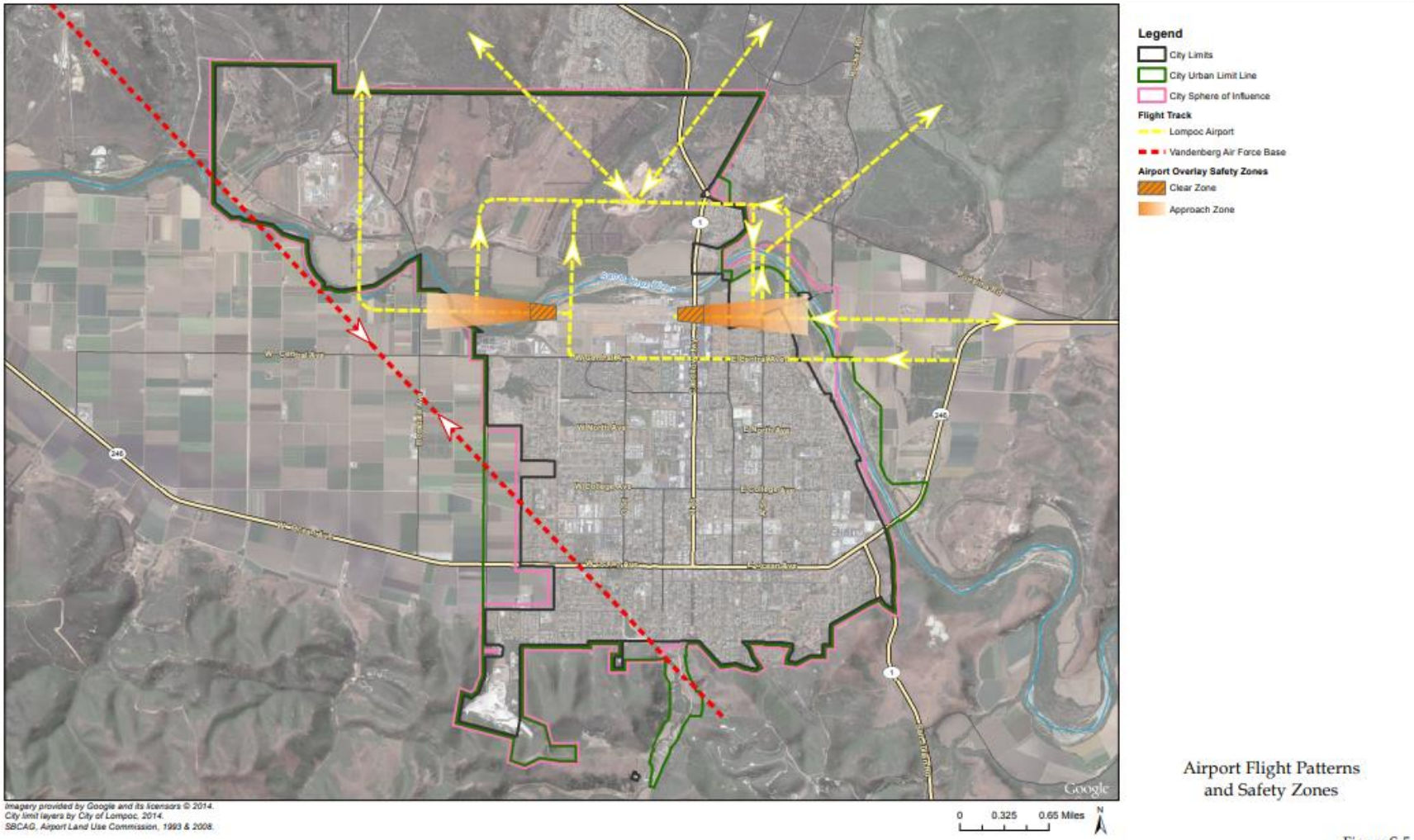
Additional data provided by City of Lompoc, 2022; County of Santa Barbara, 2007.

Safety Element and VA
Fig X Liquefaction Hazard

RPC 2 (b)(iv)

Figure 5 Airport Flight Patterns and Safety



Airport Flight Patterns and Safety Zones

Figure S-5

AVIATION HAZARDS

The City of Lompoc Airport is located 1801 North H Street. The Santa Barbara County Association of Governments (SBCAG) serves as the Airport Land Use Commission. The SBCAG Santa Barbara County Airport Land Use Plan, adopted in 1993 and currently in the process of being updated, identifies airport flight patterns and safety zones for the Lompoc Airport, as shown in Figure 5. The powers and duties of the Airport Land Use Commission as set forth in Sections 21670-21678 of the Public Utilities Code include assisting the City in ensuring compatible land uses in the vicinity of the airport, and reviewing the plans, regulations, and other actions of airport operators.

RADON GAS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The Safety Element also addresses radon gas and hazardous materials. The amount of radon in the air is measured in "picocuries per liter of air," or "pCi/L." A curie is a standard measurement for radioactivity, measuring the rate of decay for a gram of radium, and a picocurie is one trillionth of a curie. Based on statewide testing, the Lompoc zip code, 93436, is one of four zip codes with the highest number of structures testing at, or above, the EPA's recommended action level of 4 picocuries-per-liter of radon gas. At these levels, it is recommended the property owner make alterations to structures to lower ambient radon levels, reducing lung cancer risk.

Radon gas levels cannot be predicted from one location to the next, within an area of documented high radon, such as Lompoc. Therefore, the only way to know whether the radon gas in a structure is over the recommended action level is to test the structure.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION

Consistent with Government Code Section 65302, as amended by Assembly Bill 747, the City conducted an emergency evacuation analysis attached as Appendix B, to identify evacuation routes and their capacity, safety, and viability under a range of emergency scenarios. The City evaluated three unique scenarios in the context of both citywide and larger-scale regional evacuations associated with a wildfire, Vanderberg Space Force Base mishap, and an earthquake event. Though evacuation routes were selected based on conditions on the ground during actual emergency events, the analysis indicated specific roadways that would need to accommodate excess demand, the need for effective communication tools and active management of the major travel corridors and intersections depending on the area of evacuation, particularly for major materials and connectors that feed State Route 1 and State Route 246. Each modeled Scenario with corresponding evacuation direction and destination as well as roadway closures assumed can be found below in Table 3.

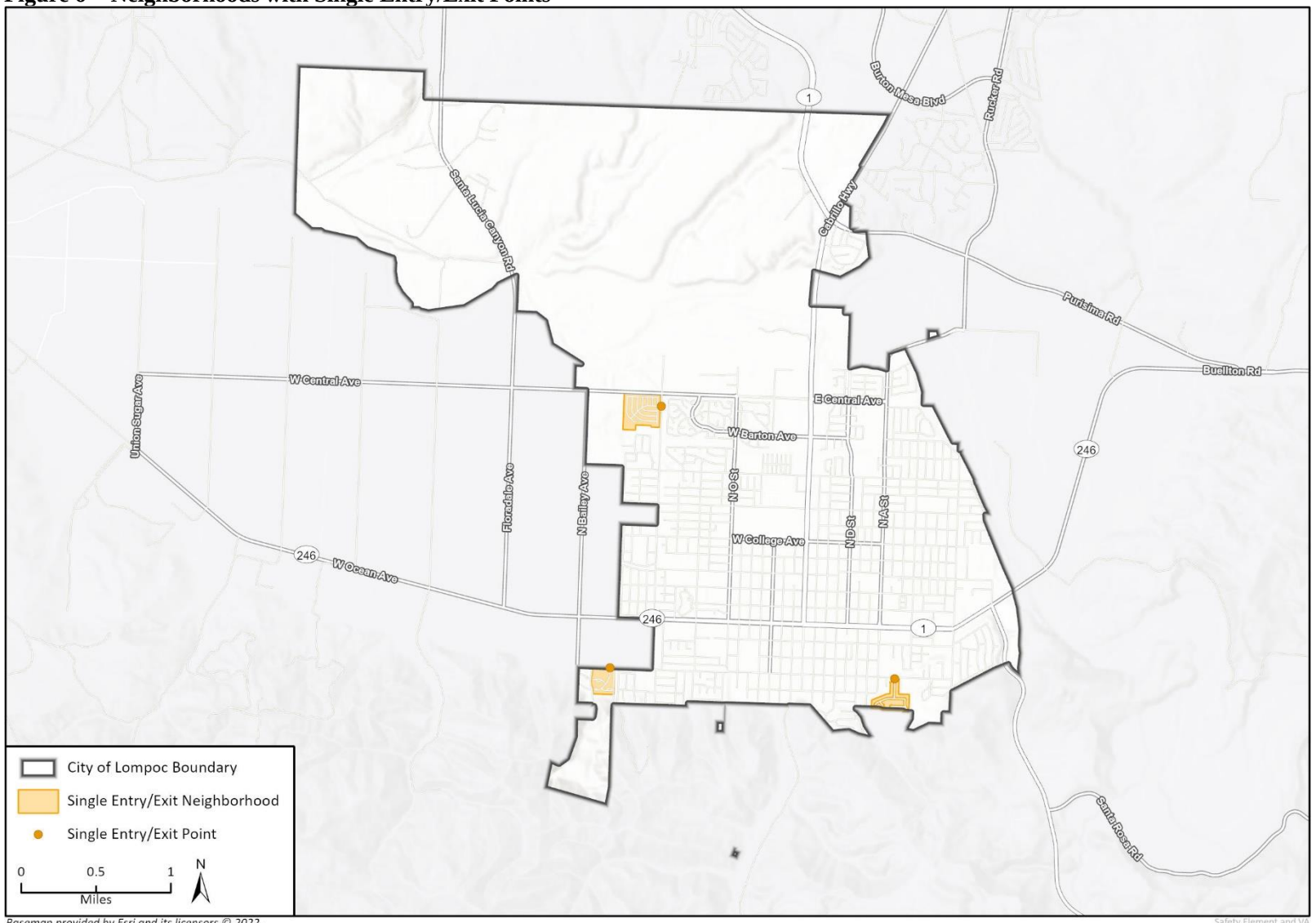
In keeping with Government Code Section 65302, as amended by Senate Bill 99, Safety Elements must also identify residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes. Single access roads are a local street that feeds into a collector with a singular point of entry and exit. There are currently three neighborhoods in the City that have been identified as having a single access road. These roads present potential evacuation complications necessitating added evacuation management. Policies and implementing actions have been developed to minimize evacuation challenges for these specific neighborhoods. Residential neighborhoods with single access roads are shown in Table 3. Two of the three single access neighborhoods are directly adjacent to Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (shown in Figure 2). The Evacuation Analysis determined that access roads for single access neighborhoods have the capacity to support evacuation under the wildfire scenario, as shown in as shown in Figure 7. However, State Route 246, the eastern most portion of E Laurel Avenue, and N 12th Street would be impacted under the wildfire scenario.

Table 3 Lompoc Evacuation Analysis Scenario Summary

Scenarios	Evacuation Direction and	Roadway Closures Assumed

	Destination	Resulting From the Event
Wildfire Origin of Event: Northeast of Lompoc Area	South to Santa Barbara	SR 1 (North of Lompoc) SR 246 West Ocean Ave Santa Lucia Canyon Rd Harris Grade Rd Rancho Lompoc Farm Rd
Vandenberg Space Force Base Mishap Origin of Event: West of Lompoc Area	South to Santa Barbara	SR 1 (North of Lompoc), West Ocean Ave Santa Lucia Canyon Rd San Miguelito Rd Harris Grade Rd Rancho Lompoc Farm Rd
Earthquake Origin of Event: South of Lompoc Area	North to Santa Maria	SR1 (South of Lompoc), SR 246

Figure 6 Neighborhoods with Single Entry/Exit Points



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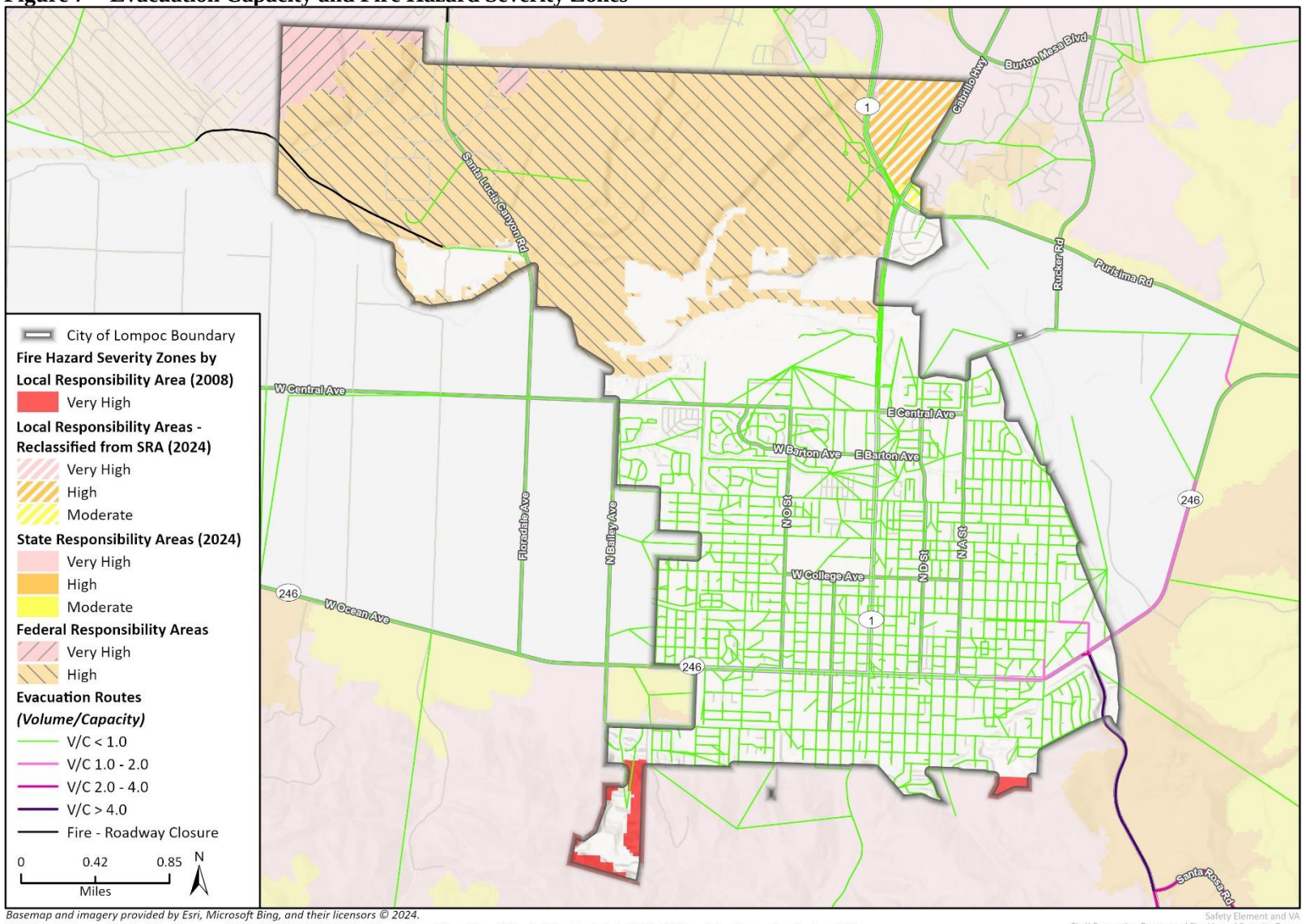
Additional data provided by City of Lompoc, 2022, 2008.

Safety Element and VA
Fig X Neighborhoods with Single Entry Exit Points

Figure 7 Evacuation Capacity and Fire Hazard Severity Zones



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Additional data provided by City of Lompoc, 2022; CALFIRE, 2008/2024; Microsoft and Open Street Map Building Footprints, 2024; DK Associates, Evacuation Routes, 2024.

Safety Element and VA
Fig X Evacuation Routes and Fire Hazard Severity Zones

GOALS AND POLICIES

Emergency Evacuation and Disaster Preparedness

Goal 1

The City and its residents have reduced risk of injury, death, social, and economic disruption from an extraordinary emergency.

Policies

Policy 1.1 The City shall strive to increase public awareness of emergency and disaster preparedness.

Policy 1.2 The City shall continue to improve responsiveness of City and County departments, during emergency situations, and encourage media, volunteer organizations, businesses, and the medical community to assist, as needed, during emergencies.

Policy 1.3 The City shall strive to ensure that critical facilities remain operational during and after a disaster (e.g., earthquake, flood).

Policy 1.4 In recognition of the increase in severity and frequency of floods and wildfires, the City shall site critical facilities in areas that are least prone to hazards impacts, when feasible.

Policy 1.5 The City shall provide adequate planning, organization and resources for emergency preparedness, access/evacuations and response.

Policy 1.6 The City shall update disaster preparedness and emergency response plans every 5 years, in a manner that is compliant with state and federal standards.

Policy 1.7 The City shall ensure informational signage related to hazards and disaster response is provided in multiple languages as appropriate.

Policy 1.8 The City shall regularly assess and project future emergency service needs.

Policy 1.9 The City shall regularly conduct emergency response exercises, including with staff from fire, law enforcement, public works, and emergency operations, to test effectiveness of local preparedness procedures,

Goal 2

The City and its residents are prepared for evacuation events through effective mobilization of staff and the effective use of communications systems.

Policies

Policy 2.1 Annually review evacuation mapping and response procedures to ensure consistency with updates to the regional context, including updates to FEMA mapping and current resource availability.

Policy 2.2 Coordinate with the Santa Barbara County Fire Department, Sheriff, Public Works, Caltrans, Fire Safe Council, neighborhoods, and homeowner associations to employ localized “zone based” evacuation plans to be used during an emergency situation, and to assess and plan for required evacuation route capacities. Include education of the community, with emphasis on educating populations in VHFHSZs, on defined neighborhood evacuation zones and procedures with the help of wildfire prevention stakeholders in multiple language as appropriate.

Policy 2.3 Adopt communication tools to reach at risk communities and coordinate with local service providers to assist vulnerable populations such as the unhoused, elderly, and young children with evacuations.

Policy 2.4 Establish minimum standards for evacuation in the Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan and continuously reassess access and evacuation route capacity and put mitigation measures and improvement plans in place if needed.

Flooding

Goal 3

The City and its residents have reduced flood risk while maintaining protection of natural resources located in flood hazard areas.

Policies

Policy 3.1 The City shall prohibit development which impairs the ability of the regulatory floodway to convey flood waters.

Policy 3.2 The City may permit development within the floodway fringe provided that building setback requirements from the Santa Ynez River and other streams are met and finished floor elevations are at least one foot above the 100-year flood elevations.

Policy 3.3 The City shall condition new development to ensure that it does not compound the potential for flooding.

Policy 3.4 The City shall coordinate with the Santa Barbara County Flood Control Department, and Santa Ynez Water Conservation District, in mitigating flooding impacts resulting from new development, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Natural Resources Conservation Service in flood protection activities.

Policy 3.5 The City implement programs designed to increase public awareness of flood hazards and procedures to minimize injury and property damage before, during, and after a flood event.

Policy 3.6 The City shall maintain flood hazard policies in accordance with its MJHMP Annex.

Policy 3.7 The City shall seek funding for and implement nature-based solutions projects, which have co-benefits for the protection of transportation facilities, such as groundwater recharge, stormwater management and flood prevention.

Fire Hazards

Goal 4

The City, its residents, and biologically sensitive habitats have reduced wildfire risk.

Policies

Policy 4.1 The City shall adopt and enforce building and fire prevention codes that require property owners to reduce wildfire hazards on their properties.

Policy 4.2 The City shall minimize the risks of wildfire and includes adequate provisions for vegetation management, emergency access, and firefighting in the planning and design of development

in high and very high fire hazard areas. The City shall require ongoing maintenance and upkeep to be codified as part of building covenants or homeowner covenants, conditions, and restrictions.

Policy 4.3 The City shall promote public outreach and access to needed resources for new and existing developments to be prepared for wildfires in multiple languages to be accessible across the entire community.

Policy 4.4 The City shall facilitate improvements to the resistance of community structures and homes in very high fire hazard severity zones to heat, flames, and embers by reviewing current building code standards and other applicable statutes, regulations, requirements, and guidelines regarding construction, and the use and maintenance of non-flammable materials (both residential and commercial) and updating standards as appropriate.

Policy 4.5 The City shall discourage development and encourage sensitive siting of structures within hazardous fire areas as higher priorities than attempting to implement fuel modification techniques that would adversely affect significant biological resources.

Policy4.6 The City shall use the Wildland Fire Hazard Map and the International Wildland Urban Interface Code as amended and adopted by the City in determining the suitability and design of development in wildland fire hazard areas.

Policy 4.7 The City shall work with governmental agencies, landowners, and the public to minimize wildland fire risks by managing fuel and vegetation in wildland fire hazard areas, while protecting biologically sensitive species and habitats.

Policy 4.8 The City shall restrict those activities in wildland fire hazard areas which increase the danger of wildland fire.

Policy 4.9 The City shall implement programs to increase public awareness of fire hazards, and procedures to minimize injury and property damage before, during, and after a fire.

Policy 4.10 The City shall coordinate with the State Board of Forestry and Comprehensive Emergency Management and Recovery Plan procedures annually.

Policy 4.11 The City shall continue to participate in the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan updates, which occur every 5 years. New information and safety measures from this process that are pertinent to Lompoc shall be incorporated into the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan and Comprehensive Emergency Management and Recovery Plan.

Policy 4.12 All new development in Very High Fire Hazard Zones shall incorporate provisions to avoid or minimize wildfire hazards.

Policy 4.13 The City shall avoid locating essential facilities (i.e., schools. hospitals, emergency shelters) in Very High Fire Hazard Zones.

Policy 4.14 New development located in High and Very High Fire Hazard Zones shall demonstrate safe access for emergency response, visible street signs and adequate on-site water supply or storage for fire suppression.

Policy 4.15 No tentative subdivision map, or tentative parcel map, for land located in a Very High Fire Hazard Zone shall be approved unless all of the findings required under Government Code Section 66474.02 (regarding design and location; the availability of fire protection and suppression services; and ingress and egress) can be made.

Policy 4.16 The City shall make and promote educational materials regarding environmental regulations,

guidelines, evacuation routes, and protection measures that property owners should be aware of and are responsible for when planning and undertaking fuels management activities including defensible space. These educational materials shall be available to members of the public in multiple languages. Target outreach to vulnerable populations including the elderly, linguistically isolated households, individuals with chronic illnesses, and individuals with disabilities.

Policy 4.17 The City shall decrease the extent and amount of edge or wildland urban interface (WUI) area where development is adjacent to undeveloped wildlands.

Policy 4.18 The City shall site structures to maximize low-flammability landscape features to buffer against wildfire spread.

Policy 4.19 The City shall limit new development along steep slopes and amidst rugged terrain to inhibit rapid fire spread and increase accessibility for firefighting.

Policy 4.20 The City shall coordinate with Santa Barbara County and Southern California Edison to implement an electrical undergrounding plan with a focus on critical evacuation roadways and areas with the greatest wildfire risk.

Policy 4.21 The City shall restrict parking periodically (e.g., on red flag days) along critical evacuation routes.

Policy 4.22 The City shall coordinate with telecommunication service entities to fire-harden communications infrastructure.

Climate Change

Goal 5

The City and its residents, with a focus on its most vulnerable communities, has improved resilience to climate change related hazards.

Policies

Policy 5.1 The City shall develop and maintain methods, such as resilience hubs, to support residents, especially those that are most sensitive to climate hazards, and coordinate resource distribution and services before, during, or after a natural hazard event.

Policy 5.2 The City shall develop and maintain sustainable backup power sources that provide redundancy and continued services for City-owned critical facilities during periods of high demand such as extreme heat events or possible outages because of safety power shut offs and extreme weather.

Policy 5.3 The City shall utilize drought-tolerant green infrastructure projects including street trees and landscaped areas and encourage installation of green roof systems as part of cooling strategies in public and private spaces to increase shaded areas and offset energy demand during extreme heat events.

Policy 5.4 The City shall encourage water and energy efficiency in buildings through upgrading appliances and building infrastructure retrofits to best prepare for fluctuating prices during peak demand periods of extreme heat events.

Policy 5.5 The City shall provide targeted outreach and support to vulnerable populations during hazard scenarios and evacuation events.

Policy 5.6 The City shall increase recycled water and water conservation.

Policy 5.7 The City shall permit development on hillsides only where it can be demonstrated that geologic conditions are sound for construction purposes.

Policy 5.8 The City shall coordinate with Santa Barbara County and neighboring jurisdictions to prioritize climate adaptation efforts that address regional climate change vulnerabilities of community members, infrastructure and services, natural resources and ecosystems, and critical facilities and buildings.

Policy 5.9 The City shall integrate and regularly update best available climate science, projections, and potential impacts into relevant city plans, codes, and planning documents including the MJHMP Annex, Municipal Code, Disaster Plan, and Capital Improvement Program.

Policy 5.10 The City shall strive to increase public awareness of landslide hazards and support efforts to reduce landslide risk.

Geology and Seismicity

Goal 6

The City and it residents have reduced seismic risk.

Policies

Policy 6.1 The City shall avoid, where possible, placement of critical facilities in areas prone to slope instability or liquefaction during an earthquake.

Policy 6.2 The City shall continue to identify all existing seismically vulnerable buildings and require that they be reinforced, or demolished, to minimize risk of personal injury during an earthquake.

Policy 6.3 The City shall ensure all new development is constructed in accordance with current seismic safety design standards.

Policy 6.4 The City shall continue to implement programs designed to increase public awareness of seismic hazards and procedures to minimize injury and property damage before, during, and after an earthquake.

Radon Gas

Goal 8

The City and its residents have reduced risk from radon gas exposure.

Policies

Policy 8.1 The City shall promote community education regarding potential hazards associated with radon exposure.

Policy 8.2 The City shall require new development and redevelopment to implement effective measures in construction to limit exposure to radon.

Hazardous Materials

Goal 9

The City and its residents are protected from exposure to hazardous materials through safe and efficient production, use, storage, dispensing, use, handling, transport, and disposal practices.

Policies

Policy 9.1 The City shall encourage the safe and economical use, collection, storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous materials generated by businesses and households.

Policy 9.2 The City shall only permit development of facilities that produce, handle, store or transport hazardous materials in areas and in a manner that protects public health, safety, and the environment.

Policy 9.3 To prevent hazardous material transportation incidents from affecting residential areas, the City shall, where feasible, create open space buffers between hazardous materials routes and residential neighborhoods.

Policy 9.4 The use, storage, and handling of hazardous materials by businesses and industries in the City shall be conducted in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations and guidelines.

Policy 9.5 Residents within one quarter mile of hazardous materials handling facilities shall be notified immediately by the City of spills, leakages, or eruptions which may affect the health, safety and welfare of the public.

Policy 9.6 The City's Hazard Mitigation Plan and Comprehensive Emergency Management and Recovery Plan procedures shall be updated as required.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

Measure 1 The City shall maintain its emergency warning system. [Policies 1.1, 1.2, and 1.5]

Measure 2 The City shall improve its communication network with operators of hazardous facilities which have the potential for injury to local residents (e.g. PG&E, PXP Southern California Gas Company, Union Pacific Railroad). [Policy 1.3]

Measure 3 The City shall maintain emergency response plans for protection of municipal resources (i.e. procedures for off-site storage of duplicate vital records, protection of computers and other electronic equipment from electrical surges). [Policies 1.2, 1.3, and 1.6]

Measure 4 The City shall establish a program allowing vulnerable citizens, such as those with life-support equipment or other disabilities to register with the City or volunteer organizations to allow prompt attention during emergency conditions. [Policy 2.3]

Measure 5 The City shall amend the Zoning Ordinance to encourage all publicly owned critical facilities to provide and maintain emergency electrical generating capability. [Policies 1.5 and 1.6]

Measure 6 The City shall amend the Zoning Ordinance to incorporate specific standards for siting, designing, and reviewing critical facilities. [Policies 1.5 and 1.6]

Measure 7 The City shall update the Comprehensive Emergency Management and Recovery Plan as required to reflect new information which affects the safety of Lompoc residents. In addition, the City shall investigate the need for an additional road crossing of the Santa Ynez

River in the event of a major evacuation. [Policy 1.6]

Measure 8 The City shall prepare and widely distribute emergency evacuation route maps [Policies 1.1, 1.5, 1.7, 2.2 and 2.3]

Measure 9 The City's development review process shall ensure the following: safe evacuation route(s); adequate peak load water supply; adequate minimum road widths according to the Comprehensive Emergency Management and Recovery Plan, no less than two means of egress from planned unit developments, and adequate clearances around structures. [Policies 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4]

Measure 10 The City shall amend the Zoning Ordinance and Resolutions Numbers 2399(74) and 2418(74) to reflect the current roles and responsibilities of the Planning Commission and City departments in maintaining flood hazard information, reviewing development plans, and submitting periodic reports on flood plain management measures. [Policies 1.2 and 3.3]

Measure 11 The City shall regularly assess and update as necessary an inventory of all critical facilities and develop a schedule and procedures for strengthening any City-regulated critical facilities found to be below current seismic safety standards. The City shall notify operators of non-City regulated critical facilities to verify compliance with adequate seismic safety standards. If the City determines that City-owned facilities need seismic reinforcement, the City shall investigate applying for funding under the Earthquake Safety and Public Buildings Rehabilitation Bond Act of 1990. [Policy 1.2]

Measure 12 The City shall require that all existing critical facilities, except those regulated for safety purposes by Federal or state agencies, are strengthened to assure they remain operational during and after a disaster (e.g., earthquake, flood, and fire).[Policy 1.2]

Measure 13 The City shall regulate grading and filling activities which diminish the carrying capacity of the floodway fringe and require building setbacks from the Santa Ynez River and other watercourses. [Policies 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3]

Measure 14 The City shall amend the Zoning Ordinance and Resolutions Numbers 2399(74) and 2418(74) to reflect the current roles and responsibilities of the Planning Commission and City departments in maintaining flood hazard information, reviewing development plans, and submitting periodic reports on flood plain management measures. [Policies 1.2 and 3.3]

Measure 15 The City shall acquire flood control and conservation easements along watercourses, either through dedication at the time of development or purchase, subject to the availability of funds. [Policy 3.3]

Measure 16 The City shall create and distribute flood risk reduction educational outreach material to vulnerable populations in multiple languages creating to increase community awareness and resilience to flood hazards. [Policy 3.5]

Measure 17 The City shall site and configure new development to reduce the potential for wildfire in areas deemed to have High or Very High Fire Hazard severity ratings. Principles to be followed in such areas include:

- Clustering development to reduce the need for multiple response teams in the event of a wildfire;
- Requiring defensible space, home hardening, and fuel modifications around structures;
- Requiring fire-resistant materials as appropriate;
- Requiring residential fire sprinkler systems and other fire suppression, detection, and alarm equipment where appropriate;
- Requiring new essential public facilities to be located outside high fire risk areas when

feasible;

- Requiring fire protection plans for new development in High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Fire protection plans should include the following steps:
  1. Risk analysis;
  2. Fire response capabilities;
  3. Fire safety requirements – defensible space, infrastructure and building ignition resistance;
  4. Mitigation measures and design consideration for non-conforming fuel modification; and
  5. Wildfire education maintenance and limitations;
- Requiring the public and emergency responders have complete access to the location of new development in order to ensure adequate ingress and egress and a minimum of two roadways with widths and lengths in compliance with California Building Code Chapter 7A requirements.
- In addition, the City will maintain service standards, and continue to plan for the facilities, equipment, personnel, and communication systems needed to address future fire hazards. [Policies 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.12 and 4.14]

Measure 18 The City shall establish minimum standards for evacuation in the Emergency Operations Plan and continuously reassess access and evacuation route capacity and put mitigation measures and improvement plans in place if needed. [Policy 2.4]

Measure 19 The City shall use public funding, where available, to the greatest extent practical to assist private landowners in implementing defensible space and building low-cost retrofits to increase resiliency of existing developments in High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones that were built prior to modern fire safety codes or wildfire mitigation guidance. Resiliency measures may also include home hardening, in compliance with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations and Defensible Space requirements, California Building Standards Code, including minimum standards for evacuation of residential areas. [Policies 4.3. 4.4, 4.6]

Measure 20 The City shall require development to adhere to standards that meet or exceed Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Subchapter 2, Articles 1-5 (commencing with Section 1270) (State Responsibility Area Fire Safe Regulations) and Title 14, CCR, Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Subchapter 3, Article 3 (commencing with Section 1299.01) (Fire Hazard Reduction Around Buildings and Structures Regulations) for State Responsibility Areas and/or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. [Policy 4.1]

Measure 21 In the event of a large fire, the City shall evaluate re-development within the impacted fire zone to conform to best practice wildfire mitigation, including ensuring that re-development complies with the requirements for construction in the VHFHSZ for fire safety. Redevelopment within impacted fire zones will be required to meet or exceed SRA Fire Safe Regulations and Title 14 requirements for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. [Policy 4.8]

Measure 22 The City shall collaborate with the Santa Barbara County Fire Department and state agencies to coordinate and implement wildfire mitigation measures and fuel load modifications reduction zones, including load clearing, prescribed burns, maintenance of fuel breaks, including community ones, livestock grazing, and public and private road vegetative clearance and other mitigation activities. [Policy 4.7]

Measure 23 The City shall maintain the long-term integrity of water supply systems and flows to meet fire suppression needs throughout the city including new and existing development. Water supply locations to be publicized through the city website. [Policy 4.14]

Measure 24 The City shall regularly update applicable building code standards and other applicable

statutes, regulations, requirements, and guidelines regarding construction, and specifically the use and maintenance of non-flammable materials (both residential and commercial), as needed. The City shall enforce implementation of visible home and street addressing and signage. [Policy 4.1]

Measure 25 The City shall amend the Zoning Ordinance to restrict densities in wildland fire risk areas and to establish standards for development. [Policy 4.6]

Measure 26 The City shall amend the Zoning Ordinance to establish minimum distance between buildings in wildland fire risk areas to be not less than 60 feet unless the following conditions are met: 1) properly built access roads; 2) availability of an adequate water supply; 3) the use of materials and construction methods which provide greater fire resistance than standard requirements; 4) strict adherence to clearance requirements; and 5) construction and maintenance of fuel breaks. Such reduction in minimum spacing requirements may be cumulative but may not be less than otherwise specified in the Zoning Ordinance. [Policy 4.6]

Measure 27 The City shall amend the Lompoc City Code to set more restrictive construction requirements for residences and structures in wildland fire hazard areas. The amendments should be worded to exempt existing buildings or structures from the above provisions when alterations, repairs, or replacements are made which amount to less than 120 square feet. [Policy 4.6]

Measure 28 The City shall amend the Fire Protection Ordinance to allow the Fire Chief to require developments located in areas beyond the first due performance goal (*six minutes 20 seconds from receipt of the call at the dispatch center, 90 percent of the time*) to meet more stringent construction code requirements to provide necessary fire protection. [Policy 4.6]

Measure 29 The City shall amend the Subdivision Ordinance to establish maximum lengths of dead- end roads. The maximum lengths shall not exceed 350 feet for parcels containing less than 0.5 acre; 800 feet for parcels containing 0.5 acre to 0.9 acre; 1,320 feet for parcels containing 1.0 acre to 4.9 acres; and 2,940 feet for parcels containing 5.0 to 19.9 acres. All dead end roads will be provided with adequate turnarounds per Fire Department requirements. [Policy 4.6]

Measure 30 The City shall amend the Zoning Ordinance to require fuel breaks, maintained by the property owners, around developments in wildland fire hazard areas. Mosaic fuel breaks may be as narrow as one hundred feet if additional fire-resistive infrastructure and construction measures are provided. [Policies 4.6 and 4.7]]

Measure 31 The City shall amend the Fire Protection Ordinance to include the International Wildland Urban Interface Code as amended by the City. [Policies 4.6 and 4.7]]

Measure 32 The City fire department shall require and review landscape plans for all projects in wildland fire hazard areas for consistency with fire-resistant and drought-tolerant landscaping concepts. The Fire Department and/or Urban Forester shall provide public information brochures on fire-resistant landscaping. [Policies 4.6 and 4.7]]

Measure 33 The City shall coordinate with Santa Barbara County and other local, state, and federal agencies in wildland fire protection planning and response activities. [Policies 4.6 and 4.7]

Measure 34 The City shall develop resilience hubs with adequate backup power sources and battery storage to mitigate service disruptions and provide redundancy in the event of a power outages. [Policy 5.1]

Measure 35 The City shall provide essential resources such as health programming and resources, food,

refrigeration, charging stations, basic medical supplies, and other emergency supplies at all resilience hubs. [Policy 5.1]

Measure 36 The City shall coordinate with Santa Barbara County Social Services to create and maintain an inventory of locations with vulnerable populations, provide resources and conduct targeted outreach to these populations during evacuation events. [Policies 5.5 and 5.8]

Measure 37 The City shall facilitate the expanded establishment of climate resilient tree and plant species in public rights-of-way and at City parks and City-owned facilities that are drought tolerant, resistant to pests and diseases, fire-retardant or fire-resistance (CAL FIRE fire-smart landscaping), and heat tolerant by City residents and businesses. [Policy 5.3]

Measure 38 The City shall partner with Cachuma Resource Conservation District to conduct a study on open space areas in the City to identify areas with greatest cooling magnitude and areas to maximum preservation and enhancement efforts. [Policy 5.3]

Measure 39 The City shall minimize risks from landslide by requiring that new developments are sited outside of hazards areas, when possible, and incorporating design that minimizes the potential for damage. [Policy 5.10]

Measure 40 The City shall include climate projections in design criteria to ensure new critical facilities and infrastructure are built to function effectively in the face of future climate hazards and weather extremes. [Policy 5.8]

Measure 41 The City shall regularly review and revise the Lompoc Building Code as necessary to include weatherization standards that account for climate hazards such as extreme heat and extreme precipitation events. [Policy 5.9]

Measure 42 The City shall amend the Zoning Ordinance to incorporate specific standards for siting, designing, and reviewing critical facilities. These standards shall address issues such as: requiring detailed studies of site locations and techniques to address identified ground shaking characteristics and liquefaction potential prior to the development of critical facilities, restricting critical facilities from being located in the area of potential liquefaction, and ensuring access to and functioning of critical facilities following an earthquake. [Policy 6.1]

Measure 43 The City shall require the following in the slope hazard areas as delineated on the Geologic and Soils Hazards map:

- As a part of the permit review process, a preliminary engineering geologic report shall be prepared under City direction which includes recommendations for remedial measures to ensure the stability of natural and manufactured slopes within the area affected by the development. The report shall be prepared by a Certified Engineering Geologist, licensed in the State of California;

- Prior to the approval of construction permits, the applicant shall submit a final engineering geologic report of the graded site addressing the stability of natural and manufactured slopes based on conditions as actually encountered during grading. The report shall be prepared by a Certified Engineering Geologist, licensed in the State of California, and shall include an as-graded geologic map; and

- The City shall require the following for areas with 20 percent slopes or greater: Stability of slopes shall be addressed by a Registered Soils Engineer as a part of the routine soils investigations required by the City. [Policies 6.3 and 5.10]

Measure 44 The City shall require the liquefaction potential to be evaluated by a Registered Soils Engineer for all critical facilities and major structures (reinforced concrete or steel-frame, two-stories or more in height) within the liquefaction hazard areas as shown on the Geologic & Soils Hazards map. [Policy 6.3]

Measure 45 The City shall amend the Zoning Ordinance to require developers proposing structures on or adjacent to steep (20% or greater) slopes to: 1) Develop and implement hillside drainage plans to reduce the risk of further movement by existing landslides; 2) Site new structures away from steep hillsides and the toes of existing landslide surfaces, reducing the potential for damage from landslide movement or burial; and 3) Perform site-specific slope stability investigations and analyses by a Registered Geotechnical Engineer.[Policy 6.3]

Measure 46 The City shall amend the Zoning and Subdivision Ordinances to be consistent with the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP) as amended. This may include establishing siting criteria, a hazardous waste facility and residuals repository overlay designation, conditional use permit classifications, application requirements, project review requirements, and standards for assessing the suitability of a particular project, site, and access routes.[Policies 9.1, 9.3 and 9.5]

Measure 47 The City shall work with the County of Santa Barbara in the preparation of guidelines to identify and implement risk management strategies for the transportation of hazardous materials within the County. [Policy 9.1]

Measure 48 The City shall amend the Zoning Map to designate Open Space buffer areas for safety purposes, if necessary, along routes of pipelines carrying hazardous materials. [Policy 9.5]

Measure 49 The City of Lompoc shall strive to ensure that railroad facilities within the City comply with current rail safety measures adopted or recommended by the Federal Railroad Safety Administration.[Policy 9.1]

Measure 50 At every potentially contaminated site proposed for development within the City, the project applicant shall have the site inspected by a qualified professional for the presence of hazardous materials and wastes.

Measure 51 The City shall make certain that inspection reports are on file prior to project approval and prior to any excavation or construction. Acceptance of the site inspection report shall allow the proposed development to proceed to the permitting stage. All activities under this measure shall be performed in conformance with the policies and procedures presented in the Santa Barbara County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.[Policy 9.3]

Measure 52 In the event that the site inspections of Measure 33 locate chemical contamination, underground storage tanks, abandoned drums, or other hazardous materials or wastes at a parcel, the inspection report preparer shall so notify the City and other agencies, as applicable, potentially including the State Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or the County Health Services Department. The City would also notify the proper agencies, as required by law. Under the direction of the appropriate agencies, a site remediation plan shall be prepared by the project applicant, in accordance with applicable regulations. Permitting or work in the areas of potential hazard shall not proceed until the site remediation plan is approved and on file with the City.

In accordance with OSHA requirements, any activity performed at a contaminated site shall be preceded by preparation of a separate site health and safety plan (prepared by the project applicant and filed with the City) for the protection of workers and the public. All reports, plans, and other documentation shall be added to the administrative record. All activities under this measure shall be undertaken in conformance with policies and procedures presented in Santa Barbara County Hazardous Waste Management Plan. [Policy 9.6]

Measure 53 Any work on a known remediation site or discovery of hazardous materials during excavation must be reported to the Santa Barbara County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Unit (HMU). In the event that hazardous waste and/or materials, including chemical odors or stained soils, are encountered during construction of future development sites, the following actions shall be taken by the applicant or authorized agent thereof: (1) all work in the vicinity of the suspected contaminant will be halted; (2) all persons shall be removed from the area; (3) the site shall be secured under the direction of the County Fire Department; and (4) the City of Lompoc Hazardous Waste/Materials Coordinator shall be notified. Work shall not recommence until such time as the find is evaluated and appropriate measures are implemented as necessary to the satisfaction of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.[Policy 9.6]

Measure 54 For each specific project that would generate hazardous waste, the City shall require as a condition of building permit and/or business license approval that the project sponsor prepare a hazardous material handling program. The handling program shall identify the location of the new facility or use and designate either (1) specific routes to be used for transport of hazardous materials and wastes to and from the facility, or (2) specific routes to be avoided during transport of hazardous materials and wastes to and from the facility. Routes would be selected to minimize proximity to sensitive receptors to the greatest practical degree. Passage through residential neighborhoods shall be minimized, and parking of waste haulers on residential streets shall be prohibited. The City shall review and approve the applicant's hazardous material handling program or, working with the applicant, modify it to the satisfaction of both parties. [Policy 9.2]

Measure 55 The Zoning Code shall be updated to include a list of prohibited uses in mixed-use developments. The list shall include dry-cleaning laundry facilities, and other potentially incompatible uses. [Policy 9.2]

Measure 56 Open space buffers (landscape strips, masonry walls, etc.) shall be created between hazardous materials routes and residential neighborhoods. Also, residents within a quarter mile of new hazardous materials handling facilities shall be notified immediately by the City emergency response organizations of any accidental occurrences such as spills, leaks, or eruptions that may affect the health, safety, and welfare of the public[Policies 9.3 and 9.5]

Measure 57 The City shall ensure that businesses and industries that use, store, and handle hazardous materials do so in compliance with applicable City policies as well as State and local laws, guidelines, and regulations. [Policies 9.2 and 9.4]

Appendix A

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment

Appendix B

Lompoc General Plan Update Evacuation Analysis