

ATTACHMENT C: 14GPA-00000-00017 RESOLUTION

**RESOLUTION OF THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY MONTECITO PLANNING
COMMISSION**

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE MATTER OF RECOMMENDING TO)
THE COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION)
TO RECOMMEND TO THE BOARD OF)
SUPERVISORS THE ADOPTION OF)
AMENDMENTS RELATING TO UPDATED)
FIRE HAZARD INFORMATION)
COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE SEISMIC AND)
SAFETY ELEMENT OF THE)
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN)

RESOLUTION NO. 14- 31

CASE NO. 14GPA-00000-00017

WHEREAS, on January 22, 1979, by Resolution No. 79-43A, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara adopted the Seismic Safety & Safety Element of the General Plan for the County of Santa Barbara; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 1241, passed in 2012, requires counties to review and update the safety element with information regarding fire hazards and associated fire hazard severity zones inside their boundaries; and

WHEREAS, in August 2014, specified draft amendments were prepared for the Seismic and Safety Element of the County's Comprehensive Plan and were circulated to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and other local fire protection agencies as required by California Government Code §65302; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the requirements of California Government Code §65302, the Montecito Planning Commission has considered the recommendations of the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection; and

WHEREAS, it is now deemed in the interest of the orderly development of the County and important to the preservation of the health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of said County to amend the Comprehensive Plan's Seismic Safety & Safety Element "Chapter IV. Fire Hazard and Fire Services", as attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and is incorporated herein by reference.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, that:

1. The above recitations are true and correct.
2. The Montecito Planning Commission, following a noticed public hearing, recommends that the County Planning Commission recommend to the Board of Supervisors that the Board of Supervisors approve the proposed amendments to the Seismic & Safety Element of the County Comprehensive Plan.

The Montecito Planning Commission recommends that the County Planning Commission recommend to the Board of Supervisors that the Board of Supervisors make the required findings for the proposed amendment specified in Attachment A of the Montecito Planning Commission staff report, dated October 30, 2014.

The Montecito Planning Commission recommends that the County Planning Commission recommend to the Board of Supervisors that the Board of Supervisors determine that the proposed amendments are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the Guidelines for Implementation of CEQA and the Notice of Exemption, specified in Attachment B of the Montecito Planning Commission staff report dated October 30, 2014.

3. A certified copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the County Planning Commission.
4. The Chair of this Montecito Planning Commission is hereby authorized and directed to sign and certify all maps, documents, and other materials in accordance with this resolution to show the above mentioned action by the Montecito Planning Commission.

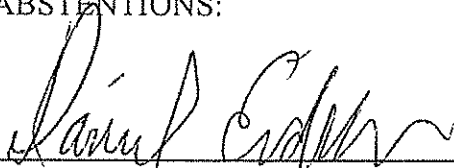
PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this nineteenth day of November, 2014 by the following vote:

AYES: EIDELSON, BROWN, PHILLIPS, BURROWS, OVERALL

NOES:

ABSENT:


ABSTENTIONS:



DANIEL EIDELSON, CHAIR
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
MONTECITO PLANNING
COMMISSION

ATTEST:

DIANNE BLACK
SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION

By 

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

MICHAEL C. GHIZZONI
COUNTY COUNSEL

By 
DEPUTY COUNTY COUNSEL

EXHIBITS:

I. 14GPA-00000-00017

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SEISMIC SAFETY & SAFETY ELEMENT

ADOPTED 1979

REPUBLISHED MAY 2009

AMENDED FEBRUARY 2015

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



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

The electronic version of the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan can be found at: <http://longrange.sbcountyplanning.org>



*Seismic Safety
and
Safety Element*

Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan

Former Seismic Safety and Safety Element Cover – Replaced March 2009

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SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (2005as amended by the Board of Supervisors)

SAFETY ELEMENT SUPPLEMENT ON HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (2000)

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

INTRODUCTION

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), 28-33 major fires have occurred in the County between 1922 and ~~2009~~2013, burning close to one million acres. 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. 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

CAUSES AND HISTORY OF WILDFIRE

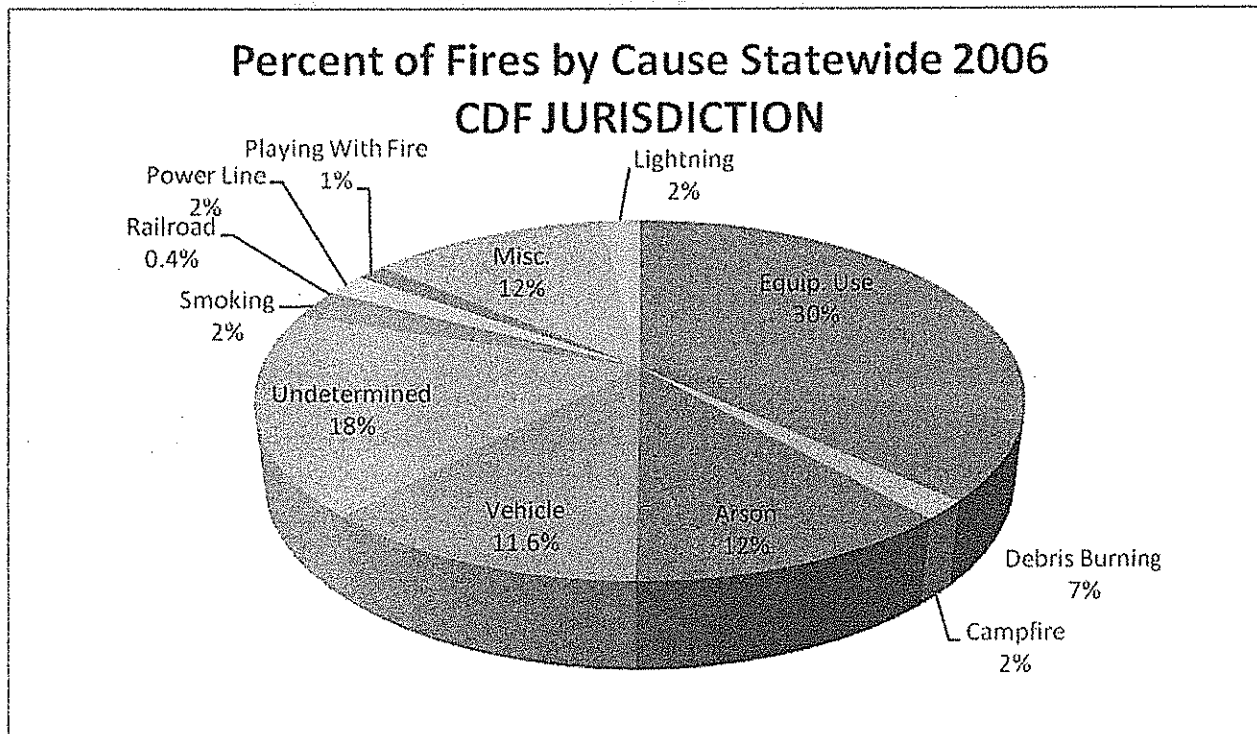
Understanding the root causes of wildland fires as well as the County's local fire history is a critical first step in developing the necessary policies and actions which can mitigate this threat. The causes of wildland fires are linked to two elements: 1) the ignition

Fire Fact: The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels is called the wildland-urban interface or wildland-urban intermix.

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 manmade causes. The only significant natural source of fire ignition is lightning; however, lightning strikes only account for approximately 2%two percent of wildfires. The greatest number of fires is the result of 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 below. As indicated in the aforementioned table, equipment usage is the leading cause of wildfire ignition. 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 debris burning, out of control camp fires, improperly discarded smoking material, and persons (many being children) playing with various flammable materials.



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

Not all human-caused fires are accidental. Arson is another noteworthy cause of wildfires, accounting for approximately 12 percent of all fires recorded state-wide. According to data provided by Cal Fire, there were almost three thousand arson related fires set between 2000 and 2008. These arson fires resulted in over 130,000 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.

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 Solomon, Purisima, and Santa Rosa Hills, and in the Lompoc and Tranquillion Peak areas of Vandenberg Air 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 manzanita, ceanothus, a rare form of coastal live oak, and other species of botanic value. 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 2009/2013. The table below provides a summary of the total number of fires and total acres burned.

Recorded Fire Size Distribution 1970-20082013

YEAR*	Total Acres	300- 1000 Acres Burned	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	
2007	242,393	4	0	1	5	
2008	11,373	0	1	1	2	
2009**	8,733101,267	39	0	24	54	
2010	1,610	1	1	0	2	
2011	698	1	0	0	1	
2013	1,984	0	1	0	1	
Total	2,948,0423,014	838	457162	120122	8082	357365

*Excludes years with no fires over 300 acres
 20092013

Source: Santa Barbara County Fire Department,

**Data as of July 2009

Major fires (over 500 acres) in the County are frequently referred to by their designated fire name. The table of provided below includes a summary of major fires from 1922 through 20092013. 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	Figueroa	698
2013	White	1,984

Source: U. S. Forest Service, Santa Barbara County Fire Department, 2009-2013

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, the Zaca Fire, followed by three fires, the Gap, Tea, and Jesusita Fires, which in acreage were much smaller 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} 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. 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.

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 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 State Responsibility Areas (SRA) is under the jurisdiction of Cal Fire. Privately owned land not covered by an established local fire department in SRAs is also the responsibility of Cal Fire. The County maintains a contract with the State of California to provide wildland fire protection in 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 Force Base (VAFB). VAFB 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 VAFB¹⁸. However, emergency response agencies within the County maintain close contact with similar units posted to VAFB, and both the County and VAFB are subject to mutual aid agreements for fire prevention, rescue, and hazardous materials response.

According to Cal Fire, Santa Barbara County has ~~686,688~~792,876 acres of SRA, the bulk of which is covered with fire prone vegetation. Additionally, there are ~~877,728~~818,129 acres of FRA and ~~191,744~~145,771 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 LRAs¹⁹. In January-2008, Cal Fire updated these Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps to reflect revised VHFHSZ for 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. These updated maps can be found on Cal Fire's website.²⁰ The County of Santa Barbara will continue to participate in any similar map updates for LRAs prompted by Cal Fire.

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.²¹ 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 Santa Barbara County FHSZ map are available at the County's Planning & Development Department and the office or website of the State Fire Marshal.^{22 23}

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 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:

- Defensible Space Enforcement 365 Days a Year
- Development of Fuel/Fire Breaks
- Continual Use of Controlled Burning
- Implementation of Local Fire Hazard Reduction Projects
- Ongoing Fire Prevention Measures
- Monitoring Available Emergency Fire Services
- Establishment and Maintenance of Fire Management Plans
- Use of Evacuation Planning

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 two broad categories: Planning 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.

Fire Management Plans

The SBCoFD is responsible for maintaining and updating the Santa Barbara County Communities Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The CWPP 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 CWPP also fulfills regulatory compliance of the 2003 Healthy Forests Restoration Act which requires the development of community wildfire protection plans for local jurisdictions. The Plan describes the SBCoFD 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 the County's current CWPP are available upon request from SBCoFD offices.²⁴

Evacuation Plans

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 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 SRAs, County agencies and departments cooperate with Cal Fire 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, VAFB, 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 Services (SBC OES) 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, OES 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.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

Fuel Breaks

Due primarily to environmental concerns the fire department no longer maintains a system of permanent fire breaks in wilderness areas. Instead the fire department maintains 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. Ultimately, these fire breaks are allowed to be re-colonized by native vegetation.

Controlled Burning

Another fire prevention measure that has been used successfully in many areas of the state is controlled burning. 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 burns aimed mainly at restoring lands for grazing. Fuelbreaks are established as part of the controlled burns. 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 Force Base conduct controlled burns within their respective jurisdictions. These controlled burns 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

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.

Local Fire Hazard Reduction Projects

The SBCoFD is responsible for the development and implementation of fire control measures within LRAs and, by contract with the State of California, for 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. 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

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. 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.

The County uses planning to minimize these fire hazards by requiring elevated development standards within especially vulnerable areas. 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. The implementation of these standards will help minimize, but not entirely eliminate, the hazards from wildland fires.

FIRE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

State Law²⁵ 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 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.

SBCoFD Fire Prevention Division maintains Development Standards which serve as control measures designed to promote fire protection and comply with State law.²⁶ 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 Development Standards 1 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 Santa Barbara County Fire Department.

Santa Barbara County Fire Department Development Standards ²⁷	
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.

Santa Barbara County Fire Department Development Standards ²⁷	
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 Vegetation Management Plan	Establishes standards for vegetation management plans.
Development Standard #7 Access Gates	Establishes standards for gates on private roads and private driveway access points.
Source: County Fire Department, 2009/2012	

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, codified in County Code Chapter 21-Land Division.²⁸ These requirements include ensuring structural fire protection and suppression services will be available, as well 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.

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.²⁹ Cal Fire defines defensible space as:

The area within the perimeter of a parcel 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 emergency vehicle access, emergency water reserves, street names and building identification, and fuel modification measures.³⁰

SBCoFD has recently amended County Code 15-Fire Prevention and SBCoFD Development Standards to comply with State law.³¹ Adherence to SBCoFD Development Standard #6 meets defensible space requirements of the Public Resources Code and Government Code.³² 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.

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).

Policies	Fire Protection	Implementation Measures
Fire Policy 1	Continue to pursue and promote County fire prevention programs and control measures.	<p>Fire Implementation Measure 1- Maintain and Enforce Fire Prevention Programs and Plans</p> <p>Fire Implementation Measure 2- Continue Development Review Process</p> <p>Fire Implementation Measure 3- Enforce Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 9 California Fire Code</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 5- 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 15- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 15-Fire Prevention</p>
Fire Policy 2	The County shall use California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection-Fire Hazard Severity	Fire Implementation Measure 5- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 10-Building Regulations

Policies	Fire Protection	Implementation Measures
	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.	Fire Implementation Measure 4- Enforce Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 2 California Building Code Fire Implementation Measure 15- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 15-Fire Prevention
Fire Policy 3	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. ³³	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 Fire Implementation Measure 15- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 15-Fire Prevention
Fire Policy 4	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 15- 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 15- 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	Fire Implementation Measure 7-Enforce County of Santa Barbara maps for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ).

Policies	Fire Protection	Implementation Measures
	Hazard Severity Zone Maps.	Fire Implementation Measure 5- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 10-Building Regulations
Fire Policy 7	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 12- Continue to Encourage Interagency Agreements
Fire Policy 8	The County Office of Emergency Services (OES) shall continue coordinating emergency planning for the Santa Barbara Operational Area pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act of 1970.	Fire Implementation Measure 12- Continue to Encourage Interagency Agreements Fire Implementation Measure 13- Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 12- Civil Defense and Disaster Fire Implementation Measure 14- Enforce the California Emergency Services Act
Fire Policy 9	The County shall minimize the potential effects of fire hazards through the development review process pursuant to State law.	Fire Implementation Measure 2- Continue Development Review Process 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 15-

Policies	Fire Protection	Implementation Measures
		Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 15-Fire Prevention
Fire Policy 10	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 by County Fire Department. • Santa Barbara County 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 	Fire Policy 1

Timeline	Implementation Measure	Description	Policy Linkage
		analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public education and information • Santa Barbara County Communities Wildfire Protection Plan 	
Ongoing	2. Continuation of Development Review Process	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.	Fire Policy 1
Ongoing	3. Enforce Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 9 California Fire Code	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.	Fire Policy 1
Ongoing	4. Enforce Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, Part 2 California Building Code	Continue enforcement of the California 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	Fire Policy 1, 6

Timeline	Implementation Measure	Description	Policy Linkage
		enforcing agency.	
Ongoing	5. Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 10-Building Regulations	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.	Fire Policy 1, 2, 4, 6
Ongoing	6. Maintain and Implement Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan	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 and reduction of hazards. Additionally, a series of goals, objectives, and actions to address each hazard is included. ³⁴	Fire Policy 1, 10
Existing 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 medium, high and very high fire hazard.	Fire Policy 3, 4, 6, 7

Timeline	Implementation Measure	Description	Policy Linkage
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	12. 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	13. Maintain and Enforce County Code Chapter 12-Civil Defense and Disaster	Continue enforcement of County Code Chapter 12-Civil Defense and Disaster provides for the direction of the County emergency organization (Office of Emergency Services); preparation and implementation of plans for the protection of persons and property in the event of an emergency; and the coordination of emergency functions of the County with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations and affected private persons.	Fire Policy 8
Ongoing	14. 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
Ongoing	15. 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	Fire Policy 1,4

Timeline	Implementation Measure	Description	Policy Linkage
		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.	

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.

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 2000.⁵⁴ 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.⁵⁵

By completing, updating and maintaining the MJHMP the County becomes eligible for funding and technical assistance from state and federal hazard mitigation programs, such as the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Competitive and Flood Mitigation Assistance programs. By adopting a local hazard mitigation plan with the Seismic Safety and Safety Element the County increases their eligibility for state and federal hazard mitigation programs. As such, ~~in 2010~~ the County Board of Supervisors adopted the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan with the Seismic Safety and Safety Element pursuant to Government Code §65302.6 (a).

While the MJHMP is not required under Government Code 65302(g), as is the Seismic Safety and Safety Element, the two documents are mutually supportive. The data, goals, objectives, policies, actions, and recommendations from one document should be referenced in support of each other, and should remain consistent throughout both documents. The MJHMP is updated every five years pursuant to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Therefore, when reviewing the Seismic Safety and Safety Element the most current, adopted MJHMP should also be referenced.

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)

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

⁴ p. 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 (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): http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/incidents/incidents_stateevents

¹⁴ Santa Barbara County Fire Department (2005). *Santa Barbara Communities Wildfire Protection Plan*.

¹⁵ *Ibid*

¹⁶ California Department of Fire (CDF):
http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/incidents/incidents_details_info?incident_id=310

¹⁷ California Department of Fire (CDF):
http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/incidents/incidents_details_info?incident_id=307

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 California Department of Fire (CDF):
http://www.fire.ca.gov/fire_prevention/fhsz_maps_santabarbara.php

²¹ Santa Barbara County Fire Department (2005). *Santa Barbara Communities Wildfire Protection Plan*.

²² California Department of Fire: http://www.fire.ca.gov/fire_prevention/fhsz_maps_santabarbara.php

²³ Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department: http://www.sbcountyplanning.org/pdf/maps/MiscellaneousMaps/FireHazard_AllRespsnAreas_FloodHazard_Update.pdf

²⁴ California Department of Fire: <http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/pub/fireplan/fpupload/fpppdf250.pdf>

²⁵ Fire Ignition Resistant Construction Methods California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2-California Building Code (CBC)

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ A list of current fire development standards can be found at: <http://www.sbcfire.com/special-ops/> Alternative development standards may be applicable within the jurisdiction of the Montecito and Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection Districts.

²⁸ County of Santa Barbara: <https://library.municode.com/index.aspx?clientId=16322>

²⁹ Required pursuant to Government Code, Section 2, 51182(a)(1-6) and Public Resources Code 4291.

³⁰ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (2006 May). *General Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space*.

³¹ SB 1595 revised Government Code, Section 2, 51182(a)(1-6) and Public Resources Code 4291 amending defensible space requirements and clearance around structures.

³² County of Santa Barbara Fire Department: <http://www.sbcfire.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/6-Defensible-Space.pdf>

³³ Pursuant to Government Code, Sections 51178 through Section 51182 and SB 1595

³⁴ Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (2004–November 2011 September). *Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*. http://www.countyoofs.org/uploadedFiles/ceo/oes/SBC_LHMP_2011.pdf

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (2004–2011 November) *Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*

³⁷ Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (2004–2011 November) *Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*

³⁸ *Ibid*

³⁹ *Ibid*

⁴⁰ Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (2004–2011 November) *Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*

⁴¹ National Academy of Sciences (1983) *Safety of Existing Dams- Evaluation and Improvement*.

⁴² 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*.

⁴³ FEMA (2009 June). *The National Flood Insurance Program*. <http://www.fema.gov/about/programs/nfip/index.shtm>.

⁴⁴ FEMA. *Technical Fact Sheet No. 3-Using a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM); Home Builder's Guide to Coastal Construction.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid*

⁴⁶ FEMA. Map Service Center. <http://msc.fema.gov>.

⁴⁷ County of Santa Barbara, Planning and Development Department. *County Code Chapter 15A-Flood Plain Management.*

⁴⁸ County of Santa Barbara, Planning and Development Department. *County Code Chapter 15B-Development Along Watercourses.*

⁴⁹ Pursuant to Government Code §65302(g)(2).

⁵⁰ Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (2004-2011 November) *Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*

⁵¹ *Ibid*

⁵² Pursuant to Government Code §65302(g)(2)(B) and (C).

⁵³ Pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act of 1970

⁵⁴ 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.

⁵⁵ Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (2004-2011) *Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan,*

