

The following text shows the amendments to the Safety Element resulting from Comprehensive Plan Amendment Case No. 22GPA-00000-00005. Additions are shown in red underlined text and deletions are shown in red strikethrough text. Page references are to the 2015 Safety Element.



SEISMIC SAFETY & SAFETY ELEMENT

ADOPTED 1979

REPUBLISHED MAY 2009

AMENDED ~~FEBRUARY 2015~~ JULY 2023

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



County of Santa Barbara
Planning and Development
123 E. Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Seismic Safety & Safety Element

I. Abstract

I. ABSTRACT (beginning Page 8)

Residents of Santa Barbara County are well aware of the fire hazard problem and the destruction that uncontrolled wildfires can cause. However, informed sensitive land use planning and effective development regulations can go a long way toward reducing fire hazard.

One critical issue that the County faces is how much development to permit in areas of extreme fire hazard. Short of a case-by-case analysis of local conditions in relation to present and proposed fire prevention and control practices, no definitive rules on overall density in fire hazard areas can be set. Instead, all development activities within areas of high or extreme fire hazard should be closely regulated. In the Subdivision Ordinance, the County already requires that special procedures be followed in fire hazard areas. A requirement that all development proposals be accompanied by a plan to show what the developer intends to do to minimize fire hazard would provide the County with the information necessary for evaluation. In some areas, it may be necessary to prohibit development, but, in others, development could be permitted if adequate control measures were implemented. The cumulative impacts of development in fire hazard areas should be examined, as well as the individual impacts.

~~A secondary issue is what kinds of controls should be instituted to reduce fire hazard. Research foresters in the U.S. Forest Service have put forth the concept of controlled burns as an improved technique for fire management in chaparral areas. The objective of this type of program is to achieve an acceptable and realistic level of fire occurrence and fire size based on ecological, social, and economic considerations. If this system were to be implemented in Santa Barbara County, the long term trend toward fewer, larger fires might be reversed. County residents would have to tolerate more fires burning over 100 acres, but far fewer fires burning over 5,000 acres. The chaparral ecosystem would be maintained, and watershed and flood damage possibly could be reduced. A study should be undertaken by the County jointly with responsible federal and State agencies to determine whether this procedure would be viable and should be implemented locally. Vegetation management strategies are selected for each area of the County, where necessary, based on risks and benefits. Prescribed burning should be assessed on an ongoing basis by Santa Barbara County Fire Department (SBCoFD) and its federal, State and local stakeholders, for various areas of the County to determine if it is a safe and appropriate tool. These assessments should focus on benefits to the community and local ecosystems, balanced with the ability to conduct these projects safely. This assessment should be based on a site-specific conditions such as topography, vegetation type, natural fire reoccurrence interval, potential benefits of future risk reduction, and health and structure risks to nearby communities. Other fuel reduction activities, e.g. mechanical, removal by hand, or prescribed herbivory, could be determined to benefit certain areas of the County and its residents.~~

One of the most important flood control issues facing the County concerns regulation of development in areas prone to flooding. For current flood control programs to be effective, it is important that the flood-carrying capacity of streams and floodway areas not be

impaired. Of related importance, obviously, are the fire hazard issues previously discussed. Because of their interrelationship, decisions on flood control improvements should not be made independently of decisions on fire prevention and control programs, and on land use in areas of high and extreme fire hazard.

Another policy issue related to flood control involves the multiple use of buffer zones alongside flood channels. Setbacks from these channels can provide public access for maintenance of the channels as well as reducing the threat to structures from bank erosion. Preservation of streamside natural communities is another advantage. Setbacks also can be used for recreational trails. However, the privacy and security of neighboring property owners may be threatened.

The U.S. ~~Federal Emergency Management Agency~~~~Department of Housing and Urban Development~~, in cooperation with the County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, ~~is mapping maps~~ flood hazard areas in the County. ~~When finalized (scheduled for December 1978)~~ These maps form the basis for flood plain management required under the National Flood Insurance Program, and ~~will be are~~ used to establish flood insurance rates. The Federal Flood Plain Management Regulations provide that "flood insurance shall not be sold or renewed under the program within a community, unless the community has adopted adequate flood plain management regulations consistent with federal criteria." The Seismic Safety and Safety Element recommends implementation of flood plain zoning or other similar measures. ...

Seismic Safety & Safety Element

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

managing Geologic and seismic hazards

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS⁸

EVACUATION PLANNING

(Beginning on Page 223)

Government Code §65302(g)(1) requires a Safety Element address evacuation routes as they relate to identified geologic hazards. Government Code §65302.15(a) requires a Safety Element to identify evacuation routes and their capacity, safety, and viability and evacuation locations under a range of emergency scenarios. The County has developed draft evacuation routes, will analyze and vet them, and make the final product available in the Safety Element Map on the County's website. Determining evacuation routes prior to the occurrence of a seismic or geologic event is difficult due to the unpredictability of these hazards, although some hazardous events such as seismically-induced mudslides and landslides may be preceded by precipitation that can serve as advance notice. Due to the variability and transformative nature of these hazards, the County does not prescribe fixed emergency evacuation routes for geologic or seismic emergency events. In the event of a geologic or seismic incident, law enforcement agencies, including County Sheriff's Department, the California Highway Patrol, and local police departments, are responsible for emergency or hazard related evacuations. In addition, public safety agencies comply with a Unified Command protocol to determine appropriate evacuation routes based upon conditions of the emergency event, established Memoranda of Understanding/Cooperative Agreements, and Standard Operating Procedures in place for the responding agencies.

Seismic Safety & Safety Element

VI. Fire Hazard and Fire Services

VI. FIRE HAZARD AND FIRE SERVICES^{11, 12}

INTRODUCTION

(Beginning on Page 232)

Santa Barbara County, like much of southern and central California, experiences annual cycles of elevated fire danger. Due to its low annual precipitation rate (approximately 15 inches a year), highly flammable vegetation, and high velocity “sundowner” and “Santa Ana” winds, the County has routinely experienced major wildfires which threaten residents’ safety and property. According to statistics recorded by [Santa Barbara County Fire Department \(SBCoFD\)](#), ~~42 33~~ major fires have occurred in the County between 1922 and 2021~~13~~, burning ~~over close to~~ one million acres. [SBCoFD’s website contains an interactive map with the latest information on historic and recent fires.](#) Such a significant threat to the health and welfare of County residents should be examined and minimized where feasible by the policies contained within this element. To understand Santa Barbara’s problem, first the causes of wildland fires and the County’s fire history are reviewed. Then the fire hazard severity classification system developed by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) is explained, and its application to the County is described. Finally, the topics of fire prevention and control are analyzed in relation to land use planning.

For classification and discussion purposes, fires are classified into three broad categories: urban; wildland; and wildland-urban interface ~~(or wildland-urban intermix)~~. This document primarily focuses on issues related to wildland fires. However, some general discussion of fire hazards in wildland-urban interface areas is also provided. For further information regarding fire hazards within the County’s unincorporated urban and wildland-urban interface areas, refer to the County’s Community and Area Plans (components of the Comprehensive [General](#) Plan Land Use Element and Coastal Land Use Plan). The remainder of this section discusses various fire issues including:

- Causes and History of Wildfire
- Responsible Fire Protection Agencies
- Establishing Fire Hazard Severity Areas
- Fire Hazard Reduction Measures
- Land Use Planning and It’s Relation to Fire Hazards
- Fire Goals, Policies, and Implementation Measures

Fire Fact: [The Wildland Urban Interface \(WUI\) is the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.](#) **is**

[An online interactive map has been developed to display various layers found in the static maps in the Safety Element. The map will allow users to explore specific layers and regions, and can be updated when layer updates are available. The online version of the Safety Element Map is available here.](#)

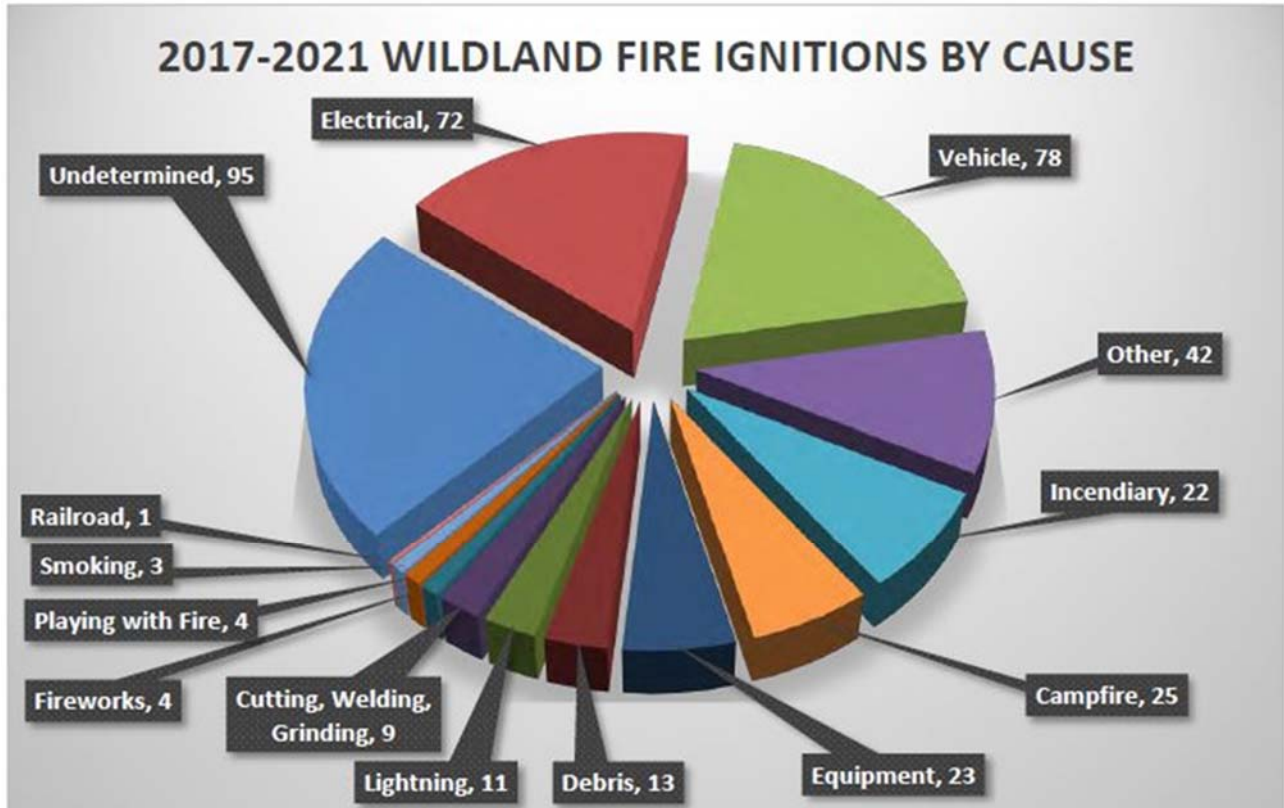
<https://sbcopad.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e23b50981c344a15b48de8234571d9e1>

CAUSES AND HISTORY OF WILDFIRE

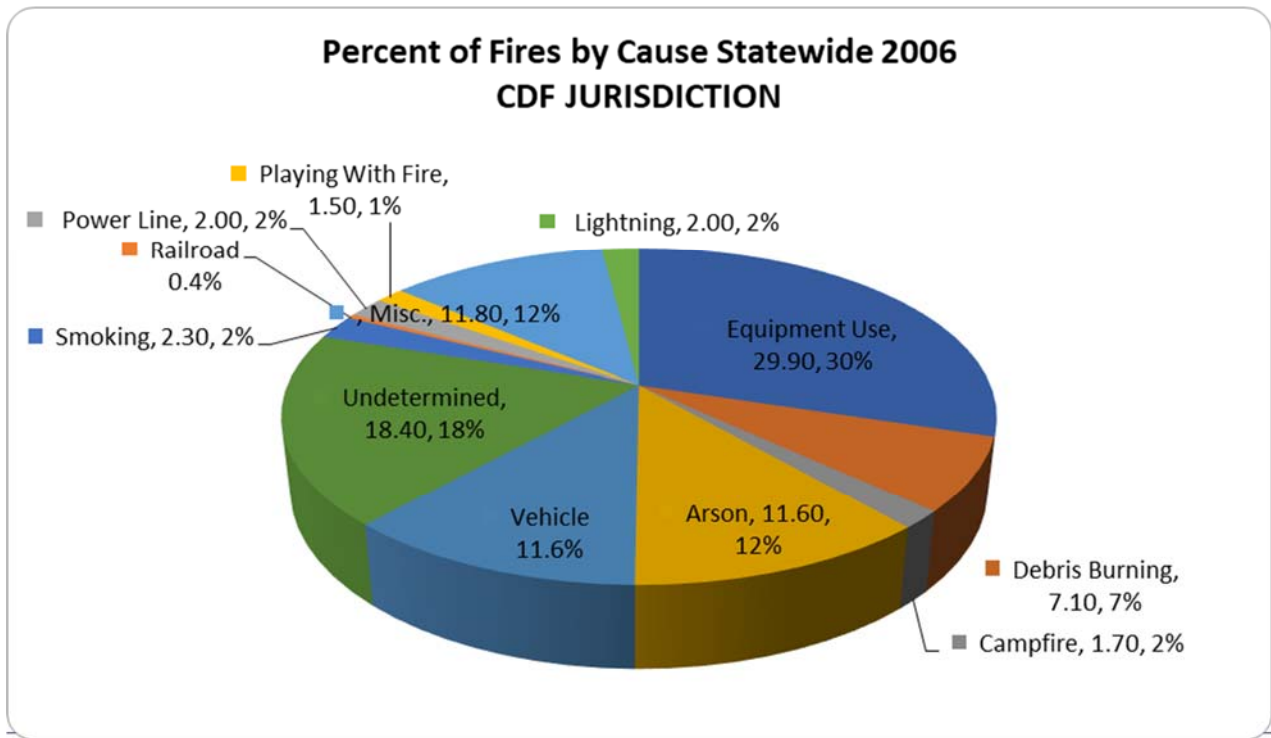
Understanding the root causes of wildland fires as well as the County's local fire history is a critical first step in developing the necessary policies and actions which can mitigate this threat. The causes of wildland fires are linked to two elements: 1) the ignition source which starts the fire, and 2) the fuel which the fire feeds on in order to further propagate itself.

IGNITION SOURCES

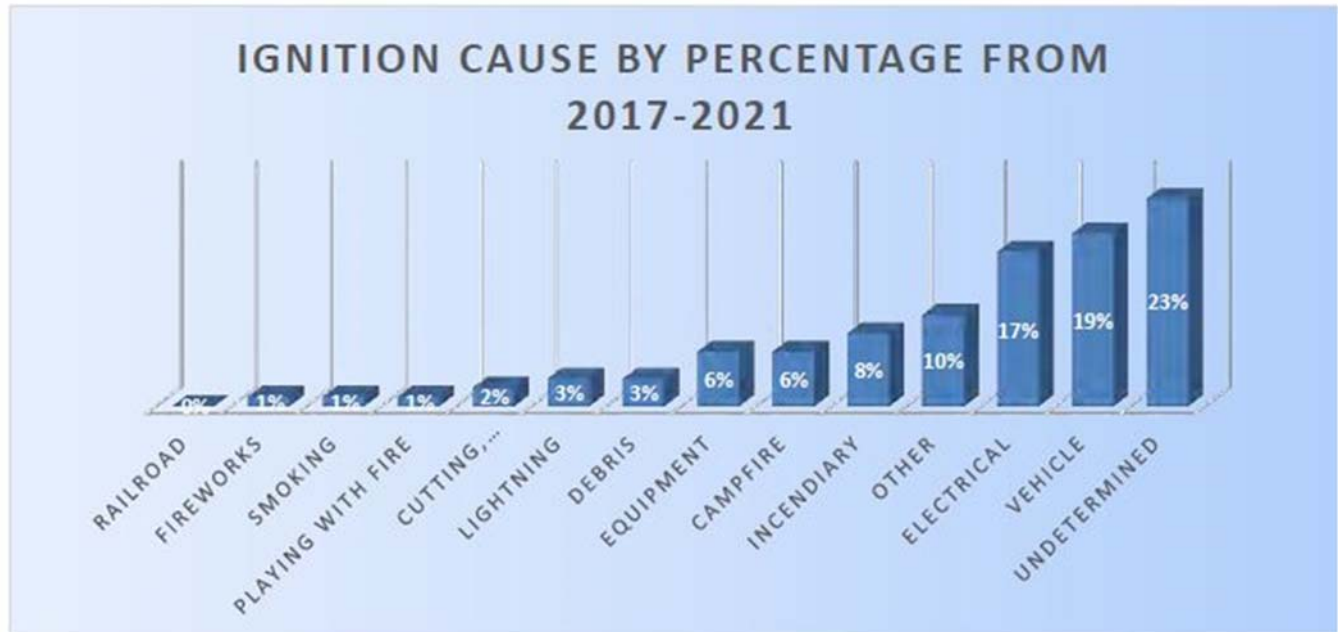
Approximately 80 percent of wildland fires result from human made causes. The only significant natural source of fire ignition is lightning; however, lightning strikes only account for approximately three percent of wildfires. The greatest number of fires is the result of care caused by human carelessness and insensitivity to wildland fire danger, especially during the critical days of the year when the fire problem is most acute. The major causes of wildfires in the State of California, including equipment use, debris burning, and vehicle ignition, are shown in the table figure below. As indicated in the aforementioned table, Ignitions of undetermined ignition cause equipment usage is are the leading cause of wildfire ignition source. The majority of these ignitions with an undetermined cause ignitions occurred within 50 feet of a public road. As a result, signifying that the most likely cause of these undetermined ignitions are actually vehicles. Some of the undetermined causes from actual fires, are from a lack of follow up to update the report system upon the final determination of the cause. Such equipment usage often includes powered tools which can occasionally produce sparks or friction temperatures hot enough to ignite dry vegetation. Vehicle usage in high fire hazard areas is the second leading accidental cause, followed by relatively lesser occurrences such as electrical debris burning, out of control camp fires, equipment usage improperly discarded smoking material, and persons (many being children) playing with various flammable materials.



Source: Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan, 2022



California Department of Fire (CDF): http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/incidents/incidents_statevents

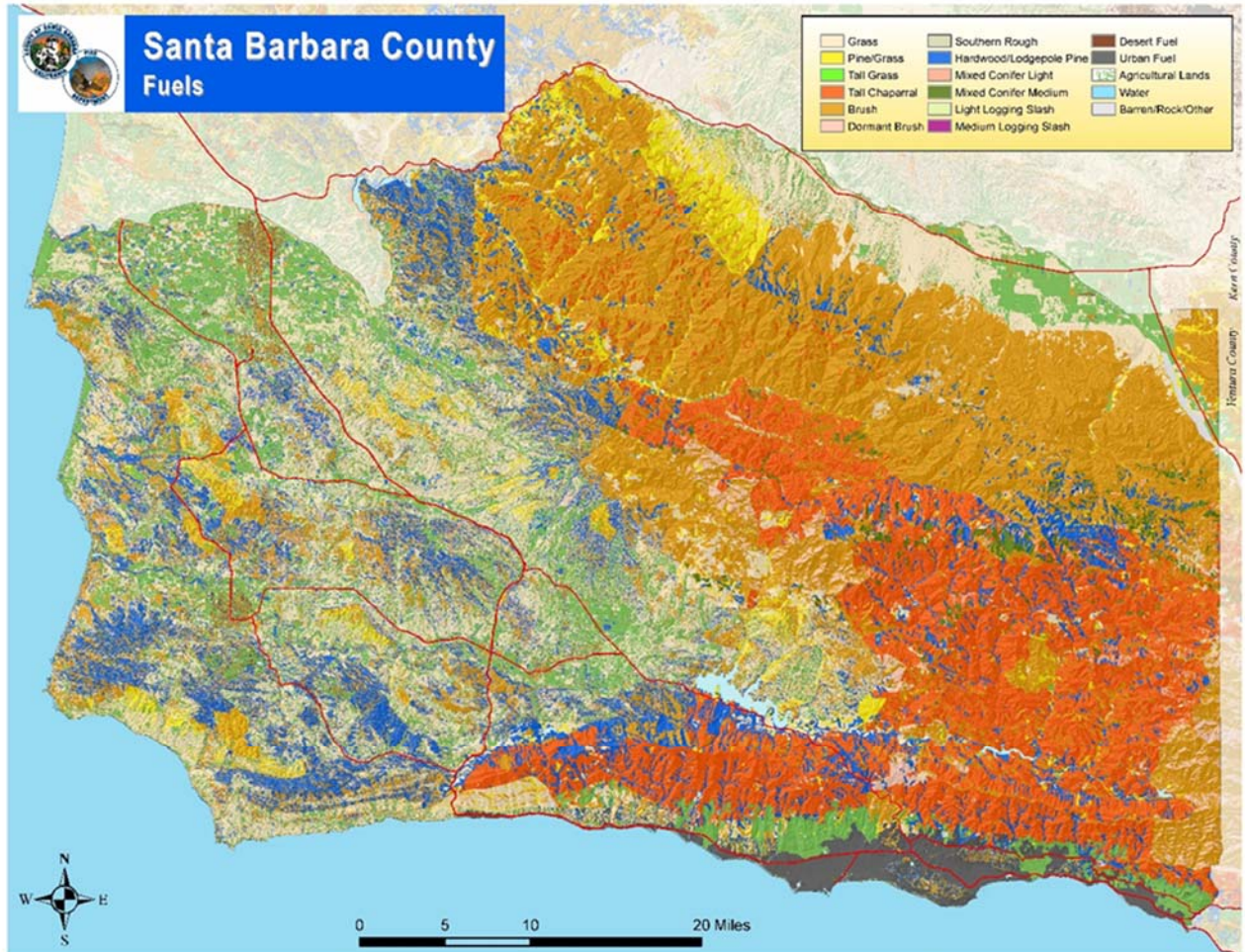


Source: Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan, 2022⁴⁴

The above chart represents the breakdown by cause of all wildland fires in the Santa Barbara County Direct Protection Area (DPA) occurring ~~from~~ from 2017-2021. Not all human-caused fires are accidental. Arson is another noteworthy cause of wildfires, accounting for approximately 13.2 percent of all fires recorded state-wide. According to data provided by Cal Fire, there were almost ~~fifteen hundred three thousand~~ arson related fires set between 201700 and 202108. These arson fires resulted in over 1300,000 acres of burned property. ~~and approximately 56 million dollars in fiscal damages~~. Despite these substantial impacts, the number of arson related fires have steadily decreased over the past forty years, falling from an annual high of 1,990 fires in 1979 to a low of 220 fires in 2008.¹³

FUEL BEDS

The primary source of fuel for the County's wildland fires consists of large swaths of natural vegetation. Areas of flammable vegetation are commonly referred to as "fuel beds" and are often large in size due to steep topography and lack of roads or natural barriers. The average slope in the County's wildland areas is 40 percent.¹⁴ These conditions limit fire vehicle access and increase the challenges of wildland fire fighting in the County. Modern firefighting techniques generally allow wildland fires in remote and unpopulated areas to burn off excessive fuel loads as long as the fire poses no danger to structural development or public safety.



Source: Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan, 2022⁴⁴

Chaparral provides the most widespread wildland fuel threat in Santa Barbara County. It can be found on the slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountains, throughout the Sierra Madre and San Rafael mountain ranges, in the Casmalia, Solomon, Purisima, and Santa Rosa Hills, and in the Lompoc and Tranquillion Peak areas of Vandenberg Air Space Force Base. These chaparral communities are characterized by woody shrubs of chamise, ceanothus and manzanita, which dominate dry rocky slopes and provide erosion control and watershed protection. A unique chaparral community, the Burton Mesa Chaparral, occurs on the sandy terraces north of Lompoc in the Santa Ynez River watershed. This chaparral community includes plants of special concern ~~such as that include species of~~ manzanita, ceanothus, ~~a~~ Desert almond (*Prunus fasciculata* var. *punctata*) ~~rare form of~~ coastal live oak, and other species of botanic value. As chaparral ages, more and more decadent growth adds to the fuel load, which contributes to the high intensity, costly, and large loss wildfires as seen in recent years with the Tea Fire in 2008 ~~and~~, the Jesusita Fire in 2009, ~~and the~~ Thomas Fire in 2017. Additionally, numerous grasslands and fields are located in the County and present the potential for fast moving wildland fires that can

transition into heavier fuel beds and tree canopies.¹⁵

HISTORY OF WILDLAND FIRES

The SBCoFD maintains records of all wildland fires in Santa Barbara County. This section provides a statistical profile of wildland fires in the County from 1970 through ~~2022~~ 2013. Fire history information is updated annually in the annual revisions to SBCoFD's Unit Fire Plan. County Fire and the online Safety Element Map contain the latest data layers and information. The table below provides a summary of the total number of fires and total acres burned.

Recorded Fire Size Distribution 1970-2013

YEAR [±]	Total Acres	300- 1000 Acres Burne d	1,000- 5,000 Acres Burned	Over 5,000 Acres Burned	Total Fires
1970	697	1	0	0	1
1971	17,529	2	1	1	4
1972	17,326	0	0	1	1
1975	3,398	1	2	0	3
1976	1,650	2	0	0	2
1977	20,685	1	1	2	4
1978	804	1	0	0	1
1979	15,587	4	5	0	9
1980	6,829	2	0	1	3
1981	37,366	4	4	3	11
1982	1,342	2	0	0	2
1983	6,593	3	1	0	4
1984	177,200	2	4	2	8
1987	1,117	3	0	0	3
1989	3,565	2	2	0	4
1990	6,997	4	1	0	5
1991	2,849	0	1	0	1
1992	2,929	2	1	0	3
1993	48,179	4	1	1	6
1994	58,982	1	3	1	5
1996	119,539	1	5	1	7
1997	63,780	11	4	1	16
1998	7,394	0	2	0	2
1999	59,989	2	3	1	6
2000	15,198	1	2	0	3
2002	7,503	0	0	1	1
2004	8,645	1	1	1	3
2006	19,244	0	1	1	2

Recorded Fire Size Distribution 1970-2013

YEAR*	Total Acres	300-1000 Acres Burned	1,000-5,000 Acres Burned	Over 5,000 Acres Burned	Total Fires
2007	242,393	4	0	1	5
2008	11,373	0	1	1	2
2009**	101,267	3	0	2	5
2010	1,640	1	1	0	2
2011	698	1	0	0	1
2013	1,984	0	1	0	1
Total	3,014,838	162	122	82	365

*Excludes years with no fires over 300 acres Source: Santa Barbara County Fire Department, 2009
**Data as of July 2013

Major Wildfires in Santa Barbara County 1955-2022					
Fire	Date	Cause	Acres Burned	Structures Damaged or Destroyed	Deaths
Alisal	October - 2021	Under Investigation	16,953	12	0
Cave	November-2019	Arson	3126	0	0
Holiday	July – 2018	Powerlines	113	28	0
Thomas	December-2017	Powerlines	281,893*	1063*	2**
Whittier	July-2017	Vehicle	18,430	53	0
Alamo	July-2017	Under Investigation	28,687	15	0
Canyon	August-2016	Under Investigation	12,518	1	1
Rey	September-2016	Powerlines	33,606	0	0
Sherpa	June-2016	Miscellaneous	7,474	1	0
White	May-2013	Miscellaneous	1,984	0	0
La Brea	August-2009	Miscellaneous	91,622	1	0
Jesusita	May-2009	Equipment Use	8,733	80	0
Tea	November-2009	Campfire	1,940	210	0
Gap	July-2008	Miscellaneous	9,443	4	0
Zaca	July-2007	Equipment Use	240,207	1	0
Perkins	July-2006	Lightning	14,988	0	0
Gaviota	July-2004	Lightning	7,440	1	0
Marre	September-1993	Smoking	43,822	0	0
Paint	June-1990	Arson	4,270	673	1
Wheeler	July-1985	Miscellaneous	119,361	26 (on border with Ventura County)	0
Honda	December-1977	Powerlines	10,000	0	4
Sycamore	July-1977	Kite into Powerlines	806	234	0
Romero	October-1971	Arson	14,538	4	4
Coyote	September-1964	Undetermined	65,338	94	1
Refugio	September-1955	Structure Fire	79,428	20	0

*Started in Ventura County with majority of acres and structure loss in Ventura County

**20 civilian deaths and 2 missing persons from resulting debris flow that followed

Major fires (over 500 acres) in the County are frequently referred to by their designated fire name. The table provided below includes a summary of major fires from 1955~~22~~ through 2021~~43~~. ~~The~~ SBCoFD maintains information on major fires for use in developing fire prevention and protection programs. This information is also used by the County Planning & Development and Public Works departments for use in the development review process.

Major Fires in Santa Barbara County

Year	Fire Name	Acres Burned
1922	Kelley Ranch	59,600
1923	Oso Canyon	70,000
1928	Aliso Canyon	42,880
1933	Indian Canyon	30,800
1950	San Marcos	9,500
1953	Big Dalton	73,450
1955	Refugio	84,770
1964	Coyote	67,000
1966	Wellman	93,600
1971	Romero	14,538
1977	Sycamore Canyon	805
1977	Hondo Canyon	8,087
1979	Spanish Ranch	1,190
1979	Eagle Canyon	3,765
1990	Paint	4,424
1993	Marre	43,864
1994	Oak Hill	2,130
1997	Santa Rosa	3,074
1999	Spanish	22,296
1999	Camuesa	180
2000	Harris	8,684
2002	Sudden	7,500
2004	Gaviota	7,197
2006	Perkins	14,923
2007	Zaca	240,207
2008	Gap	9,443
2008	Tea	1,940
2009	Jesusita	8,733
2009	Highway	562
2009	La Brea	91,622
2010	Bear Creek	1,253
2011	Figuroa	698
2013	White	1,984

Source: U. S. Forest Service, Santa Barbara County Fire Department, 2013

As illustrated in the preceding table, although the County has a consistent history of frequent wildfires, the three year period from 2007 through 2009 proved to be particularly devastating. This brief time period included the County's largest acreage wildfire in recorded history at the time, the Zaca Fire, followed by three fires, the Gap, Tea, and Jesusita Fires, which ~~in acreage~~ were much smaller than the Zaca Fire but resulted in the highest level of structural damage in almost 20 years. The Tea and Jesusita fires combined destroyed more than 350 structures.^{16 17} Three particularly

~~destructive fires occurred in The year of 2017 was also destructive as 3three major firesand burned a combined 143,480 acres in Santa Barbara County. These included the Alamo, Whittier, and Thomas Fires, and all started in either the Federal DPADirect Protection Area or Ventura County. The Thomas Fire was the largest fire in California history at that time. The Alamo, Whittier, and Thomas Fires scorched burned a combined 143,480 acres in Santa Barbara County.—The Thomas Fire also resulted in the devastating dDebris flow on January 9th, 2018 which damaged or destroyed 408 homes and tragically took 23 lives in Montecito-in-2018.~~ These events illustrate the need for policies and actions which can help mitigate the threats of future wildland fires.

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND HAZARD SEVERITY

Wildland fires frequently cover large areas and cross jurisdictional boundaries. Accordingly, most fires are fought by a combination of agencies. Wildland fire protection in California is the responsibility of either the local, State, or Federal government and virtually all fire-fighting agencies are signatories to mutual aid agreements. These documents represent legal arrangements between agencies and jurisdictions, where each entity agrees to cooperate with others when needed during fire or other hazardous events. Mutual aid agreements ensure that most, if not all, agencies within striking distance of a wildland fire can be involved in its suppression. In Santa Barbara County, no single local fire agency can muster the resources necessary to mitigate large scale emergencies on an on-going basis, such as large wildfires, hazardous materials responses, and urban search and rescue responses. A wildland fire event frequently resembles a “domino-effect,” as the stations closest to a fire will deploy to the scene, and units from farther away will re-staff empty fire stations. As the fire grows, this re-deployment spreads further away from the center of activity. In some cases, equipment and staff will come from hundreds of miles away to support local firefighters. Use of mutual aid agreements frequently results in wildland fires being fought by agencies from every level of government. Because several cities and unincorporated areas of the County provide their own fire protection services, the *Santa Barbara Operational Area Mutual Aid Plan* is an essential mechanism for coordinating fire protection resources.

FIRE RESPONSIBILITY AREAS

Despite the use of mutual aid agreements and other various mechanisms to increase the effectiveness of fire suppression resources, local, State, and Federal agencies do have legally defined areas of responsibility. According to the guidelines established by the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (November 1950), fire response agencies are required to be part of the first alarm to respond to fires in their designated responsibility area. Local Responsibility Area (LRA) fire protection is typically provided by city fire departments, fire protection districts, counties, and by Cal Fire if it is under contract to local government. For unincorporated areas of the County, as well as smaller cities with cooperative agreements with the County, fires in the LRAs are generally the responsibility of ~~the~~ SBCoFD. However, Montecito and Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection Districts provide fire suppression within their respective communities.

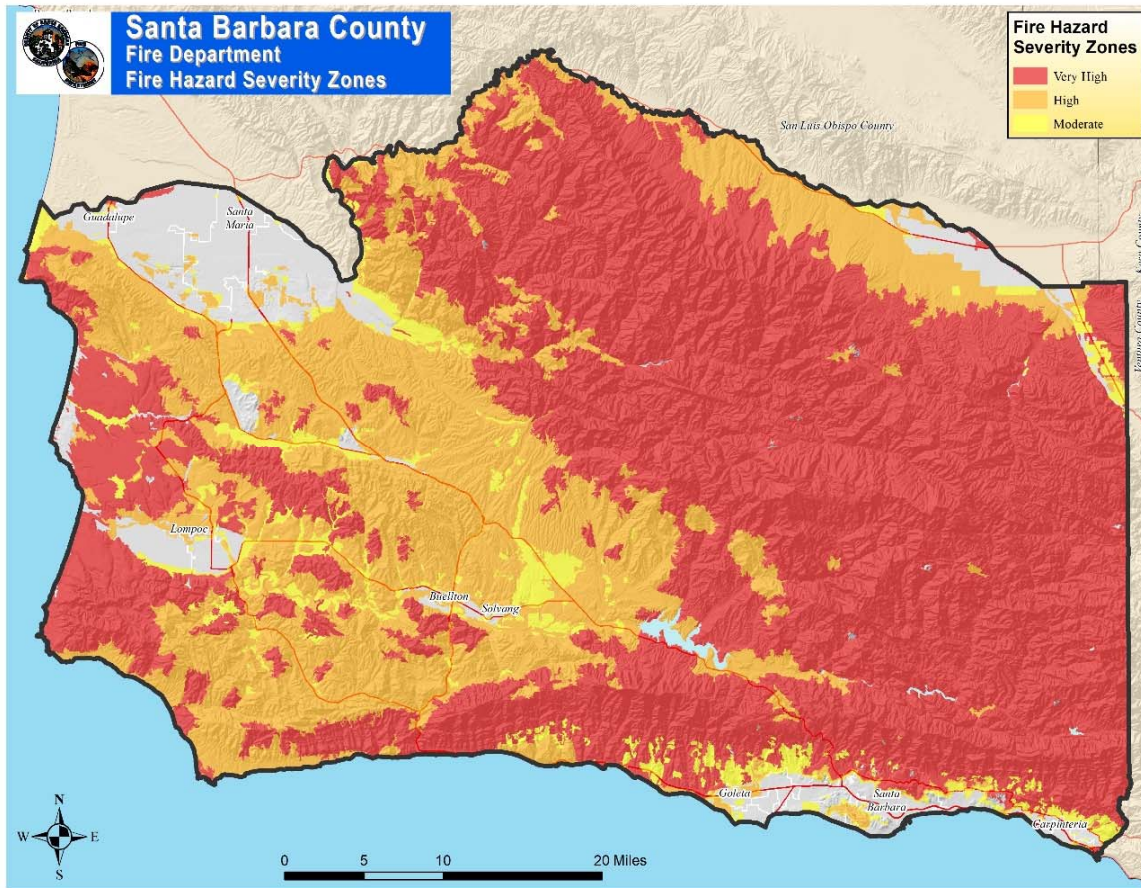
Fire protection on State owned lands or lands within the State Responsibility Areas (SRA) are under the jurisdiction of Cal Fire. Privately owned land not covered by an established local fire department in the SRAs is also the responsibility of Cal Fire. However, the County maintains a contract with the State of California to provide wildland fire protection in the SRAs within the County. As such, ~~the~~ SBCoFD functionally operates as a unit of Cal Fire and is responsible for all California Fire Plan activities within the County.

Federal Responsibility Area (FRA) fire protection on federal land is addressed by a number of federal agencies, depending on which agency is designated as responsible for the land. In the County, the U.S. Forest Service is responsible for national forest land (which includes the Los Padres National Forest), while the United States Air Force is responsible for fire and emergency incidents that occur on Vandenberg Air Space Force Base (VSAFB). VASFFB encompasses 154 square miles in the northwestern portion of the County. As a federal military installation, the County is not required by State or Federal law to provide emergency response associated with potential fire hazards within ~~VAFBVSFB~~¹⁸. However, emergency response agencies within the County maintain close contact with similar units posted to ~~VAFBVSFB~~, and both the County and ~~VAFBVSFB~~ are subject to mutual aid agreements for fire prevention, rescue, and hazardous materials response.

According to Cal Fire, Santa Barbara County has ~~796,788,876~~ acres of SRA, the bulk of which is covered with fire prone vegetation. Additionally, there are ~~818,129,819,356~~ acres of FRA and ~~139,557,445,774~~ acres of LRA.

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES

To assist each fire agency in addressing its responsibility area, Cal Fire utilizes a severity classification system to identify areas or zones of severity for fire hazards within the State. Cal Fire is required to map these zones for SRAs and identify Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ) for the LRAs¹⁹. In 2008, Cal Fire updated these Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps to reflect revised VHFHSZ for the LRAs throughout the State. The County of Santa Barbara participated in this update to ensure the accuracy of mapped areas within the County's LRA. This updated map can be found below, and the most up to date map is available in the County's Safety website²⁰ as well as in the County of Santa Barbara's Unit Strategic Fire Plan (USFP) and on Cal Fire's website.²¹



Source: Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan, 2022⁴⁴

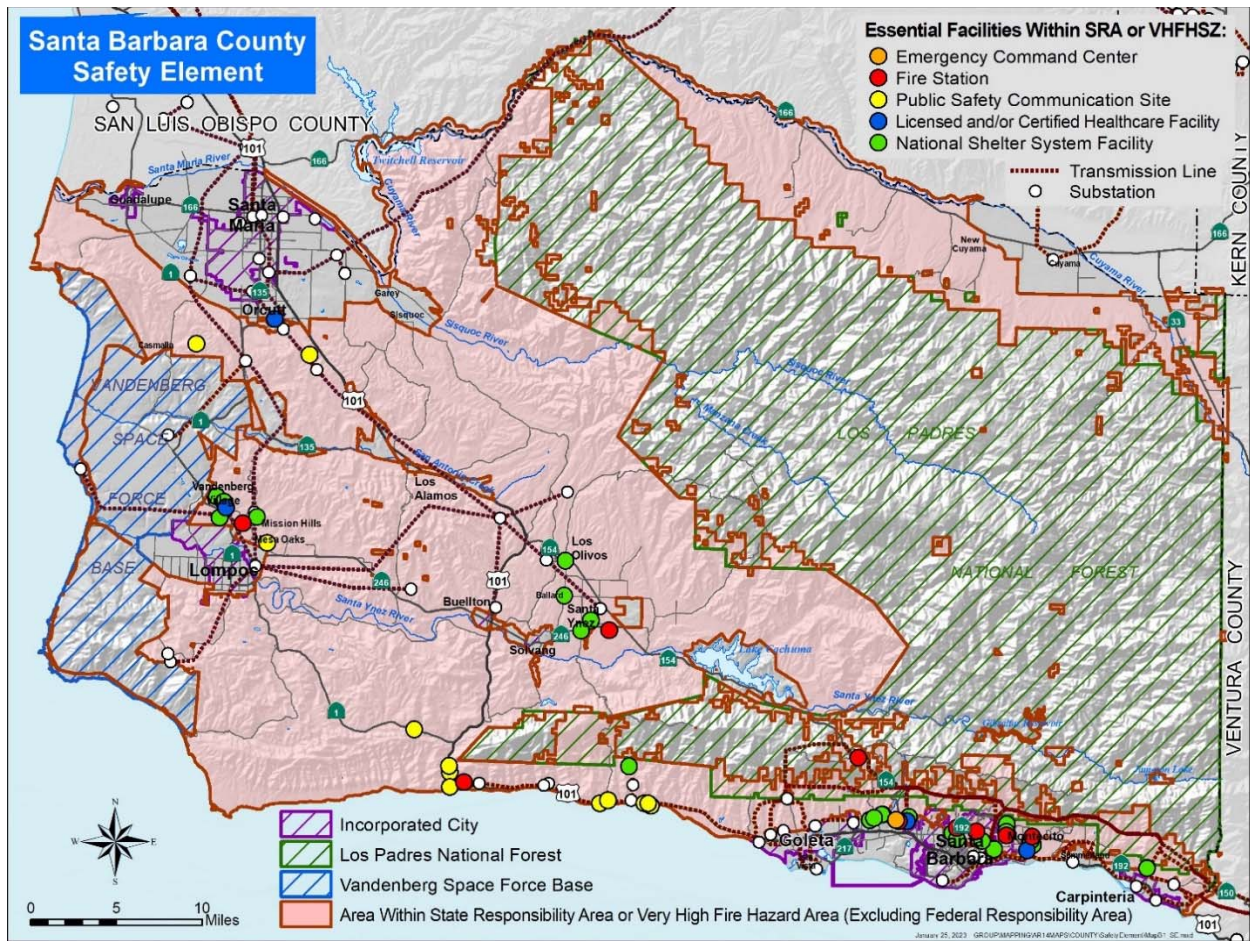
FHSZ maps identify moderate, high, and very high hazard severity zones using a science-based and field-tested computer model that assigns a hazard score based on the factors that influence fire likelihood and fire behavior.²² Factors considered include fire history, existing and potential fuel (natural vegetation), flame length, blowing embers, terrain, and typical weather for the area. The maps are used to:

- Implement wildland-urban interface building standards;
- Create property development standards such as road widths, water supply, and signage for use in city or county general plans.
- Establish defensible space clearance requirements around buildings; and
- Provide natural hazard real estate disclosure at time of sale.

The Santa Barbara County FHSZ map is adopted through *County Code Chapter 10-Building Regulations* and used by several County departments for hazard planning, mitigation and response, land use planning, and in the development review process.

Copies of the The FHSZ maps are undergoing updates in 2023 (for SRA) and in subsequent years (for LRA). The latest version of the Santa Barbara County FHSZ maps are available at on the County's Planning & Development Department website and the office or website of the State Fire Marshal.^{23 24}

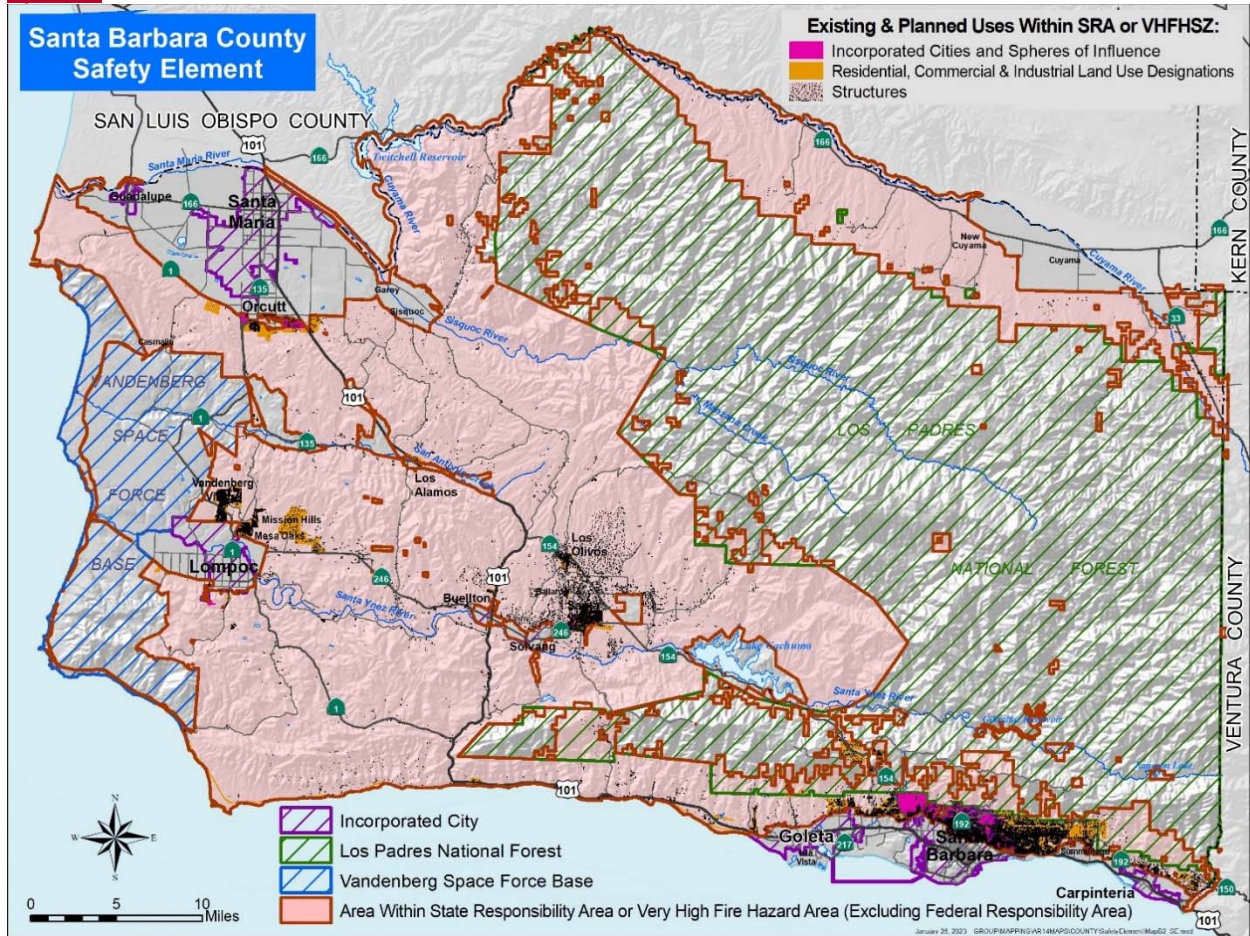
The map below shows the locations of various existing Essential Public Facilities, roads, transmission lines, and substations and their relation to the SRA and VHFHSZ in the LRA.



Source: Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department, 2023

The map below provides the location and distribution of existing development in the SRA and VHFHSZ in the LRA. It also contains information that can be used to infer where development may occur in the future. Land use designations associated with development (e.g. residential, commercial, and industrial uses), city boundaries and their spheres of influence, roads, and existing structures provide information on existing and future potential development patterns. Future development in the unincorporated County is likely to occur primarily in existing urban areas, such as Orcutt, Los Alamos, and Santa Ynez Township. These layers are also available in the online Safety Element Map on the County's website. Much of the land in the SRA and VHFHSZ has land use

designations that are conducive to limited development such as agriculture and open space.



Source: Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department, 2023

HAZARD REDUCTION MEASURES

Control measures designed to reduce fire hazards within the County must be comprehensive rather than single purpose. Efforts should be aimed at minimizing the occurrence and size of fires and containing fires once they start, but equally important is reducing fuel loadings and exposure of vulnerable land uses and buildings to wildfires. The County's current efforts to reduce the hazards of wildland fires include the following major activities:

- Enforce Defensible Space Laws and Ordinances, and Provide Defensible Space Education
- Development of Fuel/Fire Breaks
- Continual Use of Prescribed Fire Controlled Burn Prescribed burning Fire
- Implementation of Local Fire Hazard Reduction Projects

- Ongoing Fire Prevention Measures
- Monitoring Available Emergency Fire Services
- Establish~~ment~~ and Maint~~ainence of~~ Fire Management Plans
- Use of Evacuation Planning
- Provide Ongoing Public Education and Outreach
- Maintain Suppression Forces (Engine Companies, Handcrew, Construction Section, Air Operations Unit)
- Collaborate with Local Agencies in Creation and Adoption of Land Use Plans
- Seeking grant funding to fund projects and bolster local resources

The use of these measures assists the County in minimizing the threat wildland fires pose to its residents' lives and property. The development and use of each measure is further described below. These measures are broken into ~~threetwo~~ broad categories below: Planning, Public Outreach, and Implementation.

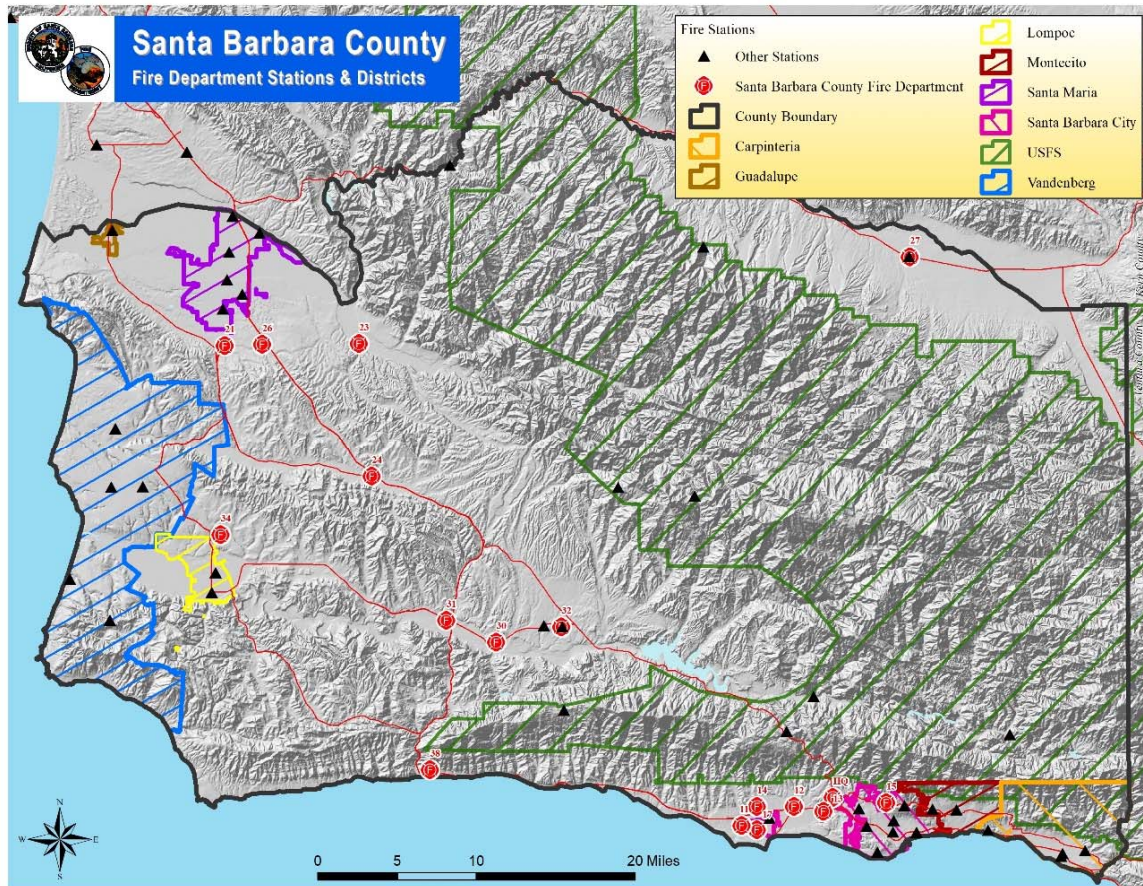
PLANNING

Fire Emergency Services

~~The~~ SBCoFD maintains a protocol for evaluating the adequacy of fire level of service to population ratios, response times, equipment condition levels, emergency service training and other relevant emergency service information consistent with State standards. ~~The~~ SBCoFD is also a partner in the Santa Barbara Operational Area-All Risk Mutual Aid Plan which is an extension of, and supportive document to, the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan. Additionally, the County has adopted the Standardized Emergency Management System for responding to large scale disasters requiring a multi-agency response. The County has also established fire defense zones for critical public safety and emergency service assets at risk in the absence of responding fire forces. Finally, ~~the~~ SBCoFD maintains a protocol for wildfire defense zones for emergency services which include fuel breaks, back-fire areas, and staging areas that support safe fire suppression activities.

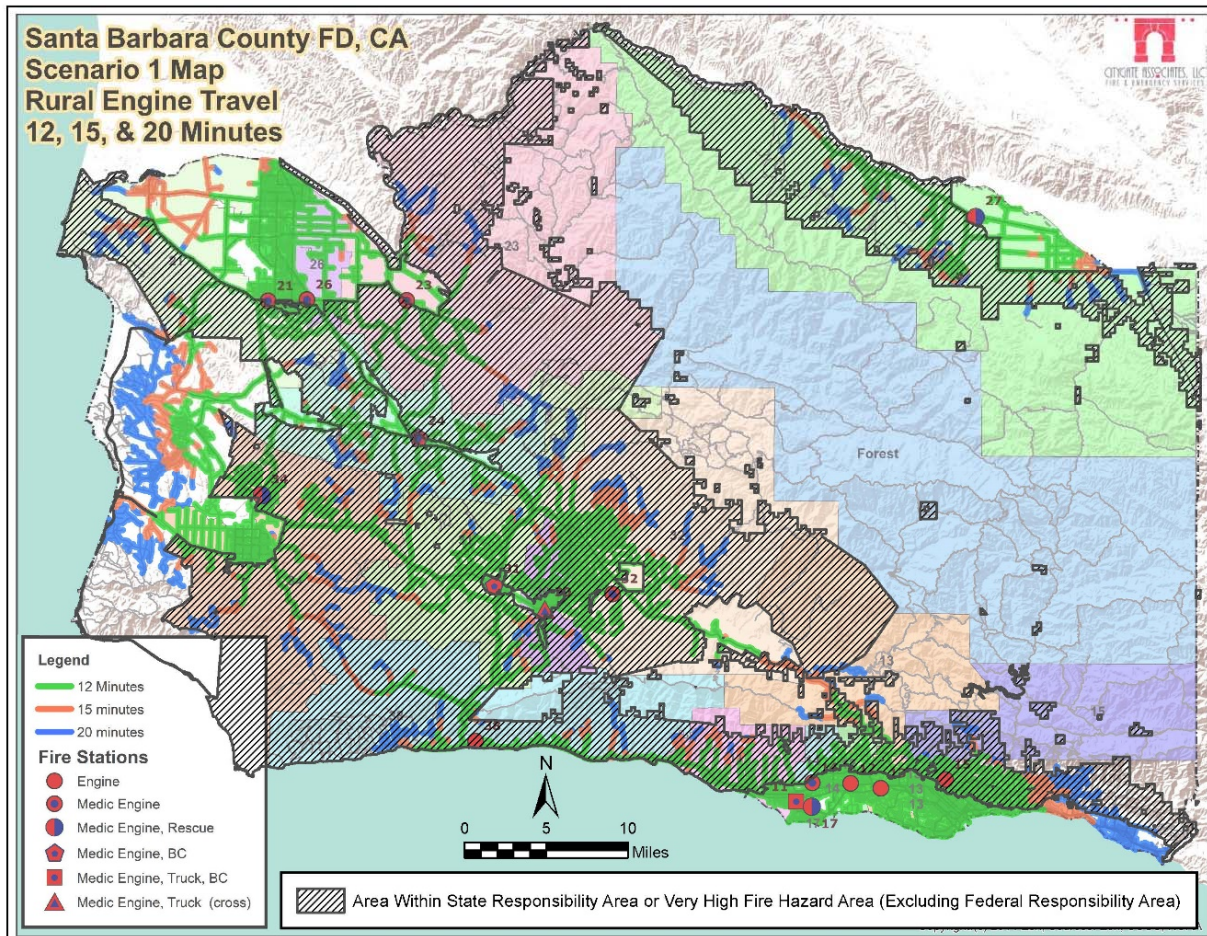
SBCoFD has a total of 17 stations (including fire headquarters) and has evolved over the years to deal with the sometimes complex and diverse emergency situations that may arise. A map of the current stations in the county can be seen below. Special operations include an air support unit, a hazardous materials response team, an urban search and rescue team, a water rescue team, and a search dog team. ~~The equipment used by~~ SBCoFD utilizes multiple engines and special equipment at several stations throughout the County, including: a Type 1 Engine, a Type 3 Engine, a helitender, a rescue ambulance, a water tender, a battalion chief, and a division chief. The full list of equipment can be found on SBCoFD's website.

SBCoFD also has a contractual agreement with CalAL FireIRE to provide wildland fire protection in state responsibility areas (SRA). The Gray Book is an Exhibit of the “Contract County Agreement” which identifies resource allocations, which CalAL FireIRE considers necessary for the protection of SRA. In Santa Barbara County, the Gray Book provides nine stations, two bulldozers, two vegetation management positions, and fire prevention and dispatch staffing.



Source: Santa Barbara County Unit Fire Plan, 201422

Much of the SRA and VHFHSZ in the LRA occur within a 12, 15, or 20 minute response time of a County Fire Station. However, some areas occur outside of the 20 minute response window in areas such as Hollister Ranch and portions of the Los Padres National Forest where inholdings occur.



Source: Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department, 2022 (includes data from the 2020 Standard of Cover Study²⁵)

Fire Management Plans

Unit Strategic Fire Plan

The SBCoFD is responsible for maintaining and updating the Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan (USFP). The USFP fulfills the State requirements of a Unit Fire Management Plan for entities such as Santa Barbara County that act as an agent to Cal Fire. –The USFP also fulfills regulatory compliance of the 2003 Healthy Forests Restoration Act which requires the development of community wildfire protection plans for local jurisdictions. The PlanUSFP describes ~~the~~ SBCoFD's planning process; administrative activities required for wildfire protection; identification of wildfire hazards; completion of a wildfire risk assessment; and identification of at-risk communities and target planning blocks. ~~Copies of t~~The County's current USFP ~~are~~ is available ~~upon request from~~ on SBCoFD's website-offices.²⁶

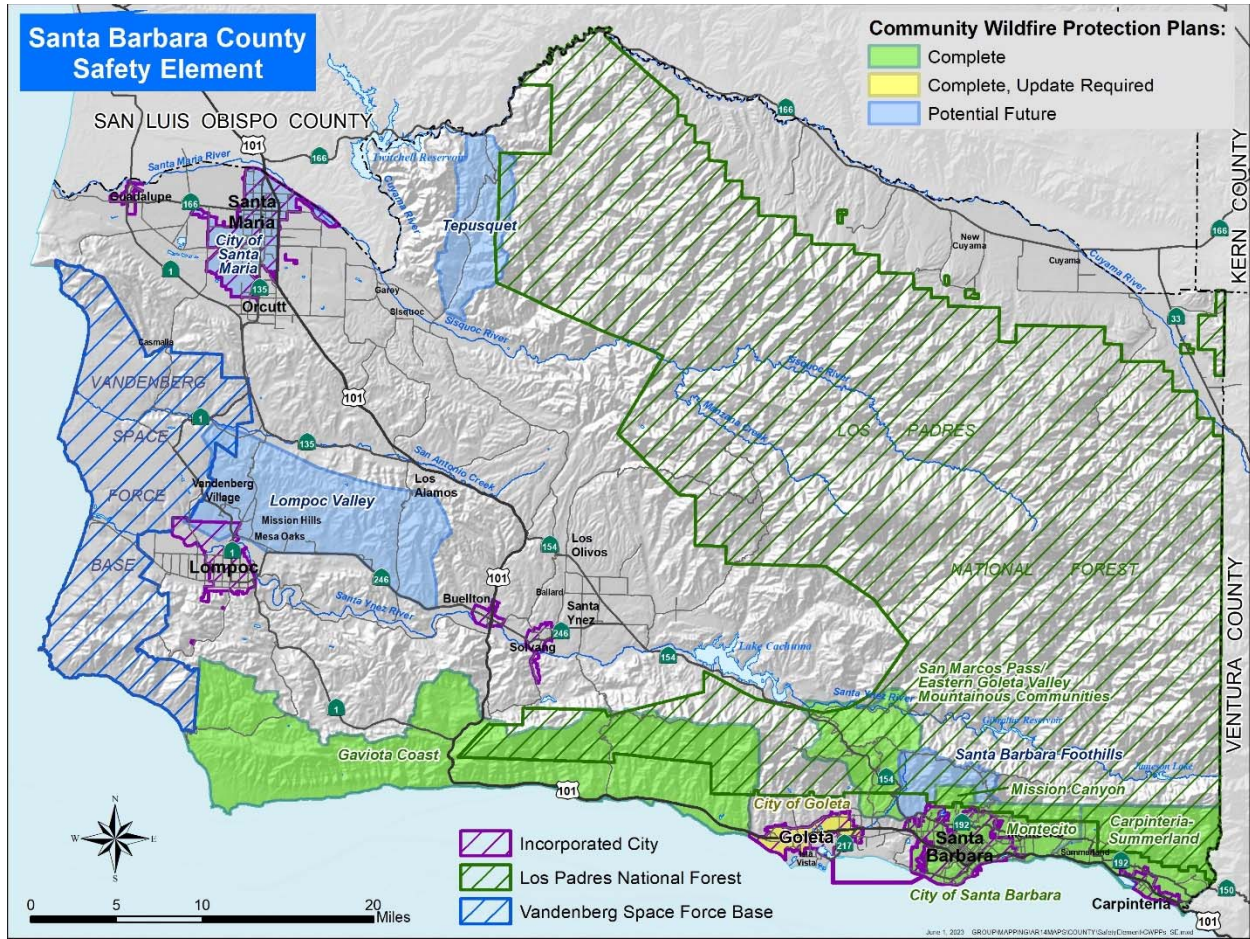
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

The County is responsible for maintaining and updating the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP). The MJHMP fulfills regulatory compliance requirements set forth in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Adoption of an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan allows a jurisdiction to be eligible for Federal hazard mitigation assistance grant funding, which requires the development of mitigation plans for local jurisdictions. The primary purpose of the MJHMP is to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from natural hazards and their effects on Santa Barbara County. The MJHMP describes the County's planning process includes the community profile, an assessment of the County's capabilities, hazards, and vulnerabilities; and the county's prioritized mitigation strategies to address the hazards identified and Implementation Plan. The County's current MJHMP is available on the SBC website.²⁷

Community Wildfire Protection Plans

~~(The~~ The Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003) provides an opportunity through the Community Wildfire Protection Plans development process for communities, fire protection authorities, and public land managers to set the boundaries of the Wildland-Urban Interface that will guide the planning effort.

Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) may address issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, or structure protection—or all of the above. The process of developing a CWPP can help a community clarify and refine its priorities for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland-urban interface. It also can lead community members through valuable discussions regarding management options and implications for the surrounding watershed. Each community can determine the substance and level of detail of their plans and the procedures they use to develop them. Development of a CWPP provides communities with a tremendous opportunity to influence where and how agencies implement fuel reduction projects and how funds may be distributed for projects on nonfederal lands. A CWPP in the unincorporated area must be approved by the County Board of Supervisors, the local fire department(s), and ~~Cal Fire~~ IRE. The Santa Barbara County Fire Safe Council website (https://sbfiresafecouncil.org/) contains all CWPPs in Santa Barbara County, these include: Eastern Goleta Valley-San Marcos Pass, Lompoc, Los Alamos, Mission Canyon, Montecito, Orcutt, Santa Ynez, Carpinteria, Summerland, Toro Canyon, City of Goleta-City, and the City of Santa Barbara.



Source: Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department, 2023

Evacuation Plans

Government Code §65302.15(a) requires a Safety Element to identify evacuation routes and their capacity, safety, and viability and evacuation locations under a range of emergency scenarios. The County has developed draft evacuation routes, will analyze and vet them, and make the final product available in the Safety Element Map on the County's website. The SBCoFD does not prescribe fixed emergency evacuation routes for fire events due to the variability and transformative nature of fires. However, SBCoFD does maintain Standard Operating Procedures which outline the protocols for fire-induced evacuations based on individual emergency scenarios. During fire emergencies in the LRAs, ~~the~~ SBCoFD is responsible for assessing hazard areas to identify evacuation requirements. For areas that are imminently affected by fire an order to evacuate may be issued. For areas where a fire is expected to affect residents, but the threat is not imminent, a warning to evacuate may be issued. In the SRAs, County agencies and departments cooperate with CalALa FireireIRE to assure that residents are evacuated when necessary.

At a Countywide level, law enforcement agencies including the Sheriff's Department, the California Highway Patrol, and local police departments are responsible for implementing emergency evacuations. In addition, public safety agencies comply with a Unified Command protocol to determine appropriate evacuation routes based upon

conditions of the emergency event, established Memoranda of Understanding/Cooperative Agreements, and Standard Operating Procedures in place for the respective responding agencies. County public safety agencies maintain emergency response protocols that include criteria and guidelines for the declaration, communication, and implementation of evacuation orders or warnings. The County also maintains protocols designed to assure that during an evacuation: routes remain clear, traffic moves smoothly, routes/areas are isolated as appropriate, and the risk of accidents on roadways is minimized.

The County employs a reverse 9-1-1 system to notify the public of the need to evacuate a specific area. Additionally, a Memorandum of Agreement is in place between the County, VAFBVSFB, and the City of Lompoc for use of a dedicated base telephone and radio communication system in the event of fire or other emergency in this region of the County.

In the event of a large scale fire, the Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management Services (SBC OESM) may implement the Santa Barbara County Operational Area Multi-Hazard Functional Plan (MHFP) which outlines protocols for emergency planning, management, and response for the County operational area. Additionally, OESM may activate the SBC Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate multi-agency emergency response efforts for a fire event in compliance with the State Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) protocols. The use of these plans and protocols are critical in administering numerous aspects of emergency response, including evacuations.

PUBLIC OUTREACH PROGRAMS

Information on the County's wildfire and emergency preparedness public outreach and education programs is provided below and is grouped by topic as follows: 1) defensible space, 2) emergency preparedness and evacuation, and 3) programs that specifically target at-risk populations with disabilities and access and functional needs.

PUBLIC OUTREACH PROGRAMS FOR DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Ready! Set! Go!

SBCoFD has adopted the "Ready! Set! Go!" Wildfire Action Plan through the Santa Barbara County Ready Program (<https://readysbc.org/>). "Ready! Set! Go!" was designed to provide the community with information about creating defensible space around homes, retrofitting homes with fire resistive materials, and preparing the community to safely evacuate well ahead of a wildfire. The "Ready! Set! Go!" Action Plan provides a three-step process that teaches homeowners to create their own action plan of preparedness, have situational awareness, and leave early in the event of a fire. A copy of the "Ready! Set! Go!" Action Plan can be found at <https://www.sbcfire.com/ready-set-go/>

[County Website Information:](#)

The County's website contains information on how to make the inside and outside of a home safer and more resilient to wildfires. This includes fire-smart landscaping and use of fire-resistant plants.

County Defensible Space Program:

SBC Fire administers the County's Defensible Space Program, as outlined in Public Resources Code Section 4291. The Defensible Space Program addresses defensible space zones, general guidelines for creating and maintaining defensible space, the County's Hazard Reduction Program, structural hardening, defensible space inspections, and fire-resistive landscaping. The Defensible Space Program also allows residents to request a defensible space inspection. More information about SBC Fire's Defensible Space Program can be found at <https://www.sbcfire.com/defensible-space-program>

PUBLIC OUTREACH PROGRAMS FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND EVACUATION

The following provides a description of the County's numerous education and outreach programs associated with general emergency preparedness and evacuation. This content is primarily located on the County's Readysbc.org website and is maintained and updated by the County Executive's Office of Emergency Management. This website is the County's primary web-based communication tool that includes information on emergency preparedness, active emergency updates and how to receive them, and recovery information. All of the website's content is easily translated into other languages via Google Translate.

Evacuation Preparedness

Ready! Set! Go! Program

Download the Santa Barbara County Fire Department's Ready, Set, Go handout (PDF) with tips on creating defensible space around your home and preparing your family for wildfire.

Community Emergency Response Team

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area, and trains people in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also are encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community. More information on the CERT program managed by SBC Fire can be found at:

<https://sbcfire.com/cert/>

Red Flag Warnings

A Red Flag Warning means that critical fire weather conditions are either occurring now or will shortly. A combination of strong winds, low relative humidity, and warm temperatures can create extreme fire behavior. The National Weather Service provides daily fire weather forecasts in close coordination with local fire agencies. The Red Flag Warning Program enables firefighting agencies to manage critical resources and prepare appropriate suppression responses for protecting life and property. Red Flag Warnings are typically issued within 24 hours of an impending critical fire weather event.

- Residents can sign up for Red Flag Warning text alerts by texting the word “redflag” to 888777.
- More information about Red Flag Warnings and fire weather in Santa Barbara County can be found at: <https://www.sbcfire.com/red-flag-warnings>.

Santa Barbara Equine Assistance and Evacuation Team

This team serves members of the community who own or stable large animals and are adversely affected or displaced by fire and other emergency disaster incidents. Upon notification of disaster and need for large animal evacuation, the team establishes a mobile command center at a designated site and prepares for the intake and sheltering of large animals.

- More information about this team can be found at: <https://www.sbequinevac.org/>.

Santa Barbara County Animal Services

This department, in cooperation with the Santa Barbara Humane Society and other local non-profits, functions as part of the SBC Fire’s emergency response system in case of wildfires.

- More information about the department and its services can be found at: <https://countyofsb.org/phd/animal/aboutus.sbc>.
- Information related to disaster planning for pets can be found at: <https://countyofsb.org/uploadedFiles/phd/PROGRAMS/Animal/DisasterPlanningForPets.pdf>.

Ag Pass Program

The County’s Ag Pass program provides a uniform way to identify vetted commercial farm and ranch owner operators and their employees to firefighting personnel, California Highway Patrol officers, Sheriff’s deputies and other law enforcement officers, and other emergency personnel. An Ag Pass allows for limited emergency access, as allowed by the Sheriff, during a wildfire event to protect or care for agricultural assets and/or provide support information to emergency personnel. Ag Pass cards are applied for by and distributed to eligible agriculturalists before a disaster.

—More information on the program can be found at: <https://sbfiresafecouncil.org/ag-pass-program/> and <https://www.countyofsb.org/293/Ag-Pass>.

Emergency Preparedness Education Materials on the ReadySBC Website

The County has various emergency preparedness education materials available on its website in English and Spanish. These include how to stay informed and get emergency alerts, how to take protective actions, how to make a family emergency communication plan, build a disaster kit, and planning around caring for pets in an emergency.

Alerts and Warning

The following are a list and description of the County's emergency alert and warning outreach systems and tools.

ReadySBC Alerts

This is the County's central alerting tool (previously known as "Aware and Prepare Alerts"). It sends warnings and information to residents through text message, email, cellular phone (voice), landline, and TTY/TTD.

Nixle

This alerting tool delivers emergency alerts and information through a short text message or email and it's completely anonymous.!

Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEAs)

WEAs are short emergency messages broadcast from cell towers to any WEA-enabled mobile device in a geographically targeted area. WEAs look like text messages but are designed to get your attention with a unique sound and vibration. This alert system is managed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and can be activated by local emergency officials, the National Weather Service for severe weather events, the California Highway Patrol for AMBER (abducted children) alerts, and the President of the United States for times of national crisis. Although messages can be geographically targeted, community members far away from the actual emergency may still receive the WEA. To reduce confusion on who the alert is intended for, WEA messages describe the geographic area (e.g., street names, neighborhood) impacted by the emergency.

Emergency Alert System (EAS)

EAS messages are transmitted via radio and television by participating local broadcasters, cable, and satellite providers and contain an audio message and a scrolling text. You do not have to sign up for these types of alerts, but you do have to be tuning into a local TV, radio, or cable/satellite station.

Radio Ready

During an emergency when the power is out, the County will utilize satellite equipment to regularly communicate with designated County radio stations that have generators and can continue to broadcast. A hand-crank, battery radio or your car radio are the most dependable and transportable ways to get information.

NOAA Weather Radio

The National Weather Service (NWS) broadcasts emergency weather alerts and other non-weather related hazard information via NOAA (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration) Weather Radios. During an emergency, NWS forecasters send a special tone to activate local weather radios. NOAA Weather Radios can be purchased at most electronics stores and online. To receive Santa Barbara County-specific alerts, tune your weather radio to the following SAME code: 006083.

Information on programming your weather radio, as well as weather radio channel frequency listings by California counties, can be found at ~~go to~~ www.weather.gov/nwr/.

Social Media

Social media plays an increasing role in how people communicate. The County disseminates and exchanges information by using social media sites such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.

Local Television

Local television channels report on emergencies and frequently broadcast emergency messages sent by the County. These include KEYT, KSBY, KKFX, KCOY and County government CSBTv (channels 3, 6, 11, 12 & 20).

2-1-1 Helpline

Staffed 24/7, the 2-1-1 Helpline can refer community members to disaster preparedness resources and real-time information during an emergency. Available in English, Spanish and various other languages.

PUBLIC OUTREACH PROGRAMS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS (DAFN)

Personal Emergency Plan for People with Disabilities Access and Functional Needs:

This Plan allows individuals to gather personal information, contacts, information on current medication and medical devices and other needs to track and communicate during an emergency.

Partnership with the Independent Living Resource Center (ILRC):

The ILRC is a non-profit organization serving seniors and people with disabilities in San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. ILRC staff offer various emergency and disaster preparedness services, such as emergency planning assistance, free emergency and personal protective equipment (PPE) kits, and back-up batteries for people dependent on electrical medical devices.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

Fuel Breaks~~FUEL BREAKS~~

Due primarily to environmental concerns, ~~the~~ fire departments ~~s~~ no longer maintain ~~s~~ a system of permanent fire breaks in wilderness areas. Instead, ~~the~~ fire departments maintain ~~s~~ fire access roads which can serve as fire breaks in addition to providing emergency ingress and egress. However, ~~the~~ SBCoFD, CalFire, and the US Forest Service will create new fire breaks as part of the emergency response to large wildland fires. SBCoFD has worked with the Range Improvement Association ~~for on~~ prescribed fire ~~ing~~ in order to create fuel breaks in various parts of the county. Ultimately, these fire breaks are allowed to be re-colonized by native vegetation.

Prescribed~~Controlled Burn~~ ~~burning~~PRESCRIBED FIRE

Another fire prevention measure that has been used successfully in many areas of the state is prescribed controlled burn burning fire. Within the County, private organizations such as the Range Improvement Association (an organization of ranchers in the central and northern portion of the County and in the Cuyama Valley) submits plans to ~~the~~ SBCoFD for ~~controlled burn~~ prescribed burns aimed mainly at restoring lands for grazing. Fuel breaks are established as part of the ~~controlled burn~~ prescribed burns fire. ~~The~~ SBCoFD assists by reviewing the burn proposals, inspecting the fuel breaks, and making personnel available to assist the Association during the burns. Additionally, ~~the~~ SBCoFD, US Forest Service, and fire protection officials on Vandenberg Air Space Force Base conduct ~~controlled burn~~ prescribed burns within their respective jurisdictions. These ~~controlled burn~~ prescribed fires ~~burns in suitable areas~~ provide a reduction in hazardous fuel loads, provide defensible space for communities at risk, and help rejuvenate natural ecosystems which are dependent upon fire activity to maintain a healthy balance.

GENERAL FIRE PREVENTION MEASURES

General Fire Prevention Measures

Other fire prevention measures that the County has adopted are derived mainly from the Uniform Fire Code, the Public Resources Code, Government Code, and the California Fire Code. Currently, the County has the authority to regulate the location of bulk storage tanks such as those used to store gas and oil. In addition, bonfires and outdoor rubbish fires are allowed only under permit; incinerator burning is restricted to certain hours; and spark arrestors are required on all chimneys. Open flame devices are prohibited in hazardous fire areas except by permit. Also, in fire hazard areas, fuel reduction zones 30 to 100 feet wide around structures are required in order to minimize the risk of property damage and to improve accessibility in case of fire.

FUEL AND WEATHER MONITORING PROGRAM

Fuel and Weather Monitoring Program

SBCoFD currently has active program sampling in the SRAs to analyze fuel moisture levels. For example, the Vegetation Management Section is tracking live fuel moistures every two weeks at five separate areas in the county for purposes of fire prediction, resource allocation, and prescribed fire planning. SBCoFD remote automated weather

stations will be placed in the front country in the SRAs in order to monitor fire weather on a more comprehensive basis.

~~Local Fire Hazard Reduction Projects~~ LOCAL FIRE HAZARD REDUCTION PROJECTS

~~The~~ SBCoFD is responsible for the development and implementation of fire control measures within the LRAs and, by contract with the State of California, for the SRAs of the unincorporated areas of the County. This section provides an overview of adopted SBCoFD fire prevention and protection control measures which comply with the requirements of State law. In addition, ~~the~~ SBCoFD offers additional recommended, non-mandatory control measures designed to assist the community in fire prevention and protection. For a complete list of all current SBCoFD prevention and protection control measures, contact the County Fire Department.

~~The~~ SBCoFD is responsible for the development and implementation of countywide control measures designed to reduce fire hazards. These control measures may take the form of projects, activities, and infrastructure which reduce the threat of factors such as fuel loading, slope, and urbanization that compound existing fire hazards. Activities may include:

- The removal of dense vegetation from neighborhoods, roadways, and transition zones;
- Construction of fire prevention and protection facilities;
- Clearing fuel breaks; and
- Clearing drainage areas.

SBCoFD staff work with homeowner associations, Fire Safe Councils, the Range Improvement Association, and other interested groups to develop and complete these fire hazard reduction projects.

In post-fire burn areas, the SBCoFD may develop fire recovery and maintenance plans to facilitate comprehensive recovery and fire safe maintenance of an area. Working in collaboration with ~~the~~ SBCoFD, County Public Works Department staff identifies areas of flood and landslide vulnerability related to post-wildfire conditions and develops and implements projects designed to mitigate flood and landslide hazards. These projects include, but are not limited to: drainage crossing debris maintenance, control of storm runoff in burn areas, and revegetation of burn areas. In open space areas, ~~the~~ SBCoFD conducts prescribed burning, clears fuel breaks, and performs vegetation thinning and removal. ~~The~~ SBCoFD also works with the County's Planning & Development Department to ensure that land use programs and policies do not conflict with fire prevention and protection requirements of State law. Post-fire burn areas should also utilize fire resistant building and development standards to improve the fire safe conditions in the area. These programs and policies seek to limit the threat from fire hazards to the maximum extent feasible while balancing the need for responsible levels

of development.

LAND USE PLANNING

DEVELOPMENT IN HAZARDOUS AREAS

Development in the wildland urban interface provides for a variety of issues that must be and are addressed through development standards and land use planning. In areas of high or extreme fire hazard, fire protection measures alone will not solve the problem. Land use planning must recognize the hazards and treat them as constraints in the planning process. Through a collaborative effort, Planning and Development staff and SBCoFD staff work to ensure that current building codes, fire codes, State and County policies, statutes, and regulations are followed in new development in the wildland urban interface. Under the California Environmental Quality Act, local County action is directed to achieve a balance between natural processes and urban uses in order to create and maintain conditions of productive harmony. The law requiring a Safety Element in general plans repeats the same theme in relation to the concept of acceptable and unacceptable risk. Consequently, the County has ample legal authority to regulate land use and development in order to reduce fire hazard.

Land development in fire hazard areas will not only increase the degree of risk by bringing more people into a hazardous area, but also may increase the hazard by altering the vegetation and landform. On private lands within the National Forest, this problem is complicated by the fact that the Forest Service is not chartered and normally is not equipped to protect structures, its primary mission in this area being wildland fire prevention and control.

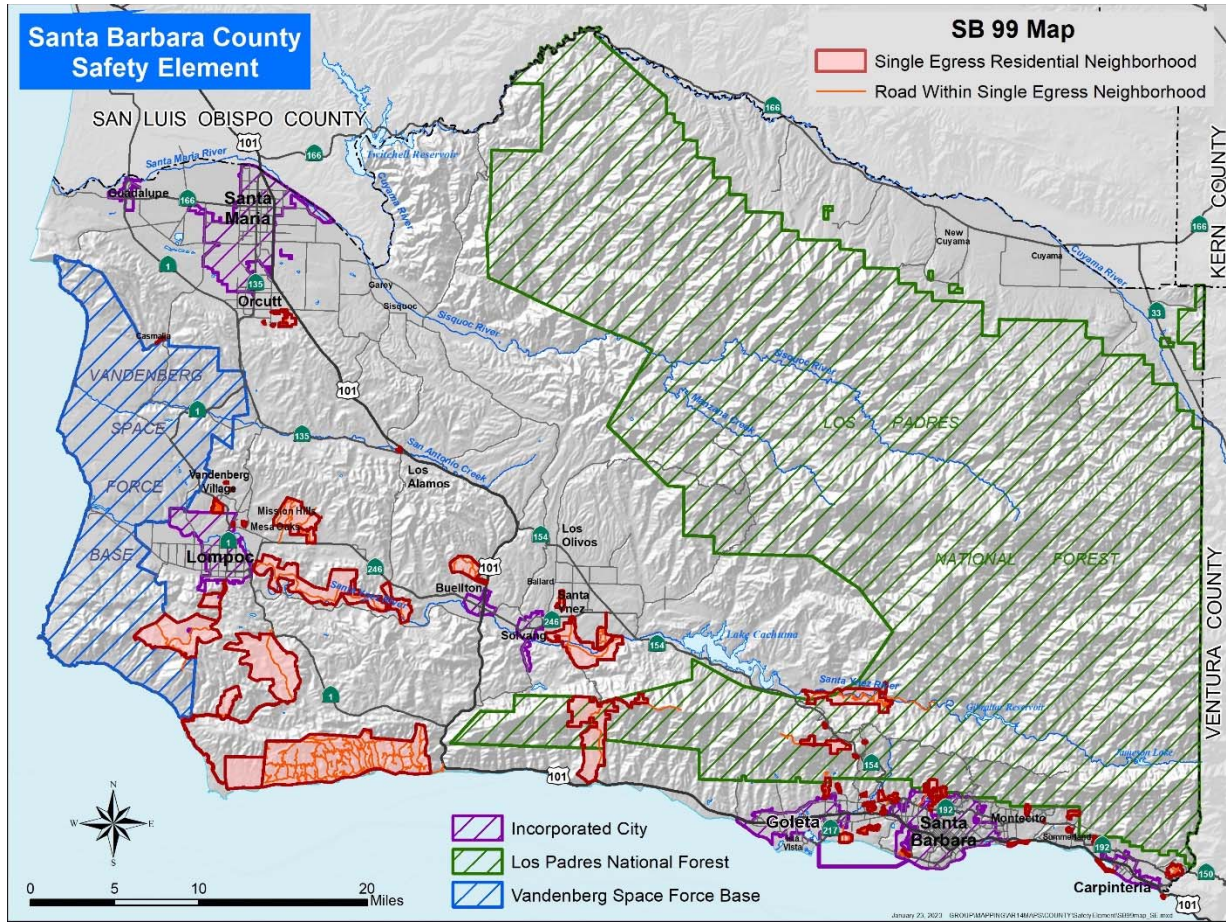
SINGLE EGRESS RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Pursuant to SB 99 (Nielson, 2019), the County has identified and mapped residential developments that do not have at least two roads out in various hazard areas (Single Egress Residential Developments). Hazard areas consist of Fire Hazard Severity Zones, FEMA Flood Hazard areas (coastal and alluvial), debris flow hazard areas, tsunami inundation zones, and dam inundation zones associated with 11 reservoirs in the County. Single Egress Residential Developments consist of at least 30 lots that share a single road that serves as the sole way out of that hazard area. The boundaries of these residential developments and their respective evacuation routes are included in the online Safety Element Map and are mapped below.

The following residential developments have been identified as having fewer than two roads out:

- Alan Road
- Ashbrook
- Bobcat Springs
- Jalama Road
- Janin Acres
- Jenson Ranch
- Refugio Pass
- Refugio Road,
Santa Ynez
- Rincon Point

- Bonnymede East / Miramar Beach
- Bonnymede West
- Camino Meleno
- Camino San Carlos
- Canyon Creek
- Casmalia
- Cebada Canyon
- Chandler Drive
- Cieneguitas Road
- Circulo Del Fondo
- Cocopah Drive
- Dove Meadow
- El Rodeo Road
- El Sueno Road
- Fernald Point
- Forte Ranch
- Gardengate Lane
- Harp Springs
- Hidden Valley
- Hollister Ranch
- Hope Ranch Annex
- West Camino Cielo
- Kenmore Pl
- La Combadura Road
- La Mirada
- Lady Bells Drive, Rice Ranch
- Leopard Lilly Place, Rice Ranch
- Mail Road
- Meadowlark
- Miguelito Canyon
- Mission Canyon Road
- North St. Joseph Street
- Oak Grove
- Oakridge Park
- Oakwood
- Orchard Avenue
- Painted Cave South
- Palomino Road
- Paradise Road
- Park Lane West
- Yankee Farm Road
- Rosario Park
- San Marcos Trout Club
- San Roque Road
- Sand Point
- Sandyland Cove
- Shepard Mesa
- South Patterson
- South Stillwell (until Black Oak Drive opens)
- Stanford Circle
- Sweeney Road
- Torito
- Tularosa Road
- Tunnel Road
- Upper Fairview
- Vandenberg Village South
- Via Chaparral
- Via Los Padres
- Via Mavis
- Via Vistosa
- Yarrow Drive, Rice Ranch



Source: Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department, 2023

COUNTY FIRE CODE

The County also uses compliance with the County Fire Code, Chapter 15 to ensure development is consistent with State regulations, minimizes fire risk to the community, and that emergency responders have the resources and access they need.

STATE FIRE SAFE REGULATIONS

The County must also comply with the State Fire Safe Regulations, Public Resources Code 4290; Title 14, California Code of Regulations 1270-1276.04. These regulations set minimum standards in the State Responsibility Areas and the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone of the Local Responsibility Area. The Fire Safe Regulations include standards for roads, emergency access and egress, signing and building numbering, fire suppression water supplies (fire hydrants or water tanks), and zones of vegetation clearance around structures.

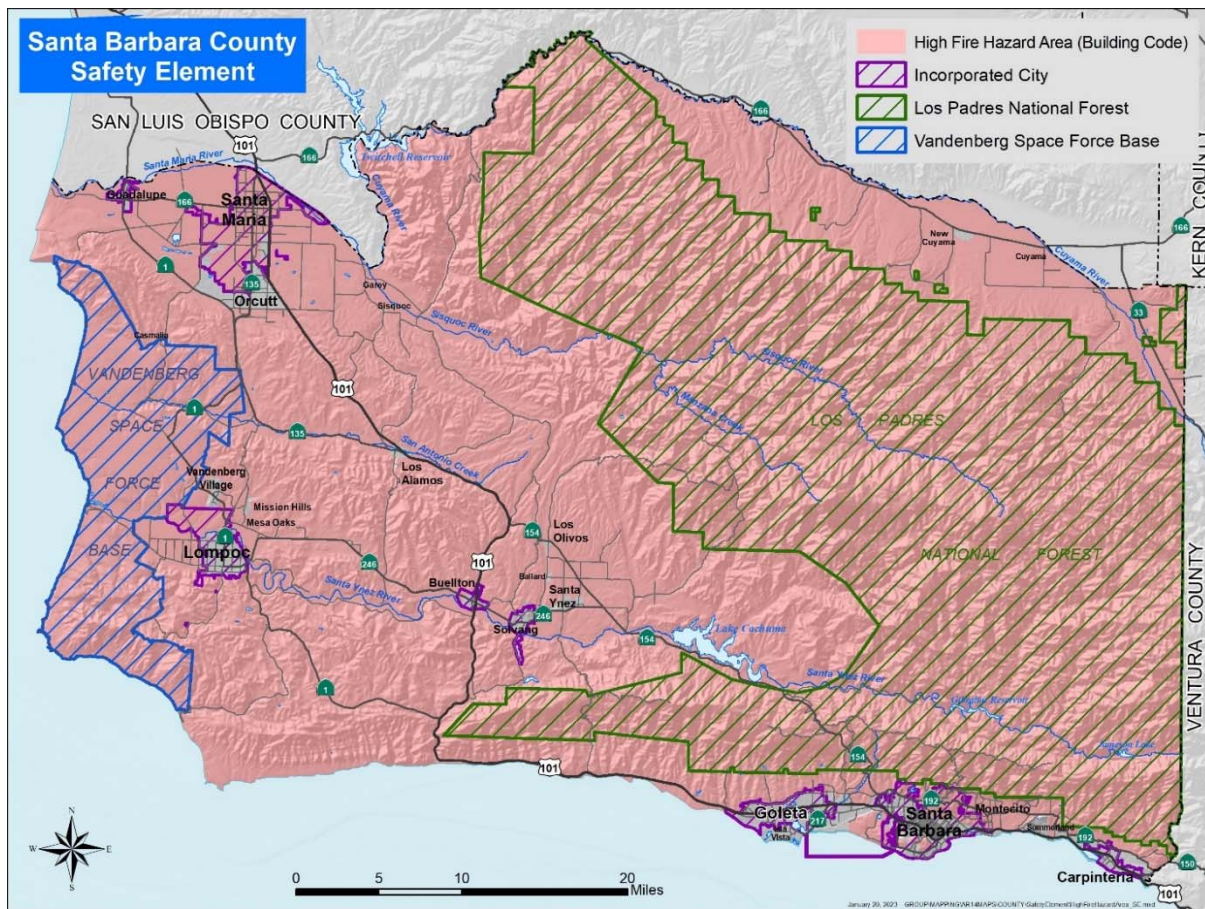
The County uses planning to minimize these fire hazards by requiring elevated

development standards within especially vulnerable areas (in both the SRA and LRA). These standards include the requirement for fire resistive construction materials, development of adequate emergency access routes, access to fire suppression water supplies (fire hydrants or water tanks), and zones of vegetation clearance around structures (whether inhabited or not). The implementation of these standards will help minimize, but not entirely eliminate, the hazards from wildland fires.

FIRE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

COUNTY BUILDING CODE

State Law²⁸ also requires the use of ignition resistant building methods and materials as a fire prevention control measure for new buildings located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone within the SRAs, any local agency VHFHSZ, or any Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area designated by the enforcing agency. Planning & Development Department staff refers to the most current and adopted County of Santa Barbara Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps to identify the Fire Hazard Severity Zones and Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas for the unincorporated County. The County adopted Ordinance 4683 that amended the County Building Code to require these ignition resistant building methods and materials in the areas of the County set forth by State Law referenced above. This area is referred to as the Santa Barbara County High Fire Hazard Area (Figure X).



FIRE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

The County uses planning to minimize fire hazards by requiring elevated development standards within especially vulnerable areas (in both the SRA and LRA). These standards include the requirement for fire resistive construction materials, development of adequate emergency access routes, access to fire suppression water supplies (fire hydrants or water tanks), and zones of vegetation clearance around structures (whether inhabited or not). The implementation of these standards will help minimize, but not entirely eliminate, the hazards from wildland fires.

SBCoFD Fire Prevention Division maintains Development Standards which serve as control measures designed to promote fire protection and comply with State law.²⁹ The Development Standards, codified in County Code Chapter 15-Fire Prevention, cover a range of development topics required for new construction. The table below provides a summary of the Santa Barbara County Fire Department Development Standards, 4 through 7. These Development Standards are updated by ~~the~~ SBCoFD as needed to ensure compliance with State law. To secure copies of all current Development Standards in their entirety, ~~contact~~visit the Santa Barbara County Fire Department website.

Santa Barbara County Fire Department Development Standards³⁰	
Development Standard #1 Private Roadway and Driveway Standards	Establishes minimum standards for driveways and private roads. These standards outline minimum road widths and vegetation clearance designed to provide fire vehicles access to residences and associated structures.
Development Standard #2 Fire Hydrant Spacing and Water Flow Rates	Establishes fire hydrant spacing, discharge outlet configuration and flow rate requirements. Flow rate standards are used when calculating peakload water supply requirements for one-and-two family dwelling units.
Development Standard #3 Stored Water Fire Protection Systems Serving One and Two-Family Dwellings	Establishes standards for stored water fire protection systems serving one and two-family dwellings.
Development Standard #4 Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Standards	Establishes standards for automatic fire sprinkler systems.
Development Standard #5 Automatic Alarm System Standards	Establishes standards for automatic alarm systems.
Development Standard #6	Establishes standards for <u>defensible space for buildings</u>

Santa Barbara County Fire Department Development Standards ³⁰	
Defensible Space Standards Vegetation Management Plan	and structures. vegetation management plans.
Development Standard #7 Access Gates	Establishes standards for gates on private roads and private driveway access points.
Source: County Fire Department, 2014	

Government Code §65302(g)(1) requires that the Safety Element address peakload water supply requirements and minimum road widths and clearances around structures, as those items relate to identified fire hazards. The Development Standards adopted by the County Fire Department comply with these requirements of State law. SBCoFD Standard #1 provides minimum standards for road widths and vegetation clearance on driveways and private roads designed to provide fire vehicles access to residences and associated structures. Additionally, SBCoFD requires fire apparatus access roads comply with minimum widths pursuant to the California Fire Code §503.2.1. Development Standards for road widths for fire emergencies are maintained and updated as needed by SBCoFD to comply with State law. SBCoFD Development Standards #2 and #3 provide guidelines for stored water fire protection systems, fire hydrant spacing and water flow rate standards for one-and-two family dwelling units. Development Standards for water storage and delivery for fire emergencies are maintained and updated as needed by SBCoFD to comply with State law.

SUBDIVISION REQUIREMENTS

The approval of new subdivisions must meet certain fire safety requirements. These requirements include ensuring structural fire protection and suppression services will be available, as well as ingress and egress for fire equipment access, and creating design and location of lots that is consistent with regulations adopted by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection pursuant to Sections 4290 and 4291 of the Public Resources Code and Government Code 66474.02.(a).

Neighborhood layouts can help greatly in lowering the risk of wildfire-related home losses. A design principle highlighted in a research publication titled *Building to Coexist with Fire: Community Risk Reduction Measures for New Development in California* ³¹ states that restricting the placement of homes on perimeter roads around a given development can greatly reduce risk. This is because homes abutting wildlands are more directly exposed to potential wildfires than homes in the interiors of developments. By locating homes on a road's less exposed side, the road itself increases the distance to the hazard, adds defensible space, and provides access for fire suppression vehicles to mount a defense of structures during a wildfire. Best practice is to concentrate building of homes and structures on the inner side of a perimeter or access road to maximize defensible space.

⁺ Moritz, M and Van Butsic, 2020.

https://library.municode.com/ca/santa_barbara_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=CH15_FIPR

DEFENSIBLE SPACE/CLEARANCE AROUND STRUCTURES

Establishing defensible space or clearances around structures is a powerful tool for preventing fire hazards and is therefore required by both County regulations and State law.³² Cal Fire defines defensible space as:

the area surrounding a structure or building where basic wildfire protection practices are implemented, [providing the key point of defense from an approaching wildfire or](#) escaping structure fire. The area is characterized by the establishment and maintenance of fuel modification measures.³³

In 2005, the State Board of Forestry adopted provisions now identified in Public Resource Code 4291 that requires all structures on SRA lands to maintain 100 feet of defensible space clearance. Within the County of Santa Barbara, 100 feet defensible space is also enforced on LRA in the SBCoFD district. The 100-foot defensible space clearance is a minimum, and in some instances this distance may need to be increased due to the location a structure on a slop or because the vegetative fuel loading surrounding a structure. The program is managed by the Vegetation Management Captain.

SBCoFD amended *County Code 15-Fire Prevention* and SBCoFD Development Standards to comply with State law.³⁴ Adherence to SBCoFD Development Standard #6 meets defensible space requirements of the Public Resources Code and Government Code.³⁵ The Development Standard requires completion of a vegetation management plan for new construction of, or in some cases the expansion of existing, residential structures. This plan describes all actions that will be taken to prevent fire from being carried toward structures. -SBCoFD will continue to update County Codes and Fire Development Standards to maintain consistency with any changes in State law.

FIRE GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

~~This section profiles the goals, policies, and implementation measures adopted by the County which demonstrate compliance with fire prevention and protection requirements outlined in State law. The implementation measures listed below demonstrate how the policies of this Element are carried out through local ordinances, actions, procedures, or programs. A timeline for implementation and policy linkage is also provided.~~

~~The fire goals, policies, and implementation measures reference various state regulations. and there full Specific code references to the California Public Resources Code and Government Code are provided below.~~

<u>Regulatory Reference</u>	<u>Codes and Regulations it References</u>
<u>Fire Safe Regulations</u>	<u>California Public Resources Code 4290a-d; and Title 14, California Code of Regulations 1270-1276.04</u>
<u>Chapter 7A Building Standards</u>	<u>Fire Ignition Resistant Construction Methods California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2-California Building Code (CBC)</u>
<u>California Government Code Section 51178-51182</u>	<u>State designation and local adoption of Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones into ordinance, defensible space, and compliance with applicable building standards</u>

~~This section profiles the goals, policies, and actions adopted by the County which demonstrate compliance with fire prevention and protection requirements outlined in State law. The actions that help implement policies are listed directly below a policy, as relevant, and demonstrate how the policies of this Element are carried out through local ordinances, actions, procedures, or programs. Wildfire policies have been organized into the following Policy Groups:~~

- ~~• Avoidance & Minimization of Wildfire Hazards;~~
- ~~• State Mapping and Areas Subject to Wildfire Building Standards;~~
- ~~• Vegetation Management and Defensible Space;~~
- ~~• Interagency Partnerships, Planning, and Coordination;~~
- ~~• State Fire Code and Fire Safe Regulation Compliance;~~
- ~~• Facilities and Emergency Services Coverage;~~
- ~~• Public Outreach and Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery;~~
- ~~• Access and Evacuation; and~~
- ~~• Ensuring Adequate Infrastructure~~

<u>Policy Group</u>	<u>Policy or Action Number</u>	<u>Policy and Action Title and Text</u>
<u>Avoidance & Minimization of Wildfire Hazards</u>	<u>Policy FIRE- 1.0</u>	<u>Fire Prevention Programs</u> <u>Continue to pursue and promote County fire prevention programs and control measures.</u>
<u>Avoidance & Minimization of Wildfire Hazards</u>	<u>Action FIRE - 1.0.1</u>	<u>Maintain and Enforce Fire Prevention Programs and Plans</u> <u>Continue to pursue and promote the following fire prevention programs:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Regular inspection and code enforcement by County Fire Department.</u> • <u>Fire Code Operational Permit Program</u> • <u>Santa Barbara County Ready-Set-Go Program</u> • <u>Living with Fire Homeowners Guide</u> • <u>County Fire Development Standards</u> • <u>County Code and ordinance development</u> • <u>County Fire Hazardous materials process and inspection</u> • <u>County Fire investigation and data analysis</u> • <u>Public education and information</u> • <u>Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan</u> • <u>Vegetation Management Program</u> • <u>Defensible Space Inspection Program</u> • <u>County Fire Department Red Flag Warning Plan</u>
<u>Avoidance & Minimization of Wildfire Hazards</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 1.1</u>	<u>Subdivisions in the VHFHSZ:</u> <u>The County shall prohibit new subdivisions in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone unless: 1) Secondary access is available, or substantial mitigations and/or management plans are required that offset the known risks; 2) A Wildfire Protection Plan is prepared and approved; and 3) An appropriate setback from wildland vegetation, as determined by the Fire Department, is implemented prior to development.</u> <u>*Subdivisions in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone shall provide secondary access where feasible or substantial mitigations and/or management plans are required that offset the known risks, a Wildfire Protection Plan is prepared and approved, and an appropriate setback from wildland vegetation, as determined by the Fire Department, is established as part of the subdivision and is implemented prior to development.</u>
<u>Avoidance & Minimization of Wildfire Hazards</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 1.2</u>	<u>Minimize Risks in Hazard Zones:</u> <u>The County will consider risks from hazards when reviewing plans for development and occupancies in High</u>

<u>Policy Group</u>	<u>Policy or Action Number</u>	<u>Policy and Action Title and Text</u>
<u>Hazards</u>		<u>or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones and take action to minimize risks to occupants to the greatest extent feasible.</u>
<u>Avoidance & Minimization of Wildfire Hazards</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 1.3</u>	<u>Open Space Facilities:</u> <u>The County shall manage County-owned urban open space facilities to reduce wildfire hazards and associated risks consistent with State and County wildfire regulations and standards.</u>
<u>Avoidance & Minimization of Wildfire Hazards</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 1.4</u>	<u>Existing Development Risk Mitigation</u> <u>The County should work with property owners of existing developments that do not conform to contemporary fire safe standards to improve or mitigate access, water supply and fire flow, signing, and vegetation clearance to meet current State and/or locally adopted fire safety standards.</u>
<u>Avoidance & Minimization of Wildfire Hazards</u>	<u>Policy FIRE- 1.5</u>	<u>Subdivision Access</u> <u>Subdivision projects shall site access roads between new homes and wildland areas, to the greatest extent feasible, while also minimizing disturbance to sensitive environmental resources, in order to maximize defensible space, access for fire suppression, egress for affected residents, and to reduce wildfire risk to new homes and structures.</u>
<u>State Mapping and Areas subject to Wildfire Standards</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 2.0</u>	<u>Fire Hazard Severity Zones & Areas subject to Building Standards for New Development:</u> <u>The County shall use California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection-Fire Hazard Severity Zones to determine areas that will require appropriate construction materials for new buildings in State Responsibility Areas and Local Responsibility Areas, local agency Very-High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, and designated Wildland-Urban Interface areas pursuant to the California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 2, California Building Code.</u>
<u>State Mapping and Areas subject to Wildfire Standards</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 2.1</u>	<u>State Map Collaboration and Adoption:</u> <u>The County should continue to collaborate with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the revision of Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps and shall adopt the official areas of Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the Local and State Responsibility Areas.</u>
<u>Vegetation Management and Defensible Space</u>	<u>Policy FIRE – 3.0</u>	<u>Defensible Space:</u> <u>The County shall continue to require consistency with Fire Department Development Standards that ensure adequate defensible space clearance around all structures in</u>

<u>Policy Group</u>	<u>Policy or Action Number</u>	<u>Policy and Action Title and Text</u>
		<u>compliance with the California Fire Code, Public Resource Code §4291, and Government Code §51175-51188.</u>
<u>Vegetation Management and Defensible Space</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 3.1</u>	<u>Fuel Modification and Defensible Space</u> <u>New development shall meet or exceed the State Fire Safe Regulations through application of the Fire Code and wildfire development standards pertaining to fuel modification and defensible space.</u>
<u>Vegetation Management and Defensible Space</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 3.2</u>	<u>Wildfire Protection Plans:</u> <u>A Wildfire Protection Plan is required for all new large developments in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ), for all new large developments including: subdivisions, mixed-use development, commercial cannabis activities, multi-family housing, businesses open to the public, and large assembly uses and/or events. Such uses may require a Wildfire Protection Plan in the High FHSZ, at the discretion of the Fire Marshal.</u>
<u>Vegetation Management & Defensible Space</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 3.3</u>	<u>Maintenance of Wildfire Protection Plans:</u> <u>When a Wildfire Protection Plan is required, it shall include measures for modifying fuel loading, a maintenance plan to ensure measures are maintained, and a site plan with locations of any roads or existing structures that may act as a fuel barrier in a configuration that will maximize their benefit as a fuel barrier/fire break to the proposed development.</u>
<u>Vegetation Management and Defensible Space</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 3.4</u>	<u>Long Term Maintenance of Hazard Reduction Projects:</u> <u>Santa Barbara County Fire Department shall continue to implement the Vegetation Management Program through implementation of its Unit Strategic Fire Plan and maintained in CalMapper, providing long-term maintenance of fire hazard reduction projects to mitigate risks to existing development and communities.</u>
<u>Vegetation Management and Defensible Space</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 3.5</u>	<u>Community Wildfire Protection Plans:</u> <u>Communities within Santa Barbara County are encouraged to prepare Community Wildfire Protection Plans to identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments, describe methods to reduce structure ignitability, and methods of fuel treatment that protect essential infrastructure.</u>
<u>Vegetation Management & Defensible</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 3.6</u>	<u>Fire Development Standards:</u> <u>To reduce the potential for fire damage, the County shall continue to require consistency with Fire Department</u>

<u>Policy Group</u>	<u>Policy or Action Number</u>	<u>Policy and Action Title and Text</u>
<u>Space</u>		<u>Development Standards pursuant to the California Fire Code, Public Resource Code §4291, and Government Code §51175-51188, as may be amended.</u>
<u>Vegetation Management & Defensible Space</u>	<u>Action FIRE - 3.6.1</u>	<u>Fire Development Standards</u> <u>Continue to maintain and enforce County, Carpinteria Summerland Fire Protection District, and Montecito Fire Protection District Development Standards required to protect the community from unreasonable risk associated with urban and wildland fires pursuant to Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 9 California Fire Code as may be amended.</u>
<u>Interagency Partnerships, Planning, and Coordination</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 4.0</u>	<u>Interagency Partnerships:</u> <u>The County shall strive to maintain partnerships with tribal governments, state, local, and federal agencies to identify, prioritize, and implement fire prevention and protection measures in the County.</u>
<u>Interagency Partnerships, Planning, and Coordination</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 4.1</u>	<u>Interagency Emergency Planning & Coordination:</u> <u>The County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) shall continue coordinating emergency planning for the Santa Barbara Operational Area pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act of 1970.</u>
<u>Interagency Partnerships, Planning, and Coordination</u>	<u>Action FIRE - 4.1.1</u>	<u>County Defense and Disaster Code</u> <u>Continue enforcement of County Code Chapter 12-Civil Defense and Disaster, as may be amended, which provides direction to the County Office of Emergency Management including preparation and implementation of plans for the protection of persons and property in the event of an emergency and coordination of the County's emergency functions with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations and affected private persons.</u>
<u>Interagency Partnerships, Planning, and Coordination</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 4.2</u>	<u>Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Consistency:</u> <u>The County's Safety Element should continue to reference incorporate the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan in order to consider measures to reduce potential harm from fire-related activity to property and lives.</u>
<u>Interagency Partnerships, Planning, and Coordination</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 4.3</u>	<u>Mutual Aid Plan:</u> <u>The County's fire districts shall update and implement the Santa Barbara County Mutual Aid Plan each year to establish a plan for interagency preparedness, coordination, automatic aid, and mutual aid.</u>

<u>Policy Group</u>	<u>Policy or Action Number</u>	<u>Policy and Action Title and Text</u>
<u>State Fire Code and Fire Safe Regulation Compliance</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 5.0</u>	<u>New Development Compliance with Fire Safe Regulations:</u> <u>New development in the State Responsibility Areas and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone shall meet or exceed State Fire Safe Regulations, as may be amended, relating to roads, water, signing and fuel modification; and Fire Hazard Reduction Around Buildings and Structures Regulations relating to fuel modification (Title 14, California Code of Regulations 1299.01-1299.05), as may be amended.</u>
<u>State Fire Code and Fire Safe Regulation Compliance</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 5.1</u>	<u>Fire and Building Code Compliance:</u> <u>New development within the State Responsibility Area, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, and County High Fire Hazard Area will meet or exceed State standards set forth in the County Fire Code and County Building Code, Chapter 7A Materials and Construction Methods for Exterior Wildfire Exposure, as may be amended.</u>
<u>State Fire Code and Fire Safe Regulation Compliance</u>	<u>Action FIRE - 5.1.1</u>	<u>Enforce County Fire Code</u> <u>Continue to maintain and enforce County Code Chapter 15 "Fire Prevention", which includes adoption of the California Fire Code, fire Development Standards, standards for weed abatement, fire protection mitigation fees, Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District fire protection mitigation fee ordinance, -Orcutt Fire Protection District fire protection mitigation fees, Goleta Fire Protection District fire protection mitigation fees, automatic fire sprinkler systems, fees, violations, Fire Department administration of hazardous materials/wastes laws, and fireworks.</u>
<u>State Fire Code and Fire Safe Regulation Compliance</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 5.2</u>	<u>Non-Conforming Roads and Development:</u> <u>The County will continue to evaluate non-conforming development and apply contemporary road standards consistent with the State Fire Safe Regulations through the development review process.</u>
<u>State Fire Code and Fire Safe Regulation Compliance</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 5.3</u>	<u>Hydrant Spacing, Water Flow, and Stored Water:</u> <u>All new development shall will meet requirements identified in the State Fire Safe Regulations, National Fire Protection Association Standard 1142 on water supplies for suburban and rural firefighting, State Fire Code, and local Fire District Development Standards for hydrant spacing, water flow rates for fire suppression, and stored water for water and fire protection systems.</u>

<u>Policy Group</u>	<u>Policy or Action Number</u>	<u>Policy and Action Title and Text</u>
<u>State Fire Code and Fire Safe Regulation Compliance</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 5.4</u>	<u>Addressing, Signage, Access, and Roadside Vegetation Clearance:</u> <u>New development in the State Responsibility Area and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone will-shall meet or exceed the requirements in the State Fire Code and Fire Safe Regulations, which include visible home and street addressing and signage, evacuation and emergency vehicle access, and vegetation clearance maintenance on public and private roads that ensure adequate evacuation and emergency vehicle access.</u>
<u>Facilities and Emergency Services Coverage</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 6.0</u>	<u>New Essential Public Facilities:</u> <u>Prohibit the siting of new essential public facilities (including, but not limited to, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities) in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone in the Local and State Responsibility Areas, unless all feasible risk reduction measures have been incorporated into project designs or conditions of approval.</u>
<u>Facilities and Emergency Services Coverage</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 6.1</u>	<u>Standard of Coverage Study Updates:</u> <u>The County's fire districts shall continue to review and update Standard of Coverage studies provided for existing and planned new development to ensure there are adequate fire protection services, such as fire stations, equipment, and coverage during emergencies.</u>
<u>Facilities and Emergency Service Coverage</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 6.2</u>	<u>Future Emergency Service Needs</u> <u>The County's fire districts shall periodically prepare or update a Standard of Coverage Study to assess future emergency service needs and identify additional resources and services necessary to provide satisfactory emergency response services to meet future needs.</u>
<u>Facilities and Emergency Service Coverage</u>	<u>Action FIRE - 6.2.1</u>	<u>Mapping of Emergency Service Facilities</u> <u>The Safety Element will be updated with the latest map and information on the location, adequacy, and coverage provided by emergency service facilities and areas lacking these services in the State Responsibility Area and the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.</u>
<u>Facilities and Emergency Service Coverage</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 6.3</u>	<u>Emergency Service Staff Training</u> <u>The County's fire districts shall continue to train and certify their staff using the California Incident Command Certification System or by the requirements and guidelines set by the State Fire Marshal for training emergency service staff.</u>

<u>Policy Group</u>	<u>Policy or Action Number</u>	<u>Policy and Action Title and Text</u>
<u>Public Outreach and Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 7.0</u>	<u>Emergency Resources and Vulnerable Communities</u> <u>The County shall ensure completeness and availability of identified emergency supplies and resources to all segments of the population, focusing especially on vulnerable and disadvantaged communities, including but not limited to temporary shelter or housing, and items such as medical supplies and services, water main repair parts, generators, pumps, sandbags, road clearing, and communication facilities.</u>
<u>Public Outreach and Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 7.1</u>	<u>Disaster Response and Recovery Preparedness</u> <u>The County shall maintain and improve disaster response and recovery capabilities and shall meet the emergency needs of all members of the community, especially the most vulnerable and disadvantaged.</u>
<u>Public Outreach and Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery</u>	<u>Action FIRE - 7.1.1</u>	<u>Fire-Related Health and Prevention Needs</u> <u>The County shall partner with existing public health community outreach and engagement efforts to address fire-related health and prevention needs.</u>
<u>Public Outreach and Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery</u>	<u>Action FIRE - 7.1.2</u>	<u>Disaster Recovery Plans</u> <u>The County shall develop, or continue to update and refine, disaster recovery plans to define roles and responsibilities and procedures for recovery after wildfire and related disasters.</u>
<u>Public Outreach and Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery</u>	<u>Action FIRE - 7.1.3</u>	<u>Post-Fire Short-Term Housing</u> <u>County Planning and Development, Housing and Community Development, and Public Health Departments shall coordinate with other local, regional or state agencies and community-based organizations, as needed, to develop contingency plans for meeting short-term, temporary housing needs of those displaced during a catastrophic wildfire event.</u>
<u>Public Outreach & Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 7.2</u>	<u>Post-Fire Reconstruction</u> <u>Post-wildfire reconstruction shall conform to the latest applicable Fire and Building Code standards.</u>
<u>Public Outreach & Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery</u>	<u>Action FIRE - 7.2.1</u>	<u>Develop Wildfire Like-for-Like Ordinance</u> <u>The County shall develop an ordinance to allow a post-wildfire rebuild with the same use and floor area that may be re-built in a location within the lot with less wildfire risk without the need for a discretionary entitlement as long as</u>

<u>Policy Group</u>	<u>Policy or Action Number</u>	<u>Policy and Action Title and Text</u>
		<u>the structure(s) otherwise comply with other zoning and environmental regulations and does not significantly affect environmental resources.</u>
<u>Public Outreach & Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 7.3</u>	<u>Outreach to At-Risk Populations</u> <u>The County shall continue to promote outreach programs that educate at-risk populations and the wider community on defensible space, evacuation routes, and other information aimed at mitigating wildfire hazards.</u>
<u>Public Outreach & Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery</u>	<u>Action FIRE - 7.3.1</u>	<u>Defensible Space Outreach</u> <u>The County's fire districts will continue to promote their Defensible Space Programs and work with organizations, such as the Santa Barbara County Fire Safe Council, to plan and implement community wildfire education and hazard abatement programs.</u>
<u>Public Outreach & Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery</u>	<u>Action FIRE - 7.3.2</u>	<u>Evacuation</u> <u>The County emergency response agencies will promote preparedness by making evacuation information available to the community through web-based education materials, participation in public outreach opportunities, and other programs that will increase individual preparedness and encourage public registration in local alert and warning programs.</u>
<u>Public Outreach & Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery</u>	<u>Action FIRE - 7.3.3</u>	<u>Populations with Disabilities Access and Functional Needs</u> <u>The County will continue to promote its programs and resources aimed at ensuring Disabled and Access and Functional Needs populations can plan for emergencies with respect to evacuation and powering medical devices.</u>
<u>Access and Evacuation</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 8.0</u>	<u>Residential Subdivision Access Standards in the VHFHSZ</u> <u>The County shall require new residential subdivisions in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone to provide not less than two means of access for emergency vehicles and resident evacuation. A deviation from this policy is only allowed if substantial mitigations and management plans are put in place to offset the known risks, and when the Fire Chief approves the proposed deviation mitigation and management plans.</u>
<u>Access and Evacuation</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 8.1</u>	<u>Access Requirements in the VHFHSZ</u> <u>All new development in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone VHFHSZ will comply with ingress/egress requirements found in applicable wildfire Development</u>

<u>Policy Group</u>	<u>Policy or Action Number</u>	<u>Policy and Action Title and Text</u>
		<u>Standards, Fire Code, and the State Fire Safe Regulations.</u>
<u>Access and Evacuation</u>	<u>Action FIRE - 8.1.1</u>	<u>Evacuation Route Assessment</u> <u>The County shall develop evacuation routes and assess their capacity, safety, and viability in Hazard Areas. The County will survey areas at increased risk and develop recommendations to reduce risks and improve evacuation safety.</u>
<u>Ensuring Adequate Infrastructure</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 9.0</u>	<u>Adequate Water Infrastructure for Fire Suppression</u> <u>All new development will-shall maintain adequate water infrastructure that ensures water supply and flow rates are adequate for fire suppression.</u>
<u>Ensuring Adequate Infrastructure</u>	<u>Policy FIRE - 9.1</u>	<u>Infrastructure for Long-Term Water Supply</u> <u>New development, including that which is not supplied by a water purveyor, shall have adequate infrastructure flow rate, and storage onsite that supports long-term water supply.</u>
<u>Enduring Adequate Infrastructure</u>	<u>Policy FIRE – 9.2</u>	<u>Coordination with Water Purveyors</u> <u>The County will coordinate with water purveyors to encourage water supply infrastructure upgrades to maintain an adequate, long-term water supply for fire suppression needs for the community.</u>

Goals: Fire Protection and Prevention	
Goal 1	Protect the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of wildland and urban fires pursuant to Government Code 65302 (g)(1).

<u>Policies</u>	<u>Fire Protection</u>	<u>Implementation Measures</u>
<u>Fire Policy 1</u>	<u>Continue to pursue and promote County fire prevention programs and control measures.</u>	<u>Fire Implementation Measure 1.1- Maintain and Enforce Fire Prevention Programs and Plans</u> <u>Fire Implementation Measure 1.2- Continue Development Review Process</u> <u>Fire Implementation Measure 1.3- Enforce Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 9 California Fire Code</u> <u>Fire Implementation Measure 1.4- Enforce Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 2 California Building Code</u> <u>Fire Implementation Measure 1.5-</u>

Policies	Fire Protection	Implementation Measures
		<p>Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 10 Building Regulations</p> <p>Fire Implementation Measure 6- Maintain and Implement the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan</p> <p>Fire Implementation Measure 8- Maintain and Enforce County, Carpinteria, and Montecito Fire Department Development Standards where applicable.</p> <p>Fire Implementation Measure 12- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 15 Fire Prevention</p>
<p>Fire Action 1.1</p>	<p>Work with SBCoFD, Cal Fire, and interested stakeholders to address and incorporate, as appropriate, State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection recommendations pursuant to Senate Bill 1241, in the Seismic Safety and Safety Element upon the next revision of the Housing Element.</p>	
<p>Fire Policy 2: <u>Areas subject to Building Standards for New Development</u></p>	<p>The County shall use California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Hazard Severity Zones to determine appropriate construction materials for new buildings in State Responsibility Areas (SRA), local agency Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones and designated Wildland-Urban Interface areas pursuant to the California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 2, California Building Code.</p>	<p>Fire Implementation Measure 5- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 10 Building Regulations</p> <p>Fire Implementation Measure 4- Enforce Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 2 California Building Code</p> <p>Fire Implementation Measure 12- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 15 Fire Prevention</p>
<p>Fire Policy 3: <u>State Map Collaboration and Adoption</u></p>	<p>Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps, as maintained by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, shall be used to illustrate the official areas of Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ) in the Local and State Responsibility Areas.[†]</p>	<p>Fire Implementation Measure 7- Enforce County of Santa Barbara maps for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ).</p> <p>Fire Implementation Measure 5- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 10 Building Regulations</p> <p>Fire Implementation Measure 12- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 15 Fire Prevention</p>

Policies	Fire Protection	Implementation Measures
<u>Fire Policy 4: Defensible Space</u>	To reduce the potential for fire damage, the County shall continue to require consistency with County Fire Department Development Standards pursuant to the California Fire Code, Public Resource Code §4291, and Government Code §51175-51188.	Fire Implementation Measure 5- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 10 Building Regulations Fire Implementation Measure 8- Maintain and Enforce County, Carpinteria, and Montecito Fire Department Development Standards where applicable. Fire Implementation Measure 12- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 15 Fire Prevention
Fire Policy 5	The County shall continue to require defensible space clearance around all structures in unincorporated Local Responsibility Areas pursuant to Public Resource Code §4291, and Government Code §51175-51188.	Fire Implementation Measure 8- Maintain and Enforce County, Carpinteria, and Montecito Fire Department Development Standards where applicable. Fire Implementation Measure 12- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 15 Fire Prevention
Fire Policy 6	The County should continue to collaborate with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the revision of Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps.	Fire Implementation Measure 7- Enforce County of Santa Barbara maps for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ). Fire Implementation Measure 5- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 10 Building Regulations
<u>Fire Policy 7 Interagency Partnerships</u>	The County should strive to maintain partnerships with tribal governments, state, local, and federal agencies to identify, prioritize, and implement fire prevention and protection measures in the County.	Fire Implementation Measure 9- Continue to Encourage Interagency Agreements
<u>Fire Policy 8 Interagency Emergency Planning & Coordination</u>	The County Office of Emergency Services Management (OEMS) shall continue coordinating emergency planning for the Santa Barbara Operational Area pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act of 1970.	Fire Implementation Measure 9- Continue to Encourage Interagency Agreements Fire Implementation Measure 10- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 12 Civil Defense and Disaster Fire Implementation Measure 11- Enforce the California Emergency Services Act
<u>Fire Policy 9 Development Review Hazard</u>	The County shall minimize the potential effects of fire hazards through the development review	Fire Implementation Measure 2- Continue Development Review Process

Policies	Fire Protection	Implementation Measures
<u>Reduction</u>	<u>process in the SRA and VHFSZ, in which new development shall pursuant to meet or exceed State regulations, including Fire Safe Regulations and Fire Hazard Reduction Around Buildings and Structures. law.</u>	Fire Implementation Measure 3- Enforce Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 9 California Fire Code Fire Implementation Measure 4- Enforce Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 2 California Building Code Fire Implementation Measure 5- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 10 Building Regulations Fire Implementation Measure 6- Maintain and Implement the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan Fire Implementation Measure 8- Maintain and Enforce County, Carpinteria, and Montecito Fire Department Development Standards where applicable. Fire Implementation Measure 12- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 15 Fire Prevention
<u>Fire Policy 10 MJHMP Consistency</u>	The County should reference the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan when considering measures to reduce potential harm from fire-related activity to property and lives.	Fire Implementation Measure 6- Maintain and Implement the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan

The implementation measures listed below demonstrate how the policies of this Element are carried out through local ordinances, actions, procedures, or programs. A timeline for implementation and policy linkage is also provided.

Timeline	Implementation Measure	Description	Policy Linkage
Ongoing	1. Maintain and Enforce Fire Prevention Programs and Plans	Continue to pursue and promote the following fire prevention programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Fire Department Places of Assembly: General Regulations and Guidelines • County Fire Department Red Flag Alert Plan Regular inspection and code enforcement	Fire Policy 1

Timeline	Implementation Measure	Description	Policy Linkage
		<p>by County Fire Department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Code Operational Permit Program • Santa Barbara County Ready-Set-Go Program • Wildfire Action Plan • Living with Fire Homeowners Guide • Tent and Canopy Permit Program • County Fire Development Standards • County Code and ordinance development • County Fire Hazardous materials process and inspection • Training and planning • County Fire investigation and data analysis • Public education and information • Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan • Communities Wildfire Protection Plan • Vegetation Management Program • Defensible Space Inspection Program • County Fire Department Red Flag Warning Plan 	
Ongoing	2. Continuation of Development Review Process	<p>Continue County Planning and Development referral of development proposals to the County Fire Department for review and comment. The review process shall consider the provision of access to lands for fire fighting, street access to structures, peakload water supply, fire prevention programs, and the enforcement of County ordinances, State building and fire codes.</p>	Fire Policy 1
Ongoing	3. Enforce Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 9 California Fire Code	<p>Continue enforcement of the California Fire Code (CFC), which provides specifications and standards for fire safety and prevention. The Code specifies the quantity of water needed for fire protection, early warning devices, automatic detection and reporting devices, and smoke detectors as required preventative measures designed to reduce the risk of fire.</p>	Fire Policy 1
Ongoing	4. Enforce Title 24 of	<p>Continue enforcement of the California</p>	Fire

Timeline	Implementation Measure	Description	Policy Linkage
	<p>the California Code of Regulations, Part 2 California Building Code</p>	<p>Building Code (CBC) which provides minimum standards for building design, construction techniques, wiring standards, building materials, roofing specifications and fire detection/warning devices to minimize risk of structural fire damage. The CBC requires the use of ignition resistant building methods and materials as a fire prevention control measure for new buildings located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone within State Responsibility Areas, any local agency Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, or any Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area designated by the enforcing agency.</p>	<p>Policy 1, 6</p>
<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>5. Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 10 Building Regulations</p>	<p>Maintain and continue enforcement of County Code Chapter 10 Building Regulations which provide minimum building standards to safeguard life, limb, health, property and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location and maintenance of buildings and structures within the County. Chapter 10 includes adoption of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) maps which identify areas of medium, high and very high fire hazard.</p>	<p>Fire Policy 1, 2, 4, 6</p>
<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>6. Maintain and Implement Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan</p>	<p>Maintain and continue implementation of the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan which focuses on the assessment of identified risks and implementation of loss reduction measures to insure critical County services and facilities survive a disaster. Topics covered in the plan include flood, wildfire, earthquake, coastal storm surge/tsunami, landslide/coastal erosion and dam failure in the unincorporated areas of the County. Each topic has been assessed to identify, screen and rank hazards; assess the vulnerability of hazards and capabilities for response to</p>	<p>Fire Policy 1, 10</p>

Timeline	Implementation Measure	Description	Policy Linkage
		and reduction of hazards. Additionally, a series of goals, objectives, and actions to address each hazard is included.²	
Ongoing	7. Enforce Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ).	Continue to enforce use of California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) maps which identify areas of moderate, high and very high fire hazard.	Fire Policy 3, 4, 6, 7
Ongoing	8. Maintain and Enforce County, Carpinteria, and Montecito Fire Department Development Standards where applicable.	Continue to maintain and enforce County, Carpinteria, and Montecito Fire Department Development Standards required to protect the community from unreasonable risk associated with urban and wildland fires pursuant to Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 9 California Fire Code.	Fire Policy 1, 4, 5
Ongoing	9. Encourage Interagency Agreements	Continue coordinating with other local, regional, tribal and state agencies (inclusive of federal land managers from the National Forest and representatives from Vandenberg Air Force Base) to develop and maintain mutual aid agreements.	Fire Policy 7, 8
Ongoing	10. Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 12 Civil Defense and Disaster	Continue enforcement of County Code Chapter 12 Civil Defense and Disaster, which provides for the direction of the County emergency organization (Office of Emergency Services Management); including preparation and implementation of plans for the protection of persons and property in the event of an emergency; and the coordination of the County's emergency functions of the County with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations and affected private persons.	Fire Policy 8
Ongoing	11. Enforce California Emergency Services Act	Continue enforcement of California Emergency Services Act of 1970 which confers responsibility to the State of California to mitigate the effects of natural, man-made, or war-caused emergencies which result in conditions of disaster or in extreme peril to life, property, and the resources of the State.	Fire Policy 8

Timeline	Implementation Measure	Description	Policy Linkage
Ongoing	12. Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 15 Fire Prevention	Continue to maintain and enforce County Code Chapter 15 Fire Prevention which includes adoption of the California Fire Code, fire Development Standards, standards for weed abatement, fire protection mitigation fees, Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District fire protection mitigation fee ordinance, Oreutt Fire Protection District fire protection mitigation fees, Goleta Fire Protection District fire protection mitigation fees, automatic fire sprinkler systems, fees, violations, Fire Department administration of hazardous materials/wastes laws, and fireworks.	Fire Policy 1,4

CONCLUSION

Wildland fire hazards represent an important constraint that must be considered in the land use planning and development process in order to reduce the risk of occurrence, the potential damage, and the threat of injury or death. Programs for fuel management and hazard reduction, as well as for fire prevention and control, will play an important role in the County's efforts to cope with its wildland fire problem.

Seismic Safety & Safety Element

VII. Flood Control

VII. FLOOD CONTROL³⁶ **SETTING AND HISTORY**

AREAS COMMONLY SUBJECTED TO FLOODING

Other possible locations for flood events include areas downstream from the County's various dams. As discussed in more detail later in this section, the inundation or ~~out~~ **rightoutright** failure of a dam could produce a brief but devastating flood event. The table below lists the location and management agency for the dams associated with the County's four largest reservoirs. Failure of these dams could pose a danger to populated areas, roads and highways, public facilities, agricultural crops, and other land uses.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO FLOOD EVENTS

Evacuation Planning

(Added at the beginning of this section on page 271)

Government Code §65302.15(a) requires a Safety Element to identify evacuation routes and their capacity, safety, and viability and evacuation locations under a range of emergency scenarios. The County has developed draft evacuation routes, will analyze and vet them, and make the final product available in the Safety Element Map on the County's website.

Seismic Safety & Safety Element

VIII. County Office of Emergency Services

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

The County Office of Emergency Services has prepared the [Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan](#) (MJHMP) pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.⁵⁵ The plan complies with the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and CalEMA. The MJHMP focuses on the assessment of identified risks and implementation of loss reduction measures to ensure critical County services and facilities survive a disaster. Topics covered in the plan include flood, wildfire, earthquake, coastal storm surge/tsunami, landslide/coastal erosion and dam failure in the unincorporated areas of the County. Each topic has been assessed to identify, screen, and rank hazards. The vulnerability of hazards has been assessed and capabilities for response to, and reduction of, these hazards have been identified. Additionally, a series of goals, objectives, and actions to address each hazard is included.⁵⁶ [The Board adopted the MJHMP, and per adopted Board resolution, has incorporated the MJHMP by reference into the Safety Element pursuant to Government Code Section 65302.6.](#)

Seismic Safety & Safety Element

Citations

CITATIONS

¹[Resolution No. 79-43A](#) (78-GP-5), Adopted January 22nd, 1979 (Adopting Resolution of Seismic Safety Element)

² [Resolution No. 00-56](#) (Case No. 97-GP-002) Adopted February 1st, 2000 (Adopting Resolution for Safety Element Supplement)

³Council on Intergovernmental Relations, September 1973, p. III-7.

⁴p. IV-27.

⁵ Late Mesozoic - 140 to 70 million years before present; Cenozoic - 70 million years to the present.

⁶ This name has been applied to several different faults. We follow the usage of the California Division of Mines & Geology, as shown on the 1:250,000 state geologic map sheets (Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo).

⁷ The Cameros fault was so named by M. L. Hall in 1932. The canyon for which it was named was evidently incorrectly shown on a topographic map used by Hill. Upson, in 1951, shows the name as Carneros, which is the correct name for the canyon.

⁸ [Resolution No. 10-227](#) (Case No. 10-GP-1) Adopted August 10, 2010 (Updated various sections of the Seismic Safety and Safety Element)

⁹ [Resolution No. 91-539](#) (Case No. 81-GP-3) Added September 3rd 1991 (Amended Land Use Policy 4 to add adjective of "cultivated" to agriculture.)

¹⁰ Single-family wood or steel framed dwellings less than two stories in height and not part of a development of four or more dwellings are exempt from the Alquist-Priolo Act (including mobile homes, apartment to condominium conversions, seismic retrofitting, any development or structure in existence prior to May 4, 1975; except structural alterations that exceed the value limit and additions to any structure where the alteration does not exceed 50 percent of the value of the structure).

¹¹ [Resolution No. 83-359](#) Amended August 15th, 1983 (Amend Section to read "Fire Hazard and Fire Services")

¹² ~~[Resolution No. 10-227](#)~~[Resolution No. 10-227](#) (Case No. 10-GP-1) On August 10, 2010, Section VI: Fire Hazard and Fire Services was amended by the County Board of Supervisors to demonstrate regulatory compliance with the requirements of the Public Resources Code, Government Code, and Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.

¹³ California Department of Fire (CDF): <https://www.fire.ca.gov/stats-events/e>

¹⁴ Santa Barbara County Fire Department (202244). *Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan*.

¹⁵ *Ibid*

¹⁶ California Department of Fire (CDF): <https://www.fire.ca.gov/incidents/2008/11/13/tea-fire/>

¹⁷ California Department of Fire (CDF): <https://www.fire.ca.gov/incidents/2009/5/5/jesusita-fire/>

¹⁸ Government Code §65302(g) (1) requires that Safety Elements address military installations as they relate to identified fire hazards.

¹⁹ Pursuant to Public Resources Code §§ 4201-4204 and Government Code §§ 51175-51188

²⁰ [County of Santa Barbara, Planning and Development Department \(P&D\) Safety Element Online Map: https://sbcopad.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e23b50981c344a15b48de8234571d](https://sbcopad.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e23b50981c344a15b48de8234571d)

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²¹ California Department of Fire (CDF): <https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/divisions/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/wildfire-preparedness/fire-hazard-severity-zones/>
https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/media/6763/fhszl06_1_map42.pdf

²² Santa Barbara County Fire Department (2022). *Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan*.

²³ California Department of Fire: <https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/divisions/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/wildfire-preparedness/fire-hazard-severity-zones/>
https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/media/51elrfa1/fhsz_county_sra_11x17_2022_santabarbara_ada.pdf

²⁴ Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department:
<https://sbcopad.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0f24610ca52d4e28b12e2d76bfb1d5ec>

²⁵ City Gate Associates (2020) Operational Enhancement Technical Report (Standard of Cover Study prepared for County Fire).

²⁶ County of Santa Barbara Fire Department, Unit Strategic Fire Plan: <https://sbcfire.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/SBC-Unit-Fire-Plan-2022.pdf><https://sbcfire.com/pre-fire-planning/#:~:text=The%20Santa%20Barbara%20County%20Unit%20Strategic%20Fire%20Plan,firefighters%2C%20the%20public%20and%20various%20other%20local%20assets.>

²⁷ Santa Barbara County <https://www.countyofsb.org/510/2022-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-Update>

²⁸ Fire Ignition Resistant Construction Methods California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2-California Building Code (CBC)

²⁹ Requirement of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 9 California Fire Code. Additionally, Section 13108.5(c) of the Health and Safety Code allows local agencies to revise development standards contained in the California Fire Code in order to meet unique local conditions.

³⁰ A list of current fire development standards can be found at: <https://sbcfire.com/development-standards/> <https://sbcfire.com/development-standards/> Alternative development standards may be applicable within the jurisdiction of the Montecito and Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection Districts. Fire development standards can also be found in the Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan.

³¹ Moritz, M. and Butsic, V. (2020) *Building to Coexist with Fire: Community Risk Reduction Measures for New Development in California*. <https://doi.org/10.3733/ucanr.8680>

³² Required pursuant to Government Code, Section 2, 51182(a)(1-6) and Public Resources Code 4291.

³³ Santa Barbara County Fire Department (2022). *Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan*. Santa Barbara County Fire Department (2022). *Santa Barbara County Unit Strategic Fire Plan*.

³⁴ SB 1595 revised Government Code, Section 2, 51182(a)(1-6) and Public Resources Code 4291 amending defensible space requirements and clearance around structures.

³⁵ County of Santa Barbara Fire Department. <https://sbcfire.com/development-standards/>
<https://sbcfire.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/6-Defensible-Space-2.pdf>

~~[†] Pursuant to Government Code, Sections 51178 through Section 51182 and SB 1595~~

~~[†] Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (2017). *Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*.~~

³⁶ Resolution No. 10-227 (Case No. 10-GP-1) On August 10, 2010, the County amended the Flood Control section of this Element to demonstrate regulatory compliance with the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) (42 U.S.C. 4022) and Government Code Sections 65302, 65560 and 65800.

³⁷ Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (2011) *Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*

³⁸ Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (2011) *Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*

³⁹ *Ibid*

⁴⁰ *Ibid*

⁴¹ Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (2004 November) *Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*

⁴² National Academy of Sciences (1983) *Safety of Existing Dams- Evaluation and Improvement.*

⁴³ Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (2006) *Flood Control and Water Conservation District – Prepared for Winter Storms, report of the 2005-2006 Santa Barbara County Civil Grand Jury.*

⁴⁴FEMA (2009 June). The National *Flood Insurance Program.*
<http://www.fema.gov/about/programs/nfip/index.shtm>.

⁴⁵ FEMA. *Technical Fact Sheet No. 3-Using a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM); Home Builder's Guide to Coastal Construction.*

⁴⁶ *Ibid*

⁴⁷ FEMA. Map Service Center. <http://msc.fema.gov>.

⁴⁸ County of Santa Barbara, Planning and Development Department. *County Code Chapter 15A-Flood Plain Management.*

⁴⁹ County of Santa Barbara, Planning and Development Department. *County Code Chapter 15B-Development Along Watercourses.*

⁵⁰ Pursuant to Government Code §65302(g)(2).

⁵¹ Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (2011) *Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*

⁵² *Ibid*

⁵³ Pursuant to Government Code §65302(g)(2)(B) and (C).

⁵⁴ Pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act of 1970

⁵⁵ Authority to create the MJHMP is derived from Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; Public Law 106-390, Section 322 and the associated Interim Final Rule, 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002.

⁵⁶ Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (2011) *Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan,*