



# CVAAction

*The Newsletter of the Carpinteria Valley Association*

*CVA is an all-volunteer organization, and since our founding in 1964 we have been working to maintain the charm of Carpinteria and Summerland as small beach towns. We provide public education and advocacy on issues related to land use, planning, and community development, with an emphasis on the natural resources and environment of the Carpinteria Valley, Summerland, and the surrounding region.*

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Fall 2010

## CVA's Endorsements

**Carpinteria City Council:**  
**Gregg Carty**  
**Al Clark**  
**Brad Stein**

**Carpinteria Valley Water District:**  
**Clay Brown**  
**Lynne Ducharme**  
**Alonzo Orozco**  
**Matt Roberts**

**Carpinteria Sanitary District:**  
**Mike Modugno**

*Be sure to vote on Nov 2!*

## CVA Endorses City Council Candidates: Gregg Carty, Al Clark, Brad Stein

There are many Southern California coastal communities where old-timers reminisce about how wonderful their town used to be. They talk about how it used to be a small beach town where:

- You can see the beach from 5 or 6 blocks away.
- You can hear the waves breaking on the beach from a mile away, not drowned out by urban noise.
- It doesn't take an hour to drive a mile.
- Anyone can go to the beach and feel they belong there, even if they don't look like a member of the cast of Bay Watch.
- It's human scale without multi-story condos or hotels cluttering up the beachfront.
- There are actually critters inhabiting the tidepools, there is a healthy kelp forest offshore, and seals and dolphins are frequently sighted.

Does any of this seem familiar to you? These things that have been lost in so many coastal communities are still here in Carpinteria. They are what we value about our home. In fact, on page one of the Carpinteria General Plan, it states that the goal of the community is "to preserve the essential character of our small beach town, its family-oriented neighborhoods, its unique visual and natural resources and its open, rural surroundings while enhancing recreational, cultural and economic opportunities for our citizens".

To achieve that goal, and to maintain what we all love about Carpinteria, we need a City Council that is deeply committed to these principles. In the Nov 2 election, three of the Carpinteria City Council seats are up for election. The three incumbents (Gregg Carty, Al Clark, and Brad Stein) are running for re-election, and there are two challengers.

CVA investigated the positions of all the candidates, and concluded that there is an enormous philosophical gap between the three incumbents and the two challengers. The incumbents Carty, Clark and Stein have proven track records of deep commitment to "the essential character of our small beach town". They have demonstrated time and again their commitment to environmental protection and protecting our community from the pressures of over-building and inappropriate industry.

**Gregg Carty** emphasizes his support for the city's robust planning process. He also highlights the issue of water runoff fouling our creeks and ending up in the ocean. These are critical components of maintaining the high quality of our community's environmental health and overall character.

**Al Clark** states that Carpinteria as a small town is a balance of environmental protection, supporting small locally-owned businesses, and a citizenry that cares and volunteers to help each other and the place in which they live. He strongly believes that the most urgent issues in Carpinteria include protection of the urban/rural boundary to prevent conversion of agricultural land to urban uses, and the threat of changing the General Plan to weaken environmental protections and permitting for potentially hazardous uses.

In describing the biggest problem facing Carpinteria, **Brad Stein** cites the continued pressure on the City to relax critical development standards that protect our environment. He notes that there is also continued pressure on the City to expand the urban/rural boundary.

Individually, each of these incumbents is clearly committed to the goal stated in the Carpinteria General Plan. As a group, they do have done an excellent job steering Carpinteria over their tenure. CVA strongly endorses them for re-election so they can continue their excellent work. ❖

## Carpinteria Valley Water District Endorsements

There are three seats up for election on the Board of the Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD), and CVA considers it to be very important that these seats be filled with qualified people who will act in the best interest of the Carpinteria Valley. In considering the candidates, we evaluated what we believe each one would bring to the CVWD Board. Our conclusion is that even though there are only three seats open, any of four candidates would make positive contributions as CVWD Board members: incumbent **Matt Roberts**, and challengers **Clay Brown**, **Lynne Ducharme**, and **Alonzo Orozco**, who are running as a slate.

CVA endorses incumbent Matt Roberts, because at times he has been the sole voice that advocated for the public interest and the environment. He will also be a good "bridge" between the unsustainable status quo of the current CVWD and what it can become in the near-term future. CVA also endorses newcomers Lynne Ducharme, Alonzo Orozco, and Clay Brown. They are committed to bringing openness and transparency, and to furthering democracy in this public body.

The slate of newcomers is eager to address the issues of high fees paid by ratepayers, and the State Water related debt that drives these fees. "We need to pursue more aggressively selling off at least some of our State Water allotment," they maintain. "It is behind most of the fixed fees on your bill, that no amount of water conservation will change." They also favor more transparency and accessibility: "Water Board meetings should be held at a time when working people can attend. And they should be regularly televised, live, for those who cannot attend."

Incumbent Matt Roberts, often a lone voice on the 5-member Water Board, lobbied his colleagues last year to change their 4 p.m. meetings (see "CVWD Endorsements" on pg. 2)

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## Why is the Water District hot issue?

Established in 1941, the Carpinteria Valley Water District's (CVWD) mission is to provide potable water to customers in the Carpinteria Valley at a reasonable cost. The District includes the City of Carpinteria (pop. ~14,000) and beyond, spanning approximately 11,300 acres. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific Ocean and on the north by the foothills of the Santa Ynez mountains. The District provides domestic water service to a population of about 18,500 and approximately 3,883 acres of orchards (typically citrus and avocado) and various nurseries and greenhouses – through a total of 4,160 service connections.

### BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES

The District operates under the general direction of an elected five-member Board of Directors. Registered voters of the District elect Board members to four-year terms. The Board establishes policy on the District's mission, goals, and operations. It sets water rates and charges, establishes an annual budget, makes contracts, and employs labor as necessary to carry out the purposes of the District. The Board also has the authority to adopt ordinances that have the force of law within the District.

The Board meets generally at least twice a month, normally every second and third Wednesday of the month. Meetings are open to the public. Currently Cox Cable Channel 18 broadcasts only one of the regular monthly meetings – the ones held at the City Council chambers. These meetings start at 5:30 PM. The other (non-televised) meetings are held at the District Boardroom starting at 4:00 PM.

The Board reviews staff recommendations and decides which policies should be implemented in light of the District's mission and goals. The Board also monitors the implementation of its policies.

CVWD's rates are set to cover what it costs to serve its customer groups (single family residential, multi-family residential, agroindustrial and industrial, irrigation, commercial, and public/government entities). CVWD's Board reviews the rates and rate structure annually, and seeks public comment at a public hearing before adopting rates effective July 1 of each year.

### STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board delegates the day-to-day management of the District to the General Manager, Charles B. Hamilton, who has held this role since May 1, 1995. The GM manages 17 people, who carry out functions like meter installation and repair, water quality testing, infrastructure development and maintenance, and customer support. The GM is the administrative head of the District and is responsible for planning, organizing, staffing, coordinating, budgeting, and directing the administrative activities and operations.

### WATER SOURCES

Currently the District relies on two sources of supply to meet water demand in its service area: (1) the imported water comprised of two separate origins, the Cachuma and State Water Projects, and (2) local groundwater.

## CVWD Endorsements (from page 1)

to 5:30 at the City Council chambers, for TV access. "We got a compromise," he says, "with at least one meeting a month televised. But we need to go to 100%." He, too, favors the sale of some of Carpinteria's allotment of State Water, pointing out that 2 separate consultants hired by the District concur that we could safely sell 1,000 acre feet – half of our State Water allotment. Prospective buyers, who must be on the Coastal Branch of the California Aqueduct, include water districts in Santa Maria, Guadalupe, Goleta and Montecito.

"I have never supported State Water," Roberts affirms. "I was CVA's representative on the Santa Barbara Water Task Force in 1989. I was part of the group that authored the minority report that concluded State Water was too expensive and not the preferred option to solve local water reliability issues."

Roberts and the slate of Brown, Ducharme and Orozco believe that, once State Water is sold off, CVWD should work with the Sanitary District to investigate treatment of waste water for irrigation purposes, currently too expensive to consider. If CVWD can sell half its interest in the State Water Pipeline, this would provide the District with approximately \$5 million as a lump sum, and would reduce its annual payment for State Water by \$1.5 million. This would allow rate reductions for customers and capital funds that could then be invested in water infrastructure, including partial funding of a tertiary treatment plant. A further benefit of this plan would be a substantial reduction in the pollutants flowing into our ocean.

Slate member Lynne Ducharme stresses the need for sustainability. With her background in science (degree in Mechanical Engineering from UC Berkeley), she is concerned about climate change and its ramifications on water supply. She believes that cycles of drought are inevitable.

Alonzo Orozco also lists "encouraging water conservation" as one of his priorities. He has a degree in Political Science from CSU Northridge, and has worked in property management for more than 20 years.

Clay Brown has degrees from UCSB in Spanish and German, and operates an interpreting agency. His objectives include "proactive solutions to prepare for the inevitable water supply challenges of the future." Like all the others endorsed by CVA, he is committed to keeping water rates as low as possible.

CVA hopes that after the November election, things will be different. A vote for any three of the four candidates we have endorsed can make that difference. ❖

**Cachuma Project:** The District receives about 50% to 70% of its water from the Cachuma Project, which stores water in Lake Cachuma. The District's annual allotment for Cachuma Project Water is 2,813 acre-feet per year (AFY), but it receives as much as 400 AFY from exchanges with other member units.

**State Water Project (SWP):** The District has an allotment (not actual annual delivery) of State Water of 2,000 AFY (the City of Santa Barbara's and Montecito Water District's are 3,000 each), with an additional 200 AFY drought buffer. In 1991, after four years of extremely dry conditions, voters in several service areas in Santa Barbara County voted to import SWP water. This included the communities of Carpinteria, Summerland, Montecito, Santa Barbara, Hope Ranch, Goleta, Buellton, Solvang, Santa Ynez, Orcutt and Guadalupe. The Santa Maria City Council and Vandenberg Air Force Base also decided to participate in the SWP. The communities of Lompoc, Vandenberg Village, and Mission Hills voted not to participate in the SWP. The SWP depends on a complex system of dams, reservoirs, power plants, pumping plants, canals and aqueducts to deliver water. Although initial transportation facilities were essentially completed in 1973, other facilities have since been built, and still others either are under construction or are planned to be built as needed. The SWP facilities include 28 dams and reservoirs, 26 pumping and generating plants, and approximately 660 miles of aqueducts. Existing entitlements range from 50 AFY (Raytheon 10) to as high as 16,200 AFY (City of Santa Maria), though actual water deliveries may be less than the entitlement in any given year depending on a number of factors, primarily customer demand and droughts in northern California. Factors other than drought that may cause short-term delivery reductions of SWP water include equipment failure and natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes. Annual State Water deliveries vary based on local demand, availability due to snow-pack and runoff in the SWP watersheds, and environmental factors. Total statewide requests for delivery may exceed the system's ability to deliver in certain years. Therefore, it is smarter not to rely on the SWP!

Some customers in Carpinteria accuse the district of having waged a public relations campaign that bamboozled them into approving more State Water than was necessary – resulting in very high water rates.

**Groundwater:** Based on annual availability of the other two supplies, the District pumps approximately 2,200 AFY of groundwater from the aquifer basin. Entitlements to groundwater in the Carpinteria Basin have not been adjudicated. It is worth noting that, besides the wells the CVWD operates directly, about 100 private wells extract water from the aquifer basin. Our aquifers are considered richer than those under the City of Santa Barbara. Fugro West Inc. estimated that groundwater pumpage from the basin in 2007 was approximately 4,040 acre-feet. They further stated, "No adverse water quality conditions or trends are apparent other than the occurrence of elevated nitrate and chloride ion concentrations in a single shallow well in the western portion of the basin."

### FINANCIAL PRESSURES

The financial burden of carrying the SWP rights and rising capital improvement costs – related to increasingly stringent federal drinking water standards – are behind the spiraling water rates. The debt incurred to pay for the SWP costs over \$3 million annually.

In May of 2009, a group calling itself Carpinteria H2O put an ad in the *Coastal View News* encouraging water customers to protest rates that they called the highest in the nation. In the same month, an article in the *Santa Barbara Independent* indicated that a monthly bill for 20 HCF (hundred cubic feet) – a conservative estimate for a single household – costs approximately \$142 in Carpinteria, once service charges are factored in, compared to \$109 in Montecito and \$102 in Goleta. The same article quoted CVA's Vera Bensen as saying in a recent public hearing, "We want the Water District to know that we have tremendous concerns over their capital improvements and the fact that they bought too much State Water."

Other "outside" costs include the District's sharing of maintenance costs with other districts for the Cater Treatment Plant and the South Coast Conduit, the pipeline from Lake Cachuma. Projects such as covering the Ortega and Carpinteria reservoirs and construction of a three-million-gallon underground storage tank for blending groundwater and Cachuma water that has picked up organic material on its trip from Cater to Carpinteria, have been contentious due to the fact that they cost, altogether, nearly \$28 million. However, the water in uncovered reservoirs can allow organic material to combine with chlorine and create a carcinogenic byproduct.

Perhaps the most controversial capital improvement project has been the three-million-gallon underground water-storage tank at Rancho Monte Alegre, a property in the Carpinteria foothills that had been on the market for years. In the resulting land-use deal, the district purchased a 10-acre parcel on the property for the tank, and agreed to annex 2,150 acres of the 3,400-acre ranch to service new development there.

The result of all of the above is that the District is carrying a massive debt of over \$110 million, which is being paid by its customers.

### POLITICS AND BAD JUDGEMENT

In the recent Measure J debacle, four CVWD Board members lent their names and support to the unsuccessful pro-Measure J movement, led and bankrolled by Venoco. CVA believes that it was stunningly poor judgment on the part of Board President Fred Lemere, and Board members June Van Wingerden, Robert



(see "Hot Issue" on pg. 3)

## Channelkeeper and Carpinteria: A Success Story

A full-length version of this article is located on our website: <http://www.silcom.com/~cva/sbck-ddt.pdf>

It's been a long time coming, but the clean-up of soils contaminated with DDT and other toxic chemicals at Venoco's Carpinteria Oil and Gas Processing Facility is finally moving forward. The clean-up plan that will soon be implemented is the result of nearly a decade of contentious negotiations between the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Venoco, and Chevron Environmental Management Company (the former owner of the property). It began in 2000 when the RWQCB ordered Chevron and Venoco (the "responsible parties") to provide information on more than 30 water quality concerns on the property. The responsible parties responded with a litany of excuses, and thus began a pattern of recalcitrance that would characterize the responsible parties' position on this matter over the next several years. Finding their responses unacceptable, the RWQCB followed up with Clean-up and Abatement Orders in 2002 and 2004 and a Notice of Violation in 2006, but the responsible parties continued to flout their enforcement efforts and push back against a comprehensive clean-up.

That's when Santa Barbara Channelkeeper (SBCK) got involved. The matter was brought to their attention by vigilant neighbors concerned about the threats to public health and the environment posed by the contaminated property. Toxic compounds present in the soil include DDT and other chlorinated pesticides (from historic agricultural use of the property) as well as heavy metals such as lead, arsenic and zinc (from sandblasting activities associated with oil production at the site).

SBCK bird-dogged the development of the clean-up plan for four years. They filed Public Records Act requests and reviewed thousands of pages of technical documents pertaining to the site contamination and proposed clean-up, and it became clear that the responsible parties were unwilling to do anything more than a partial and inadequate clean-up. SBCK also collected water and soil samples from the site, which showed elevated levels of site contaminants, and documented failing erosion control measures on site.

SBCK submitted extensive comment letters and testified before the RWQCB and then the City's Environmental Review Committee and Planning Commission, advocating for a stronger clean-up that prioritizes the protection of people's health and the environment rather than the pocketbooks of Venoco and Chevron. Their advocacy was successful in securing significant improvements to the remediation plan, and the end result was a plan that is stronger than at any DDT-impacted site in the entire nation.

At a time when government agencies are increasingly underfunded and under intense pressure to succumb to corporate corner-cutting, SBCK's role as a watchdog organization has never been more critical. Their success with this project is a prime example of what makes SBCK unique and particularly effective – policy advocacy bolstered by scientific expertise and credible data collected through water quality sampling and pollution investigations in the field.

Were it not for SBCK's painstaking scrutiny of the lengthy record of negotiation between Venoco, Chevron and the RWQCB and of numerous technical reports, their inspections and water quality monitoring at the site, and their staunch advocacy before the RWQCB and the City, we would not have such a strong clean-up plan moving forward. Many thanks to all the vigilant local residents who supported these efforts and joined SBCK in speaking out about this project over the past several years. And a huge thank you and congratulations to SBCK for their expertise, tenacity, and professionalism through this entire process. Together we succeeded in ensuring that Carpinterians get the clean-up we deserve! ❖



*Channelkeeper documented failing erosion and sediment control measures in a storm in 2007.*

### Hot Issue (from page 2)

Lieberknecht, and Jim Drain to join the movement to circumvent our city's planning process. Given that Measure J failed by a vote of approximately 70% to 30%, this shows how incredibly out of touch these board members are with the Carpinteria community.

Additionally, this Board hired Fugro West Inc., a geological services company having close ties to the oil and natural gas industry, to review Venoco's Paredon Environmental Impact Report. Dave Gardner, Fugro's geologist assigned to the CVWD account, dismissed any risks to the groundwater basin from the drilling plan, and issued a one-page letter to this effect. We see this as a Board failure to exercise due diligence owed to water users, our community, and our environment. Gardner's view was challenged by UCSB's Hugo Loáiciga, Professor of Hydrology & Water Resources, who points out that because of Carpinteria's deep aquifers, geologic faults, and exposure to seismic activity, drilling for oil or natural gas risks contaminating our groundwater. As we see it, CVWD should be leading the efforts to protect this vital resource.

The issue of CVWD's legal representation has been another ongoing source of contention. The district has long used the firm of Price, Postel and Parma, known for its expertise in water matters, and since 1993 the firm's Carpinteria-born Chip Wullbrandt has been CVWD's general counsel. However, the owners of Rancho Monte Alegre also used Wullbrandt at the time of the "sweetheart deal" that saw CVWD paying market rate for RMA's 10-acre parcel while also agreeing to be the front agency on all permits for roads and a bridge to the ranch's more remote parcels slated for development. Despite ongoing complaints of conflict of interest made by Carpinteria resident Dave Morris at District Board Meetings, such instances recur. During the recent Venoco Paredon/Measure-J controversy, Price, Postel and Parma represented Venoco at public hearings at City Hall, and also represented CVWD and the Fire District. CVA sees this as another instance of bad judgment on the part of CVWD's Board.

#### ACCOUNTABILITY

The mission of the CVWD is to provide potable water to customers in the Carpinteria Valley at a reasonable cost. The Board is responsible for carrying out that mission. However, the current Board majority has failed at that responsibility. They put our water supply at risk by disregarding the risks associated with the Paredon/Measure J scheme. They have not exercised the leadership required to reduce the paralyzing debt associated with State Water, and so our rates continue to spiral upward. The upcoming election is our chance to "reward" this poor performance by electing Directors who will act appropriately to carry out the mission of the District. ❖

### Carpinteria Sanitary District Endorsement

In the late 1980's, our Carpinteria Sanitary District was considering upgrading the waste water treatment plant to be able to send our sewer water through tertiary treatment. This would have enabled the treated water to be reused for irrigation or to be pumped into our aquifers, or both. A couple of citizens didn't want to pay the price, so they ran for the Sanitary District Board of Directors to block the proposal. In retrospect, it is now clear that tertiary treatment would have been a less expensive solution than state water. We could have used it for irrigation all over the valley. Plus we would completely avoid the controversies around pumping our treated sewage into the ocean as we currently do.

Just a few weeks ago, Governor Schwarzenegger signed Senate Bill 918 by Senator Fran Pavley. The bill, co-sponsored by the Planning and Conservation League and the WasteReuse Association, directs the State Department of Public Health to develop criteria for safely using recycled water to supplement groundwater basins and reservoirs.

The legislation offers a unique solution to California's water crisis, enabling millions of acre-feet of water to be cost-effectively reused every year, rather than simply discharged to the ocean. This new law will improve California's water management record and point the way to a more sustainable holistic water management plan.

SB 918 had no recorded opposition and was supported by traditional water interests like the Association of California Water Agencies and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, environmental groups like the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Environmental Defense Fund, and municipalities like the cities of San Diego and San Jose.

Carpinteria considered starting down this path over two decades ago, but due to the short-sightedness of our elected officials, and frankly our community's lack of forward thinking, we have continued doing the same old thing. We are "throwing away" water that has the potential to be reused, and to reduce our overall demand for new water, along with all the costs and problems that come with it.

Now for the first time in quite a while, we have a challenger running against the incumbent board members of the Carpinteria Sanitary District. **Mike Modugno** is making this challenge, and CVA is very impressed with his credentials and his vision for the Sanitary District.

Mike is a licensed Professional Engineer, and serves on the California Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, where he is currently President, and has served on the Division of State Architect Board which oversees California school construction.

But specifically related to the Carpinteria Sanitary District, we are most excited about Mike's priority on investigating and studying ways the District could achieve higher levels of waste water treatment and more sustainable methods of wastewater disposal. He notes that we have a sanitation system that produces 1.5 million gallons of treated waste water per day. He promises to push the envelope by exploring meaningful ways to capitalize on this asset by further treating our waste water so it can be reused as an asset rather than just pumped out to sea.

CVA encourages you to vote for Mike Modugno so we can explore better methods of wastewater disposal. ❖

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The *Carpinteria Valley Association* (CVA) was founded in 1964, and continues its mission to preserve and enhance the rural beauty of the Carpinteria Valley, especially its open field agriculture, and to maintain the charm of Carpinteria and Summerland as small beach towns. CVA strives to accomplish these goals by providing education and advocacy on issues related to land use, planning, and community development, with an emphasis on the natural resources and environment of the Carpinteria Valley, Summerland, and the surrounding region.

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**CVAction Editor:**

Mike Wondolowski

# Paredon / Measure J: What Happens Now?

On June 8, 2010, Venoco's Paredon Oil & Gas Drilling Initiative, or Measure J, was rejected by an overwhelming majority of Carpinteria voters. When queried by the media after Measure J's defeat, a Venoco spokesperson indicated that the company would pursue alternative approvals for the proposed drilling project. For example, Venoco's application with the City of Carpinteria remains active, although the environmental review process is on hold pending action by either the City or the company. Venoco has been silent about the application since June, but sources indicate that the company will watch November's City Council race very closely.

The company already dodged one bullet subsequent to Measure J's failure, when the Court of Appeals in Ventura held that the City's post-election challenge of Measure J's validity was moot. Citing the almost 2-1 ratio of votes against Measure J, the Court of Appeals said that further legal action was not necessary at this time. The City, accompanied by an amicus curiae brief from the Environmental Defense Center on behalf of CVA, Citizens for the Carpinteria Bluffs and Get Oil Out!, had sought appellate confirmation that initiatives such as Measure J would not be allowed to qualify for future ballots.

The City and EDC contend that Measure J violates numerous provisions of state law, including the California Constitution. CVA, EDC and our friends and allies will closely monitor both the status of the Paredon application and ongoing operations at Venoco's Carpinteria Processing Facility.

So what happens now? We don't know. It's up to Venoco... and, fortunately, the people of Carpinteria, acting through their duly-elected representatives on the Carpinteria City Council. Consequently, it is vitally important that our three incumbent councilpersons, who fought hard to protect us from Paredon – Al Clark, Brad Stein and Gregg Carty – be re-elected.

While a victory was won in June, the battle is far from over. ❖

## "Special Interests" or "Ordinary People"?

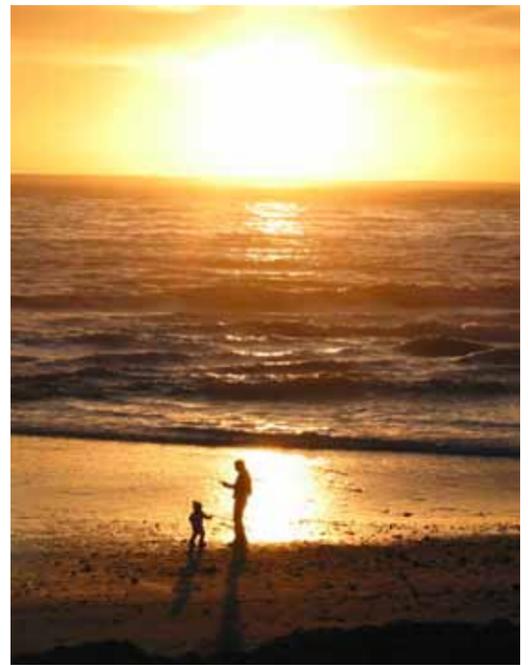
By Mike Wondolowski

Often in the news, or especially during political campaigns, there is reference to "Special Interests". For example, "Candidate Smith is beholden to 'Special Interests' because he accepted campaign contributions from the group *People for Some Cause*". It seems that in general, "Special Interests" are any group of people who have views different from the person bemoaning "Special Interests"!

On the other hand, too often there is reference to "ordinary people". It's not clear exactly who "ordinary people" are, but it appears that most often they are any group of people who have views similar to the person speaking.

This terminology is an insidious way of framing an "us vs. them" mentality. Here in Carpinteria, however, there is one "interest" that seems to transcend many political and ideological divides. It is the interest in preserving the essential character of Carpinteria as a small beach town. It is the interest of maintaining our quality of life. For this interest, there is not "us" or "them". We are all neighbors, and we are collectively responsible for the future of our community.

That's no "Special Interest". And it can't be done by "ordinary people". We need to continue working together to achieve extraordinary results! Keep that in mind as you read about local issues, and when you go to vote on Nov 2. Carpinteria's future is up to all of us. ❖



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Photo on page 3 by SB Channelkeeper.  
Photo on page 4 by Mike Wondolowski.

## I want to help CVA!

**I want to support the public education efforts of the Carpinteria Valley Foundation, CVA's educational arm. Enclosed is my donation:**

- \$20     \$25     \$50     \$100     Other: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Note: Contributions to Carpinteria Valley Foundation, a 501(c)(3) organization, are deductible as charitable donations for tax purposes.

**I am interested in the following issues:**

- Venoco's Paredon proposal (or whatever comes next!)
- Use of lands owned by the Carpinteria School District
- Greenhouses
- Open field agriculture issues
- City of Carpinteria General Plan / planning issues
- Santa Barbara County planning issues
- Carpinteria Water District / general water issues
- Specific development proposal: \_\_\_\_\_
- Affordable housing issues
- Light Pollution
- Zoning enforcement
- Environmental impacts of development (e.g., traffic, parking, air quality, biological issues, etc.)

**I want to help! I will help on:**

- Technical analysis of environmental documents
- Attending public meetings
- Telephoning and/or mailing
- Database maintenance
- Website development and maintenance

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Mail this form to us at: Carpinteria Valley Association  
 P.O. Box 27  
 Carpinteria, CA 93014**

*Fall 2010 CVAction newsletter*

**Thanks!**



*On our website, you can find a full-color version of this newsletter, as well as past editions!*