

MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
AGENDA FOR THE SPECIAL MEETING
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Montecito Fire Protection District Headquarters
November 17, 2014 at 12:00 p.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of Section 54956 of the Government Code, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Governing Board of the Montecito Fire Protection District is hereby called for the 17th day of November, 2014 at 12:00 p.m.

Said meeting will be held at
Montecito Fire District Headquarters,
595 San Ysidro Road.

Agenda Items May Be Taken Out Of The Order Shown

1. Public comment: Any person may address the Board at this time on any non-agenda matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Montecito Fire Protection District. (30 minutes total time is allotted for this discussion.)
2. Receive report from Citygate regarding Standard of Cover and Risk Assessment and provide direction to District Staff.
3. Report from the Strategic Planning Committee (copy of Agenda for Strategic Planning Committee Meeting attached).
 - a. Consider recommendation to approve and authorize Staff to publish the Request for Proposals for the District's Community Wildland Protection Plan.
4. Approve necessary documents to change worker's compensation providers from State Fund to Special District Risk Management Authority (SDRMA)
 - a. Approval of Resolution 2014-14 Approving Form and Authorizing the Execution of a Sixth Amended and Restated Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) and Authorizing Participation in the Special District Risk Management Authority (SDRMA) Worker's Compensation Program.
 - b. Approval of Resolution 2014-15 authorizing application to the Director of Industrial Relations, State of California for a Certificate of Consent to Self Insure Worker's Compensation Liabilities.
5. Approval of District's warrants and claims for October.
6. Approval of Minutes of October 27, 2014 Regular Meeting.
7. Fire Chief's report.
8. Board of Director's report.

9. Suggestions from Directors for items other than regular agenda items to be included for the November Regular Board meeting.

10. Adjournment

This agenda is posted pursuant to the provisions of the Government Code commencing at Section 54950. The date of the posting is November 12, 2014.

MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

John Venable, President

Agenda

Item #2



STAFF REPORT

Prepared for: Montecito Fire Protection Board of Directors

Prepared by: Chip Hickman, Fire Chief

Date: November 12, 2014

Topic: Presentation of the Standards of Cover and Risk Analysis Report produced for the Montecito Fire Protection District by management consultants, Citygate Associates

Summary

On January 22, 2014, Citygate Associates was hired to conduct a performance review of the current delivery of all Fire District emergency response services and provision of options or alternatives for those items needed to meet current best practices.

This study was part of the District's ongoing effort to evaluate its performance and service levels in terms of best practices, efficiency, customer service, and fiscal responsibility. The report from Citygate provides an overview of their evaluation processes as well as recommendations for implementation to improve core services, increase safety for the public and fire district personnel, and increased efficiency.

Background

The District had previously been moving forward with plans for the purchase of land and subsequent construction of a third fire station. In December, 2008, the Board of Directors increased in size from 3 to 5 members, and new Directors took office. The new Board noted that a Standards of Cover Study and Community Risk Analysis had never been completed and proposed that the District have these done so that they could make an informed decision on expanding services and whether or not to move forward with a third station. On February 19, 2013 the Board directed Staff to develop a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) for a Standards of Cover Study and a Community Risk Analysis.

On April 4, 2013, the RFQs for a Community Risk Analysis (RFQ#1) and a Standard of Coverage Study (RFQ#2) were distributed.

By May 31, 2013, the District had received the following proposals:

RFQ #1:

- 1) Citygate Associates LLC
- 2) Dewberry Consultants LLC
- 3) Diamonte Public Sector Group
- 4) Integrated Solutions Consulting
- 5) Tetra Tech, Inc.

REQ #2:

- 1) Citygate Associates LLC
- 2) Diamonte Public Sector Group
- 3) Emergency Services Consulting International (ESCI),

After reviewing the submissions at three separate Strategic Planning meetings, the Committee felt it would be best to combine the studies and each of the consultants were asked to submit scoping documents for a combined Comprehensive Community Risk Assessment and Standard of Coverage Study.

The following consultants responded to the request:

- 1) Citygate Associates LLC
- 2) Diamonte Public Sector Group
- 3) Integrated Solutions Consulting
- 4) Tetra Tech, Inc.

Each of the consultants were interviewed by a panel consisting of the Strategic Planning Committee (Director Powell and Director Keller), Fire Chief Hickman, and Division Chief Terry McElwee on August 27, 2013. CityGate was chosen as the most qualified and suitable candidate for this effort, and a scope of services and fee were negotiated and incorporated in the agreement that the District Board approved.

Citygate, toured the District and interviewed Fire District Board Members, the Fire Chief, Command Staff members, and firefighter's representatives to provide background information to initiate the study. Additionally, information was provided at the request of Citygate related to the District's budgets, equipment, fleet maintenance, staffing, response statistics, policies and procedures, labor agreements, codes and ordinances, maps, existing facilities, water supply, training and any previous studies.

District Staff worked closely with Citygate to provide the requested background information and documentation as well as participating in the Risk Assessment Analysis.

On August 26, 2014 Citygate presented their draft findings of the Risk Assessment Analysis and Standards of Cover response time maps built utilizing CAD, Firehouse and other statistical data from the District.

Citygate's final report includes the following:

Community Risk Assessment

- Introduction and Background
- Community Risk Assessment
- Hazard Mitigation

Standards of Coverage Study

- Standards of Coverage Introduction
- Outcome Goals – Risk Assessment and Existing Deployment Staffing Plan
- Geo Mapping Analysis
- Overall Deployment Evaluation and Recommendations

Headquarters and Support Systems Review

- Overall Impressions
- Management Organization
- Training
- Fire Prevention
- Safety and Risk Management
- Dispatch Services
- Apparatus and Equipment
- Fire Station Facilities

From the analysis of all data collected, Citygate's findings and recommendations can serve as a well researched analysis and benchmark against which the District can take action and measure its efforts to maintain and improve performance and service levels.

Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Board accept the report from Citygate. Staff will evaluate the recommendations made in the report, and provide additional actionable recommendations at future meeting.



STANDARDS OF COVERAGE STUDY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

*VOLUME 1 OF 2 –
MAIN REPORT*

November 12, 2014



■ 2250 East Bidwell St., Ste #100 ■ Folsom, CA 95630
(916) 458-5100 ■ Fax: (916) 983-2090



CITYGATE ASSOCIATES, LLC
FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME 1 OF 2—STANDARDS OF COVERAGE STUDY AND RISK ASSESSMENT (THIS VOLUME)

Section Page

PART ONE—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary	1
Policy Choices Framework.....	1
Citygate’s Overall Opinions on the State of the District’s Fire Station Plan ..	1
Findings and Recommendations.....	5
Concluding Opinion and Next Steps	14

PART TWO—COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

Section 1—Introduction and Background.....	15
1.1 Overall Perspective on Montecito Risk Vulnerability.....	15
1.2 Background.....	15
1.3 Risk Assessment Approach and Research Methods.....	16
1.4 Previous District Risk Assessment Studies	17
1.5 Community Description	22
1.6 Community Growth and Development	25
Section 2—Community Risk Analysis	31
2.1 Risk Analysis Overview and Methodology.....	31
2.2 Montecito Community Risk Assessment	33
2.3 Individual Risk Type Assessments.....	46
Section 3—Hazard Mitigation	71
3.1 General Discussion	71
3.2 Existing Hazard Mitigation Measures	71





Montecito Fire Protection District
Standards of Coverage Study and Risk Assessment

PART THREE—STANDARDS OF COVERAGE STUDY

Section 4—Standards of Coverage Introduction 79
4.1 Overview of Study and Organization of Report..... 79
4.2 District Overview 82
4.3 Fire Service Deployment Near the District 83
4.4 Topography and Climate 85
Section 5—Outcome Goals – Risk Assessment and Existing Deployment Staffing Plan 87
5.1 Why the Department Exists and How it Delivers the Existing Fire Crew Deployment Services 87
5.2 Community Risk Assessment..... 90
5.3 Risk Assessment Impact..... 93
5.4 Existing District Deployment Staffing and Unit Count 94
5.5 Critical Time Task Measures—What Must be Done Over What Time Frame to Achieve the Stated Outcome Expectation? 98
Section 6—Geo-Mapping Analysis..... 105
6.1 Distribution and Concentration Studies—The Impact of First-Due and First Alarm Resource Locations on Delivering the Desired Outcomes..... 105
Section 7—Response Statistical Analysis..... 113
7.1 Historical Effectiveness and Reliability of Response—What Statistics Say About Existing System Performance..... 113
7.2 Response Time Analysis 118
Section 8—Overall Deployment Evaluation And Recommendations 123
8.1 Response Coverage for East Montecito 123
8.2 Recommended Response Time Benchmark Goals..... 125





PART FOUR—HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS REVIEW

Section 9—Headquarters and Support Systems Review..... 129
9.1 Overall Impressions..... 129
9.2 Management Organization 129
9.3 Training 131
9.4 Fire Prevention 134
9.5 Safety and Risk Management 135
9.6 Dispatch Services 139
9.7 Apparatus and Equipment 140
9.8 Fire Station Facilities..... 146

PART FIVE—COMMUNITY SURVEY SUMMARY

Section 10—Community Survey Summary 147
10.1 Survey Overview 147
10.2 Summary of Results 148
10.3 Detailed Survey Results 148

Table of Tables

Table 1—Montecito Demographic Data..... 24
Table 2—Montecito Population..... 27
Table 3—Montecito Housing Units..... 28
Table 4—Montecito Housing Unit Trends 28
Table 5—Residential Build out Potential 29
Table 6—Hazards to be Evaluated for Montecito 33
Table 7—Selected Hazard Attributes 34
Table 8—Montecito Risk Assessment Zones 35





Montecito Fire Protection District
Standards of Coverage Study and Risk Assessment

Table 9—4x4 Risk Matrix 36

Table 10—Risk Assessment Factors – Building Fire Hazard 37

Table 11—Risk Assessment Factors – Hazardous Material Release / Spill Hazard 37

Table 12—Risk Assessment Factors – Wildland Fire Hazard..... 38

Table 13—Hazard Attribute Risk Scoring..... 39

Table 14—Risk Vulnerability Rating Criteria 40

Table 15—Building Fire Hazard Risk Assessment Results 40

Table 16—Hazardous Material Release / Spill Risk Assessment Results..... 41

Table 17—Wildland Fire Hazard Risk Assessment Results..... 41

Table 18—Sample Other Hazard Risk Assessment Tool 42

Table 19—Other Hazard Risk Factor Metrics 43

Table 20—Risk Vulnerability Rating Criteria – Other Hazards..... 44

Table 21—Risk Assessment Results – Other Hazards 44

Table 22—Risk Vulnerability Summary – Alphabetical by Hazard 45

Table 23—Risk Vulnerability Summary – By Risk Rating..... 45

Table 24—Montecito Building Fire Occurrence 46

Table 25—Large Regional Wildland Fire Summary 65

Table 26—Montecito Vegetation Fire Occurrence..... 66

Table 27—Standard of Response Cover Process Elements..... 81

Table 28—Fire Department Deployment Simplified 82

Table 29—Nearby Mutual Aid Resources (Sorted by Response Time)..... 84

Table 30—District Daily Staffing Plan..... 96

Table 31—Resources Sent to Common Risk Types..... 97

Table 32—First Alarm Structure Fire – 15 Personnel 99

Table 33—Multi-Casualty Traffic Collision – 8 Personnel..... 101

Table 34—Incidents: Count – Station by Incident Type 114





Montecito Fire Protection District
Standards of Coverage Study and Risk Assessment

Table 35—Incidents: Count – Station by Property Use 115

Table 36—Apparatus: Percentage by Station per Vehicle ID 117

Table 37—Incidents: Count – Year by Aid Type..... 118

Table 38—Three Component Tasks of Total Response Time (Call to Arrival)..... 119

Table 39—Call Handling Time – 90% of Incidents 120

Table 40—Turnout Time – 90% of Incidents..... 120

Table 41—Travel Time – 90% of Incidents 120

Table 42—Call to Arrival Performance – Department-Wide for Fire and EMS Incidents 121

Table 43—Dispatch to Arrival Time to Building Fires by Primary Apparatus..... 122

Table 44—Recommended Firefighter Training..... 133

Table 45—Average Annual Training Hours..... 134

Table 46—District Fire Apparatus and Vehicles..... 142

Table 47—Community Survey Deployment Details 147

Table of Figures

Figure 1—Montecito Special Hazard Flood Zones 55

Figure 2—Products of Combustion per Minute..... 92

Figure 3—Survival Rate vs. Time of Defibrillation 93

Figure 4—Number of Incidents by Month 116

Figure 5—Number of Incidents by Hour of Day..... 116

Figure 6—Number of Incidents by Day of Week..... 117

Figure 7—District Organization Chart (September 2013)..... 130

VOLUME 2 OF 2—RISK ASSESSMENT EXHIBITS AND SOC MAP EXHIBITS
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PART ONE

Executive Summary

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Montecito Fire Protection District Part One—Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Montecito Fire Protection District (District) retained Citygate Associates, LLC to conduct an updated community risk assessment, evaluate the District’s fire station placement plan, and assess the District’s headquarters and support functions. Citygate was also retained to conduct an online community survey. Thus, Citygate is providing a comprehensive analysis of the District’s operations and capacity to meet the fire and emergency medical risks in the community.

To address all of these issues, Citygate’s work is presented across two volumes. **Volume 1** consists of four “Parts,” including: this Executive Summary that summarizes our findings and recommendations (*Part One*); an in-depth community risk assessment (*Part Two*); a Standards of Response Coverage (SOC) study that analyzes fire crew deployment (*Part Three*); a headquarters and support functions review (*Part Four*); and the community survey results (*Part Five*). **Volume 2** consists of two “Parts,” including: risk assessment exhibits (*Part One*); and deployment (SOC) map exhibits (*Part Two*).

POLICY CHOICES FRAMEWORK

As the District’s Board of Directors understands, there are no mandatory federal or state regulations directing the level of fire service response times and outcomes. The body of regulations on the fire service provides that *if fire services are provided at all, they must be done so with the safety of the firefighters and citizens in mind.*

CITYGATE’S OVERALL OPINIONS ON THE STATE OF THE DISTRICT’S FIRE STATION PLAN

The District is difficult to serve with a small number of fire stations due to the mix of suburban areas at lower elevations and the higher hills leading onto the mountains. Given the District’s long and somewhat rectangular shape, and its location between the ocean and the mountains, the current two-fire-station model cannot provide best practice response times equitably to all developed areas of the District.

As this study will discuss, the District is challenged to protect the community against diverse and severe risks (in the case of wildfire). The District’s headquarters and support teams are appropriate to serve the needs of the firefighting, fire prevention, and emergency medical services programs the District provides. The community survey illustrates that the residents desire excellent fire protection and they understand the importance of response times as 64 percent of the respondents answered that response times were “Extremely Critical.” When asked which services should be enhanced, the top answer was “enhance wildfire mitigation efforts” followed closely by “improve emergency response times.”



Community Risk Assessment Summary

In collaboration with District staff, Citygate identified nine hazards with potential to affect Montecito as follows:

1. Building Fire
2. Drought / Water Supply
3. Earthquake
4. Flooding / Coastal Surge
5. Hazardous Material Release / Spill
6. Landslide / Coastal Erosion
7. Tsunami
8. Wildland Fire
9. Windstorm

Pursuant to a comprehensive risk analysis, Citygate finds, in brief, that Montecito has the following risk vulnerabilities: high to very high building fire occurrences; moderate to very high wildland fire occurrences; moderate to high hazardous material releases and/or spills; high risk of drought and earthquake occurrences; moderate windstorm and flooding occurrences; and low to moderate coastal erosion and tsunami occurrences.

The District has implemented an intensive vegetation reduction/modification program as an aggressive step to minimize both the occurrence and severity of impacts from a wildland fire, particularly along the northern edge of the District bordering native chaparral fuels, and along the eastern areas of the District bordering the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District. The District has also implemented interior fuel reduction/modification projects where it can reduce the intensity and potential spread of a wildland fire to a specific neighborhood area, as well as an aggressive defensible space program involving annual inspection of all District properties that has achieved a very high level of property owner compliance with mandated and recommended mitigation measures.

Standards of Coverage Study Summary

Fire department deployment, simply stated, is about the speed and weight of the attack. Speed calls for first-due, all-risk intervention units (engines, trucks, and/or rescue ambulances) strategically located across a department. These units are tasked with controlling moderate emergencies, preventing the incident from escalating to second alarm or greater size. Larger incidents unnecessarily deplete department resources, as do multiple requests for service. Weight



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part One—Executive Summary

is about multiple-unit response for serious emergencies such as a room-and-contents structure fire, a multiple-patient incident, a vehicle accident with extrication required, or a heavy rescue incident. In these situations, enough firefighters must be assembled within a reasonable time frame to safely control the emergency.

In **Part Three** of this study, Citygate’s analysis of prior response statistics and geographic mapping reveals that two-thirds of the District has best practice recommended first-due unit fire station coverage, but not in east Montecito as was also identified in the District’s 2008 Site Selection Study. The maps provided in **Volume 2** and the corresponding text explanation in **Part Three** describes in detail the District’s current deployment system performance.

For effective outcomes on serious medical emergencies, and to keep serious, but still-emerging fires small, best practices for urban to suburban population density areas recommend that the first-due fire unit should arrive within 7 minutes of fire dispatch alerting the fire unit, 90 percent of the time.

Based upon our review and experience across other clients similar to the District, Citygate recommends the following fire station policy goals for the District:

- ◆ Provide equitable response times to all similar risk neighborhoods.
- ◆ Provide for depth of response when multiple incidents occur.
- ◆ Provide for a concentration of response forces in the core for higher-risk areas.

If the District wants to provide the three outcomes above, the District needs at least three fire stations across its geography.

Response Coverage for East Montecito

Based on the geographic coverage and response time measures in this study, east Montecito is beyond the response time reach considered a best practice for suburban fire and EMS incidents. Two-thirds of Montecito has best practice coverage and response times. While the population and building density is somewhat smaller in the eastern end of the District, building fire and wildland fire potential still exist. Any car fire, outdoor fire, or building fire can spread to the wildland areas. A wildland fire can start and spread from the Front Range anywhere in Montecito, not just within the reasonable response zone of the two stations.

While siting fire stations has been and always will be difficult in small land- and ocean-locked communities such as Montecito, Citygate believes the District Board and residents should have a constructive policy discussion based on the information in this study regarding the level of fire protection they wish to fund in east Montecito.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part One—Executive Summary

In Citygate’s opinion, the current deployment plan leaves the eastern section underserved for both the speed and weight of attack. Should a serious fire start in this area, it could more easily grow beyond control and spread to or from wildland areas, then placing the entire community at risk. The current deployment plan is somewhat like an infantry unit leaving a flank exposed and hoping that the enemy (fire) does not attack where the defense is weakest.

While the residents in east Montecito certainly have a voice in the location and size of a neighborhood fire station, the rest of the community also has a voice in determining the Fire Department’s spending plans and whether action should be taken to improve coverage in the eastern District areas that do not receive the same level of fire defense as the other two-thirds of the community.

An Alternative Deployment Option

While the District has discussed a third fire station for a considerable time in east Montecito, and this study shows that there is less coverage in that part of the District, Chief Hickman also identified and proposed another option: a three-station model, but in a different configuration.

Citygate observed that possibly lining up three fire stations in a linear method across the District would place the center station farther away from the bulge in the coast containing the highest population, risks, and emergency incident densities in the District. Considering the road network and risks in the District, a stronger deployment plan would be a triangle, with a station at each corner of the triangle.

Maps #16a and b in **Volume 2** show the coverage result if Station 1’s fire unit was moved west closer to the population center at San Leandro Lane and San Ysidro Road. A third, single fire engine in a smaller, more residential station, would then be added in east Montecito.

The result is positive; first-due unit coverage becomes equitable at 7 minutes total response time District-wide. Multiple-unit coverage is improved at 11 minutes total response time, to all but the northeast most remote corner of the District. This is due to three engines traveling from *inside* the District and then the fourth engine only having to travel from one end or the other via mutual aid.

If this plan became a reality, additional options become available to solve under-met needs of the District:

1. The existing Station 1 can serve as an administrative office, small training site, and provide other support functions.
2. This “four site” plan then eliminates the need for the new east Montecito station to be larger for training functions as first proposed due to the severe space constraints at the two existing stations. In Citygate’s opinion, a larger fire station in east



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part One—Executive Summary

Montecito would pull the other stations too far east for training given the call-for-service densities in the western half of the District.

3. The replacement Station 1 and a new Station 3 would only need to be large enough for a single fire company.

The District, in the near term, should adopt performance measure policies from which to set service expectations and, on an annual basis, monitor Fire Department performance as part of its annual budget considerations.

Headquarters and Support Systems Review Summary

A fire department of the District's size needs to have a management team that is properly sized, adequately trained, and supported. There are increasing regulations to be dealt with in operating fire services, and the proper hiring, training and supervision of response employees requires an equally serious commitment to leadership and general management functions.

The District is very well organized, managed, equipped, and trained to provide community risk mitigation services pursuant to its mission. The District provides its own dispatching services that consistently exceed nationally-recognized performance standards. Although Citygate did not conduct a comprehensive training records review for this project, a cursory review suggests an effective training program that provides at least the minimum recommended training for firefighters in California. The District also has very effective fire prevention, public education and information programs, and its apparatus and physical facilities are very well maintained and functionally appropriate for current and near-term needs.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Citygate's findings and recommendations are listed below by report theme and as such are numbered in sequential order by report "Part" (e.g., #2-1, #2-2, etc. for Community Risk Assessment (Part Two); #3-1, #3-2, etc. for Standards of Coverage Study (Part Three); #4-1, #4-2, etc. for Headquarters and Support Systems Review (Part Four)). Overall, there are 45 key findings and 21 specific action item recommendations in Parts Two through Four.

Community Risk Assessment

Findings

Finding #2-1: Montecito has a low historic incidence of building fires.

Finding #2-2: The Insurance Services Office has not completed a Public Protection Classification Program Community Survey for Montecito within the past ten years.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part One—Executive Summary

- Finding #2-3:** Approximately 14 percent of the fire hydrants within Montecito are incapable of delivering a minimum 500 gallons per minute as required by the District's Fire Protection Plan.
- Finding #2-4:** The community of Montecito has significant access and egress impediments that can adversely affect emergency response times and evacuations.
- Finding #2-5:** Montecito has high to very high risk vulnerability to building fires.
- Finding #2-6:** Montecito has high risk vulnerability to drought occurrences.
- Finding #2-7:** Montecito has high risk vulnerability to earthquake occurrences.
- Finding #2-8:** Montecito has moderate risk vulnerability to flooding occurrences.
- Finding #2-9:** Montecito has moderate to high risk vulnerability to hazardous material releases and/or spills, particularly along U.S. 101 and railways.
- Finding #2-10:** Montecito has low to moderate risk vulnerability to landslide / coastal erosion occurrences.
- Finding #2-11:** Montecito has low to moderate risk vulnerability to tsunami occurrences.
- Finding #2-12:** The Santa Barbara region of Santa Barbara County, including Montecito, has a significant historical occurrence of wildland fires.
- Finding #2-13:** Montecito has moderate to very high risk vulnerability to wildland fire, particularly in the areas north of U.S. 101.
- Finding #2-14:** Montecito has moderate risk vulnerability to windstorm occurrences.
- Finding #2-15:** Santa Barbara County and the Montecito Fire Protection District have adopted current California codes with local amendments to minimize the occurrence of building fires and provide for the safety of building occupants.
- Finding #2-16:** The District has a strong training program, response capability, and pre-incident planning to reduce the severity of building fires.
- Finding #2-17:** The District has the appropriate training, response capability, mass notification systems, and pre-incident planning to minimize the impacts from a hazardous material release / spill.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part One—Executive Summary

- Finding #2-18:** The District has taken aggressive steps to minimize both the occurrence and severity of impacts from a wildland fire.
- Finding #2-19:** The District has adopted a comprehensive Community Fire Protection Plan, most recently updated in March 2014, to reduce vegetative fuel loading and related flammability in heavily vegetated areas of the District by removing and selectively eliminating dead and decadent vegetation.
- Finding #2-20:** The adopted Final Environmental Impact Report for the District’s Community Fire Protection Plan contains several biological, cultural, geological, and visual constraints on the removal and/or modification of vegetation.
- Finding #2-21:** The District has implemented an intensive vegetation reduction/modification program over the past several years to reduce the intensity and potential spread of a wildland fire, particularly along the northern edge of the District bordering native chaparral fuels, and along the eastern areas of the District bordering the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District. The District has also implemented interior fuel reduction/modification projects where it can reduce the intensity and potential spread of a wildland fire to a specific neighborhood area.
- Finding #2-22:** The District has an aggressive defensible space program involving annual inspection of all District properties, and has achieved a very high level of property owner compliance with mandated and recommended measures.
- Finding #2-23:** The District has a good wildland fire response capability supported by other local and regional fire agencies, strategic response force augmentation, an adopted evacuation plan, and multiple mass notification systems to minimize the impacts of all but the most severe wildland fires.

Recommendations

- Recommendation #2-1:** The District should consider requesting an updated Public Protection Classification Community Survey from the Insurance Services Office.
- Recommendation #2-2:** The District should update its pre-incident and target hazard plans at least every five years.
- Recommendation #2-3:** Strongly advocate for meaningful reduction of existing access/egress impediments wherever possible.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part One—Executive Summary

- Recommendation #2-4:** Aggressively seek water system improvements where available fire flow does not meet minimum District Fire Protection Plan standards.
- Recommendation #2-5:** The District should exercise its emergency notification systems and Evacuation Plan, including partner agencies, at least every 12-24 months.
- Recommendation #2-6:** The District should conduct a functional exercise with the Santa Barbara City Hazardous Materials Response Team at least annually.
- Recommendation #2-7:** Seek reduction to environmental constraints for vegetation removal/modification where possible, especially in those areas of the District adjacent to the native chaparral fuel beds.
- Recommendation #2-8:** Maintain existing vegetation reduction/modification projects to ensure sustained effectiveness.
- Recommendation #2-9:** Aggressively seek additional landowner agreements for vegetation removal/modification projects, especially in those areas of the District adjacent to the native chaparral fuel beds.
- Recommendation #2-10:** Aggressively seek additional neighborhood vegetation removal/reduction projects that will reduce wildland fire intensity/spread potential.
- Recommendation #2-11:** Aggressively seek additional vegetation removal, reduction, and maintenance funding sources.

Standards of Coverage Study

Findings

- Finding #3-1:** The District lacks published response time goals tied to specific outcomes by type of emergency. This is not congruent with best practices for emergency response time tracking. Updated deployment measures are needed that include specialty response measures for all-risk emergency responses that includes the beginning time measure from the point of fire dispatch receiving the 9-1-1 phone call, and a goal statement tied to risks and outcome expectations. The deployment measure should have a second measurement statement to define multiple-unit response coverage for serious emergencies. Making these deployment goal changes will meet the best practice recommendations of the Commission on Fire Accreditation International.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part One—Executive Summary

- Finding #3-2:** The District has a standard response dispatching plan that considers the risk of different types of emergencies and pre-plans the response. Each type of call for service receives the combination of engine companies, truck companies, ambulances, and command officers customarily needed to handle that type of incident based on fire department experience.
- Finding #3-3:** Using the current two fire station locations, and even all possible mutual aid, not all of the populated areas are within 7 minutes total response time of a fire station.
- Finding #3-4:** The coverage of the Effective Response Force (First Alarm) to serious fires is adequate in the most populated areas of the District, but insufficient for four-fire-engine coverage in the eastern areas of the District.
- Finding #3-5:** First-due and multiple-unit coverage at best practice suburban response times are insufficient in east Montecito. All areas do not have the same equity of coverage for the tax revenues paid to the District.
- Finding #3-6:** Given only two fire stations, where multiple unit incidents are needed at serious incidents or for simultaneous incidents, the District is co-dependent on mutual aid, which in east Montecito becomes more problematic if the Carpinteria-Summerland station is committed elsewhere and not immediately available.
- Finding #3-7:** The District's time of day, day of week, and month of year calls-for-service demands are fairly consistent. This means the District needs to operate a fairly consistent 24/7/365 response system.
- Finding #3-8:** Given that Station 2 has longer travel times, partially due to assisting Station 1, the only way to lower travel times in Montecito would be to add a third unit east of Station 1 that could not only lower response times in east Montecito, but could handle some calls in the eastern side of Station 1 leaving it more available for calls in the center of the community. This also would mean that Station 2 would be called less to cover all of central and east Montecito when Station 1 is on an incident.
- Finding #3-9:** A three-engine configuration, staffed with a paramedic per engine 24/7/365, would lower paramedic response times significantly over that of one centrally-located squad and would increase the equity of access with every neighborhood having a paramedic based in its immediate area.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part One—Executive Summary

Finding #3-10: The District would be best served by operating a three-fire-station model in the shape of a triangle, relocating Station 1 closer to the coast. Doing so would best fit the topography.

Recommendations

Recommendation #3-1: The District should adopt comprehensive performance measures for the major types of emergencies to direct fire crew planning and to monitor the operation of the Department. The measures should take into account a realistic company turnout time of 2 minutes and be designed to deliver outcomes that will save patients medically salvageable upon arrival, and to keep small, but serious, fires from becoming greater alarm fires. Citygate recommends these measures be:

3-1.1 Distribution of Fire Stations: To treat medical patients and control small fires, the first-due unit should arrive within 7 minutes, 90 percent of the time from the receipt of the 9-1-1 call in the fire dispatch center. This equates to 1-minute call handling time, 2 minutes company turnout time, and 4 minutes travel time in the most populated areas.

3-1.2 Multiple-Unit Effective Response Force for Serious Emergencies: To confine fires near the room of origin, to stop wildland fires to under three acres when noticed promptly, and to treat up to five medical patients at once, a multiple-unit response of at least 15 personnel should arrive within 11 minutes from the time of 9-1-1 call receipt in fire dispatch, 90 percent of the time. This equates to 1-minute call handling time, 2 minutes company turnout time, and 8 minutes travel time spacing for multiple units in the most populated areas.

3-1.3 Hazardous Materials Response: Provide hazardous materials response designed to protect the community from the hazards associated with uncontrolled release of hazardous and toxic materials. The fundamental mission of the Fire Department response is to minimize or halt the release of a hazardous substance so it has minimal impact on the community. The first company capable of investigating a HazMat release at the operations level should be able to respond within 7 minutes total response time, or less than 90 percent of the time. After



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part One—Executive Summary

size-up and scene evaluation is completed, a determination will be made whether to request additional resources from the District's multi-agency hazardous materials response partnership.

3-1.4 Technical Rescue: Respond to technical rescue emergencies as efficiently and effectively as possible with enough trained personnel to facilitate a successful rescue. Achieve a travel time for the first company in urban to suburban areas for size-up of the rescue within 7 minutes total response time, or less than 90 percent of the time. Assemble additional resources for technical rescue capable of initiating a rescue within a total response time of 11 minutes, 90 percent of the time. Safely complete rescue/extrication to ensure delivery of patient to a definitive care facility.

Recommendation #3-2: The District and residents would improve first-due unit and multiple-unit coverage by locating a 3rd fire engine in east Montecito.

Recommendation #3-3: The District should consider a long-term strategy to operate a three-fire-station model in the shape of a triangle, relocating Station 1 closer to the coast. Doing so would best fit the topography.

Recommendation #3-4: The District should consider staffing all stations with paramedic engines to lower paramedic response times significantly throughout the District.

Headquarters and Support Systems Review

Findings

Finding #4-1: The District's Fire Chief and Division Chief have extensive vocational experience in the fire service and have had active leadership roles on Type 2 Interagency Incident Management Teams. The District's Fire Chief and Division Chief have completed the necessary educational requirements for California Fire Service Training and Education System (CFSTES) Chief Officer Certification; however, neither have a community college or undergraduate college degree, which is now a requirement of this certification process.

The District's Fire Chief has also completed the Fire District's Association of California (FDAC) Governance Academy, which provides board members



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part One—Executive Summary

and fire chiefs the educational curriculum and tools to work effectively together toward common goals.

- Finding #4-2:** A review of selected employee training records suggests that most District response personnel meet recommended minimum training requirements.
- Finding #4-3:** The District does not have a Health and Safety Committee as recommended by NFPA 1500 *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*.
- Finding #4-4:** The District Dispatch Center consistently exceeds nationally recognized emergency call processing and dispatch performance standards.
- Finding #4-5:** District fire apparatus are in excellent condition, very well maintained, and very well suited and properly equipped to respond to expected risks.
- Finding #4-6:** The District's mechanic does not possess professional certification as recommended by NFPA 1071 *Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications*.
- Finding #4-7:** The District has not conducted annual tests of apparatus fire pumps in conformance with NFPA 1911 *Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus*.
- Finding #4-8:** The District has strong reserves to fund replacement of current fire apparatus and vehicles, as well to acquire additional fire apparatus and/or capital equipment as needed.
- Finding #4-9:** District fire ladders are tested annually in conformance with nationally recognized testing standards.
- Finding #4-10:** The District has been unable to test its fire hose in accordance with the annual testing requirements of NFPA 1962 *Standard for the Care, Use, Inspection, Service Testing, and Replacement of Fire Hose, Couplings, Nozzles, and Fire Hose Appliances* since 2012 due to water use restrictions resulting from the current severe drought.
- Finding #4-11:** District self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) are tested annually by a certified contractor in conformance with nationally recognized standards.
- Finding #4-12:** District facilities are very well maintained, and are adequately designed and sized to meet current and near-term functional needs.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part One—Executive Summary

Recommendations

- Recommendation #4-1:** Future job descriptions and recruitments for the Fire Chief or Division Chief positions should include a requirement for possessing a combination of a Bachelors or Masters degree in Public or Business Administration along with a Chief Officer Certification from the California Fire Service Training and Education System, or its equivalent; Fire Chief and Division Chiefs should also be encouraged and supported to attend appropriate professional training, including National Fire Academy classes and/or its Executive Fire Officer program.
- Recommendation #4-2:** The District should consider establishing an operational-level Health and Safety Committee that meets regularly to review all occupational injuries, illnesses, and accidents as recommended by the NFPA and industry best practices.
- Recommendation #4-3:** The District should consider conducting a Health and Safety program compliance evaluation in accordance with NFPA 1500 Annex B as a key step in executing an effective Health and Safety program.
- Recommendation #4-4:** The District should consider including possession of certain minimum professional certification(s), or the ability to obtain them within a reasonable established timeframe from date of employment, as part of the minimum requirements for the District's mechanic position classification.
- Recommendation #4-5:** The District should consider encouraging and supporting the District mechanic to attain professional certification as recommended by NFPA 1071 *Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications*.
- Recommendation #4-6:** The District should ensure that all fire apparatus pumps are tested annually in conformance with NFPA 1911 *Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus*.



CONCLUDING OPINION AND NEXT STEPS

While EMS dominates the emergency incident volume for most fire departments in the western United States, fire departments still exist fundamentally to stop the **spread of fire** from building to building or from a wildland area to buildings and populations. While the public and firefighters who serve them desire to contain fires to only portions of buildings, even if they do not, the loss is an individual loss to the building's occupants and insurance company.

However, if a fire spreads beyond the building or parcel of origin, it is a **community loss**. While communities do not like the modern era cost of firefighters "standing by" for a few fires, without that standby capacity, if those fires do occur and spread, the entire community can be at risk.

When potentially dangerous fires start, the speed and weight of a quick attack is paramount. If fires are not stopped with only a few fire crews they can become greater alarm conflagrations all too easily. Many communities try to raise fire service revenues as equally as possible across a region to deliver equitable coverage to similar populations and risks.

Equitable coverage typically consists of neighborhood fire stations that can provide the speed of attack needed to *every* neighborhood for small emergencies. Multiple stations can then fairly quickly mass together to handle serious events before they become greater alarm fires.

Next Steps

- ◆ The District's Board of Directors and the community should absorb the findings of this study, in concert with previous District studies.
- ◆ If a suitable site can be found for a 3rd fire station in east Montecito, start the planning for a relocated Station 1 closer to the coast.
- ◆ If a 3rd fire station is not developed, do not relocate Station 1. In that case, the current site best provides coverage into east Montecito.
- ◆ Continue the District's *outstanding* emphasis and programs on risk reduction, community education, and emergency alerting.

PART TWO

Community Risk Assessment

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Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

SECTION 1—INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 OVERALL PERSPECTIVE ON MONTECITO RISK VULNERABILITY

This in-depth risk assessment study by Citygate Associates, LLC was commissioned as part of the Montecito Fire Protection District's (District) Standards of Response Cover Assessment in 2014 to evaluate community risk vulnerability as a strategic planning tool, and to address those vulnerabilities as feasible in an effort to mitigate future disasters. This comprehensive assessment includes natural and human-caused hazards with potential to affect the Montecito community, with an analysis of the community's vulnerability for each identified hazard. In addition, Citygate was asked to evaluate current hazard mitigation efforts, and propose additional suitable risk mitigation measures for District consideration.

In collaboration with District staff, Citygate identified nine hazards with potential to affect the District as follows:

1. Building Fire
2. Drought / Water Supply
3. Earthquake
4. Flooding / Coastal Surge
5. Hazardous Material Release / Spill
6. Landslide / Coastal Erosion
7. Tsunami
8. Wildland Fire
9. Windstorm

Pursuant to a comprehensive risk analysis, Citygate finds, in brief, that the Montecito has high to very high risk vulnerability to building fires; moderate to very high risk vulnerability to wildland fires, particularly in the areas north of U.S. 101; moderate to high risk vulnerability to hazardous material releases and/or spills, particularly along U.S. 101 and railways; high risk vulnerability of drought and earthquake occurrences; moderate risk vulnerability windstorm and flooding occurrences; and low to moderate coastal erosion and tsunami occurrences.

1.2 BACKGROUND

In addition to identifying and analyzing community hazards, this risk assessment study includes analysis and recommendations relative to:



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

- ◆ Existing District facilities and capabilities
- ◆ Community characteristics and demographics
- ◆ Community capabilities and resources
- ◆ Community vulnerabilities
- ◆ Inter-agency and jurisdictional issues
- ◆ Current or recent related studies and reports

In its entirety, this risk analysis and resultant findings and recommendations will allow the District Board to make informed policy decisions regarding community risks that meet both the needs and expectations of the Montecito community.

1.3 RISK ASSESSMENT APPROACH AND RESEARCH METHODS

Citygate used several tools to gather and understand information about the District for this study. We started with a large document request to gain background information on current and prior service levels, service-level decisions, and findings from prior studies.

Citygate followed up on this information with focused listening interviews of key District staff and Board members. We reviewed key demographic information about the District from the County General Plan and other sources. As information about the District was collected and understood, Citygate obtained response data from which to analyze current fire service deployment and response performance as part of a separate Standards of Response Coverage Study (see Part Three).

1.3.1 Organization and Goals of This Report

As the sections of Part Two impart information, findings and related recommendations are presented. The findings and recommendations are sequentially numbered throughout Sections 2 and 3 of Part Two.

This risk assessment provides technical information relating to the various natural and human-caused hazards with potential to affect the Montecito community, including an evaluation of the community's vulnerability to each hazard. The vulnerability assessment considers not only the probability of occurrence for each hazard, but also the likely severity of impacts to the community in the event of an occurrence, and how mitigation efforts and response capabilities affect resultant event impacts. This information is presented in the form of recommendations for consideration by the District Board of Directors.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

The result is a solid technical foundation upon which to understand the advantages and disadvantages of the choices facing the District leadership and community on how best to reduce the community's vulnerability to various hazards relative to desired outcome expectations and expense.

1.4 PREVIOUS DISTRICT RISK ASSESSMENT STUDIES

In response to community and stakeholder response agencies interest and support, the District commissioned a Community Fire Protection Feasibility Study in 1998 that was conducted by Firewise 2000, Inc. of Escondido, California. The purpose of that study was to:

- ◆ Propose a range of fire protection programs to abate and/or minimize the threat of wildland fire within the District.
- ◆ Determine what “state-of-the-art” fire protection equipment is available to minimize the wildland fire potential.
- ◆ Assign priorities for District wildland fire protection funding.
- ◆ Determine what permits are necessary to implement these recommendations.
- ◆ Propose an insurance company initiative for the Montecito community.

The study identified four wildland fire hazard areas (low, moderate, high, and extreme) based on vegetation types (fuel models), vegetation age class, fuel condition, topographic features, and historic fire weather conditions; three wildland fire risk areas (low, moderate, and high) based on five-year historic fire occurrence; and three Fire Management Strategy Areas (FMSA) based on commonality of vegetative fuels, topographic features, expected wildland fire behavior, and values at risk from a wildland fire. The Mountain Intermix FMSA was identified as the area of the District generally north of East Mountain Drive / Bella Vista Drive; the Middle Intermix FMSA was the District area between East Mountain Drive / Bella Vista Drive and Sycamore Canyon Road / East Valley Road; and the Lower Urban Interface FMSA was that area south of Sycamore Canyon Road / East Valley Road. Further, the study identified Fire Management Units (FMU) within each FMSA based on common fire protection goals involving fire protection and fuel treatment recommendations that would increase the probability of containing a wildland fire to that specific FMU or a smaller area within the FMU.

The study further identified three collaborative vegetative fuel modification strategies to substantially minimize the number of homes destroyed by a wildland fire:

1. Homeowner defensible space zones
2. Community fuel treatment networks



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

3. Strategic fuel treatment areas

The study recommended a two-tiered approach to homeowner defensible space, with all flammable vegetation cleared away from structures for a minimum of 30 feet (Zone 1), and reduction of flammable vegetation up to 100 feet from a structure (Zone 2). The study also concluded that fuel modification is especially critical within Zone 2 of the Mountain Intermix and Middle Intermix FMSAs, and that defensible space treatments should not stop at less than 100 feet due to environmentally sensitive habitat. The study opined that environmentally sensitive habitats can be maintained and fuel modification can still be allowed to occur.

Community Fuel Treatment Networks were identified as interlinked defensible space zones and/or continuous strips of hazardous fuels treatments that form a fuel reduction network that abates or minimizes the fire hazard for that specific area. Community Fuel Treatment Networks, combined with the existing roadway system, provide an excellent fuelbreak¹ to help contain a fire and provide safe fire access and egress. The study recommends a nearly continuous 200-foot wide (100 feet on each side of road) Community Fuelbreak System north of Mountain Drive / Bella Vista Drive, and a 100-foot fuelbreak on the west side of Ladera Lane, involving a mixed fuel treatment approach including understory thinning, pruning, overstory limbing, and removal of dead/decadent material. The study also recommended strategic fuel treatments in three select areas of the District: Sycamore Canyon, San Ysidro Creek, and Romero Canyon. The study further delineated ten specific fuel treatment recommendations within these three strategic areas; five within Sycamore Canyon, two within San Ysidro Creek, and three within Romero Canyon.

Fire protection recommendations included:

1. Connect and plumb domestic water supply reservoirs to standpipes located conveniently in the Mountain Intermix FMSA for firefighting apparatus access and refilling.
2. Purchase at least two 15,000-gallon portable water tanks.
3. Establish a temporary helicopter landing and loading site (helibase) within the District.
4. Acquire two large water tenders through purchase or seasonal contract.
5. Explore acquisition or contractual use of a portable fire retardant mixing system for use within the District.
6. Purchase a 100-120 gallon slip-on fire suppression unit for use on the District's 1-ton stake side truck.

¹ A gap in vegetation or other combustible material that acts as a barrier to slow or stop the progress of a wildfire.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

7. Purchase and install a Remote Automated Weather Station (RAWS) above the Bella Vista Reservoir.
8. Obtain property owner's permission to utilize four identified large privately-owned parking lots within the District as Staging Areas during an emergency incident.
9. Sponsor and conduct at least two homeowner wildland fire safety workshops per year over the following two years.
10. Adopt and enforce National Fire Protection Association 299 *Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildland fire* (1997 Edition) and all subsequent revisions.

The study also addressed evacuation procedures, and provided the following recommendations:

11. Coordinate with Santa Barbara County Public Works Department to establish proper road width brushing procedures, designation of road signing criteria and placement of these signs at all evacuation route intersections.
12. Designate community safety zones, make contact with officials responsible for these potential safety zones and get their concurrence, and develop a public awareness flyer discussing the importance of safety zones, when they should be used, and importance of maintaining contact with someone of their choice so they will always be accounted for during an emergency.
13. In coordination with the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department, establish a County "Model" Traffic Control Volunteers Program for Montecito.
14. Explore the possibility of an Emergency Alert System for the District.

Finally, the study proposed a fire insurance initiative that, if endorsed by the Santa Barbara Area Association of Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers, and the larger insurance underwriting firms, would base the availability and cost of residential fire insurance within Montecito on a localized and site-specific fire hazard and risk classification system and established fire hazard mitigation criteria.

Following completion of Firewise 2000, Inc.'s Montecito Community Fire Protection Feasibility Study and resultant Plan in October 1998, the District commissioned Science Applications International Corporation of Santa Barbara, California to conduct an Environmental Impact Analysis of the Plan. The resultant Environmental Impact Report, approved by the District Board of Directors in April 2002, evaluated the impacts of the proposed Plan on biological, cultural, geological, and visual resources. The report recommendations conclude that there would be no Class II impacts (significant adverse impacts that can be feasibly mitigated or avoided), or Class



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

I impacts (significant adverse impacts that cannot be feasibly mitigated or avoided) within the Plan's proposed policies and mitigations:

- BIO-1:** Practice selective fuel management to minimize removal or clearing of native riparian vegetation (canopy and understory) to the extent feasible. Maintain native vegetation to the maximum extent feasible consistent with fuel modification requirements within a 50-foot buffer zone measure from the leeward edge of the riparian tree canopy of Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas on the major watercourses including Sycamore, Hot Springs, Montecito, San Ysidro and Romero Creeks.
- BIO-2:** Avoid clearing vegetation (drop & lop, etc.) during the bird breeding and nesting season (February 1 to August 15) in key habitat areas known to support sensitive nesting bird species, unless a pre-project survey by a qualified wildlife biologist undertaken 3 days prior to the activity determines that avian species are not currently nesting there. The key habitat areas apply to the Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas on the major watercourses including Sycamore, Cold Springs, Hot Springs, Montecito, San Ysidro, and Romero Creeks and tributaries with riparian habitat dominated by willows, sycamores, or alders. Maintain habitat for nesting birds by maintaining canopy cover of native shrubs and trees in treated areas. If project activities cannot avoid the bird-breeding season, active nests should be avoided and provided a buffer as determined by a qualified biologist. Active raptor nests identified during the pre-project surveys will be avoided with a 500-foot buffer zone or as determined by the qualified biologist.
- BIO-3:** Implement the following measures to minimize the long-term impacts of loss of vegetative cover following fuel modification:
- Maintain clumps of native species in treated areas to avoid clear cuts.
 - Encourage and/or assist property owners to establish native tree, shrub, and herbaceous plant cover in areas of cleared eucalyptus, pepper, or acacia trees.
 - Encourage and/or assist property owners to establish or restore stable vegetation cover along public roadways using native grassland or understory species.
 - Prepare and make available guidelines for establishing stable vegetative cover in fuel management areas that is compatible with native flora and with fuel reduction objectives. Maintain and make available a list of



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

qualified restoration specialists who can assist homeowners in implementing these guidelines.

- BIO-4:** Avoid removal of oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*) and minimize removal of native understory vegetation (including oak seedlings and saplings) from oak woodlands.
- BIO-5:** Minimize the number of personnel working in creeks and creek buffers. Avoid use of heavy equipment in creeks or creek buffers (including at existing road crossings and bridges or culverts).
- BIO-6:** Develop and make available riparian tree and understory restoration guidelines prepared by a qualified restoration specialist and encourage property owners to implement the guidelines following vegetative thinning and removal of non-native plant species.
- BIO-7:** Treat weedy plant material in a manner that prevents its reestablishment. This would include removing seed heads and parts capable of re-sprouting such as giant reed (*Arundo donax*) stems and rhizomes and destroy them by burning or disposing of them off site in an approved manner (through Santa Barbara County Public Works Solid Waste Division).
- BIO-8:** Conduct roadside hazard reduction operations along public roadways (including mowing) prior to seed set in the spring to the extent practicable. Coordinate roadside hazard reduction activities with County Roads Department.
- BIO-9:** Restore stable groundcover along public roadways using native grassland or understory species according to guidelines prepared by a qualified local biologist for establishing stable vegetative cover that is compatible with native flora and with fuel reduction objectives.
- BIO-10:** Minimize disturbance of soil or clearing of vegetation in riparian corridors during migratory and breeding season of anadromous fish (November 1 to July 31) in project area streams when streamflow is present.
- BIO-11:** Avoid removal of scrub oaks including Nuttall’s scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) and similar-appearing scrub oaks (*Q. berberidifolia*) wherever feasible consistent with fuel modification objectives. These long-lived species can be left as “specimens” in fuel management areas. These species are likely to be present in the vicinity of Bella Vista Drive, Ladera Lane, and Romero canyon and along the Edison power line service roads.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

- BIO-12:** Avoid the use of Phos-check near Plan area streams and culverted road crossings that lead to drainages. Restrict the use of Phos-check to the dry periods of the year (generally July through September) to minimize the potential for the material to be washed into project area streams.
- BIO-13:** Monitor growth of annual grasses and weeds in areas treated with Phos-check and compare to growth in similar areas not treated with Phos-check. Modify the use of Phos-check as necessary depending on the results of monitoring.
- BIO-14:** Maintain an updated listing and map of Monarch butterfly habitats (i.e., data compiled by the Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department, or a source recommended by them) and avoid clearing occupied Monarch butterfly habitats and associated forage plants. For recognized clustering sites (e.g., at Ennisbrook) conduct fuel modification activities following County guidelines to the extent feasible consistent with fuel modification requirements.
- BIO-15:** Restore native tree and understory cover in areas of cleared eucalyptus following habitat restoration guidelines (see Mitigation Measure BIO-6).
- NOISE-1:** Vegetation removal activities within 1,600 feet of residential receptors shall be limited to the hours between 7 A.M. and 4 P.M. Monday through Friday. Equipment maintenance shall be limited to the same hours.
- CR-1:** Use only handheld tools to clear surface vegetation for burn piles and to create clearance on the edge of burn pile. Limit all ground disturbances to a 2-inch depth.

Subsequent to approval in 2002, the Montecito Community Fire Protection Plan and its related Environmental Impact Report have provided clear policy direction and environmental mitigations relative to any vegetation management activities within the District.

1.5 COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Located along U.S. Route 101 in southeastern Santa Barbara County, the unincorporated community of Montecito encompasses 21.7 square miles and is home to nearly 9,000 residents.² Initially inhabited by the Chumash Indians as part of their homeland along the entire south coast of Santa Barbara County, Montecito was later settled by land grants given or sold to retiring soldiers of the Santa Barbara Presidio. The Anglo population began to increase during the latter

² U.S. Census Bureau Data (2010)



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

half of the 19th century as Italian settlers moved to the area and developed farms and orchards due to the mild climate.

With the coming of the railroad and the community's reputation for a beautiful ocean setting and mild weather, affluent families from the Midwest and East began buying land and building homes in the area by the end of the century. Montecito's semi-rural character and quality of life is reflected by the lack of sidewalks and traffic lights, narrow winding roads, road signing aesthetics, predominantly low density residential development, limited commercial and resort/visitor uses and infrastructure development, unobstructed community and neighborhood view corridors, extensive greenery, easy access to walking and riding trails, uncrowded beaches and recreational facilities, convenience shopping, cool climate, friendliness and courtesy of small town neighbors, good elementary schools with low student/teacher ratios, and diversity of housing, architecture, landscaping and parcel sizes. These characteristics, as well as its spectacular and secluded real estate and proximity to Santa Barbara and the greater Los Angeles area, are why Montecito is currently home to a number of celebrities and executives, and why it is consistently ranked by Forbes magazine as one of the wealthiest communities in the United States. **Table 1** provides significant demographic data for Montecito.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Table 1—Montecito Demographic Data

Table with 3 columns: Subject, 2012 Estimate, and Percentage. Rows include Total Population (8,540, 100%), Age groups (Under 10 to 85+), Median Age (49.7), and Ethnicity (White 92.8%, Asian 1.7%, etc.).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

With elevation ranging from sea level to 2,710 feet, Montecito enjoys a Mediterranean climate characterized by mild winters and dry summers. Rainfall averages about 18 inches per year, generally occurring between mid-October and mid-April. Average temperatures range from a low of 45°-50°F in the winter to 70°-75°F in the summer with some days exceeding 100°F. Montecito generally enjoys mild onshore winds averaging four miles per hour from the southwest; however, the area also experiences northerly offshore “Sundowner” winds that can exceed 50 miles per hour and also greatly affect the intensity and spread of a wildland fire. The topography of Montecito ranges from semi-flat along the coastline to steep along the lower elevations of the Santa Ynez mountain range. The community has approximately 4,200 residential units and approximately 326 retail and service occupancies.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

The District, organized in June 1917, encompasses a 21.7 square mile service area. Governed by a five-member Board of Directors, the District provides a full range of fire and related services with a staff of 46 employees operating from two fire stations.

1.6 COMMUNITY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Until the mid-1980s, development in Montecito occurred at a leisurely pace and in a manner that reinforced the historic semi-rural nature of the community. However, in the latter part of the decade, the community experienced residential growth at the average rate of 2.26 percent per year, outpacing the one percent rate prescribed by the 1980 Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan. Thus, in April of 1989, in response to residents' concerns that the Montecito area was experiencing an erosion of quality of life and community character and was growing in excess of its water, sewer, and other infrastructure capacity and at the cost of its natural resources, the Montecito Community Plan update was initiated.

The 2011 Land Use Element of the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive General Plan identifies the following land use goals for Montecito:³

Goal I.A. Maintain orderly growth consistent with available resources and the semi-rural character of the community.

Policy I.A.1. In order to pace development within long-term readily available resources and services (i.e., water, sewer, roads, schools), the County shall not permit the number of primary residential units to exceed an annual rate of one half of one percent of the permitted 1989 housing stock unless specifically exempted by ordinance. This rate shall represent the maximum allocated residential growth rate until such time that the County determines, through a periodic public review of the status of services and infrastructure in the Montecito Planning Area, that further growth can be accommodated by acceptable and reliable supplies and capacities without diminishing the quality of life in the community.

Policy I.A.2. A temporary reduction in the annual one-half percent dwelling unit permit rate and corresponding reduction in number of permit allocations for the Montecito Planning Area may be enacted by the Board of Supervisors, if the short term availability of resources is jeopardized by the continued allocation of such permits.

Implementation Measure I.A.1. The County shall adopt and implement a growth management ordinance that regulates the number of additional new primary residential units permitted each year by the Resource Management Department. Such ordinance

³ Santa Barbara County Comprehensive General Plan; Land Use Element; Area/Community Goals (February 2011)



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

shall be periodically reviewed, as defined in the ordinance, to measure its effectiveness in achieving the balance sought by the growth objective of the community.

In 1992, the County adopted a Community Plan for the Montecito area. The Montecito Community Plan, last updated in 1995, describes the community and the relevant issues it faces and establishes land use designations and zone districts to guide future development. The Plan identifies additional goals, objectives, policies, and actions applicable to activities within the Montecito Planning Area, and supersedes County goals, objectives, policies, and actions in the event of conflicting language.

The Montecito Community Plan identifies the following goals and objectives:

1. Allow development in a manner consistent with available resources.
2. Preserve the special, semi-rural residential quality of the community.
3. Preserve the extensive landscaping and “garden” atmosphere of much of the community.
4. Protect views of ocean and mountain.
5. Preserve open space.
6. Protect the scenic backdrop value of the foothills and mountainsides; protect the watershed function of the mountainsides; prevent excessive erosion and scarring from development.
7. Protect habitats and other biological resources, and provide a balance between protection of species and flood control.
8. Preserve the narrow, winding roads and lack of sidewalks.
9. Provide for infill growth rather than expansion of the Urban Area.
10. Maintain adequate services and infrastructure to support development and provide protection.
11. Reduce the impact of noise from construction projects.
12. Increase opportunities for beach access and recreation.
13. Bring the Land Use and the Circulation Elements of the Montecito Comprehensive Plan into consistency.
14. Implement architectural design guidelines.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

The character of the Montecito Planning Area is determined to a large extent by its location on a gently sloping coastal shelf bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the south and the Santa Ynez Mountains on the north. These two natural physiographic boundaries provide much of the scenic beauty of the Planning Area. Between these two boundaries, the urban area has developed as a primarily residential, heavily landscaped, large lot area containing many large estates and a small commercial center. Scattered neighborhoods of small lots with old houses add to the residential mix. Smaller lots have developed south of the Highway 101 and along some of the beachfront. A major commercial strip along Coast Village Road provides neighborhood and commercial services to Montecito residents; however, it is outside the Planning Area since it is located within the City of Santa Barbara.

1.6.1 Population Growth

Montecito’s population increased at a leisurely pace in keeping with the historic semi-rural nature of the community until the 1970s. The population increased 17.3 percent from 1970 to 1980 compared to 13.0 percent for Santa Barbara County. From 1980 through 2000, the population grew at a more moderate pace that was significantly lower than the countywide population increase. From 2000 to 2010 the population decreased approximately 10 percent, with another estimated 4.7 percent decrease from 2010 to 2012. The current estimated population for Montecito is 8,540.⁴ **Table 2** shows Montecito population changes from 1970 to present.

Table 2—Montecito Population

Year	Population	Percent Change
1970	7,650	
1980	8,970	17.3%
1990	9,439	5.2%
2000	10,000	5.9%
2010	8,965	-10.3%
2012	8,540	-4.7%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (2000-2012)
Montecito Community Plan (1970-1990)

1.6.2 Community Development

Between 1970 and 1990, many communities within Santa Barbara County and the County as a whole experienced atypically high increases in median housing and rental values. Of the

⁴ American Fact Finder, U.S. Census Bureau (2012).





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

communities within the County, Montecito experienced one of the greatest increases in housing cost and rental rates during this period. These increases resulted in substantial pressure to subdivide existing parcels; construct large, new houses; and renovate and enlarge existing homes, all of which occurred in Montecito during this time. The rapid growth that accelerated in the mid-1980s was one of the fundamental issues driving the development of the Montecito Community Plan.

Table 3 describes existing Montecito housing units, and Table 4 shows housing unit trends.

Table 3—Montecito Housing Units

Table with 3 columns: Type of Housing Unit, Number, Percentage. Rows include Owner-Occupied Units (2,522, 59.5%), Renter-Occupied Units (910, 21.5%), Total Occupied Units (3,432, 81.0%), and Total Housing Units (4,238, 100.0%).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010)

Table 4—Montecito Housing Unit Trends

Table with 5 columns: Year, Housing Units, Percent Change, Median Value, Percent Change. Rows show trends from 1970 to 2012, including a significant increase in median value from \$50,300 in 1970 to \$2,073,500 in 2010.

1 2000-2012 median housing values reflect top 1/3 of home values.

Sources: Zillow Real Estate Research (2000-2012)

Montecito Community Plan (1970-1990)

The Montecito Community Plan also establishes three geographic sub-planning areas as follows:

- Central Urban Sub-Area bordered on the north by the Mountain sub-area, Picay Creek on the east, U.S. 101 on the south, and Santa Barbara city limits on the



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

west. Allowable land use is generally limited to Semi-Rural Residential (SRR) with 0.1-12.3 units per acre.

- ◆ **Coastal Sub-Area** encompasses all areas of Montecito between U.S. 101 and the Pacific Ocean. Allowable land use is generally limited to Semi-Rural Residential (SRR) with 0.1-12.3 units per acre.
- ◆ **Mountain Sub-Area** bordered on the north by the Las Padres National Forest, the Central Urban sub-area on the south, and the Montecito Planning Area limits on the east and west. This area has an average slope in excess of 40 percent, and allowable land use is restricted to Mountainous Area 40 (MA-40) restricting intensive development to reserve the area for such uses as watershed, scenic enjoyment, wildlife habitat, grazing, etc.

The Plan includes land use designation changes intended to preserve the existing predominantly large lot, single-family character of the community while still allowing development of new housing units on vacant residential lots. The Community Plan’s build-out potential allows approximately 963 new residential units; approximately 540 on existing vacant legal parcels, with an additional approximately 194 affordable housing units. **Table 5** shows residential build-out potential by sub-planning area.

Table 5—Residential Build out Potential

Sub-Planning Area	Potential Units
Central Urban	684
Coastal	199
Mountain	80
Total	963

Source: Montecito Community Plan (1995)

Commercial development is limited to existing neighborhood commercial and visitor-served areas of Montecito, and no new commercial parcels are allowed under the Community Plan. Industrial development is considered an incompatible activity for Montecito and is not allowed.

Public service facilities include the District administrative offices and Fire Station 1 at San Ysidro Road and Bolero Drive, Fire Station 2 at Sycamore Canton Road and Cold Springs Road, the Montecito Water District offices adjacent to the District Fire Station 1, and the Montecito Sanitation District on Monte Cristo Lane.

Educational facilities include Westmont College, a private interdenominational Christian liberal arts college with approximately 1,350 students and 325 faculty and staff on 125 acres in the





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

northwest area of Montecito, two pre-schools, six elementary schools, and two middle/high schools. Other high-density occupancies include the Biltmore Hotel, Casa Dorinda retirement community, and the La Casa De Maria retreat/conference facility.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

SECTION 2—COMMUNITY RISK ANALYSIS

Based on the prior studies mentioned in Section 1, in 2014 Citygate conducted an analysis to determine the fire unit and crew deployment system necessary to respond to the various natural and human-caused hazards that have potential to adversely impact the District and its residents and visitors. The results of this risk analysis are intended to be a strategic planning tool by District officials to address vulnerabilities for future emergencies.

2.1 RISK ANALYSIS OVERVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

A community risk analysis is generally undertaken to:

- ◆ Identify specific natural and human-caused hazards with potential to adversely impact a community or jurisdiction.
- ◆ Quantify the probability of occurrence of each identified hazard.
- ◆ Quantify the severity of likely resultant impacts from a hazard occurrence.
- ◆ Establish a foundation for evaluation of current hazard mitigation efforts.
- ◆ Establish a basis for future hazard mitigation planning.

Within this context, a *hazard* is a situation or condition that can cause or contribute to harm. Examples of hazards include tornados, fires, earthquakes, floods, etc. An *attribute* is a variable characteristic that can influence a hazard. Examples of attributes for a wildland fire hazard might include vegetation type, weather, topography, past fire history, etc. Attributes can be grouped into four broad categories: natural, built, social, and response. Natural attributes are those that exist naturally in the environment such as weather, topography, natural vegetation, waterways, etc. Built attributes are those that have been constructed by people such as roads, buildings, utilities, etc. Social attributes are those relating to humans such as population demographics, social values, risk tolerance, outcome expectations, etc. Response attributes are those relating to emergency response and recovery such as staffing, training, equipment, emergency communications, etc. *Risk* is the probability of hazard occurrence combined with the likely severity of resultant impacts, and is also referred to as *risk vulnerability* or *hazard vulnerability*.

A comprehensive community risk assessment is a fact-based objective evaluation of local hazards and their associated risk to the community or jurisdiction involving the following seven basic elements:

1. Identification of credible natural and human-caused hazards and their key attributes as they relate to the community or jurisdiction.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

2. Analysis of the probability of occurrence for each hazard.
3. Identification of values at risk for each hazard.
4. Determination of the likely severity of impacts resulting from a hazard occurrence.
5. Determination of the overall risk vulnerability for each hazard.
6. Identification of suitable risk mitigation measures.
7. Evaluation of current mitigation efforts as applicable.

The following additional steps were included in this study pursuant to the project work plan developed collaboratively with District staff:

1. Identification of the specific level of analysis desired for each hazard.
2. Identification of geographic sub-areas or zones within the community or jurisdiction with substantially distinct characteristics warranting separate risk analysis.
3. Determination of the risk analysis methodology to be employed.
4. Identification of appropriate risk assessment tool(s).
5. Determination of risk assessment metrics.
6. Risk data collection.
7. Risk data analysis.
8. Risk vulnerability ranking.

It is important to understand that, regardless of the methodology employed, every community risk assessment involves some element of subjectivity, and risk perception will likely vary from one individual to the next. The important concept to remember is that every risk assessment is a chosen or perceived rating.

The District Project Team for this study, as designated by the Fire Chief, consisted of the following members:

- ◆ Fire Chief Chip Hickman
- ◆ Division Chief Terry McElwee
- ◆ Battalion Chief Todd Edwards
- ◆ Captain Jeff Villarreal



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

- ◆ Captain Bret Koepke
- ◆ Captain Travis Ederer
- ◆ Fire Marshal Al Gregson
- ◆ Assistant Fire Marshal Richard Lauritson
- ◆ Wildland Fire Specialist Kerry Kellogg
- ◆ Wildland Fire Specialist Jeff Saley

2.2 MONTECITO COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

2.2.1 Hazard Identification

For this study, Citygate started the hazard identification process with the known hazards identified in the 2011 Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan as identified in the District’s Request for Qualifications to Provide a Comprehensive Community Risk Analysis Study: Agricultural Pests and Disease, Earthquake, Flood / Coastal Surge, Landslide / Coastal Erosion, Tsunami, and Wildland Fire. Although not identified in the County Plan, the District further identified Hazardous Material Release / Spill as a potential risk to Montecito. Citygate subsequently reviewed the 2011 County Plan, and in collaboration with District staff, added Building Fire, Drought / Water Supply, and Windstorm as potential risks to Montecito. The Agricultural Pests and Disease hazard was removed from further consideration in this study due to it being a risk within another County agency’s response and/or mitigation jurisdiction. The resultant list of hazards to be evaluated for this study is shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6—Hazards to be Evaluated for Montecito

Hazard	
1.	Building Fire
2.	Drought / Water Supply
3.	Earthquake
4.	Flooding / Coastal Surge
5.	Hazardous Material Release / Spill
6.	Landslide / Coastal Erosion
7.	Tsunami
8.	Wildland Fire
9.	Windstorm



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

2.2.2 Hazard Attribute Determination

The methodology employed for this study next involved identifying the attributes to include in the risk analysis for each hazard, preferably including one or more from each attribute category as previously described. Pursuant to extensive discussion and collaboration, the attributes shown in Table 7 were selected by the Project Team for the Building Fire, Hazardous Material Release / Spill, and Wildland Fire hazards.

Table 7—Selected Hazard Attributes

Table with 4 columns: Building Fire, HazMat Release / Spill, Wildland Fire, and a numbered list of 10 attributes.

2.2.3 Level of Analysis

The next step involved determination of the specific level of risk analysis desired for each hazard. In collaboration with the Project Team, a rigorous assessment of Building Fire and Wildland Fire risks, and Hazardous Material Release / Spill risk was determined most appropriate. The Team further agreed that Citygate would review the 2011 Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan’s evaluation of the remaining hazards as follows from Table 6 for continued validity, and then evaluate each hazard for risk vulnerability specific to Montecito:

- Drought / Water Supply
Earthquake
Flooding / Coastal Surge
Landslide / Coastal Erosion
Tsunami
Windstorm



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

2.2.4 Risk Assessment Zones

The Project Team further identified significant variances in population density, values at risk, topography, and other relevant hazard attributes throughout the District to justify establishing geographic risk assessment sub-zones. Subsequent to extensive discussions, three risk assessment zones were established for this study as shown in **Table 8**:

Table 8—Montecito Risk Assessment Zones

Zone	Description
North	North of Highway 192
Central	South of Highway 192 and North of U.S. 101
South	South of U.S. 101

2.2.5 Risk Assessment Tool – Primary Hazards

The Project Team then selected a comprehensive 4x4 risk matrix as the preferred risk assessment tool for the building and wildland fire and hazardous materials hazards. This risk assessment tool evaluates the frequency of occurrence risk component vertically and the severity of resultant impacts risk component horizontally as shown in **Table 9**.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Table 9—4x4 Risk Matrix

		Severity of Impacts →			
		Low 1	Moderate 2	High 3	Very High 4
↑ Frequency of Occurrence	Very High 4				
	High 3				
	Moderate 2				
	Low 1				

A 4x4 risk matrix was then developed for each hazard attribute identified in **Table 7**. Appropriate quantifiable factors relating to frequency of occurrence and severity of resultant impacts as they affect overall risk vulnerability were subsequently established for each attribute. **Table 10** summarizes the risk assessment factors established for the Building Fire hazard risk assessment attributes; **Table 11** summarizes the risk assessment factors established for the Hazardous Material Release / Spill attributes; and **Table 12** summarizes the risk assessment factors established for the Wildland Fire hazard attributes.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Table 10—Risk Assessment Factors – Building Fire Hazard

Attribute		Risk Factors
1.	<i>Values at Risk</i>	Critical infrastructure, special needs populations, retail/service occupancies, and high-value residential occupancies.
2.	<i>Structural Mitigations</i>	Ignition-resistant building components; built-in fire detection, alarm, and fire protection systems; and external storage of combustible materials.
3.	<i>Water Supply</i>	Distance to fire hydrant, available flow, duration of available flow (storage capacity), and redundant power for water system pumps.
4.	<i>Response Factors</i>	Fire apparatus in-service reliability, training, pre-incident planning, breathing air support, interoperable communications, response performance, annual building fire service demand, and access/egress impediments.
5.	<i>Outcome Expectations</i>	Community expectations relating to Fire Department’s ability to limit building fire damage.

Table 11—Risk Assessment Factors – Hazardous Material Release / Spill Hazard

Attribute		Risk Factors
1.	<i>Vulnerable Populations</i>	Population density, special needs populations, and daily transient population.
2.	<i>Environmental Factors</i>	Riparian/sensitive habitats, waterways, slope, average wind speed, oil wells, and pipelines transporting Hazardous Materials.
3.	<i>Response Factors</i>	Hazardous Materials training level, response performance, pre-incident planning, breathing air support, communications, and historical Hazardous Materials service demand.
4.	<i>Transportation Hazards</i>	Frequency, amount, and toxicity of Hazardous Materials transported to or through District.
5.	<i>Fixed Hazards</i>	Amount and toxicity of Hazardous Materials used/stored within District.
6.	<i>Evacuation Factors</i>	Evacuation/Shelter-In-Place Planning, functional exercising of Plan, emergency mass notification system(s), testing of notification systems, and access/egress impediments.





Montecito Fire Protection District
 Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Table 12—Risk Assessment Factors – Wildland Fire Hazard

Attribute		Risk Factors
1.	<i>Vegetative Fuels</i>	Flammable brush, trees, grasses and weeds, ornamental landscaping, and riparian areas.
2.	<i>Weather</i>	Average wind speed, Sundowner winds, relative humidity, and temperature.
3.	<i>Topography</i>	Slope and proximity of specific topographic features to values at risk.
4.	<i>Vegetation Mitigations</i>	Mitigations in place that effectively prevent or reduce potential spread of a wildland fire to values at risk, and property owner conformance with mandated and recommended mitigation measures.
5.	<i>Fire History</i>	Average regional wildland fire occurrence, resultant damage, and incidence of human injury or death.
6.	<i>Values at Risk</i>	Population density, special needs populations, daily transient population, percentage of critical infrastructure or key resources, and presence of sensitive habitat or recreational areas.
7.	<i>Water Supply</i>	Proximity of water supply to values at risk, available flow and duration, and redundant pump power.
8.	<i>Structural Mitigations</i>	Ignition-resistant building components; built-in fire detection, alarm, and fire protection systems; and external storage of combustible materials.
9.	<i>Response Factors</i>	Proximity of wildland response apparatus, in-service reliability, response performance, wildland fire training, Evacuation/Shelter-In-Place Planning, interoperable communications, and access/egress impediments.
10.	<i>Evacuation Factors</i>	Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Planning, functional exercising of Plan, emergency mass notification system(s), testing of notification systems, and access/egress impediments.

2.2.6 Risk Assessment Metrics – Primary Hazards

Once the risk assessment factors are established, the appropriate metrics for each of these factors is determined and developed into the measurable criteria for each box within the risk assessment matrix. As shown in **Table 13**, the metrics range from low frequency, low impacts (low risk) in the lower left corner of each matrix to high frequency, high impacts (very high risk) in the upper right corner. The risk factor for each matrix is determined by multiplying the frequency of occurrence score (vertical axis) by the severity of impacts score (horizontal axis). As illustrated in **Table 13**, risk scores for each attribute range from 1 to 16, with a score of 1 representing low



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

risk, and a score of 16 representing very high risk. This methodology is then employed to develop a risk matrix for each hazard attribute as identified in Table 7 for a total of 22 risk matrices. An example of a completed risk assessment matrix can be found in Exhibit 1 (see Volume 2). The reader should keep in mind that the increasing presence of some hazard attributes results in increased risk, while the increasing absence of other hazard attributes results in increased risk.

Table 13—Hazard Attribute Risk Scoring

Table with 5 columns (Severity of Impacts: Low 1, Moderate 2, High 3, Very High 4) and 5 rows (Frequency of Occurrence: Very High 4, High 3, Moderate 2, Low 1). The cells contain risk scores: 4, 8, 12, 16, 3, 6, 9, 2, 1.

2.2.7 Risk Assessment – Primary Hazards

Citygate then facilitated a risk assessment workshop where the members of the District Project Team and the Citygate risk assessment consultant evaluated and scored each matrix based on their individual knowledge, experience, and risk perspective. Each team member evaluated and scored each of the 21 hazard attribute risk matrices for each of the three District risk assessment zones for a total of 63 matrices. The Community Outcome Expectations attribute risk score was evaluated and scored by Citygate based on the results from a District web-based community survey conducted as a separate component of this project. Citygate then compiled all of the risk assessment data and calculated a Risk Vulnerability Score for each of the three hazards (Building Fire, Hazardous Material Release / Spill, and Wildland Fire) by totaling the mean risk score from each attribute risk assessment. A resultant Risk Vulnerability Rating was then





Montecito Fire Protection District
 Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

determined for each of the three hazards in each of the three risk assessment zones based on the resultant risk vulnerability score as shown in **Table 14**. The rating criteria differ for each hazard due to the differing number of attributes. The risk vulnerability scoring ranges for each risk vulnerability rating were established to ensure consistency of relative risk.

Table 14—Risk Vulnerability Rating Criteria

Building Fire		HazMat Release / Spill		Wildland Fire	
Risk Vulnerability Score	Risk Vulnerability Rating	Risk Vulnerability Score	Risk Vulnerability Rating	Risk Vulnerability Score	Risk Vulnerability Rating
5 - 16	LOW	0 - 32	LOW	0 - 40	LOW
17 - 32	MODERATE	33 - 48	MODERATE	41 - 80	MODERATE
33 - 48	HIGH	49 - 72	HIGH	81 - 120	HIGH
49 - 80	VERY HIGH	73 - 96	VERY HIGH	121 - 160	VERY HIGH

2.2.8 Risk Assessment Results – Primary Hazards

Table 15 shows the mean risk scores for each building fire hazard attribute and the resultant Risk Vulnerability Score and related Risk Vulnerability Rating for each District risk assessment zone.

Table 15—Building Fire Hazard Risk Assessment Results

Risk Assessment Zone	Values at Risk	Structure Mitigations	Water Supply	Response Factors	Community Outcome Expectations	Risk Vulnerability Score	Risk Vulnerability Rating
North	11.55	12.45	13.45	10.82	4.00	52.27	VERY HIGH
Central	10.73	12.09	10.18	7.73	4.00	44.73	HIGH
South	9.73	11.00	8.55	7.55	4.00	40.82	HIGH

Table 16 shows the mean risk scores for each hazardous material release / spill attribute and the resultant Risk Vulnerability Score and related Risk Vulnerability Rating for each District risk assessment zone.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Table 16—Hazardous Material Release / Spill Risk Assessment Results

Risk Assessment Zone	Vulnerable Populations	Environmental Factors	Response Factors	Trans. Hazards	Fixed Hazards	Evac. Factors	Risk Vulnerability Score	Risk Vulnerability Rating
North	4.27	10.55	8.45	3.00	6.45	13.55	46.27	MODERATE
Central	8.82	8.91	7.82	6.82	7.55	13.27	53.18	HIGH
South	7.18	8.36	8.18	12.36	5.18	12.55	53.82	HIGH

Table 17 shows the mean risk scores for each wildland fire hazard attribute and the resultant Risk Vulnerability Score and related Risk Vulnerability Rating for each District risk assessment zone.

Table 17—Wildland Fire Hazard Risk Assessment Results

Risk Assessment Zone	Veg. Fuels	Weather	Topography	Values at Risk	WUI Fire History	Water Supply	Vegetation Mitigations	Structural Mitigations	Response Factors	Evac. Factors	Risk Vulnerability Score	Risk Vulnerability Rating
North	14.91	12.82	14.91	12.27	16.00	10.09	8.91	8.82	12.27	14.09	125.09	VERY HIGH
Central	10.36	10.45	8.09	13.91	13.36	7.73	8.09	9.00	7.82	12.45	101.27	HIGH
South	6.82	8.82	2.00	9.91	2.73	7.09	5.82	8.55	6.36	9.18	67.27	MODERATE

2.2.9 Risk Assessment Methodology – Other Hazards

As discussed earlier, the methodology employed to evaluate the District’s risk vulnerability relative to the remaining six hazards involved Citygate reviewing the 2011 Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan’s evaluation of those hazards for continued validity, researching additional hazard and vulnerability data specific to Montecito as needed, then conducting a risk vulnerability analysis of each hazard specific to Montecito. The six hazards to be evaluated utilizing this methodology include:

- ◆ Drought / Water Supply
- ◆ Earthquake
- ◆ Flooding / Coastal Surge
- ◆ Landslide / Coastal Erosion
- ◆ Tsunami
- ◆ Windstorm



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

2.2.10 Risk Assessment Tool – Other Hazards

Citygate developed the risk vulnerability assessment tool shown in Table 18 for this component of the study. This tool incorporates four risk factors as follows:

- 1. Probability of Occurrence evaluating the likelihood of a hazard occurrence.
2. Affected Area evaluating the values at risk likely to be impacted by a hazard occurrence.
3. Primary Impacts evaluating the likely occurrence of injuries/deaths and extent of property damage resulting from a hazard occurrence.
4. Secondary Impacts evaluating the likely short-term and long-term impacts to the community at large, including impacts to Critical Infrastructure / Key Resources (CIKR), the community's economy, and other impacts affecting community resilience.

The risk factor metrics used for the hazard risk assessment are shown in Table 19.

Table 18—Sample Other Hazard Risk Assessment Tool

Table with 8 columns: Hazard, Probability of Occurrence, Impacts (Affected Area, Primary Impacts, Secondary Impacts), Total Impacts Score, Total Risk Vulnerability Score, Risk Vulnerability Rating. Row 1: Earthquake, 4.0, 4.0, 3.0, 3.0, 10.0, 40.0, HIGH.



Table 19—Other Hazard Risk Factor Metrics

Probability - Likelihood of occurrence		
1	None	Will not occur
2	Doubtful	Not likely to occur
3	Possible	Could occur
4	Probable	Likely to occur
5	Inevitable	Will occur
Affected Area - Geographic area of community likely impacted by an occurrence		
1	Isolated	Less than 1% of exposed values at risk affected
2	Limited	1% - 10% of exposed values at risk affected
3	Moderate	10% - 25% of exposed values at risk affected
4	Significant	25% - 50% of exposed values at risk affected
5	Severe	More than 50% of exposed values at risk affected
Primary Impacts - Likely extent of injuries and/or deaths and property damage		
1	Negligible	No serious injuries or deaths; minimal property damage
2	Limited	Few serious injuries; no deaths; limited property damage
3	Moderate	Some serious injuries and/or deaths; moderate property damage
4	Significant	Numerous serious injuries and/or deaths; major property damage
5	Severe	Widespread serious injuries and/or deaths; severe property damage
Secondary Impacts - Likely short-term and/or long-term impacts to entire community		
1	Negligible	No impacts on any CIKR; no significant short/long-term economic or other impacts affecting community resilience
2	Limited	Minor impacts to one or more CIKR; limited short-term and/or long-term economic or other impacts affecting community resilience
3	Moderate	Moderate impacts to one or more CIKR; moderate short-term and/or long-term economic or other impacts affecting community resilience
4	Significant	Major impacts to one or more CIKR; major short-term and/or long-term economic or other impacts affecting community resilience
5	Severe	Severe impacts to one or more CIKR; severe short-term and/or long-term economic or other impacts affecting community resilience

2.2.11 Risk Assessment Metrics – Other Hazards

This risk assessment tool evaluates each of the above described factors on a five-point scale, with a score of “1” representing the lowest level of risk and a score of “5” representing the highest level of risk. The *Risk Vulnerability Score* is derived by multiplying the sum of the impact scores by the probability of occurrence score, and a related Risk Vulnerability Rating is assigned based on the risk vulnerability score as shown in **Table 20**. The risk vulnerability rating criteria were established to mirror a similar overall degree of risk vulnerability as the methodology utilized for the other three hazards to the greatest extent possible.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Table 20—Risk Vulnerability Rating Criteria – Other Hazards

Other Hazards	
Risk Vulnerability Score	Risk Vulnerability Rating
3 - 12	LOW
13 - 27	MODERATE
28 - 48	HIGH
49 - 75	VERY HIGH

2.2.12 Risk Assessment Results – Other Hazards

Table 21 summarizes the resultant risk vulnerability analysis results for each of the remaining six hazards identified in Table 7 for each of the three District risk assessment zones.

Table 21—Risk Assessment Results – Other Hazards

Hazard	Risk Assessment Zone	Probability of Occurrence	Impact			Impact Scores Total	Risk Vulnerability Score	Risk Vulnerability Rating
			Affected Area	Primary Impacts	Secondary Impacts			
Drought / Water Supply	North	4.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	28.0	HIGH
	Central	4.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	28.0	HIGH
	South	4.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	28.0	HIGH
Earthquake	North	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	10.0	40.0	HIGH
	Central	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	10.0	40.0	HIGH
	South	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	10.0	40.0	HIGH
Flooding / Coastal Surge	North	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	8.0	24.0	MODERATE
	Central	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	8.0	24.0	MODERATE
	South	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0	18.0	MODERATE
Landslide / Coastal Erosion	North	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	7.0	21.0	MODERATE
	Central	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	12.0	LOW
	South	3.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	5.0	15.0	MODERATE
Tsunami	North	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	LOW
	Central	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	6.0	LOW
	South	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	12.0	24.0	MODERATE
Windstorm	North	3.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	9.0	27.0	MODERATE
	Central	3.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	9.0	27.0	MODERATE
	South	3.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	9.0	27.0	MODERATE



2.2.13 Risk Vulnerability Summary

Table 22 summarizes the overall risk vulnerability ratings for all nine identified hazards alphabetically, and **Table 23** summarizes the same data by risk vulnerability rating.

Table 22—Risk Vulnerability Summary – Alphabetical by Hazard

Hazard	Risk Assessment Zone		
	North	Central	South
<i>Building Fire</i>	<i>VERY HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
<i>Drought / Water Supply</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
<i>Earthquake</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
<i>Flooding / Coastal Surge</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>
<i>HazMat Release / Spill</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
<i>Landslide / Coastal Erosion</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>
<i>Tsunami</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>
<i>Wildland Fire</i>	<i>VERY HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>
<i>Windstorm</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>

Table 23—Risk Vulnerability Summary – By Risk Rating

Hazard	Risk Assessment Zone		
	North	Central	South
<i>Building Fire</i>	<i>VERY HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
<i>Wildland Fire</i>	<i>VERY HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>
<i>Drought / Water Supply</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
<i>Earthquake</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
<i>HazMat Release / Spill</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>	<i>HIGH</i>	<i>HIGH</i>
<i>Flooding / Coastal Surge</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>
<i>Windstorm</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>
<i>Landslide / Coastal Erosion</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>
<i>Tsunami</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>LOW</i>	<i>MODERATE</i>



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

2.3 INDIVIDUAL RISK TYPE ASSESSMENTS

2.3.1 Building Fire Risk

Montecito’s building inventory is comprised primarily of approximately 4,200 low-hazard single-family and multi-family residential dwellings, and approximately 325 low-rise to mid-rise (3- to 4-story) office and retail buildings, with a high percentage of the predominantly residential structures being large estates with an average value exceeding \$2 million as shown in Table 4.

Historically, the District has experienced a relatively low occurrence of building fires as illustrated by the recent building fire history in Table 24. Notable exceptions to this are building fires resulting from wildland fires as exemplified by the 1964 Polo Fire, 1977 Sycamore Fire, and 2008 Tea Fire.

Table 24—Montecito Building Fire Occurrence

Table with 7 columns: 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, Total. Values: 8, 7, 10, 6, 8, 14, 55.

Finding #2-1: Montecito has a low historic incidence of building fires.

Insurance Services Office (ISO), a leading source of risk information for the insurance industry, determines minimum fire flow requirements for public buildings. ISO has identified 39 public occupancies within Montecito with minimum established fire flow requirements ranging from 500 gallons per minute to 5,500 gallons per minute, and ranging from a 100 square-foot outbuilding to a 55,500 square-foot two-story hotel building. District staff also identified 28 additional buildings requiring over 1,000 GPM fire flow, including large residences. Needed fire flow is calculated using factors relating to construction type, building floor area, type of occupancy (use), exposure hazard of adjacent buildings, and communication hazard with adjacent buildings.

Because all of the District’s fire apparatus include compressed air foam fire suppression systems, the District allows a 50 percent reduction in the fire flow requirement that can be approximated by multiplying the square root of a building’s floor area by 13. Thus a 2,500-square-foot single-story residence would require a base fire flow of 650 gallons per minute. District fire protection standards require a minimum of 500 gallons per minute available fire flow5 within 500 feet for residential occupancies and within 300 feet for non-residential occupancies. Fire flow

5 At 20 psi residual pressure





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

requirements can be reduced up to an additional 50 percent for buildings with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system.

In addition to providing fire flow requirements, ISO's Public Protection Classification (PPC) program evaluates community fire protection according to a uniform set of criteria as defined in its Fire Suppression Rating Schedule (FSRS). Factors included in the FSRS evaluation criteria include a community's fire alarm and communication system (10 percent); fire department staffing, equipment, and deployment (50 percent); and the community water system capacity (40 percent). Utilizing these evaluation criteria, ISO assigns a numeric PPC rating from 1 to 10, with Class 1 generally representing superior fire protection, and Class 10 indicating that the area's fire-suppression program does not meet minimum ISO criteria. The ISO criteria are designed to evaluate a department's ability to stop a building fire *conflagration* for insurance underwriting purposes. The ISO system does not address small fires, auto fires, outdoor fires, and emergency medical incidents. One-third of all fire districts nationally are Class 9, the lowest recognized level of public fire protection.

ISO conducts PPC reviews and updates the community PPC rating at approximately ten-year intervals. ISO was unable to provide the date of the last PPC community survey or a copy of the report; however, Montecito currently has Class 4 ISO rating for properties within five road miles of a fire station and having a fire hydrant within 1,000 feet, and a Class 9 rating for those properties within five road miles of a fire station but beyond 1,000 feet of a fire hydrant.

Finding #2-2: The Insurance Services Office has not completed a Public Protection Classification Program Community Survey for Montecito within the past ten years.

Recommendation #2-1: The District should consider requesting an updated Public Protection Classification Community Survey from the Insurance Services Office.

In reviewing Montecito Water District data, Citygate determined that approximately 14 percent of the fire hydrants throughout the District are incapable of delivering the required minimum 500 gallons per minute fire flow as required by the District's Fire Protection Plan,⁶ particularly in the steeper areas north of Mountain Drive. A map showing substandard fire flow hydrants is included as **Exhibit 2** (see Volume 2).

⁶ Montecito Fire Protection Plan, Section 4a (2014)



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Finding #2-3: Approximately 14 percent of the fire hydrants within Montecito are incapable of delivering a minimum 500 gallons per minute as required by the District’s Fire Protection Plan.

Additionally, Montecito’s semi-rural character, topography, and past development have resulted in significant access/egress impediments that can adversely affect emergency response times and evacuations. These impediments include narrow roads; winding roads; steep roads; vegetation encroachment on roads; gates; bridges; addresses not clearly visible from the property access point; speed-reducing features such as bulb-outs, roundabouts, and speed bumps; unlit roads and intersections; and unlit street signage.

Finding #2-4: The community of Montecito has significant access and egress impediments that can adversely affect emergency response times and evacuations.

An online community survey conducted by the Citygate Associates and the District in August 2014 revealed the following community expectations relative to building fires:

- ◆ 46 percent of respondents expect the Fire District to be able to confine a building fire to the *building* where the fire started and prevent it from spreading to other buildings.
- ◆ 33 percent of respondents expect the Fire District to be able to confine a building fire to the *room(s)* where the fire started and prevent it from spreading beyond its specific area of origin.
- ◆ 21 percent of respondents expect the Fire District to be able to confine a building fire to the *property* of origin and prevent it from spreading to other properties and/or wildland vegetation.

Montecito’s overall building fire risk vulnerability was determined by evaluating five hazard attributes as follows:

- ◆ *Values at Risk* evaluating resident population density, special needs populations, daily transient population (construction, service, and employee), and high-value residential occupancies.
- ◆ *Structural Mitigations* evaluating the extent of buildings with combustible roofing, siding, decking, flammable vegetation in close proximity, and/or combustible materials stored adjacent to the building.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

- ◆ *Water Supply* considering fire hydrant / water tank spacing and available fire flow.
- ◆ *Response Factors* evaluating in-service reliability of response apparatus, structural fire suppression training, pre-incident planning, availability of self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) compressed air support for extended incidents, interoperable communications among first responders, historic building fire response performance, average annual building fire occurrence and resultant property damage, and presence of access impediments.⁷
- ◆ *Community Outcome Expectations* considering the community’s expectations relating to the District’s ability to confine a building fire and limit resultant property damage.

The building fire hazard Risk Vulnerability Analysis yielded a **HIGH** Risk Vulnerability Rating for the Central and South risk zones due primarily to higher population and building density, areas with sub-standard fire flow, and access impediments. The analysis further resulted in a **VERY HIGH** Risk Vulnerability Rating for the North risk zone due to higher value residences, sub-standard water supply, and access impediments. These ratings reflect the low probability of occurrence of a building fire combined with the potential for high severity resultant impacts.

Finding #2-5: Montecito has high to very high risk vulnerability to building fires.

2.3.2 Drought / Water Supply Risk⁸

Drought is a protracted period of sub-average precipitation resulting in domestic water supply shortage and extensive impacts to vegetation including crops. During its original hazard mitigation work in 2005, the Santa Barbara County Mitigation Advisory Committee (MAC) determined that a number of hazards would not be included in the hazard profiling step because they were not prevalent within the County, were found to pose only minor or very minor threats to the County compared to the other hazards, or were generally linked to or covered by other selected hazards. Although droughts are somewhat common to the area, drought / water supply

⁷Access road(s) less than 18 ft. wide; winding access route(s); access road(s) greater than 5% grade; vegetation encroachment on access route(s); gate(s); bridge capacity less than 18 tons; address not clearly visible from property access point; speed-reducing features (bulb-outs, roundabouts, speed bumps, etc.); access route(s) not lighted; access route(s) not signed.

⁸ Reference: Santa Barbara County 2011 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; Section 5.2





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

was excluded from both the 2005 and 2011 County plan due to a historical lack of long-term threat and limited mitigation strategies.

For this study, the District Project Team identified drought and related water supply issues as a significant hazard, particularly in light of the current drought and its impact on vegetation combustibility and water supply for fire suppression, training, and fire hydrant flow testing and fire hose testing. The Risk Vulnerability Scores for this hazard were **HIGH** across all three risk assessment zones, representing a high probability of occurrence with significant resultant impacts across the entire District relative to fire safety, and lower resultant impacts relative to human injury/death, property damage, and overall community resilience.

Finding #2-6: Montecito has high risk vulnerability to drought occurrences.

2.3.3 Earthquake Risk⁹

An *earthquake* is a sudden, rapid shaking of the ground caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the earth's surface or along fault lines. Sometimes the movement is gradual. At other times, the plates are locked together, unable to release the accumulating energy. When the accumulated energy grows strong enough, the plates break free causing the ground to shake. Most earthquakes occur at the boundaries where the plates meet, commonly called faults; however, some earthquakes occur in the middle of plates.

A *fault* is a fracture in the earth's crust along which movement has occurred either suddenly during earthquakes or slowly during a process called creep. Cumulative displacement may be tens or even hundreds of miles as movement occurs over geologic time. However, individual episodes are generally small, usually less than several feet, and are commonly separated by tens, hundreds, or thousands of years. Damage associated with fault-related ground rupture is normally confined to a fairly narrow band along the trend of the fault. Structures are often not able to withstand fault rupture and utilities crossing faults are at risk of damage. Fault displacement involves forces so great that it is generally not feasible (structurally or economically) to design and build structures to accommodate this rapid displacement.

Liquefaction is the phenomenon that occurs when ground shaking causes loose, saturated soils to lose strength and act like viscous fluid. Liquefaction causes two types of ground failure: lateral spread and loss of bearing strength. Lateral spreads develop on gentle slopes and entails the sidelong movement of large masses of soil as an underlying layer liquefies. Loss of bearing strength results when the soil supporting structures liquefies and causes structures to collapse.

⁹ Reference: Santa Barbara County 2011 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; Section 5.6



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

The larger the earthquake magnitude, and the longer the duration of strong ground shaking, the greater the potential there is for liquefaction to occur. The duration of ground shaking is also an important factor in causing liquefaction to occur.

The effect of an earthquake on the earth's surface is called the intensity. The intensity scale consists of a series of certain key responses such as people awakening, movement of furniture, damage to chimneys, and finally, total destruction. Although numerous intensity scales have been developed over the last several hundred years to evaluate the effects of earthquakes, the one currently used in the United States is the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale developed in 1931. This scale, composed of 12 increasing levels of intensity that range from imperceptible shaking to catastrophic destruction, is designated by Roman numerals. It does not have a mathematical basis; instead it is an arbitrary ranking based on observed effects. The MMI value assigned to a specific site after an earthquake has a more meaningful measure of severity to the nonscientist than magnitude because intensity refers to the effects actually experienced at a particular place. The lower numbers of the intensity scale deal with the manner in which people feel the earthquake. The higher numbers of the scale are based on observed structural damage.

Most people are familiar with the Richter scale, a method of rating earthquakes based on strength using an indirect measure of released energy. The Richter scale is logarithmic. Each one-point increase corresponds to a 10-fold increase in the amplitude of the seismic shock waves and a 32-fold increase in energy released. An earthquake registering 7.0 on the Richter scale releases over 1,000 times more energy than an earthquake registering 5.0.

Peak ground acceleration (PGA) is a measure of the strength of ground movement. Rapid ground acceleration results in greater damage to structures. PGA is used to project the risk of damage from future earthquakes by showing earthquake ground motions that have a specified probability (10%, 5%, or 2%) of being exceeded in 50 years return period. Therefore these values are often used for reference in construction design, and in assessing relative hazards when making economic and safety decisions. PGA is the measurement system used in the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

A generally accepted axiom among emergency management planners is that earthquakes will occur where they have occurred previously. Minor earthquakes occur regularly in the County of Santa Barbara. Strong earthquakes that affected residents and damaged structures occurred in 1806, 1812, 1857, 1902, 1925, 1927, 1978, and 2003. Beginning in March of 1978, and continuing sporadically through July of 1978, a swarm of small earthquakes, called micro-earthquakes, occurred underneath the northeastern end of the Santa Barbara Channel. Toward the end of the micro-earthquake swarm, in July and early August of 1978, an unusually large amount of oil and tar was reported on local beaches in Santa Barbara. A common occurrence for the Santa Barbara area, the oil from these natural seeps was



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

considered only a minor nuisance. On August 13, 1978, an earthquake started just to the southwest of the City of Santa Barbara, about 5 miles beneath the Santa Barbara Channel. The earthquake ruptured to the northwest, focusing its energy toward Goleta, the most intense ground motion occurring between Turnpike Road and Winchester Canyon Road, an area that includes the University of California, Santa Barbara. A strong-motion seismograph on the University of California campus recorded an acceleration of 0.45 times that of gravity. Another seismograph, located at the top of North Hall, recorded an acceleration of 0.94 times that of gravity. Sixty-five people were treated for injuries at local hospitals. No deaths were reported.

Most historic seismic events in the Santa Barbara region have been centered offshore between Santa Barbara and the Channel Islands. The estimated magnitudes of the maximum credible earthquake along the faults in the region range from 5.0 to 7.2, with the San Andreas Fault being the outlier, with an estimated maximum credible earthquake in the low 8.0 range.

The County is located in the Transverse Range geologic province. Movement of continental plates is manifest primarily along the San Andreas Fault system. Other faults in the region include the Big Pine, Mesa, and Santa Ynez faults. In addition, several quaternary faults exist in the Santa Barbara area, including offshore between Santa Barbara and the Channel Islands. Quaternary faults are active faults that have been recognized at the surface and which have evidence of movement in the past 1.6 million years, the duration of the Quaternary Period.

California Geological Survey data indicate that Montecito is situated in an area of Santa Barbara County subject to moderately high ground shaking and moderate severity liquefaction.¹⁰ A 2007 Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities (WGCEP) developed a statewide earthquake-rupture forecast that uses “best available science.” This model, called the Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (UCERF), is the product of a collaborative project of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the California Geological Survey (CGS), and the Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) with the assistance of the California Earthquake Authority (CEA). Development of this model was tightly coordinated with the USGS National Seismic Hazard Mapping Program (NSHMP). For this project, the WGCEP has assembled and analyzed the latest data on the rates of earthquake occurrence from historic and instrumental data, paleoseismology, slip rates on faults, and deformation rates from GPS and long-term plate-tectonic models. The resulting model achieves an unprecedented degree of agreement with all the available data and can be used to calculate future earthquake hazards. This data indicates that the Montecito area of Santa

¹⁰ Reference: Santa Barbara County 2011 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; Section 5.6



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Barbara County has an approximately 1-5 percent probability of a magnitude 6.7 earthquake during the next 30 years.⁹

The earthquake risk vulnerability analysis yielded **HIGH** Risk Vulnerability Scores for all three risk assessment zones, representing a high probability of occurrence combined with potential for moderate to high resultant human casualty and property damage impacts over the entire District.

Finding #2-7: Montecito has high risk vulnerability to earthquake occurrences.

2.3.4 Flooding / Coastal Surge Risk¹¹

A *flood* is defined as an overflowing of water onto an area of land that is normally dry. Floods generally occur from natural weather-related causes, such as a sudden snowmelt, and often in conjunction with a wet or rainy spring or with sudden and very heavy rainfall. Floods can also result from human causes such as a dam impoundment bursting.

Several factors determine the severity of a flood, including rainfall intensity and duration, surface permeability, and geographic characteristics of the watershed such as shape and slope. A large amount of rainfall in a short time can result in flash flood conditions, as can a dam failure, or other sudden spill. The National Weather Service's definition of a flash flood is a flood occurring in a watershed where the time of travel of the peak of flow from one end of the watershed to the other is less than six hours. Several areas of Santa Barbara County, including Montecito, are subject to flash flooding.

Flooding has been a major problem throughout Santa Barbara County's history. Santa Barbara County has several hydrologic basins that have different types of flooding problems, including over bank riverine flooding, flash floods, tidal flooding/tsunamis, and dam failure. The most common flooding in Santa Barbara County is due to riverine flooding and flash flood events.

When coastal storms make landfall they produce large ocean waves that sweep across coastlines. Storm surges inundate coastal areas, destroy coastal dunes, and can cause flooding. If a storm surge occurs at the same time as high tide, the water height will be even greater. Santa Barbara County has historically been vulnerable to storm surge inundation associated with tropical storms.

The areas of Santa Barbara County exposed to coastal storm surge / coastal erosion extends from Goleta to Carpinteria. This portion of the coast is periodically subject to high velocity wave action, as was experienced in January and March of 1983. The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) ranges from six to ten feet along this coastal strip.

¹¹ Reference: Santa Barbara County 2011 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; Section 5.3



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Watershed drainages in southern Santa Barbara County are characterized by high intensity, short duration runoff events due to the relatively short distance from the top of the Santa Ynez Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Runoff from high intensity, short duration storm events can cause inundation of over bank areas, debris in the water can plug culverts and bridges, erosion and sloughing of banks, and loss of channel capacity due to sedimentation.

Flood zones are geographic areas that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has defined according to varying levels of flood risk. These zones are depicted on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Each zone reflects the severity or type of flooding projected to occur in the area. The FIRM boundaries are developed by FEMA to convey flood risk and are used to determine flood insurance rates. Many jurisdictions also utilize FIRM data for land use planning.

For floodplain management purposes, FEMA uses the terms “100-year flood” or “500-year flood” to describe high hazard flood zones. These terms are misleading. It is not a flood that occurs once every 100 or 500 years. Rather, it is the flood elevation that has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded each year. Thus, a 100-year flood could occur more than once in a relatively short period of time. The 100-year flood, which is the standard used by most federal and state agencies, is used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as the standard for floodplain management and to determine the need for flood insurance. A structure located within a special flood hazard area has a 26 percent chance of suffering flood damage during the term of a 30-year mortgage.

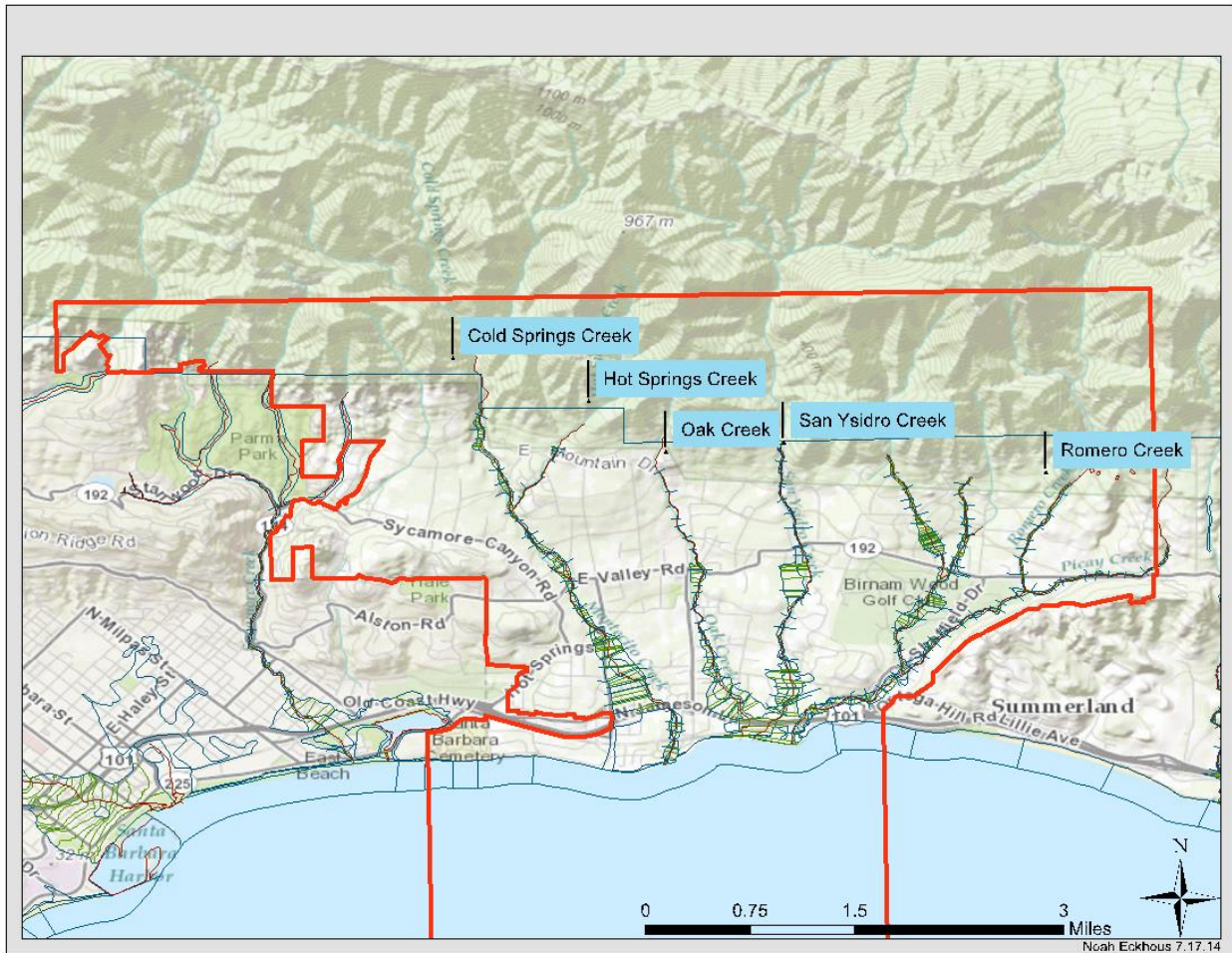
Figure 1 shows the location of the special flood hazard zones within Montecito.¹² As the map illustrates, the special hazard flood zones are concentrated around the major watershed drainages and coastal areas of the community, where flash flooding and coastal surge are most likely.

¹² Source: Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Boundaries, FEMA



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Figure 1—Montecito Special Hazard Flood Zones



The flooding / coastal surge risk vulnerability analysis yielded a **MODERATE** Risk Vulnerability Rating across all three risk assessment zones reflecting a moderate probability of occurrence combined with moderate potential resultant impacts.

Finding #2-8: Montecito has moderate risk vulnerability to flooding occurrences.

2.3.5 Hazardous Material Release / Spill Risk

Hazardous materials are defined and regulated in the United States primarily by laws and regulations administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the U.S. Department of Transportation



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

(DOT), and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Each has its own definition of a “hazardous material.”

OSHA’s definition includes any substance or chemical which is a “health hazard” or “physical hazard,” including: chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic agents, irritants, corrosives, or sensitizers; agents which act on the hematopoietic system; agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes; chemicals which are combustible, explosive, flammable, oxidizers, pyrophorics, unstable-reactive, or water-reactive; and chemicals which in the course of normal handling, use, or storage may produce or release dusts, gases, fumes, vapors, mists or smoke which may have any of the previously mentioned characteristics. (Full definitions can be found in Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.1200.)

EPA incorporates the OSHA definition, and adds any item or chemical which can cause harm to people, plants, or animals when released by spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment. (40 CFR 355 contains a list of over 350 hazardous and extremely hazardous substances.)

DOT defines a hazardous material as any item or chemical which, when being transported or moved, is a risk to public safety or the environment, and is regulated as such under the: Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 CFR 100-180); International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; Dangerous Goods Regulations of the International Air Transport Association; Technical Instructions of the International Civil Aviation Organization; and U.S. Air Force Joint Manual, Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments.

The NRC regulates items or chemicals that are “special nuclear source” or by-product materials or radioactive substances.

While some materials classified as hazardous by these definitions are commonly used in commercial, educational, and government services in Montecito and other similar semi-rural communities, they generally pose minimal risk due to the specific type of material(s) used and quantity stored.

Santa Barbara County is certified by the California Environmental Protection Agency as the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for the County of Santa Barbara. The CUPA regulates businesses that handle hazardous materials, generate or treat hazardous waste or operate aboveground or underground storage tanks. The primary goal of the CUPA program is to protect public health and the environment by promoting compliance with applicable laws and regulations. CUPA requirements are found in Health & Safety Code (HSC) Chapter 6.11 and California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 27, Division 1, Subdivision 4, Chapter 1.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

The CUPA is responsible for the following six consolidated environmental programs:

- ◆ Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans & Inventory (“Business Plan”) – Authority: HSC Chapter 6.95, Article 1 & Title 19 CCR Chapter 4
- ◆ Underground Storage Tanks (UST) – Authority: HSC Chapter 6.7 & Title 23 CCR, Division 3, Chapters 16 & 17
- ◆ Hazardous Waste Generators – Authority: HSC Chapter 6.5 & Title 22 CCR Division 4.5
- ◆ Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment (“Tiered Permit”) – Authority: HSC Chapter 6.5 & Title 22 CCR Division 4.5
- ◆ Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA) – Authority: HSC Chapter 6.67
- ◆ California Accidental Release Prevention (“CalARP”) – Authority: Chapter 6.95, Article 2 & Title 19 CCR Chapter 4.5

The Business Plan Program requires businesses handling hazardous materials in quantities in excess of threshold amounts (as shown below) to submit inventories of those materials to the CUPA, and to develop appropriate employee training and emergency procedures:

- ◆ 55 gallons for a liquid
- ◆ 500 pounds for a solid
- ◆ 200 cubic feet (at standard temperature and pressure) for a gas

In addition, all underground storage tanks and related plumbing require a CUPA permit and must meet minimum construction, installation, leak detection, containment, and testing standards. Aboveground petroleum product storage tanks must meet specific construction, installation, and containment standards. The California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) program is designed to prevent the accidental releases of specified highly hazardous materials and to reduce the consequences in the event of an accidental release by requiring businesses that handle more than the threshold quantity of a registered substance to develop and maintain a Risk Management Plan (RMP). The CUPA reviews all RMPs for completeness and also inspects all RMP facilities for compliance.

The CUPA maintains the inventory and emergency contact information submitted from businesses in a computerized data management system. The CUPA, in turn, provides this information to local emergency response agencies.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

According to District staff, there are only two sites within the District with CUPA Business Plans on file as follows:

1. Westmont College
2. Biltmore Hotel

Of greater concern to District staff than hazardous materials used and stored at fixed locations within the District is the type and quantities of hazardous materials transported through the District on a daily basis by truck and railroad. The California Department of Transportation shows an annual average of approximately 5,500 daily truck traffic volume for U.S. 101 at Sheffield Drive for calendar year 2012, the latest year for which traffic records are available.¹³ This represents approximately 9 percent of the total annual average daily vehicle traffic for this location. Of the average daily truck traffic, approximately 41 percent is two-axle trucks up to 23,000 pounds Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW), 8 percent is three-axle trucks, 6 percent is 4-axle trucks, and 45 percent is 5 or more axle trucks. There is no data available for types and amounts of commodities, including hazardous materials, carried by this truck traffic; however, the U.S. Department of Transportation requires trucks and railcars transporting hazardous materials to display warning placards depending on the type and quantity of hazardous materials being transported.

As of June 2014, the Federal Railroad Administration reported an average of seven daily freight train movements through Santa Barbara City. Citygate researched railroad commodity data for this study without success. Regardless of the lack of commodity data, it is reasonable to conclude that quantities of hazardous materials are transported through Montecito by railcar daily.

Montecito's overall Hazardous Material Release / Spill risk vulnerability was determined by evaluating six hazard attributes as follows:

- ◆ *Vulnerable Populations* evaluating population density, special needs populations, and daily transient population (construction, service, and employee).
- ◆ *Environmental Factors* considering extent of riparian/sensitive habitat areas, waterways, slope, average wind speed, and presence of oil wells and/or pipeline(s) transporting hazardous materials.
- ◆ *Fixed Hazards* evaluating the amount and hazard level of hazardous materials used/stored within the District.

¹³ Reference: California Department of Transportation, Annual Average Daily Truck Traffic on the California State Highway System (2012)



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

- ◆ *Transportation Hazards* considering the frequency, hazard level, and amount of hazardous materials transported within or through the District.
- ◆ *Response Factors* evaluating hazardous materials training level, historical response performance, pre-incident planning, proximity of breathing air support, interoperable communications with all response personnel, and average annual hazardous materials call volume.
- ◆ *Evacuation Factors* considering the presence of an Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Plan, frequency of plan exercise, presence and effectiveness of mass emergency notification systems, and extent of access/egress impediments.

This hazard analysis resulted in a **MODERATE** Risk Vulnerability Rating for the North risk assessment zone due to a moderate probability of occurrence and potential for moderate resultant impacts, and a **HIGH** Risk Vulnerability Rating for the Central and South risk zones due to a higher probability of occurrence and severity of resultant impacts based on the quantities of hazardous materials transported through the District by railway and U.S. 101.

Finding #2-9: Montecito has moderate to high risk vulnerability to hazardous material releases and/or spills, particularly along U.S. 101 and railways.

2.3.6 Landslide / Coastal Erosion Risk¹⁴

Landslides and *coastal erosion* are defined as rock, earth, or debris displacement down a slope. Types of landslides and coastal erosion include: rock falls, rockslides, deep slope failures, shallow debris flows, and mud flows. In order for landslides or mass coastal wasting to occur, the correct geological conditions, which include unstable or weak soil or rock, and topographical conditions, such as steep slopes, are necessary. Heavy rain often triggers these hazards, as the water adds extra weight that the soil cannot bear. Over-irrigating has the same affect. Earthquakes can also affect soil stability, causing enough weakening to favor gravitational forces.

Both landslides and coastal erosion are influenced by human activity, such as mining and the construction of buildings, railroads, and highways. The most common cause of a landslide is an increase in the down slope gravitational stress applied to slope materials, also known as over-steepening. Over-steepening can be caused by natural processes or by human activities. Undercutting of a valley wall by stream erosion or of a sea cliff by wave erosion are ways in which over-steepening may occur naturally.

¹⁴ Reference: Santa Barbara County 2011 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; Section 5.7



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Another type of soil failure is slope wash, which is the erosion of slopes by surface-water runoff. The intensity of slope wash is dependent on the discharge and velocity of surface runoff and on the resistance of surface materials to erosion. Surface runoff and velocity is greatly increased in urban and suburban areas due to the presence of roads, parking lots, and buildings, which are impermeable to water and provide relatively smooth surfaces that do not slow down runoff.

Mudflows, another type of soil failure, are defined as flows or rivers of liquid mud down a hillside. They occur when water accumulates under the ground, usually following long and heavy rainfalls. Mud forms and flows down slope if there is no ground cover such as brush or trees to hold the soil in place. Various locations throughout the County are subject to all of these types of events.

USGS data shows the most costly landslide events in the U.S. occurred in 1980 and affected six southern California counties, including Santa Barbara County. The type of landslide was mostly debris flow from heavy rainfall, and caused \$800 million in damage.

In the spring of 1995, La Conchita, located at the western border of Ventura County and adjacent to Santa Barbara County, experienced a landslide that completely destroyed several houses in its path. A portion of the bank of the Cuyama River collapsed east of Santa Maria in 1998, affecting half a dozen cars and a tractor-trailer rig on Highway 166, which were caught in the slide. Two people died as a result.

In 2000, a mud flow displaced a home from its foundation in Sycamore Canyon, which is located near the border of Santa Barbara and Montecito, and moved it several feet downhill.

In January 2005, a powerful Pacific storm brought heavy rain, snow, flash flooding, high winds, and landslides to Central and Southern California. During the five-day event, rainfall totals ranged from 3 to 10 inches over coastal areas with up to 32 inches in the mountains. With such copious rainfall, flash flooding was a serious problem across Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles counties. In Santa Barbara County, flash flooding and mudslides closed Gibraltar Road at Mt. Calvary Road, stranding several vehicles, while mudslides inundated three homes in Lake Casitas. In the mountains, 4-12 feet of snowfall was recorded along with southeast winds between 30 and 50 MPH with higher gusts. Across the Central Coast and in the Salinas River Valley, high winds gusting to 65 MPH knocked down numerous trees and power lines. In La Conchita, a devastating mudslide killed 10 people, destroyed 15 homes, and damaged 12 other homes. Overall, damage estimates for the entire series of storms that started December 27th, 2004 and ended on January 11th, 2005 were easily over \$200 million.

Several areas in the County are prone to more frequent rain-induced landslides, resulting in disruption to transportation and damage to roadways. The most common areas of recent historic slides in southern Santa Barbara County include:



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

- ◆ Palomino Road (1995, 1998)
- ◆ Gibraltar Road (1995, 1998, 2001, 2003)
- ◆ Glen Annie Road (1995, 1998, 2001, 2004)
- ◆ All roads underlain by the Rincon Shale Formation
- ◆ Refugio Road (1995, 1998, 2001)
- ◆ Ortega Hill Road (1995, 1998)
- ◆ Stagecoach Road (Constant, 2003, 2004)
- ◆ Painted Cave (1995, 1998)
- ◆ Old San Marcos Road (1995, 1998, currently moving)
- ◆ Gobernador Canyon (1995, 1998, currently moving)
- ◆ East Mountain Drive (1995, 1998, 2001)

In addition to these areas where landslide is a common occurrence, several bridges throughout the County that are known to experience scour during flooding erosion events, including East Mountain Drive at San Ysidro Creek (Bridge No 51C-0202) with extensive foundation scour, and Ashley Road at Montecito Creek (Bridge No 51C-0043), also with extensive foundation scour.

Landslides and landslide-prone sedimentary formations are present throughout the coastal plain of western Santa Barbara County. Landslides also occur in the granitic mountains of East Santa Barbara County, although they are less prevalent. Many of these landslides are thought to have occurred under much wetter climatic conditions than at present. Recent landslides are those with fresh or sharp geomorphic expressions suggestive of active (ongoing) movement or movement within the past several decades. Reactivations of existing landslides can be triggered by disturbances such as heavy rainfall, seismic shaking, and/or grading. Many recent landslides are thought to be reactivations of ancient landslides.

The location and extent of landslides are extremely difficult to predict consistently for an area the size of Santa Barbara County. There are locations throughout the County that are prone to landslide and erosion activity, in addition to areas of known concern listed in the section above.

In 2004, the County's Hazard Mitigation Plan contractor obtained a digital version of the Landslide Overview Map of the Conterminous United States from the USGS. Because this data was created at a nationwide scale and is not suitable for local planning, the contractor refined this data layer using slope derived from the USGS 30-meter resolution Digital Elevation Model. High and moderate risk areas within Santa Barbara County were refined by identifying the areas where



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

the risk of landslide incidence was considered high or moderate by the national data set and where the slope exceeded 25 percent. The data from the USGS has not changed since the last Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan, and therefore this is still the best available source that can be used to determine landslide susceptibility and incidence in Santa Barbara County. The data indicates that Montecito is a low hazard zone for landslide incidence.

FEMA’s National Flood Insurance Program’s VE Zone designates Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) along coastlines that are subject to inundation by a 100-year flood event along with the additional hazards associated with storm waves. The VE Zone also designates areas more susceptible to coastal erosion. Montecito’s entire coastline lies within a designated FEMA VE Zone.¹⁵

The landslide / coastal erosion risk vulnerability analysis resulted in a **LOW** Risk Vulnerability Rating for the Central risk assessment zone due to moderate probability of occurrence and low potential resultant impacts, and a **MODERATE** Risk Vulnerability Rating for the South and North risk assessment zones due to the potential for somewhat more significant impacts.

Finding #2-10: Montecito has low to moderate risk vulnerability to landslide / coastal erosion occurrences.

2.3.7 Tsunami Risk¹⁶

A *tsunami* is a series of long waves generated in the ocean by a sudden displacement of a large volume of water. Underwater earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, meteoric impacts, or onshore slope failures cause this displacement. Tsunami waves travel at speeds averaging 450 to 600 miles per hour. As a tsunami nears the coastline, its speed diminishes, its wavelength decreases, and its height increases. Depending on the type of event that creates the tsunami, as well as the remoteness of the event, the tsunami could reach land within a few minutes or after several hours. Low-lying areas could experience severe inland inundation of water and deposition of debris more than 3,000 feet inland.

The Cities of Santa Barbara and Carpinteria are located on or near several offshore geological faults, the more prominent faults being the Mesa Fault, the Santa Ynez Fault in the mountains, and the Santa Rosa Fault. There are other unnamed faults in the offshore area of the Channel Islands. These faults have been active in the past and can subject the entire area to seismic action at any time.

¹⁵ Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Program, Flood Map Service Center

¹⁶ Reference: Santa Barbara County 2011 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan; Section 5.9





Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

The relative threat for local tsunamis in California can be considered low due to low frequency of occurrence. Large, locally-generated tsunamis in California are estimated to occur once every 100 years. Thirteen possible tsunamis have been observed or recorded from local earthquakes between 1812 and 1988. These tsunami events were poorly documented and some are very questionable. There is no doubt that earthquakes occurring along submarine faults off Santa Barbara could generate large destructive local tsunamis. Internet research provides some documentation that two tsunamis were generated from two major earthquakes in the Santa Barbara region in December of 1812. The size of these tsunamis may never be known with certainty, but there are unconfirmed estimates of 15-foot waves at Gaviota, 30- to 35-foot waves at Santa Barbara, and waves of 15 feet or more at Ventura. These estimates are found in various literature and based on anecdotal history only.

Major faults of the San Andreas zone, although capable of strong earthquakes, cannot generate any significant tsunamis. Only earthquakes in the Transverse Ranges, specifically the seaward extensions in the Santa Barbara Channel and offshore area from Point Arguello, can generate local tsunamis of any significance. The reason for this may be that earthquakes occurring in these regions result in a significant vertical displacement of the crust along these faults. Such tectonic displacements are necessary for tsunami generation.

Two separate events, occurring in 1877 and 1896, are listed in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) online database as having heights of 1.8 and 2.5 feet waves. However, tsunami heights from historical records are estimated and should not be regarded as exact. Other recorded tsunamis affecting Santa Barbara during the 20th century are in the 0.1-1.0 foot range.

On February 27, 2010, a magnitude 8.8 earthquake occurred along the central coast of Chile and produced a tsunami. For the coast of Southern California, it was one of the largest tsunami episodes since 1964. In general, tsunami waves between 2-4 feet were reported. Tsunami waves of around three feet were reported by tide gauges across the Santa Barbara Channel. At Santa Barbara Pier, significant beach erosion was reported along with displacement of buoys. The tsunami surge lasted in excess of 20 hours. The most significant damage occurred along the coast of Ventura County and southern Santa Barbara County. Numerous reports of dock damage were reported along with beach erosion.

On March 11, 2011, a magnitude 9.0 earthquake occurred off the Pacific coast of Tohoku, Japan. This earthquake devastated many communities in Japan and caused tsunami effects across the ocean in Santa Barbara County. The only significant impact to Santa Barbara County was to the dredging contractor for the harbor. The City harbor operations documented approximately \$1,500 of damages.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

The University of Southern California Tsunami Research Group (USCTRG) has modeled areas in Santa Barbara County that could potentially be inundated in the event of a tsunami. This model is based on potential earthquake sources and hypothetical extreme undersea, near-shore landslide sources. The data was mapped by Cal-EMA for the purpose of Tsunami Evacuation Planning. Extreme tsunami inundation areas were mapped and used to profile maximum potential exposure.

USCTRG's modeling data indicates potential tsunami inundation for portions of Montecito's coastal areas south of U.S. 101. The inundation model represents the maximum considered tsunami run up from a number of extreme, yet realistic, tsunami sources. These tsunami inundation maps are included as **Exhibits 3-4** (see Volume 2).

Based on the USCTRG's tsunami inundation model, several areas along the coast of Santa Barbara have the potential to be inundated by a tsunami. However, since the probability of an earthquake occurring is rare, the probability of a tsunami is also rare.

The tsunami risk vulnerability analysis yielded a **LOW** Risk Vulnerability Rating for the North and Central risk assessment zones due to a low probability of occurrence combined with low potential for significant resultant impacts, and a **MODERATE** Risk Vulnerability Rating for the South risk assessment zone due to the potential for more significant impacts.

Finding #2-11: Montecito has low to moderate risk vulnerability to tsunami occurrences.

2.3.8 Wildland Fire Risk

A *wildland fire* is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, posing danger and destruction to property. Wildland fires can occur in undeveloped areas and spread to urban areas where structures and other human development are more concentrated. These areas are referred to as Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) or Wildland Urban Intermix, where human development meets or intermingles with wildland vegetative fuels. While some wildland fires start by natural causes, humans are responsible for causing 80 percent of wildland fires, which are usually the result of debris burning, arson, or carelessness. As a natural hazard, a wildland fire is often the direct result of a lightning strike that may also damage or destroy personal property and public land areas.

The climate in southern Santa Barbara County generally includes relatively cool, moderately wet winters and warm dry summers. Rainfall occurs primarily between November and March, and averages 18 inches per year. Daytime temperatures range from the low 70's to over 100°F in the summer, averaging about 75°F during the peak summer months. Winds are generally mild in the Montecito area; however, on a windy day they can reach gusts exceeding 15 miles per hour or



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

more. The National Weather Service¹⁷ has issued high wind warnings for 7 days since 2012, and Red Flag Warnings¹⁸ for seventeen days since 2007. Weather is one of the primary factors contributing to the ignition potential and spread of wildland fires, and the summer weather in Montecito contributes to this hazard. This weather pattern is also favorable to the growth of vegetative species, particularly annual weeds and grasses that die after the rainy season to become a natural wildland fuel. Because of this, the wildland fire risk is predominantly during the summer and early fall months prior to the onset of the rainy season.

There have been numerous significant wildland fires in Santa Barbara County over the past several decades, some of which have burned large areas and caused extensive property damage, including property in Montecito. Table 25 summarizes the significant wildland fires in the Santa Barbara/Montecito region of Santa Barbara County since 1960. A map depicting larger wildland fires in Santa Barbara County is included in Exhibit 5 (see Volume 2).

Table 25—Large Regional Wildland Fire Summary

Table with 4 columns: Year, Fire Name, Size (Acres), Buildings Destroyed. Rows include fires from 1964 to 2009 such as Coyote, Polo, Romero, Sycamore, Eagle Canyon, Wheeler, Painted Cave, Correl, Gaviota, Mariposa, Zaca, Gap, Tea, and Jesusita.

17 National Weather Service, Fire Weather Program, Oxnard, California Office

18 Red Flag Warning criteria includes sustained winds averaging 15 miles per hour or greater, relative humidity 25 percent or less, and temperatures greater than 75°F.





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Table 26 shows the annual occurrence of vegetation-related fires in Montecito from 2008 through 2013.

Table 26—Montecito Vegetation Fire Occurrence

Table with 7 columns: 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, Total. Values: 28, 12, 8, 5, 11, 18, 82.

Finding #2-12: The Santa Barbara region of Santa Barbara County, including Montecito, has a significant historical occurrence of wildland fires.

A comprehensive wildland fire risk assessment involves evaluating attributes across four separate but interrelated wildland fire hazard environments: the natural environment, the built environment, the social (human) environment, and the response environment.

The State Board of Forestry establishes the boundaries of watershed lands within California classified as State Responsibility Area (SRA), where the State has fiscal responsibility for wildland fire protection, or Local Responsibility Area (LRA), where the local jurisdiction bears the fiscal responsibility for wildland fire protection.

The areas of Montecito north of Highway 192 to the boundary of the Las Padres National Forest are classified as SRA, and are generally within a VERY HIGH FHSZ, except for the following



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

areas that fall within either a **MODERATE** or **HIGH** FHSZ: (1) the area generally bounded by Buena Vista Drive on the west, Park Lane/Bella Vista Drive on the north, Romero Canyon Drive on the east, and Highway 192 on the south, and (2) the area generally bounded by Hot Springs Road on the west, Mountain Drive on the North, Park Lane on the east, and Highway 192 on the south. The areas of Montecito south of Highway 192 and north of U.S. 101 are classified as LRA and lie within a **VERY HIGH** FHSZ.

In March 2014, the District Board of Directors adopted Ordinance 2014-01 establishing a District Fire Protection Plan including FHSZs as shown in **Exhibit 6** (see Volume 2).

Montecito’s wildland fire risk vulnerability was determined by evaluating ten wildland hazard attributes as follows:

- ◆ *Vegetative Fuels* evaluating vegetation types, concentration, fuel loading, height, arrangement, and condition (live, decadent, dead, or dying). LANDFIRE¹⁹ data relating to vegetation type, fuel model, fuel loading, cover, height, and condition class was also utilized in this evaluation, and is included in **Exhibits 7-12** (see Volume 2).
- ◆ *Weather* considering wind, relative humidity, and high temperatures.
- ◆ *Topography* evaluating percentage of slope, and presence of topographic features contributing to severe wildland fire behavior including box canyons, chimneys, chutes, ridges, and saddles. LANDFIRE slope data was also used in this evaluation, and is included as **Exhibit 13** (see Volume 2).
- ◆ *Values at Risk* considering population density, special needs populations, daily transient population, sensitive habitat, recreation areas, critical infrastructure, and high-value commercial or residential occupancies.
- ◆ *Wildland Fire History* evaluating average annual regional wildland fire occurrence, resultant property damage, and human injury/loss of life.
- ◆ *Water Supply* considering type and reliability of water system, available fire flow, storage capacity (fire flow duration), and distance of water source from values at risk.

¹⁹ LANDFIRE (also known as Landscape Fire and Resource Management Planning Tools) is an interagency vegetation, fire, and fuel characteristics mapping program, sponsored by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council. Principal partners are United States Department of the Interior (DOI), the United States Department of Agriculture-Forest Service, and The Nature Conservancy. LANDFIRE produces a comprehensive, consistent, scientifically credible suite of more than 20 geo-spatial layers for the United States.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

- ◆ *Vegetation Mitigations* evaluating mitigations in place that will effectively prevent or reduce the potential fire from spreading to values at risk, and percentage of property owner compliance with mandated and recommended wildland fire mitigation measures.
- ◆ *Structural Mitigations* considering degree of presence of ignition-resistant construction materials and methods, presence of built-in fire protection systems, and presence of combustible materials adjacent to buildings.
- ◆ *Response Factors* evaluating proximity and in-service reliability of wildland fire apparatus, historical wildland fire response performance, staffing levels, wildland fire training, Evacuation/Shelter-In-Place Planning, interoperable communications among first responders, and presence of access/egress impediments including travel routes less than 18 feet wide, winding roads, roads with greater than 5 percent grade, vegetation encroachment, gates, bridges with less than 18-ton capacity, address not clearly visible from access point, speed-reducing features, unlit intersections, road signs not present or clearly visible (including night time).
- ◆ *Evacuation Factors* considering presence of an adopted Evacuation/Shelter-In-Place Plan, frequency of plan exercise, presence, effectiveness, and testing frequency of mass emergency notification system(s), and presence of access/egress impediments.

The wildland fire risk vulnerability analysis resulted in a **VERY HIGH** Risk Vulnerability Rating for the North risk assessment zone, a **HIGH** Risk Vulnerability Rating for the Central risk assessment zone, and a **MODERATE** Risk Vulnerability Rating for the South risk assessment zone due to:

1. Extensive presence of highly combustible vegetation species, both native and ornamental, with density, condition class, and arrangement that all contribute to severe fire intensity and spread.
2. Annual average occurrence of winds, particularly Sundowner winds, in combination with higher temperatures and low humidity.
3. Steeper topography, especially north of Highway 192, that influences fire spread and contributes to longer response times.
4. Values at risk, particularly north of U.S. 101.
5. Historic occurrence of wildland fires regionally.
6. Sub-standard water supply, particularly north of Highway 192.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

- 7. Presence of significant access/egress impediments.²⁰

Finding #2-13: Montecito has moderate to very high risk vulnerability to wildland fire, particularly in the areas north of U.S. 101.

2.3.9 Windstorm Risk

The NOAA defines a *windstorm*, or *derecho*, as a widespread, generally single-direction sustained wind event with gusts exceeding 57 miles per hour at most points along its path.²¹ Derechos are generally associated with bands of rapidly moving showers or thunderstorms variously known as bow echoes, squall lines, or quasi-linear convective systems. The winds associated with a derecho are not always constant, and may vary considerably along the derecho path, sometimes being below minimum derecho speed (58 MPH) while exceeding 100 MPH at other times. Derechos are most common in the late spring and summer (May through August), with more than 75 percent occurring between April and August. Although a derecho can produce destruction similar to that of a tornado, damage typically occurs in one direction along a relatively straight path. Derechos can cause trees and utility poles to fall, high waves and surf along coastlines, and structural damage or collapse.

Although windstorm risk was also excluded from consideration as a significant risk in the 2005 and 2011 Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan due to an expectation that it would not cause significant damage or injury, the District Project Team identified windstorms as a significant hazard, having occurred locally and resulting in injuries and property damage, particularly when they occur during a wildland fire. According to the Oxnard Office of the National Weather Service, windstorms have occurred on seven days since 2012.

The windstorm risk vulnerability analysis yielded a **MODERATE** Risk Vulnerability Rating across all three risk assessment zones due to a moderate probability of occurrence combined with potential for moderate resultant impacts over the entire District.

Finding #2-14: Montecito has moderate risk vulnerability to windstorm occurrences.

²⁰ Access road(s) less than 18 ft. wide; winding access route(s); access road(s) greater than 5% grade; vegetation encroachment on access route(s); gate(s); bridge capacity less than 18 tons; address not clearly visible from property access point; speed-reducing features (bulb-outs, roundabouts, speed bumps, etc.); access route(s) not lighted; access route(s) not signed

²¹ Reference: Derecho Facts Page at <http://www.spc.noaa.gov/misc/AbtDerechos/derechofacts.htm>





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

2.3.10 Risk Assessment Summary

As **Table 22** illustrates, Montecito has significant risk vulnerability to building and wildland fire, drought, earthquake, and hazardous material release or spill. The community has lower risk vulnerability to flooding / coastal surge and windstorm, and limited risk vulnerability to landslide / coastal erosion and tsunami.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

SECTION 3—HAZARD MITIGATION

3.1 GENERAL DISCUSSION

Hazard or risk mitigation refers to specific actions or measures taken to prevent a hazard from occurring or to minimize the severity of impacts resulting from an occurrence. While none of the hazards subject to this study can be entirely prevented, steps *can* be taken to minimize the consequences or impacts when these hazards do occur.

3.2 EXISTING HAZARD MITIGATION MEASURES

As part of this study, Citygate evaluated existing mitigation efforts for each hazard studied as follows:

3.2.1 Building Fire Risk

Over the past several decades, Santa Barbara County has adopted the California State Building and Fire Codes with local amendments. These codes establish, among other things, minimum building construction materials and methods, as well as emergency lighting, exit, and fire alarm and built-in fire suppression systems for public buildings to minimize the occurrence of fire and related life safety concerns. In addition, the District has adopted a local amendment to the California Fire Code requiring a Class “A” fire-resistant roofing assembly and fire sprinklers in all new and majority remodel construction of all building types. In addition, District staff has developed pre-incident response plans for all critical infrastructure, key resources (target hazards), and high-hazard occupancies. The District has a relatively low occurrence of building fires, and has good response capability within a reasonable timeframe to meet community outcome objectives, including automatic mutual aid agreements with adjoining fire agencies. The District also has a very strong training program for all hazards within its response capabilities.

Finding #2-15: Santa Barbara County and the Montecito Fire Protection District have adopted current California codes with local amendments to minimize the occurrence of building fires and provide for the safety of building occupants.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Finding #2-16: The District has a strong training program, response capability, and pre-incident planning to reduce the severity of building fires.

To further mitigate building fire hazard vulnerability, the District should consider implementing the following additional mitigation measures:

Recommendation #2-2: The District should update its pre-incident and target hazard plans at least every five years.

Recommendation #2-3: Strongly advocate for meaningful reduction of existing access/egress impediments wherever possible.

Recommendation #2-4: Aggressively seek water system improvements where available fire flow does not meet minimum District Fire Protection Plan standards.

Recommendation #2-2 above also applies to wildland fire and hazardous materials release / spill risks. Recommendation #2-3 also applies to earthquake, hazardous material release / spill, and wildland fire risks. Recommendation #2-4 also applies to wildland fire risk.

3.2.2 Drought / Water Supply Risk

Although the District does not have jurisdictional responsibility for drought or water supply, it has implemented all mandated and recommended water conservation measures, including limiting landscape irrigation, repairing leaks in both indoor and outdoor plumbing, preventing water runoff, and managing appliance water usage.

3.2.3 Earthquake Risk

Both District fire station facilities conform to the seismic safety requirements of essential services buildings as contained in Title 24, Part 1, Chapter 2, Sections 16000-16022 of the California Code of Regulations.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

3.2.4 Flooding / Coastal Surge Risk

The District assists with clearing flood channels of debris and vegetation, and also utilizes its emergency mass notification system(s) to alert residents when the National Weather Service issues a flood warning.

3.2.5 Hazardous Material Release / Spill Risk

All response personnel are trained to the First Responder Operational (FRO) level for hazardous materials incidents in conformance with Governor’s Office of Emergency Services – California Specialized Training Institute standards. In addition, a Governor’s Office of Emergency Services certified Type-1 Hazardous Materials Response Unit/Team is available from Santa Barbara City Fire Station 2, approximately 4.1 miles (10 minutes) from the center of Montecito.

As stated in the risk assessment section of this report (Section 2), the greatest potential for a hazardous material release / spill is on U.S. 101 or the adjacent railway. District staff has anticipated this risk vulnerability, and has developed pre-incident emergency plans for this hazard. The District has adopted an Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Plan for this type of hazard occurrence, and also has multiple mass emergency notification formats including Reverse 9-1-1, Nixle,²² AM 1610 low power radio station, HEARO home alert radio, Facebook, and Twitter.

Finding #2-17: The District has the appropriate training, response capability, mass notification systems, and pre-incident planning to minimize the impacts from a hazardous material release / spill.

To further mitigate its hazardous material vulnerability, the District should consider implementing the following additional mitigation measures:

Recommendation #2-5: The District should exercise its emergency notification systems and Evacuation Plan, including partner agencies, at least every 12-24 months.

²² Nixle is a privately held U.S. corporation that offers free and paid mobile notification services for local police departments, county emergency management offices, municipal governments and their agencies.





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Recommendation #2-6: The District should conduct a functional exercise with the Santa Barbara City Hazardous Materials Response Team at least annually.

3.2.6 Landslide / Coastal Erosion Risk

The District does not have jurisdictional responsibility for landslides or coastal erosion, and has not implemented any mitigation measures for these hazards.

3.2.7 Tsunami Risk

Although only a small area of the District is considered vulnerable to a tsunami inundation as shown on the maps in **Exhibit 3** and **Exhibit 4** (see Volume 2), the District has the ability to utilize its emergency mass notification system(s) to alert residents of a tsunami threat when issued by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Tsunami Warning Center.

3.2.8 Wildland Fire Risk

The District has taken aggressive steps to minimize both the occurrence and severity of impacts from a wildland fire. Foremost, the District adopted a comprehensive Community Fire Protection Plan in 2002, updated in March 2014, to reduce vegetative fuel loading and related flammability in heavily vegetated areas of the District by removing and selectively eliminating dead and decadent vegetation. While the Final Environmental Impact Report for this Plan contains several biological, cultural, geological, and visual constraints, the District has implemented an intensive vegetation reduction/modification program over the past several years to reduce the intensity and potential spread of a wildland fire, particularly along the northern edge of the District bordering native chaparral fuels, and along the eastern areas of the District bordering the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District. The District has also implemented interior fuel reduction/modification projects where it can reduce the intensity and potential spread of a wildland fire to a specific neighborhood area. A map showing completed and planned fuel reduction projects is included as **Exhibit 14** (see Volume 2).

In addition to its intensive wildland fuel reduction/modification program, the District has an aggressive defensible space program involving annual inspection of all properties. In recent years, the District has achieved greater than 98 percent property-owner compliance with mandated requirements, and greater than 90 percent compliance with recommended defensible space measures.

The County of Santa Barbara has adopted the 2013 edition of the California Building Code, and the District has also adopted the 2013 California Fire Code with local amendments. These codes



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

provide significant fire safety mitigations by establishing minimum construction materials and methods, including ignition-resistant roofing and automatic fire sprinkler system requirements.

Montecito residents have a high level of awareness of the wildland fire risk, likely due to the history of large wildland fires in Santa Barbara County. The District has a good wildland fire response capability, supported by other local and regional fire agencies. In addition, the District provides strategic response force augmentation during high wildland fire danger conditions including staffing of additional engines and patrols, dispatch staffing augmentation, trail monitoring, and strategic repositioning of a contract fire suppression helicopter. The District also has a good evacuation plan, and multiple mass emergency notification formats, although these are not exercised with sufficient frequency to ensure effective outcomes.

Finding #2-18: The District has taken aggressive steps to minimize both the occurrence and severity of impacts from a wildland fire.

Finding #2-19: The District has adopted a comprehensive Community Fire Protection Plan, most recently updated in March 2014, to reduce vegetative fuel loading and related flammability in heavily vegetated areas of the District by removing and selectively eliminating dead and decadent vegetation.

Finding #2-20: The adopted Final Environmental Impact Report for the District's Community Fire Protection Plan contains several biological, cultural, geological, and visual constraints on the removal and/or modification of vegetation.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Finding #2-21: The District has implemented an intensive vegetation reduction/modification program over the past several years to reduce the intensity and potential spread of a wildland fire, particularly along the northern edge of the District bordering native chaparral fuels, and along the eastern areas of the District bordering the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District. The District has also implemented interior fuel reduction/modification projects where it can reduce the intensity and potential spread of a wildland fire to a specific neighborhood area.

Finding #2-22: The District has an aggressive defensible space program involving annual inspection of all District properties, and has achieved a very high level of property owner compliance with mandated and recommended measures.

Finding #2-23: The District has a good wildland fire response capability supported by other local and regional fire agencies, strategic response force augmentation, an adopted evacuation plan, and multiple mass notification systems to minimize the impacts of all but the most severe wildland fires.

To further mitigate its wildland hazard vulnerability, the District should consider implementing the following additional mitigation measures:

Recommendation #2-7: Seek reduction to environmental constraints for vegetation removal/modification where possible, especially in those areas of the District adjacent to the native chaparral fuel beds.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Two—Community Risk Assessment

Recommendation #2-8: Maintain existing vegetation reduction/modification projects to ensure sustained effectiveness.

Recommendation #2-9: Aggressively seek additional landowner agreements for vegetation removal/modification projects, especially in those areas of the District adjacent to the native chaparral fuel beds.

Recommendation #2-10: Aggressively seek additional neighborhood vegetation removal/reduction projects that will reduce wildland fire intensity/spread potential.

Recommendation #2-11: Aggressively seek additional vegetation removal, reduction, and maintenance funding sources.

3.2.9 Windstorm Risk

Although high winds occur relatively infrequently, they can cause significant damage. The District has the ability to alert residents whenever the National Weather Service issues a high wind warning.

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PART THREE

Standards of Coverage Study

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SECTION 4—STANDARDS OF COVERAGE INTRODUCTION

4.1 OVERVIEW OF STUDY AND ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

Citygate Associates, LLC's detailed work product for the Standards of Response Cover (SOC) planning analysis (fire crew deployment study) for the Montecito Fire Protection District (District) is presented in Part Three. Citygate's scope of work and corresponding Work Plan was developed consistent with Citygate's Project Team members' experience in fire administration. Citygate utilizes various National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publications as best practice guidelines, along with the self-assessment criteria of the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) and the Insurance Services Office (ISO).

4.1.1 SOC Study Questions

To deeply analyze the District's existing Standards of Response Coverage, Citygate reviewed the District's prior incident response data, performed our own independent response time analysis, and used geographic mapping to visualize predicted coverage from fire stations. As a result, this study addresses the following questions:

1. Is the type and quantity of apparatus and fire stations adequate for the District's deployment to emergencies?
2. If a gap analysis identifies changes to the District's deployment plan, what are the recommended re-deployment strategies for the District?

4.1.2 Standard of Response Cover Review Components

To address the scope of work for this deployment project, Citygate performed the following:

- Reviewed the existing District fire crew and fire station deployment plan as of FY 2013/14.
- Modeled the need and capabilities of the current fire station locations. Although this is not a study of fire departments adjacent to the District, Citygate considered the impacts of the District's existing automatic and mutual aid agreements on the District's needs.
- Proposed performance goals that are consistent with national guidelines from the NFPA, CFAI, and ISO.
- Used a geo-mapping software program for the updated mapping analysis of this project to analyze current fire station locations based on driving time.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

- Used an incident response time analysis program called StatsFD™ (formerly NFIRS 5 Alive) to review the statistics of prior historical performance for the 6-year time period 1/01/2008 – 2/28/2014. This raw data was extracted into 6,760 incidents and 12,405 apparatus response records with a detailed emphasis on the most recent complete calendar year of 2013.

4.1.3 SOC Study Processes

The core methodology used by Citygate in the scope of its deployment analysis work is the “Standards of Response Coverage” 5th Edition, which is a systems approach to fire department deployment, as published by the CFAI. This is a systems-based approach using local risk and demographics to determine the level of protection best fitting the District’s needs.

The Standards of Response Coverage method evaluates deployment as part of the self-assessment process of a fire agency. This approach uses risk and community expectations on outcomes to assist elected officials in making informed decisions on fire and EMS deployment levels. Citygate has adopted this methodology as a comprehensive tool to evaluate fire station locations. Depending on the needs of the study, the depth of the components may vary.

Such a systems approach to deployment, rather than a one-size-fits-all prescriptive formula, allows for local determination. In this comprehensive approach, each agency can match local needs (risks and expectations) with the costs of various levels of service. In an informed public policy debate, a governing board “purchases” the fire protection and EMS levels the community needs and can afford.

While working with multiple components to conduct a deployment analysis is admittedly more work, it yields a much better result than any singular component can. For instance, if only travel time is considered, and frequency of multiple calls is not considered, the analysis could miss over-worked companies. If a risk assessment for deployment is not considered, and deployment is based only on travel time, a community could under-deploy to incidents.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

The Standard of Response Cover process consists of the following eight elements. For ease of reference, we have highlighted these elements in grey boxes throughout the report to show their exact location.

Table 27—Standard of Response Cover Process Elements

Table with 2 columns: Element and Meaning. It lists 8 elements such as 'Existing Deployment Policies', 'Community Outcome Expectations', 'Community Risk Assessment', etc., with their corresponding meanings.

Fire department deployment, simply stated, is about the speed and weight of the attack. Speed calls for first-due, all-risk intervention units (engines, trucks, and/or rescue ambulances) strategically located across a department responding in an effective travel time. These units are tasked with controlling moderate emergencies without the incident escalating to second alarm or greater size, which unnecessarily depletes department resources as multiple requests for service occur. Weight is about multiple-unit response for serious emergencies such as a room-and-contents structure fire, a multiple-patient incident, a vehicle accident with extrication required, or a heavy rescue incident. In these situations, enough firefighters must be assembled within a reasonable time frame to safely control the emergency, thereby keeping it from escalating to greater alarms.





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

This deployment design paradigm is reiterated in the table below:

Table 28—Fire Department Deployment Simplified

Table with 3 columns: Metric, Meaning, Purpose. Rows include Speed of Attack and Weight of Attack.

Thus, small fires and medical emergencies require a single- or two-unit response (engine and specialty unit) with a quick response time. Larger incidents require more crews. In either case, if the crews arrive too late or the total personnel sent to the emergency are too few for the emergency type, they are drawn into a losing and more dangerous battle.

4.2 DISTRICT OVERVIEW

An independent Board of Directors, elected by its constituents, governs the District under California law. The Fire Chief oversees the general operations of the Fire Department under District Board policy direction.

The Montecito Fire Protection District was formed in June 1917 to provide fire and rescue services to the community of Montecito. The District serves an area of 21.7 square miles in southern Santa Barbara County bordered on the east by the City of Santa Barbara, the Las Padres National Forest on the north, the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District on the east, and extending three miles into the Pacific Ocean on the south.

District services were initially provided from a single fire station located centrally within the District at 1486 East Valley Road. Fire Station 1 was relocated and rebuilt at 595 San Ysidro Road in 1991, where it continues to serve as the District administrative headquarters and Fire Station 1. As a result of additional development on the west side of the District, Fire Station 2 was added in 1954 at the intersection of Sycamore Canyon and Cold Spring Roads, and subsequently re-built in 2004.





Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

The District provides fire suppression, advanced life support (ALS) emergency medical services (EMS), and technical rescue and hazardous material (HazMat) response services with 33 emergency response personnel operating from the two fire stations and 13 administrative support staff. Services are provided with two Type-1 structural fire engines, one Type-1 structural engine contracted for the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (OES), two Type-3 wildland fire engines, one Type-6 brush patrol, one Type-7 brush patrol, one Type-4 rescue apparatus, one medium Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) apparatus, one reserve Type-1 structural fire engine, one reserve ambulance, one mechanic service vehicle, three command vehicles, and five staff vehicles. The District operates its own dispatch center, and also provides contractual dispatch services for the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District.

The District has an ISO Public Protection Class 4 rating for areas within five miles of a fire station and 1,000 feet of a fire hydrant, and a Class 9 rating for those areas beyond 1,000 feet of a fire hydrant. This rating is based on a 1-10 scale, with 1 being the best and 10 being no fire department at all.

4.3 FIRE SERVICE DEPLOYMENT NEAR THE DISTRICT

The District has automatic and mutual aid agreements with adjoining jurisdictions including the City of Santa Barbara, the Santa Barbara County Fire Department, and Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District. In addition, the District is a signatory to the Santa Barbara County Mutual Aid Plan and a participant in the California Fire Mutual Aid Plan. This District also provides assistance-by-hire throughout the state pursuant to the California Fire Assistance Agreement as administered by the Governor’s OES, and the District’s agreement with the Governor’s OES for temporary assignment a State OES Type-2 fire engine. Nearby mutual aid resources are summarized in **Table 29**.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Table 29—Nearby Mutual Aid Resources (Sorted by Response Time)

Agency	Location	Distance and Response Time	Resources
Carpinteria-Summerland Sta. #2	2375 Lillie Avenue	3.2 miles; 6:00 min.	Type-I Engine
Santa Barbara City Sta. #2	819 Cacique Street	4.1 miles; 7:00 min.	Type-I Engine Type-I HazMat
Santa Barbara City Sta. #1	121 West Carrillo Street	6.2 miles; 9:00 min.	Type-I Engine 100-Ft. Aerial Truck EMS Squad Heavy Rescue Squad
Santa Barbara City Sta. #7	2411 Stanwood Drive	4.4 miles; 11:00 min.	Type-I Engine Type-4 Patrol Type-3 Engine (USFS)
Santa Barbara City Sta. #3	415 East Sola Street	5.8 miles; 11:00 min.	Type-I Engine
Santa Barbara City Sta. #5	2505 Modoc Road	7.7 miles; 11:00 min.	Type-I Engine MCI Apparatus
Santa Barbara City Sta. #6	1802 Cliff Drive	7.5 miles; 12:00 min.	Type-I Engine
Carpinteria-Summerland Sta. #1	911 Walnut Avenue	8.5 miles; 13:00 min.	Type-I Engine
Santa Barbara City Sta. #4	19 North Ontare Road	8.9 miles; 13:00 min.	Type-I Engine Type-3 Engine
Santa Barbara County Sta. #15	2491 Foothill Road	5.8 miles; 14:00 min.	Type-I Engine Type-3 Engine
Santa Barbara County Sta. #13	4570 Hollister Avenue	10.6 miles; 14:00 min.	Type-I Engine Type-3 Engine
Santa Barbara County Sta. #12	5330 Calle Real	12.6 miles; 14:00 min.	Type-I Engine Type-3 Engine
Santa Barbara County Sta. #14	320 Los Carneros	15.1 miles; 16:00 min.	Type-I Engine Type-3 Engine
Santa Barbara County Sheriff	Santa Ynez	35.6 miles	Type-2 Helicopter
U.S. Forest Service	Santa Maria	65 miles	Air Tanker

Specialized technical hazardous materials incident response is provided by the Santa Barbara City Fire Department Hazardous Materials Response Team with support from the Montecito and Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection Districts. The Montecito Fire Protection District and Santa Barbara City Fire Department also provide regional technical rescue services.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

The District's Response Plan includes at least two automatic aid resources on initial dispatch for all building fires and wildland fires. The District's Response Plan includes at least one automatic aid resource on initial dispatch for all hazardous materials incidents, train derailment, and vehicle fires/collisions depending on location.

4.4 TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

4.4.1 Topography

Montecito occupies the eastern portion of the coastal plain from the ocean inland south of the Santa Ynez Mountains in Santa Barbara County. Parts of Montecito are built on the lower foothills of the range. Major roads spanning Montecito include East Valley Road, Mountain Drive, and Sycamore Canyon Road, all of which form part of State Route 192. In addition, the U.S. 101 freeway runs along the south side of Montecito, connecting it with other cities in Santa Barbara County and the rest of Southern California.

4.4.2 Climate

As with much of the rest of Southern California, the District features a Mediterranean climate with cool winters and hot, dry summers. Because of Montecito's proximity to the ocean, onshore breezes and significantly moderate temperatures result in warmer winters and cooler summers compared with places further inland.

The seasonal autumn months' north-by-northeast winds are felt strongly in the District as warm and dry air is channeled through the foothill passes at times. This phenomenon markedly increases the wildfire danger in the foothills, canyon, and mountain areas that contain a very combustible wildland fuel type similar to the rest of Santa Barbara County.

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SECTION 5—OUTCOME GOALS – RISK ASSESSMENT AND EXISTING DEPLOYMENT STAFFING PLAN

5.1 ***WHY THE DEPARTMENT EXISTS AND HOW IT DELIVERS THE EXISTING FIRE CREW DEPLOYMENT SERVICES***

5.1.1 Existing Response Time Policies or Goals – Why the Agency Exists

SOC ELEMENT 1 OF 8*
EXISTING DEPLOYMENT POLICIES
**Note: This is an overview of Element 1. The detail is provided on page 94.*

A review of the District’s fire station and crew deployment system begins by understanding the fire department response time policies that have been adopted, if any. Historically, the District has not used a strategic plan, master plan, or Standards of Response Cover process to adopt performance measures and response time policies tied to desired emergency incident outcomes.

In budget documents, the District has not identified any response time or outcome-driven policies for its fire services to meet. Due to the paramedic program, the Fire Department strives to meet the County of Santa Barbara Emergency Medical Services Agency response time requirement of responding to 90 percent of the emergency medical incidents within 8:00 minutes. The definition of response time was not clear in the District’s EMS agreements. If it was meant to include 1 minute for crew notification, then the resultant *travel* time for the District’s paramedic squad would be 7 minutes.

The Santa Barbara County Comprehensive General Plan Safety Element, most recently amended in August 2010, does not contain a specific fire response time goal policy. In addition, although the District has not formally adopted a specific response performance metric, both the Montecito Growth Management Ordinance (MGMO), adopted in 1991, and the District’s Agreement Between the District and the County of Santa Barbara for Implementation of Advanced Life Support (ALS) Services, adopted in 1993, reference a five-minute response time. The MGMO specifically states *“The Montecito Fire Protection District standards typically used to determine if a significant impact on fire protection would occur are as follows: Build-out would occur beyond a five-minute response time from nearest fire station.”*

The MGMO established mitigation provisions in the Point Assignment Criteria *“Response time for fire apparatus from fire station does not exceed five minutes.”* The Point Assignment Criteria also recognizes a *“travel distance from nearest Montecito Fire Protection District fire station to proposed structure is less than three miles.”* A staff report prepared by Division Chief McElwee in February 2013 references a 2008 District Station 3 Site Identification Study adopted by the Board of Directors that employed the generally accepted 5-minute response time standard that





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

includes one minute of turnout time and four minutes of travel time. There is no mention of call processing time in any of these documents.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1710, a deployment standard for career fire departments in urban/suburban areas, calls for the initial (first-due) intervention unit to arrive at the scene of a fire or EMS emergency within 6:20 minutes/seconds from the time of call receipt in fire dispatch 90 percent of the time. All the resources that make up the First Alarm (Effective Response Force) should arrive at these critical emergencies within 10:20 minutes/seconds 90 percent of the time.

In Citygate’s experience, very few client agencies meet this response performance standard, primarily due existing resource distribution and the costs associated with re-locating those resources. Citygate recommends its urban/suburban clients adopt a first-due performance measure of 7:00 minutes from fire dispatch notification, 90 percent of the time. As the incident statistics in a later section of this volume will describe in depth, Montecito’s 90th percentile first-due unit response performance to critical calls for service in 2013 was 6:55 minutes, including call processing time, crew turnout time, and travel time.

The lack of response goals tied to specific outcomes by type of emergency contained in District documents and the annual budget is not congruent with best practices for emergency response time tracking. Nationally recognized standards and best practices call for a time line with several important time measurements.

The District has not identified response goals for emergency medical incidents versus fires, technical rescue, and hazardous material responses; all are required to meet the Standards of Coverage model for the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI). In this SOC study, Citygate will recommend response time goals to include all risks including fire, EMS, hazardous materials, and technical rescue responses. The goals will be consistent with the CFAI systems approach to response.

5.1.2 Existing Outcome Expectations

SOC ELEMENT 2 OF 8
COMMUNITY OUTCOME
EXPECTATIONS

The Standards of Response Coverage Process begins by reviewing existing emergency services outcome expectations. This can be restated as follows: for what purpose does the response system exist? Has the governing body adopted any response performance measures? If so, the time measures used need to be understood and good data collected.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Current best practice nationally is to measure percent completion of a goal (e.g., 90 percent of responses) instead of an average measure. Mathematically this is called a “fractile” measure.²³ This is because the measure of average only identifies the central or middle point of response time performance for all calls for service in the data set. Using an average makes it impossible to know how many incidents had response times that were way over the average or just over. For example, if a department had an average response time of 5 minutes for 5,000 calls for service, it cannot be determined how many calls past the average point of 5 minutes were answered in the 6th minute or way out at 10 minutes. This is a significant issue if hundreds or thousands of calls are answered far beyond the average point. Fractile measures will identify the number of incidents per minute reached up to 100 percent.

The District has data from its computer aided dispatch (CAD) system and its Records Management System (RMS) to make these measurements possible. Upon completion of this study, the District should consider adopting the performance goals recommended for its emergency response systems.

More importantly within the Standards of Response Coverage Process, positive outcomes are the goal, and from that crew size and response time can be calculated to allow efficient fire station spacing (distribution and concentrations). Emergency medical incidents have situations with the most severe time constraint. In a heart attack that stops the heart, a trauma that causes severe blood loss, or in a respiratory emergency, the brain can only live 8 to 10 minutes without oxygen. Not only heart attacks, but also other events, can cause oxygen deprivation to the brain. Heart attacks make up a small percentage; drowning, choking, trauma constrictions, or other similar events have the same effect. In a building fire, a small incipient fire can grow to involve the entire room in an 8- to 10-minute timeframe. If fire service response is to achieve positive outcomes in severe EMS situations and incipient fire situations, *all* responding crews must arrive, size-up the situation, and deploy effective measures before brain death occurs or the fire leaves the room of origin.

Thus, from the time of 9-1-1 receiving the call, an effective deployment system is *beginning* to manage the problem within seven to eight minutes total response time. This is right at the point that brain death is becoming irreversible and the fire has grown to the point to leave the room of origin and become very serious. Thus, the District needs a first-due response goal that is within the range to give the situation hope for a positive outcome.

It is important to note the fire or medical emergency continues to deteriorate from the time of inception, not the time the fire engine actually starts to drive the response route. Ideally, the emergency is noticed immediately and the 9-1-1 system is activated promptly. This step of

²³ A *fractile* is that point below which a stated fraction of the values lie. The fraction is often given in percent; the term percentile may then be used.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

awareness—calling 9-1-1 and giving the dispatcher accurate information—takes, in the best of circumstances, one minute. Then crew notification and travel time take additional minutes. Once arrived, the crew must walk to the patient or emergency, size-up the situation, and deploy its skills and tools. Even in easy-to-access situations, this step can take two or more minutes. This time frame may be increased considerably due to long driveways, apartment buildings with limited access, multi-storied apartments or office complexes, or shopping center buildings such as those found in parts of the District.

Unfortunately, there are times that the emergency has become too severe even before the 9-1-1 notification and/or Fire Department response for the responding crew to reverse; however, when an appropriate response time policy is combined with a well-designed system, then only issues like bad weather, poor traffic conditions, or multiple emergencies will slow the response system down. Consequently, a properly designed system will give citizens the hope of a positive outcome for their tax dollar expenditure.

For this report, “total” response time is the sum of the fire dispatch, crew turnout, and road travel time steps. This is consistent with the recommendations of the CFAI.

Finding #3-1: The District lacks published response time goals tied to specific outcomes by type of emergency. This is not congruent with best practices for emergency response time tracking. Updated deployment measures are needed that include specialty response measures for all-risk emergency responses that includes the beginning time measure from the point of fire dispatch receiving the 9-1-1 phone call, and a goal statement tied to risks and outcome expectations. The deployment measure should have a second measurement statement to define multiple-unit response coverage for serious emergencies. Making these deployment goal changes will meet the best practice recommendations of the Commission on Fire Accreditation International.

5.2 COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

SOC ELEMENT 3 OF 8
COMMUNITY RISK
ASSESSMENT

Risk assessment is a major component of developing a Standards of Cover (SOC) document. A risk assessment identifies the type of incidents a fire department will respond to and what resources and staffing it will need to mitigate the situation.





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

To better understand risk it is necessary to define the types and levels of risk a community can encounter. For risk assessment in an SOC study, it is typical to consider low, moderate, high/special, and maximum risk occupancies. Risk also can be classified by probability and consequences. Probability is defined as the likelihood of a fire occurring in an occupancy type. Consequences are defined as the effects of the fire on the property and community.

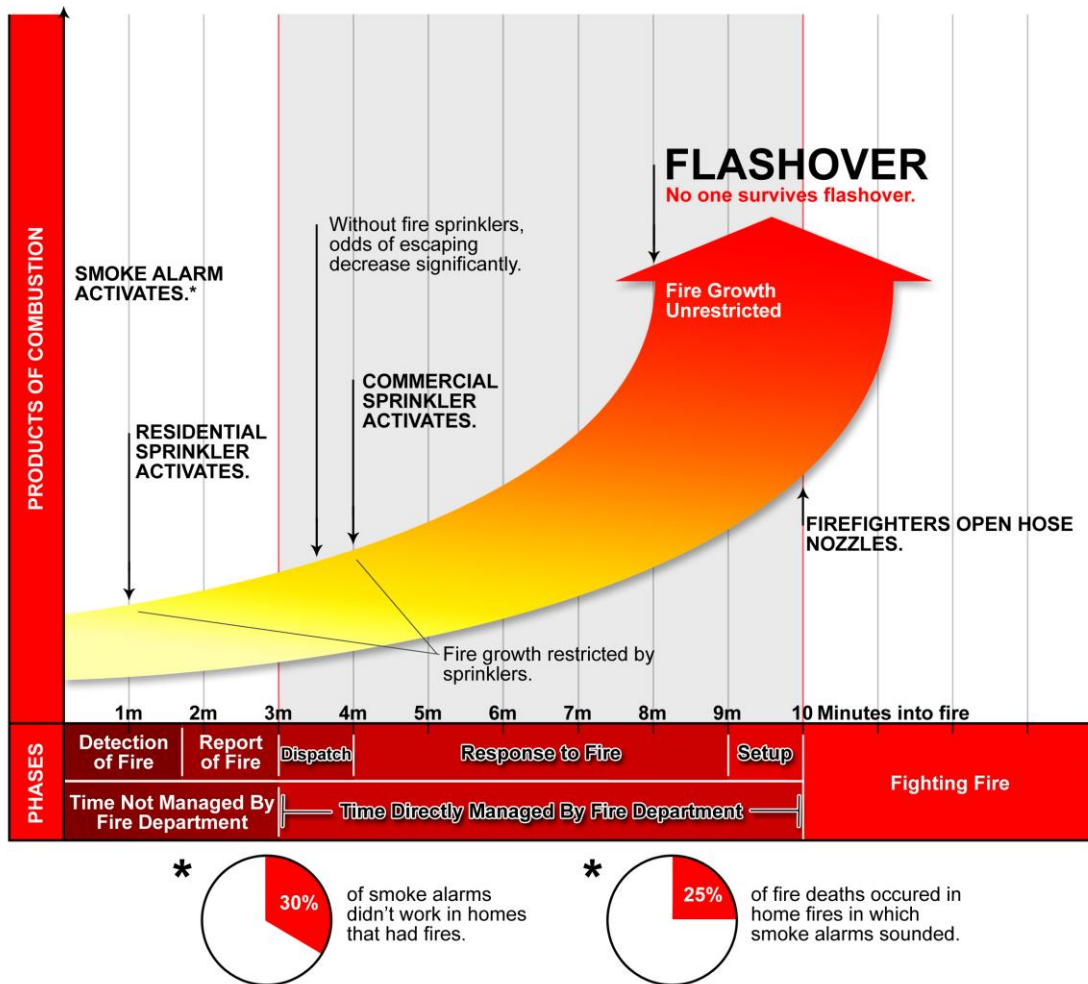
As part of this project, the District requested an in-depth analysis and updating of its risk assessment understandings. This comprehensive review is contained in Part Two of this study and will not be repeated here.

Deployment resources and response time are two critical components necessary for a good outcome. As indicated by the chart below, time matters in structure fires; a total response time of 7 minutes from answering the 9-1-1 call is typically needed to stop the fire before flashover. Flashover is the point at which the entire room erupts into fire after all objects in that room have reached their ignition temperature. If a person is in a room at flashover, survivability becomes all but impossible.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Figure 2—Products of Combustion per Minute



Source: http://www.firesprinklerassoc.org

5.2.1 Emergency Medical Services System Assessment

The EMS system provided by the Department consists of a basic life support (BLS) engine at both Stations 1 and 2, available for response. A paramedic or advanced life support (ALS) squad responds from Station 1 on all medical calls with the BLS engine. When staffing permits, Station 2 engine is additionally staffed as an ALS engine. (Note: There is an ALS kit in each station available to upgrade engine status from BLS to ALS when staffing permits.)

The District is a non-transport ALS provider. The District owns an ambulance (Medic 91) used as a back-up unit for its Squad 91. Medic 91 is recognized by the local EMS agency as a back-up ambulance available to the District and greater Santa Barbara County area in the event that there is a surge in the system that depletes the private ambulance provider (AMR). The District's ambulance (Medic 91) has been utilized several times in the past when the private ambulance

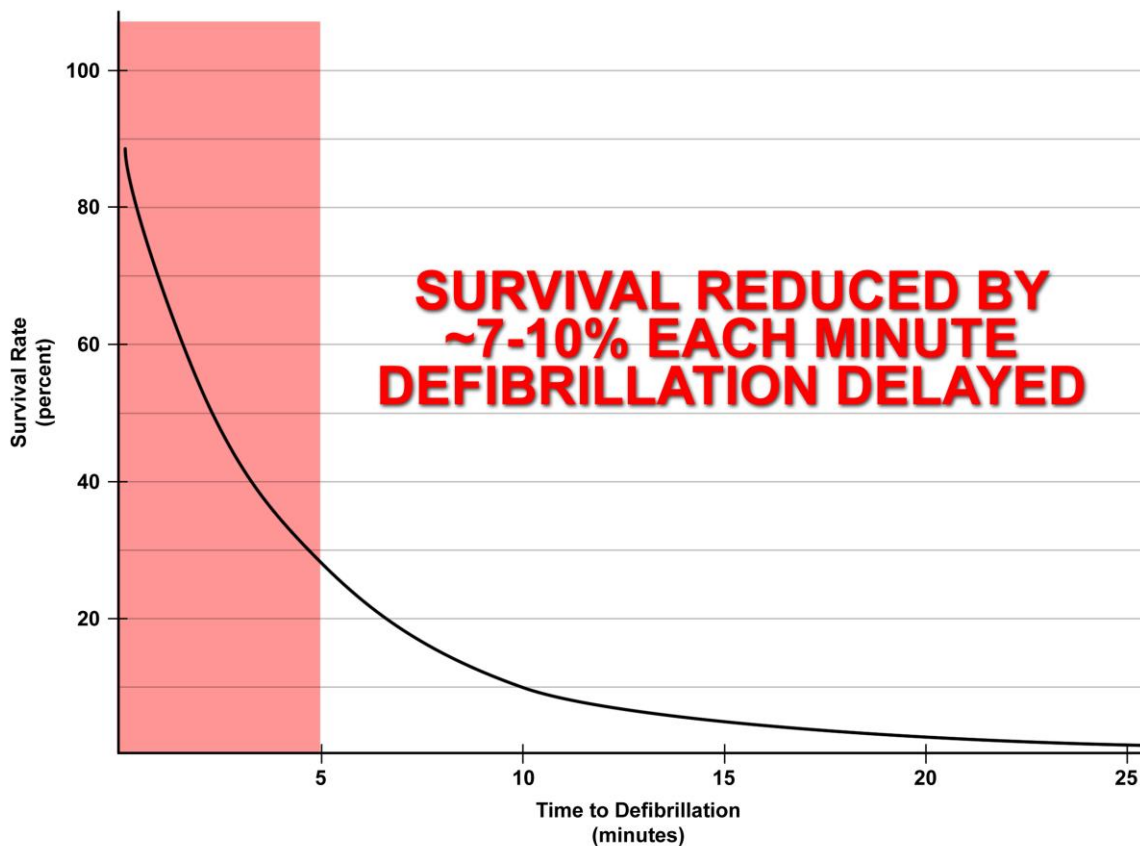


Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

provider resources have been depleted. All staff and dispatchers have been trained in CPR and Automatic External Defibrillation (AED). AED units are available in all District vehicles and one AED is available in Dispatch.

The most serious medical emergency would likely be a heart attack or some other emergency where there was an interruption or blockage of oxygen to the body. The figure below indicates survivability rate of a heart attack victim. There are other factors that can influence survivability as well, such as early CPR, early defibrillation, and early ALS intervention.

Figure 3—Survival Rate vs. Time of Defibrillation



Source: www.suddencardiacarrest.org

5.3 RISK ASSESSMENT IMPACT

Upon review of the risk assessment data in Part Two and in collaboration with District staff, Citygate identified nine hazards with potential to affect Montecito as follows:

- 1. Building Fire
2. Drought / Water Supply





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

3. Earthquake
4. Flooding / Coastal Surge
5. Hazardous Material Release / Spill
6. Landslide / Coastal Erosion
7. Tsunami
8. Wildland Fire
9. Windstorm

Pursuant to this comprehensive risk analysis, Citygate finds, in brief, that Montecito has significant risk vulnerability to occurrences of building and wildland fire, drought, earthquake, and hazardous material release / spill. The District has a lower risk vulnerability to occurrences of flooding / coastal surge and windstorm, and limited risk vulnerability to occurrences of landslide / coastal erosion and tsunami.

Based on the these factors, the District has staffed and designed its response system to field an “Effective Response Force” to reported serious fires in buildings and wildland areas, and to continue to provide a paramedic level of EMS care via fire engines and ambulances for emergency medical responses.

The most recent California Building Code now requires automatic fire sprinklers in residential as well as commercial buildings. For the foreseeable future, the District will need both first-due firefighting unit and Effective Response Force (First Alarm) coverage in all parts of the District, consistent with national best practices. There are just not enough fire-sprinklered buildings or properties that can be defended against wildfire without a strong fire department response.

The District’s multi-unit force (First Alarm) is designed to stop the escalation of the emergency and keep it from spreading to greater alarms. This “informal” goal will be the foundation of updated deployment measures as part of this Standards of Response Cover process.

5.4 EXISTING DISTRICT DEPLOYMENT STAFFING AND UNIT COUNT

5.4.1 Existing Deployment Situation—How Does the District Provide Services Currently and What Resources Does it Utilize?

SOC ELEMENT 1 OF 8*
EXISTING DEPLOYMENT
POLICIES
**Note: Continued from page 87.*

For this study, given that the District Board of Directors has not adopted a response time policy, the response time benchmarks used by Citygate are those recommended by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the Commission for Fire Accreditation International (CFAI)





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

for suburban communities. Citygate also proposes performance benchmarks for the District to use for future planning and reporting to its residents. The performance marks are more consistent with actual data and achievable results.

Critical emergencies are those immediately threatening to life or likely to cause severe property damage from fire. Crew turnout time is longer in critical emergencies because more protective clothing must be donned before the fire apparatus can respond. Thus, the CFAI-recommended total response time includes:

1. Sixty (60) seconds or less dispatcher processing time, when pre-arrival medical directions are not given to the caller
2. Sixty (60) seconds or less fire crew turnout time to medical incidents; 80 seconds for fire incidents
3. A travel (driving) time reflective of an area's risk, which for urban and suburban areas, is typically 4 minutes for the first-due unit and 8 minutes for multiple units to severe emergencies.

Given the population density and risks present in the District, the travel time measure used by Citygate in our geographic analysis is 4 and 8 minutes over the road network, which is consistent with the above national best practice recommendations and desirable outcomes in critical emergencies. Citygate recommends to its clients using up to 2 minutes for turnout time to best reflect reality in fire station design and needing to don OSHA-mandated protective clothing.

Based on the above best practices and Citygate's experience, in this study, our proposed benchmarks for the District are that an all-risk initial intervention unit (engine company or ladder truck company) will arrive at the scene of a critical emergency in 7 minutes or less from the time of call receipt in the District's Communications Center, 90 percent of the time. All the companies that make up the Effective Response Force (First Alarm) should arrive at critical emergencies within 11 minutes, again from call receipt in the Communications Center. In these two measures, the travel time is 4 minutes for the first unit and 8 minutes for the Effective Response Force units in suburban population areas. These response times are not possible in the rural, mountainous regions of the District. Benchmarks are defined as optimal response times the community would like to see.

The District deploys a Type-1 structural fire engine and Paramedic Rescue Squad from Station 1, and a second Type-1 structural fire engine from Station 2 daily. Three shifts of 10 personnel each work ten 24-hour shifts per month for an average of 56 hours per week. A Battalion Chief is also assigned to manage each shift and provide emergency incident command. Additional response apparatus are either cross-staffed with on-duty personnel as needed, or staffed by off-duty



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

callback personnel on a planned or emergency basis. **Table 30** summarizes the District’s daily staffing plan.

Table 30—District Daily Staffing Plan

Resource	Minimum Personnel	Description
Engine-91	3	Captain, Engineer, Firefighter
Medic-91	2	Paramedic FF, EMT FF
Engine-92	3	Captain, Engineer, Firefighter
Battalion Chief	1	Incident Command
Total Min. Daily Staffing	9	

This daily staffing is adequate for immediate response fire risk needs to small fires in the most populated areas of the District. However, for this staffing statement to be accurate for a building fire, the assumption is that the closest crews are available and not already operating on another emergency medical call or fire, which happens as the incident statistics section of this study will show (Section 7). For example, if one engine is committed to an EMS call, then an adjacent engine company must respond.

The District does not have an effective firefighting force of at least 4 engine companies inside the District. This District is co-dependent on its solid automatic and mutual aid partnerships with the surrounding fire departments that will send their closest units to major fires or when the District’s units are committed to other emergencies.

5.4.2 District Services Provided

The District’s fire services are “all-risk” by providing the people it protects with services that include structure fire, paramedic first response, technical rescue, and first-responder hazardous materials response as well as other services.

Given these risks, the District uses a tiered approach of dispatching different types of apparatus to each incident category. The dispatch center’s computer-aided-dispatch (CAD) system, which selects the closest and most appropriate resource types, handles this function. In all, the dispatching system uses multiple unique resource-dispatching groups. As an example, here are the resources dispatched to common risk types:



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Table 31—Resources Sent to Common Risk Types

Table with 3 columns: Risk Type, Type of Resources Sent, Total Firefighters Sent. Rows include 1-Patient EMS, Auto Fire, Building Fire, Wildland Fire, and Technical Rescue.

Other Specialty Responses

The District, via its own resources and mutual aid agreements, has access to these specialty units for unique incident types:

- Urban Search & Rescue unit(s)
Hazardous Materials unit(s)
Air/Light Utility unit(s)
Water Tender unit(s)
Type III Brush Patrol/Engines
Water Rescue

Finding #3-2: The District has a standard response dispatching plan that considers the risk of different types of emergencies and pre-plans the response. Each type of call for service receives the combination of engine companies, truck companies, ambulances, and command officers customarily needed to handle that type of incident based on fire department experience.





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

5.5 CRITICAL TIME TASK MEASURES—WHAT MUST BE DONE OVER WHAT TIME FRAME TO ACHIEVE THE STATED OUTCOME EXPECTATION?

In order to understand the time it takes to complete all of the needed tasks on a moderate residential fire and a modest emergency medical rescue, Citygate references national best practices and time-task information using standard operating procedures.

SOC ELEMENT 4 OF 8
CRITICAL TASK TIME
STUDY

Given the complexity of getting four District crews to the training center for critical task time measure drills, this study did not require the Department to take personnel off-line to conduct their own critical task time trials. Therefore, the following time-task evolutions are based on aggregate Citygate client data for similar California fire departments to demonstrate the amount of time the operations take. The three pre-arrival task times are based on existing Montecito data. The following tables start with the time of fire dispatch notification and finish with the outcome achieved. There are several important themes contained in these tables:

- The evolution results were obtained under best conditions, in that the day was sunny and moderate in temperature. The structure fire response times are from actual events, showing how units arrive at staggered intervals.
➤ It is noticeable how much time it takes after arrival or after the event is ordered by command to actually accomplish key tasks to arrive at the actual outcome. This is because it requires firefighters to carry out the ordered tasks. The fewer the firefighters, the longer some task completion times will be. Critical steps are highlighted in grey in the table.
➤ The time for task completion is usually a function of the number of personnel that are simultaneously available so that firefighters can complete some tasks simultaneously.
➤ Some tasks have to be assigned to a minimum of two firefighters to comply with safety regulations. An example is that two firefighters would be required for searching a smoke-filled room for a victim.

The following tables of unit and individual duties are required at a First Alarm fire scene for a typical single-family dwelling fire. This set of duties is taken from standard operational procedures, which is entirely consistent with the usual and customary findings of other agencies using the Standards of Response Cover process. No conditions existed to override the OSHA 2-in/2-out safety policy.





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Shown below are the critical task times for a typical District response to structure fires in built-up suburban areas with four engines, one ALS Squad and a Battalion Chief for a total of 15 personnel.

Scenario: This was a simulated one-story residential structure fire with no rescue situation. Responding companies received dispatch information as typical for a witnessed fire. Upon arrival they were told approximately one room of the home was involved in fire.

Table 32—First Alarm Structure Fire – 15 Personnel

Table with 3 columns: Task Description, Task Clock Time, and Elapsed Time from 9-1-1. Rows include tasks like 'Time of call', 'Montecito 90% dispatch time', 'Attack line advanced to interior', and a total time to control of 20:35.

The above duties grouped together to form an Effective Response Force or First Alarm assignment. Remember that the above distinct tasks must be performed simultaneously and effectively to achieve the desired outcome; arriving on-scene does not stop the escalation of the





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

emergency. While firefighters accomplish the above tasks, the clock keeps running, and has been since the emergency first started.

Fire spread in a structure can double in size during its free burn period. Many studies have shown that a small fire can spread to engulf the entire room in less than four to five minutes after free burning has started. Once the room is completely superheated and involved in fire (known as flashover), the fire will spread quickly throughout the structure and into the attic and walls. For this reason, it is imperative that fire attack and search commence before the flashover point occurs, if the outcome goal is to keep the fire damage in or near the room of origin. In addition, flashover presents a serious danger to both firefighters and any occupants of the building.

For comparison purposes, the following critical task table reviews the tasks needed on a typical automobile accident rescue.

Scenario: *This was a simulated two-vehicle accident, with two patients, one of whom was trapped. Extrication required total removal of the driver's door. A standard response of one engine, one ALS Squad, one ambulance, and one battalion chief responded with a total of 8 personnel.*



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Table 33—Multi-Casualty Traffic Collision – 8 Personnel

Table with 3 columns: Task Description, Task Clock Time, and Elapsed Time from 9-1-1. Rows include tasks like 'Pre-arrival response time', 'First-due engine and ALS Squad on scene', and 'Total Time to Begin Transport: 11:13'.

5.5.1 Critical Task Analysis and Effective Response Force Size

What does a deployment study derive from a response time and company task time analysis? The total task completion times (shown above) to stop the escalation of the emergency have to be compared to outcomes. We know from nationally-published fire service “time vs. temperature” tables that after about four to five minutes of free burning, a room fire will grow to the point of flashover. At this point, the entire room is engulfed, the structure becomes threatened and human survival near or in the fire room becomes impossible. Additionally, we know that brain death begins to occur within four to six minutes of the heart having stopped. Thus, the Effective Response Force must arrive in time to stop these catastrophic events from worsening.

The response and task completion times discussed above show that the residents of the District are able to expect positive outcomes and have a chance of survival in a serious fire or medical emergency—if enough units are available to immediately respond.





Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

The point of the tables above is that mitigating an emergency event is a team effort once the units have arrived. This refers back to the “weight” of response analogy. If too few personnel arrive too slowly, then the emergency will worsen instead of improve. Control of the structure fire incident still took 12:25 minutes after the time of the first unit’s arrival, or 20:35 minutes from fire dispatch notification.

In the District, the quantity of staffing and the time frame it arrives in can be critical in a serious fire. Fires in older and/or multi-story buildings could well require the initial firefighters to rescue trapped or immobile occupants. If a lightly staffed force arrives, it cannot simultaneously conduct rescue and firefighting operations.

Fires and complex medical incidents require that the other needed units arrive in time to complete an effective intervention. Time is one factor that comes from *proper station placement*. Good performance also comes from *adequate staffing* and training. However, major fires and medical emergencies where the closest unit is not available to respond will challenge the District’s response system to deliver good outcomes. This factor **must** be taken into account when fire station locations are considered.

Best practices suggest the need for 15+ firefighters to arrive within 11 minutes (from the time of call) at a room-and-contents common house fire to be able to *simultaneously and effectively* perform the tasks of rescue, fire attack, and ventilation. This is supported by previous critical task studies conducted by Citygate, the Standard of Response Cover documents reviewed from accredited fire departments, and NFPA 1710 recommendations. Given that the Department sends 15 personnel to an incident involving a working First Alarm building fire, the District and its leaders understand that firefighting crews arriving closely together are needed to deliver a positive outcome that protects lives and property by stopping the escalation of the emergency as found by the arriving force.

However, if fewer firefighters arrive, it is important to understand *which* tasks mentioned above would not be done. Most likely, the search team would be delayed, as would ventilation. The attack lines would only have two firefighters, which does not allow for rapid movement above the first-floor deployment. Rescue is done with only two-person teams per Cal/OSHA safety regulations; thus, when rescue is essential, other tasks are not done in a simultaneous, timely manner. Remember what this report stated in the beginning: effective deployment is about the **speed** (*travel time*) and the **weight** (*firefighters*) of the attack.

The District staffs each fire crew with 3 personnel, which is not consistent with the NFPA 1710 recommended staffing, as well as being compliant at the first unit arrival with the OSHA 2-in/2-out requirement. In April 2010, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) published a fire crew staffing study titled “Report on Residential Fireground Field Experiments.”



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

The first-of-its-kind NIST study used multiple standardized actual fire scenarios to measure the effectiveness of different fire crew per apparatus sizes. The NIST study found in summary:

“The four-person crews operating on a low-hazard structure fire completed all the tasks on the fireground (on average) seven minutes faster—nearly 30%—than the two-person crews. The four-person crews completed the same number of fireground tasks (on average) 5.1 minutes faster—nearly 25%—than the three-person crews.”

Fifteen initial firefighters (3 engines, 1 ALS Squad, and 1 Battalion Chief) should be able to handle a serious risk house fire; however, even an Effective Response Force of 15 will be seriously slowed if the fire is above the first floor, in a very large home, a low-rise apartment building, or a commercial/industrial building. A severe wildfire also requires an immediate and heavy staffing response to control the fire to the first few acres. This is also where the capability to add alarms (more staffing) to the standard response becomes important. *However, these responses to serious fires require more firefighters than the District has on-duty each day on its fire engines and Squad (8) and thus the District is dependent on automatic aid from adjoining fire departments.*

The current District First Alarm (Effective Response Force) of 15 personnel to a building fire reflects the District’s goal to confine serious building fires to or near the room of origin and to prevent the spread of fire to adjoining buildings. This is a typical desired outcome in built-out areas and requires more firefighters to respond more quickly than the typical rural outcome of keeping the fire to the building of origin, as opposed to the room of origin.

Given the District’s current response to building fires, it is, in effect, the District’s de-facto deployment measure to built-up urban areas. Thus, this becomes the baseline policy for the deployment of firefighters.

Large, busy fire departments—such as San Diego, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Jose, and San Francisco—staff apparatus with four personnel each. As Citygate will explain after our geographic and incident demand analysis sections, the District is deploying the staffing it can afford and this force has the ability to control typical, day-to-day *small* emergencies.

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SECTION 6—GEO-MAPPING ANALYSIS

6.1 DISTRIBUTION AND CONCENTRATION STUDIES—THE IMPACT OF FIRST-DUE AND FIRST ALARM RESOURCE LOCATIONS ON DELIVERING THE DESIRED OUTCOMES

SOC ELEMENT 5 OF 8
DISTRIBUTION STUDY

SOC ELEMENT 6 OF 8
CONCENTRATION STUDY

The District today is served today by two fire stations. As part of this deployment study, it is appropriate to understand the existing station coverage limits, coverage gaps that may need one or more stations, and possible steps to eliminate coverage gaps. It is necessary for the District to consider the appropriate number of fire stations and their ideal location, given the 50-year investment cycle that drives fire station replacement.

In brief, there are two geographic perspectives to fire station deployment:

1. **Distribution** – the spreading out or spacing of first-due fire units to stop routine emergencies.
2. **Concentration** – the clustering of fire stations close enough together so that building fires can receive sufficient resources from multiple fire stations quickly. This is known as the **Effective Response Force**, or, more commonly, the “First Alarm assignment”—the collection of a sufficient number of firefighters on-scene delivered within the concentration time goal to stop the escalation of the problem.

To analyze first-due fire unit travel time coverage for this study, Citygate used a geographic mapping tool called *FireView™* that can measure theoretical travel time over the street network. For this next portion of the study, Citygate used the base map and street travel speeds calibrated to actual fire company travel times from previous responses to simulate real-world coverage. Using these tools, Citygate measured the impact of several deployment scenarios on various parts of the District.

Given the population density and risks present in the District, the travel time measure used by Citygate was 4 and 8 minutes over the road network, which is consistent with national best practice recommendations and desirable outcomes in critical emergencies. When Citygate adds one minute for dispatch time and up to 2 minutes for crew turnout time, then the maps effectively show the area that can be covered within 7 minutes total response time for the first-due unit and 11 minutes for a First Alarm assignment.





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

6.1.1 Community Deployment Baselines

Map #1 – General Geography and Fire Station Locations

This view shows the existing District fire station locations (as red circle and red/blue square) within the District boundaries. This is a reference map view for the other map displays that follow. Also displayed are nearby fire stations outside the District that are part of the District's automatic aid response system (in purple). This base map also shows a possible added site for a Fire Station 1 (in light blue), to be used in a later map analysis for the eastern side of the District.

Map #2 – Risk Assessment – Wildfire Hazards, ISO-Surveyed Buildings and Target Hazards

Risk assessment is an effort by a fire department to classify properties by potential impact on service demand levels. In this study, commercial building fire risk was examined by understanding the locations of the higher fire flow buildings as calculated by the Insurance Service Office (ISO) as a measure of the impact of zoning on the location of the educational, commercial, and industrial properties in the District. These higher fire flow sites that have a required fire flow $\geq 1,000$ gallons per minute (gpm) are shown on the map and must receive a timely and effective First Alarm force to serious fires, thus requiring more firefighters in fewer minutes to handle possible emerging serious fires. Most of these higher fire flow buildings are located along the major road corridors and central core of the District in the flatter elevation areas.

The map additionally shows the locations of significant buildings the Department staff classify as “target hazards” which require a significant response and pre-planned effort in case of a serious fire.

Finally the map also displays the wildland fire risk level (moderate, high, very high) within the District. These areas are large and almost completely surround the populated sections of the community.

Map #3a, b, and c – First-Due Unit Distribution 7-Minute Engine Total Response Time

Map **3a** shows, in green colored street segments, the *distribution* or first-due response time for each District station per a response goal of 7 minutes total response time from 9-1-1 receipt. These measures include 4 minutes *travel* time, which is the NFPA 1710 best practice recommendation for career fire departments in urban areas. Therefore, the limit of color per station area is the time an engine could reach within this time, *assuming* it is in-station and encounters no unusual traffic delays. In addition, the computer uses mean fire company speed limits per roadway type. Thus, the projection is optimal or “perfect-world.”



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Map **3b** shows the 7-minute coverage with the mutual aid fire stations station turned on. Due to their locations these stations do assist the District with some, but not all, of the under-served coverage.

It is not possible to serve every road segment out to the edge of the District’s urban/suburban areas in 4 travel minutes. This is understandable since some of the District is not of an urban population density and its street network serves a very challenging topography.

Map **3c** shows the coverage from the District’s stations and just the Carpinteria-Summerland station to show how the Carpinteria-Summerland station cannot serve all of east Montecito at a desirable 7-minute total response time.

Finding #3-3: Using the current two fire station locations, and even all possible mutual aid, not all of the populated areas are within 7 minutes total response time of a fire station.

Map #4 – ISO Coverage Areas from Existing Fire Stations

Map **4** displays the ISO requirement that stations cover a 1.5-mile travel distance, from first the existing District stations. Depending on the road network in a department, the 1.5-mile measure usually equates to a 3.5- to 4-minute travel time. However, a 1.5-mile measure is a reasonable indicator of station spacing and overlap. As can be seen, the ISO coverage is similar but less forgiving than the 4-minute travel time measure. This is due to the fact that a “distance” based measure cannot account for higher speeds on the highway and primary arterial streets that feed out into the neighborhoods.

Viewed from this 1.5-mile driving *distance* measurement, the District’s eastern populated areas are not within the urban-suburban ISO measure.

Map #5 – Concentration (First Alarm) Multiple-Unit Coverage

This map exhibit shows the *concentration* or massing of fire crews for serious fire or rescue calls. Building fires, in particular, require 15+ firefighters (per NFPA 1710) arriving within a reasonable time frame to work together and effectively to stop the escalation of the emergency. Otherwise, if too few firefighters arrive, or arrive too late in the fire’s progress, the result is a greater alarm fire, which is more dangerous to the public and the firefighters.

The concentration map exhibits look at the District’s ability to deploy four engine companies, two from automatic aid, its ALS Squad company and one chief officer to building fires within 11 minutes total Fire Department response time from 9-1-1 answer, which includes 8 minutes travel time. This measure ensures that a minimum of 15 firefighters (three firefighters per engine, two



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

firefighter/paramedics on one Squad and one chief for incident command) can arrive on-scene to work *simultaneously* and effectively to stop the spread of a modest fire.

The area in **green** shows where the District’s current fire deployment system should deliver the initial Effective Response Force.

However, this map measures all of the elements needed, not just the fire engines. So the east Montecito coverage looks slightly better because the Squad and Battalion Chief responding from Station 1 can cover *past* the coverage extent of the fire engines. The next map will look at only coverage for four fire engines.

The next series of maps will “take apart” the First Alarm unit coverage by apparatus type to see what unit locations do or do not limit the full First Alarm coverage.

Map #6 – Engines Only at 11 Minutes Total Response Time

This map shows a different view of concentration by only showing the 11-minute total response time coverage of 4 engine companies. Here, the green color shows the areas receiving four engines in 11 minutes total response time (8 minutes travel).

This coverage is not as good as that shown in Map 5 because four engines cannot cover all east Montecito within 11 minutes total response time (8 minutes travel).

Finding #3-4: The coverage of the Effective Response Force (First Alarm) to serious fires is adequate in the most populated areas of the District, but insufficient for four-fire-engine coverage in the eastern areas of the District.

Map #7 – Battalion Chief Travel at 11 Minutes Total Response Time

This map displays the battalion chief coverage from Station 1. At 11 minutes total response time, it is not possible to cover the outer areas of the District. However, since Station 1 is the most central fire station in the District, and given serious fires are time-sensitive for the arrival of the Incident Commander and Safety Officer, much of the District is adequately covered from this location.

Map #8 – All Incident Locations

This map is an overlay of the exact location for all incident types using a 6-year data set. It is apparent that there is a need for Fire Department services on almost every street segment of the District. The greatest concentration of calls is also where the greatest concentration of Fire Department resources is available. Given the District’s mutual and automatic aid partnerships, also shown are the locations outside the District where its units responded.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Map #9 – EMS and Rescue Incident Locations

This map further breaks out only the emergency medical and rescue call locations. Again, with the majority of the calls for service being emergency medical, virtually all areas of the District need emergency medical services, with the greatest need being where population densities are the highest.

Map #10 – All Fire Type Locations

This map identifies the location of all fires in the District over the previous 6 years. All fires include any type of fire call, from auto to dumpster to building. There are obviously fewer fires than medical or rescue calls. Even given this, it is evident that all first-due engine districts experience fires; the fires are more concentrated where the District's resources are more concentrated.

Map #11 – Structure Fire Locations

This map is similar to the previous map, but only displays structure fires for the 6-year data set. While the structure fire count is a smaller subset of the total fire count, there are two meaningful findings from this map. First, there are still structure fires in every first-due fire company district. Second, the location of many of the building fires parallels the higher risk buildings in commercial areas, along with the higher density housing sections of the District. These areas and buildings are of significant fire and life loss risk to the District. Fires in the more complicated building types must be controlled quickly or the losses will be very large.

Map #12 – EMS and Rescue Incident Location Densities

Using the 6-year data set, this map examines by mathematical density where clusters of incident activity occurred. In this set, the darker density color plots represent the highest concentration of all EMS incidents. This type of map makes the location of frequent workload more meaningful than just mapping the dots of all locations as done in Map 10. As shown, the higher demand areas for EMS incidents are where there are the most people and in active transit and recreation areas.

Map #13 – All Fire Location Densities

This map shows the hot spot activity for all fires. In this case, the call-for-service density is slightly more scattered, reflecting small fires, such as auto fires in areas where the population density is the highest.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Map #14 – Structure Fire Densities

This map shows only the building fire workload by density. The density is less scattered than the EMS density that follows the highest population per square mile. These building fire densities indicate a structure fire workload that can occur in any area of the District.

6.1.2 Alternative Deployment Coverage Maps

Using the baseline coverage described above, the next series of maps will explore alternatives to extend coverage into east Montecito to be equivalent to the balance of the populated areas on the District.

Map #15a – Adding a Third Fire Station

This coverage model shows the 7-minute total response time coverage from the Station 3 site the District already has under consideration. Even if the parcel is not immediately available, previous District studies²⁴ have evaluated 14 possible sites, and given the limited road network and already developed parcels, there are no choices without complications. The best-fit site was identified at 2500 East Valley Road between Sheffield Drive and Ortega Ridge Road. As such, and given this location is at least vacant land and near several major intersections, Citygate feels it is a best-fit site to allow estimating coverage.

As can be seen, a 3rd fire station in east Montecito will extend first-due unit 7-minute total response time coverage to most all of the road segments not served by Station 1.

Map #15b – ISO 1.5-Mile Distance Coverage from a Third Station

As with the travel time coverage, the ISO 1.5-mile coverage is also extended significantly with a 3rd fire station location.

Map #15c – 4-Engine 11-Minute Effective Response Force Coverage from a Third Station

It is readily apparent that a 3rd fire station in the east District delivers three District engines and one automatic aid engine within a desirable 11 minutes total response time.

Map #15d – First-Due Unit 7-Minute Total Response Time From Three Station Sites

This coverage model then displays the integrated first-due unit coverage at 7 minutes total response time from three District stations along with mutual aid. Again, adding a 3rd station provides suburban response time coverage to almost all of the street segments in the District.

²⁴ AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. Study August 2008.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Map #15e – ISO 1.5-Mile Distance Coverage From Three Station Sites

Adding a 3rd station as the prior map showed, extends first-due unit coverage at the more restrictive ISO 1.5-mile distance measure to almost all of the District’s streets.

Map #15f – Multi-Unit Coverage

This map shows how the multiple-engine coverage at 8 minutes travel time for the Effective Response Force declines from west to east Montecito. Some of east Montecito has three-engine coverage and eastern-most areas only two-engine coverage.

Finding #3-5: First-due and multiple-unit coverage at best practice suburban response times are insufficient in east Montecito. All areas do not have the same equity of coverage for the tax revenues paid to the District.

Finding #3-6: Given only two fire stations, where multiple unit incidents are needed at serious incidents or for simultaneous incidents, the District is co-dependent on mutual aid, which in east Montecito becomes more problematic if the Carpinteria-Summerland station is committed elsewhere and not immediately available.

Note: Maps #16a and b are discussed in Section 8 as an alternative deployment scenario.

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SECTION 7—RESPONSE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

7.1 HISTORICAL EFFECTIVENESS AND RELIABILITY OF RESPONSE—WHAT STATISTICS SAY ABOUT EXISTING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

SOC ELEMENT 7 OF 8
RELIABILITY & HISTORICAL
RESPONSE EFFECTIVENESS
STUDIES

The map sets described in Section 6 show the ideal situation for response times and how responses might look under perfect conditions with no competing calls, light traffic conditions, units all in place, and no simultaneous calls for service. Examination of the actual response time data in this section will provide a picture

of how response times are in the “real” world of simultaneous calls, rush hour traffic conditions, units out of position, and delayed travel time for hazards such as those caused by severe weather.

7.1.1 Data Set Identification

The District furnished NFIRS 5 data merged with raw CAD data files for the 6-year time period 1/01/2008 – 2/28/2014. This raw data was extracted into 6,760 incidents and 12,405 apparatus response records.

7.1.2 Analysis Period

Unless otherwise noted, *response time performance* measurements in this section are based on the year 2013 as being the most recent data since Citygate did not see any significant trend changes in the year-to-year data.

7.1.3 Service Demand

In 2013 the District responded to 1,352 incidents for an average of 3.7 incidents per day.

7.1.4 Breakdown by Incident Type

Below is a list of the incident types greater than or equal to ten occurrences in 2013.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Table 34—Incidents: Count – Station by Incident Type

Table with 4 columns: Incident Type, Station 1, Station 2, Totals. Rows include various incident types such as EMS calls, dispatched & canceled en route, assist invalid, smoke detector activations, false alarms, and hazardous conditions, ending with a Totals row showing 871 for Station 1, 481 for Station 2, and 1,352 total.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

7.1.5 Breakdown by Property Type

The next table shows the type of properties where three or more incidents occurred in 2013. Residential dwellings and streets dominate the Property Use category:

Table 35—Incidents: Count – Station by Property Use

Property Use	Station 1	Station 2	Totals
419 1 or 2 family dwelling	448	177	625
962 Residential street, road or residential driveway	46	25	71
400 Residential, other	40	22	62
961 Highway or divided highway	50	6	56
340 Clinics, Doctor's offices, hemodialysis centers	53		53
564 Laundry, dry cleaning		36	36
449 Hotel/motel, commercial	7	17	24
213 Elementary school, including kindergarten	23	1	24
460 Dormitory type residence, other		22	22
931 Open land or field	9	12	21
311 24-hour care Nursing homes, 4 or more persons	17		17
900 Outside or special property, other	10	5	15
960 Street, other	9	4	13
241 Adult education center, college classroom		12	12
429 Multifamily dwellings	8	1	9
152 Museum	9		9
140 Clubs, other	5	3	8
937 Beach	4	3	7
519 Food and beverage sales, grocery store	4	3	7
963 Street or road in commercial area	3	1	4
141 Athletic/health club	4		4
888 Fire station		3	3
130 Places of worship, funeral parlors	1	2	3
121 Ballroom, gymnasium		3	3
Totals Including Incidents Not Shown	871	481	1,352

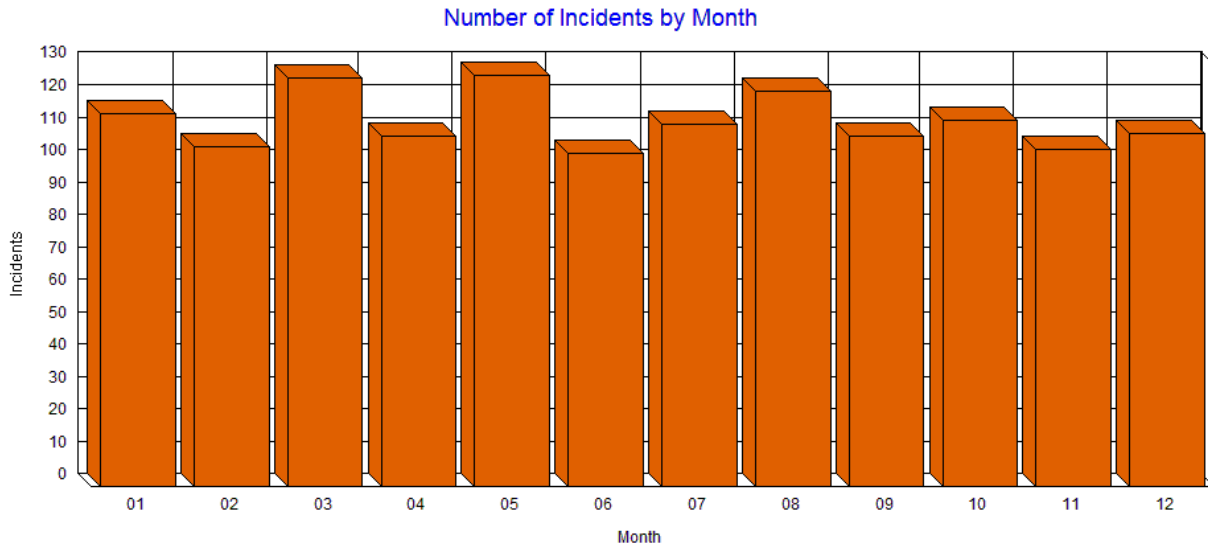


Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

7.1.6 Breakdown of Incident Demand Over Time

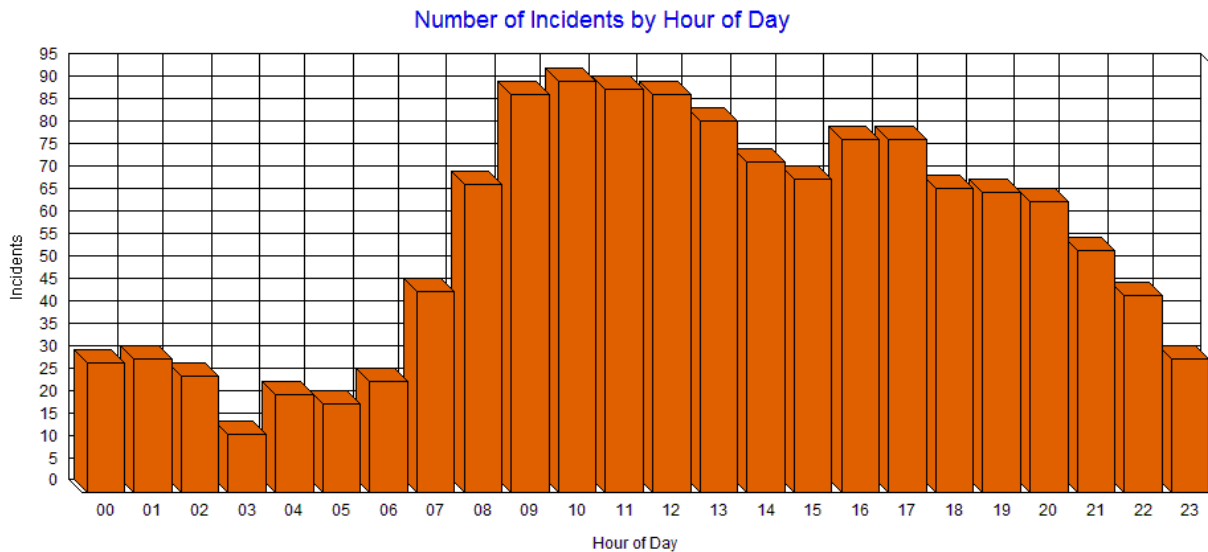
The chart below illustrates the number of incidents by month. While there is some month to month variation, it is not significant enough to warrant changes in the deployment plan:

Figure 4—Number of Incidents by Month



This graph compares incident activity by hour of day. The graph follows traditional fire department activity hours with very low volume in the early morning hours.

Figure 5—Number of Incidents by Hour of Day

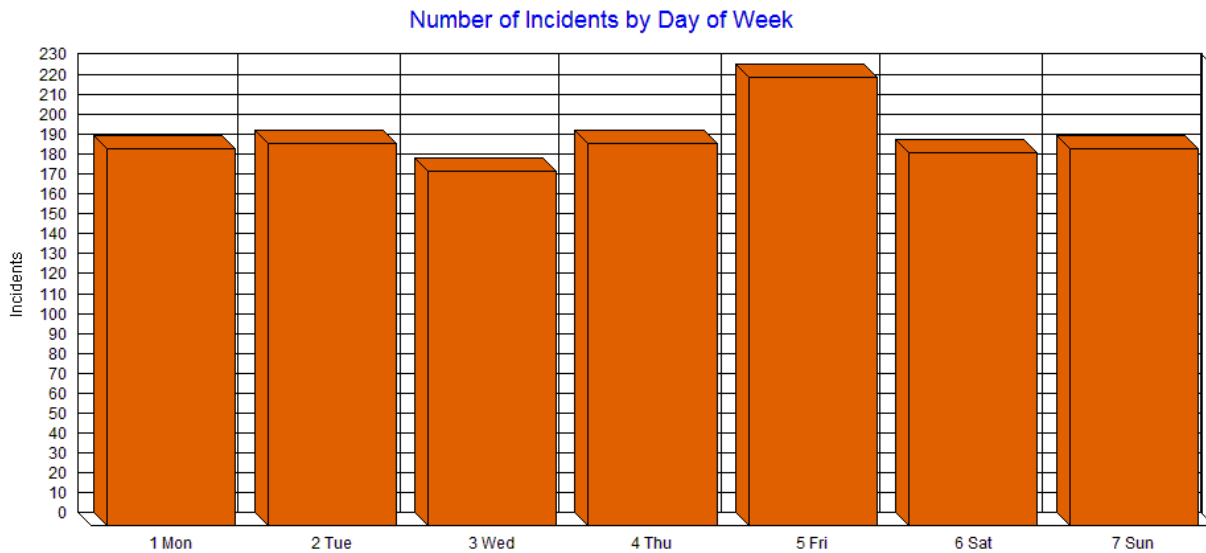




Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Incident activity in 2013 by day of week shows consistently higher call volumes on Friday.

Figure 6—Number of Incidents by Day of Week



Finding #3-7: The District’s time of day, day of week, and month of year calls-for-service demands are fairly consistent. This means the District needs to operate a fairly consistent 24/7/365 response system.

7.1.7 Unit Utilization

E91 responds outside of its home district only about 3 percent of the time. E92 responds outside its district about 20 percent of the time. The paramedic squad, SQ91, responds outside of Station 1’s territory 29 percent of the time.

These numbers indicate, with the exception of medic responses, that Station 2 relies little on Station 1 for resources. Station 2 does respond E92 into Station 1’s territory for about 20 percent of its responses.

Table 36—Apparatus: Percentage by Station per Vehicle ID

Table with 3 columns: Vehicle ID, Station 1, Station 2. Rows include E91, E92, and SQ91 with their respective percentages for each station.





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

7.1.8 Simultaneous Analysis

In 2013, 8.06 percent of incidents happened when another incident was occurring within the District. A third simultaneous incident occurred only .29 percent (less than 1/3 of 1 percent) of the time.

7.1.9 Aid Activity with Other Jurisdictions

Incidents involving aid, whether given or received, occurred 15 percent of the time. Of all incidents involving aid, the District gives aid 91 percent of the time and receives aid 9 percent of the time. In other words, the District is 10 times more likely to give aid than receive it.

The chart below illustrates aid distribution:

Table 37—Incidents: Count – Year by Aid Type

Table with 2 columns: Aid Type, Count. Rows include: 2 Automatic Aid Received (18), 3 Given (21), 4 Automatic Aid Given (164), 5 Other Aid Given (1), N None (1,148), Totals (1,352).

7.2 RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS

Once the types of incidents and locations are quantified, incident analysis shifts to the time required to respond to those incidents. Fractile breakdowns track the percentage (and count the number) of incidents meeting defined criteria, such as the first apparatus to reach the scene within progressive time segments.

As a reminder, there is no current District response time goal. As such, Citygate will benchmark the existing response time performance to the best practice expectations of NFPA 1710 for career fire departments in suburban areas, as well as those of the Commission on Fire Accreditation International.

Fire department response time should be measured as the amount of time it takes to reach 90 percent compliance with three component tasks: (1) Call Handling; (2) Turnout; and (3) Travel. These three components can be combined into a "Call to Arrival" measurement. The total response time does not include the "dismount" time to leave the engine or ambulance and walk to the patient, which, in a large complex or multi-story building, can take more than a minute.





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Table 38—Three Component Tasks of Total Response Time (Call to Arrival)

Table with 3 columns: Component Task, Measurement, and National Recommendation. Rows include Call Handling Time, Turnout Time, and Travel Time.

Note: 90 percent compliance is not the same as an average. It is possible to have an average of 90 seconds for a particular task while it may be well over 3 minutes for the task to be accomplished for 90 percent of emergency incidents. What causes a divergence between average and 90 percent compliance is consistency. For example:

If 1,000 incidents have a Call Handling Time between 85 and 90 seconds the Call Handling operation can be characterized as "consistent." In this case the Call Handling average and 90 percent compliance can be similar. However, if Call Handling Time varies from 25 seconds to 240 seconds then the average may still be near 90 seconds while 90 percent compliance takes over 180 seconds (3 minutes). Consistency is a key element of contemporary performance measurements.

To summarize the table above, Citygate’s typical recommended Total Response Time (Call to Arrival) is 7 minutes (or 420 seconds), is made up of three component parts:

- Call Handling Time: 1 minute
Turnout Time: 2 minutes (Most agencies can meet this, based on our experience)
Travel Time: 4 minutes (240 seconds)





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

All measurements in the sections to follow have been based on fire and EMS responses as much as possible, to eliminate non-emergency incidents.

7.2.1 Call Handling Time

Call Handling Time performance in the District is reasonable with the 60-second national standard being difficult to support in most agencies.

Table 39—Call Handling Time – 90% of Incidents

Year	Time
2013	00:70

7.2.2 Turnout Time

Turnout performance in the District exceeds or meets a 2-minute turnout time measure to 90 percent of the fire and EMS incidents. This is very good performance compared to many other Citygate clients.

Table 40—Turnout Time – 90% of Incidents

Year	Station 1	Station 2
2013	01:35	02:00

7.2.3 Travel Time

Travel Time performance in the District is below a desired national recommendation of 04:00 minutes/seconds in urban/suburban areas, with more of a grid-type street network. However, given the topography, narrow streets, over-hanging vegetation on some roads, and peak-hour traffic, this travel time performance is not the worst that Citygate has seen in similar challenging-to-serve areas.

Table 41—Travel Time – 90% of Incidents

Year	Station 1	Station 2
2013	05:25	07:00



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Finding #3-8: Given that Station 2 has longer travel times, partially due to assisting Station 1, the only way to lower travel times in Montecito would be to add a third unit east of Station 1 that could not only lower response times in east Montecito, but could handle some calls in the eastern side of Station 1 leaving it more available for calls in the center of the community. This also would mean that Station 2 would be called less to cover all of central and eastern Montecito when Station 1 is on an incident.

7.2.4 Call to Arrival Performance

A Call to Arrival performance of 90 percent compliance in 7 minutes is considered best practice for a primary response in a suburban area. Additional time is expected when a fire department serves more rural and remote areas. In the District, Call to Arrival performance is consistent with a fire department making suburban to rural and remote responses.

Table 42—Call to Arrival Performance – Department-Wide for Fire and EMS Incidents

Table with 3 columns: Year, Station 1, Station 2. Row 1: 2013, 06:50, 08:00

Given the size and topography of Station 2’s area, an 8-minute total response time is within that of similar difficult-to-serve suburban areas with slopes approaching a ridgeline. Station 1’s total response time beats a best practice recommendation of 7 minutes.

7.2.5 Effective Response Force (First Alarm)

As we have described earlier in this report, Effective Response Force is defined as a team of engine, rescue, and chief vehicles arriving at the scene of a building fire. It can also be defined by the number of firefighting personnel arriving at the scene. The time is stamped when either the last vehicle or the last firefighter arrives on the scene to complete the Effective Response Force team.

The District responded to 14 building fire incidents in 2013. Only five of those building fires occurred in the District with the majority being aid responses to other jurisdictions.

Of the five District fires, four were in Station 1’s territory and one was in Station 2’s territory. With so few building fires fractile reporting is volatile. Here is a breakdown by arrival of primary apparatus:





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

Table 43—Dispatch to Arrival Time to Building Fires by Primary Apparatus

1st Due Unit	2nd Due Unit	3rd Due Unit	4th Due Unit
07:25	09:10	13:32	13:35

Given that four engines are needed, and that the District only fields two, the third and fourth units must travel longer distances from other agencies.



SECTION 8—OVERALL DEPLOYMENT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SOC ELEMENT 8 OF 8
OVERALL EVALUATION

The District serves a diverse population, set of risks, and land use types in a geographically-challenging, wildfire-prone area. Population drives emergency medical service demand and development brings more risks to be protected against fire.

While EMS dominates the emergency incident volume for most fire departments in the western United States, fire departments still exist fundamentally to stop the **spread of fire** from building to building or from a wildland area to buildings and populations. While the public and firefighters who serve them desire to contain fires to only portions of buildings, even if they do not, the loss is an individual loss to the building’s occupants and insurance company.

However, if a fire spreads beyond the building or parcel of origin, it is a **community loss**. While communities do not like the modern era cost of firefighters “standing by” for a few fires, without that standby capacity, if those fires do occur and spread, the entire community can be at risk.

When potentially dangerous fires start, the speed and weight of a quick attack is paramount. If fires are not stopped with only a few fire crews they can become greater alarm conflagrations all too easily. Many communities try to raise fire service revenues as equally as possible across a region to deliver equitable coverage to similar populations and risks.

Equitable coverage typically consists of neighborhood fire stations that can provide the speed of attack needed to *every* neighborhood for small emergencies. Multiple stations can then fairly quickly mass together to handle serious events before they become greater alarm fires.

8.1 RESPONSE COVERAGE FOR EAST MONTECITO

Based on the geographic coverage and response time measures in this study, east Montecito is beyond the response time reach considered a best practice for suburban fire and EMS incidents. Two-thirds of Montecito has best practice coverage and response times. While the population and building density is somewhat smaller in the eastern end of the District, building fire and wildland fire potential still exist. Any car fire, outdoor fire, or building fire can spread to the wildland areas. A wildland fire can start and spread from the Front Range anywhere in Montecito, not just within the reasonable response zone of the two stations.

While siting fire stations has been and always will be difficult in small land- and ocean-locked communities such as Montecito, Citygate believes the District Board and residents should have a





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

constructive policy discussion based on the information in this study regarding the level of fire protection they wish to fund in east Montecito.

In Citygate’s opinion, the current deployment plan leaves the eastern section underserved for both the speed and weight of attack. Should a serious fire start in this area, it could more easily grow beyond control and spread to or from wildland areas, then placing the entire community at risk. The current deployment plan is somewhat like an infantry unit leaving a flank exposed and hoping that the enemy (fire) does not attack where the defense is weakest.

Finding #3-9: A three-engine configuration, staffed with a paramedic per engine 24/7/365, would lower paramedic response times significantly over that of one centrally-located squad and would increase the equity of access with every neighborhood having a paramedic based in its immediate area.

While the residents in east Montecito certainly have a voice in the location and size of a neighborhood fire station, the rest of the community also has a voice in determining the Fire Department’s spending plans and whether action should be taken to improve coverage in the eastern District areas that do not receive the same level of fire defense as the other two-thirds of the community.

8.1.1 An Alternative Deployment Option

While the District has discussed a third fire station for a considerable time in east Montecito, and this study shows that there is less coverage in that part of the District, Chief Hickman also identified and proposed another option: a three-station model, but in a different configuration.

Citygate observed that possibly lining up three fire stations in a linear method across the District would place the center station farther away from the bulge in the coast containing the highest population, risks, and emergency incident densities in the District. Considering the road network and risks in the District, a stronger deployment plan would be a triangle, with a station at each corner of the triangle.

Map #16a and b – Relocating Station 1 and Adding Third Station

Maps #16a and b in Volume 2 show the coverage result if Station 1’s fire unit was moved south, closer to the population center at San Leandro Lane and San Ysidro Road. A third, single fire engine in a smaller, more residential station, would then be added in east Montecito.

The result is positive; first-due unit coverage becomes equitable at 7 minutes total response time District-wide. Multiple-unit coverage is improved at 11 minutes total response time, to all but the northeast most remote corner of the District. This is due to three engines traveling from *inside*





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

the District and then the fourth engine only having to travel from one end or the other via mutual aid.

If this plan to relocate Station 1 and add a third station became a reality, additional options become available to solve under-met needs of the District:

1. The existing Station 1 can serve as an administrative office, small training site, and provide other support functions.
2. This “four site” plan then eliminates the need for the new east Montecito station to be larger for training functions as first proposed due to the severe space constraints at the two existing stations. In Citygate’s opinion, a larger fire station in east Montecito would pull the other stations too far east for training given the call-for-service densities in the western half of the District.
3. The replacement Station 1 and a new Station 3 would only need to be large enough for a single fire company.

Finding #3-10: The District would be best served by operating a three-fire-station model in the shape of a triangle, relocating Station 1 closer to the coast. Doing so would best fit the topography.

Based on our deployment analysis above, Citygate offers these near-term recommendations:

8.2 RECOMMENDED RESPONSE TIME BENCHMARK GOALS

Recommendation #3-1: The District should adopt comprehensive performance measures for the major types of emergencies to direct fire crew planning and to monitor the operation of the Department. The measures should take into account a realistic company turnout time of 2 minutes and be designed to deliver outcomes that will save patients medically salvageable upon arrival, and to keep small, but serious, fires from becoming greater alarm fires. Citygate recommends these measures be:





Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

- 3-1.1** Distribution of Fire Stations: To treat medical patients and control small fires, the first-due unit should arrive within 7 minutes, 90 percent of the time from the receipt of the 9-1-1 call in the fire dispatch center. This equates to 1-minute call handling time, 2 minutes company turnout time, and 4 minutes travel time in the most populated areas.
- 3-1.2** Multiple-Unit Effective Response Force for Serious Emergencies: To confine fires near the room of origin, to stop wildland fires to under three acres when noticed promptly, and to treat up to five medical patients at once, a multiple-unit response of at least 15 personnel should arrive within 11 minutes from the time of 9-1-1 call receipt in fire dispatch, 90 percent of the time. This equates to 1-minute call handling time, 2 minutes company turnout time, and 8 minutes travel time spacing for multiple units in the most populated areas.
- 3-1.3** Hazardous Materials Response: Provide hazardous materials response designed to protect the community from the hazards associated with uncontrolled release of hazardous and toxic materials. The fundamental mission of the Fire Department response is to minimize or halt the release of a hazardous substance so it has minimal impact on the community. The first company capable of investigating a HazMat release at the operations level should be able to respond within 7 minutes total response time, or less than 90 percent of the time. After size-up and scene evaluation is completed, a determination will be made whether to request additional resources from the District's multi-agency hazardous materials response partnership.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Three—Standards of Coverage Study

3-1.4 Technical Rescue: Respond to technical rescue emergencies as efficiently and effectively as possible with enough trained personnel to facilitate a successful rescue. Achieve a travel time for the first company in urban to suburban areas for size-up of the rescue within 7 minutes total response time, or less than 90 percent of the time. Assemble additional resources for technical rescue capable of initiating a rescue within a total response time of 11 minutes, 90 percent of the time. Safely complete rescue/extrication to ensure delivery of patient to a definitive care facility.

Recommendation #3-2: The District and residents would improve first-due unit and multiple-unit coverage by locating a 3rd fire engine in east Montecito.

Recommendation #3-3: The District should consider a long-term strategy to operate a three-fire-station model in the shape of a triangle, relocating Station 1 closer to the coast. Doing so would best fit the topography.

Recommendation #3-4: The District should consider staffing all stations with paramedic engines to lower paramedic response times significantly throughout the District.

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PART FOUR

Headquarters and Support Systems Review

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Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

SECTION 9—HEADQUARTERS AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS REVIEW

Part Four provides an assessment of the systems that support the Montecito Fire Protection District’s (District) emergency response function. Citygate Associates, LLC examined the fire station facilities; fire apparatus and equipment readiness, maintenance, and testing; and also evaluated the training, safety and risk management, and dispatch systems. All of these are important components of a fire department operation and are critical to ensuring that needed resources can respond quickly and effectively.

9.1 OVERALL IMPRESSIONS

The District is very well organized, managed, equipped, and trained to provide community risk mitigation services pursuant to its mission.

9.2 MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1201 – *Standard for Providing Emergency Services to the Public* states in part, “the [department] shall have a leader and organizational structure that facilitates efficient and effective management of its resources to carry out its mandate as required [in its mission statement].” The District’s mission statement is, “The Montecito Fire Protection District is a progressive organization committed to the protection of the people, property and the environment. We exist to provide a professional and timely response to the needs of the community in preparation for, during, and in recovery from emergencies.”

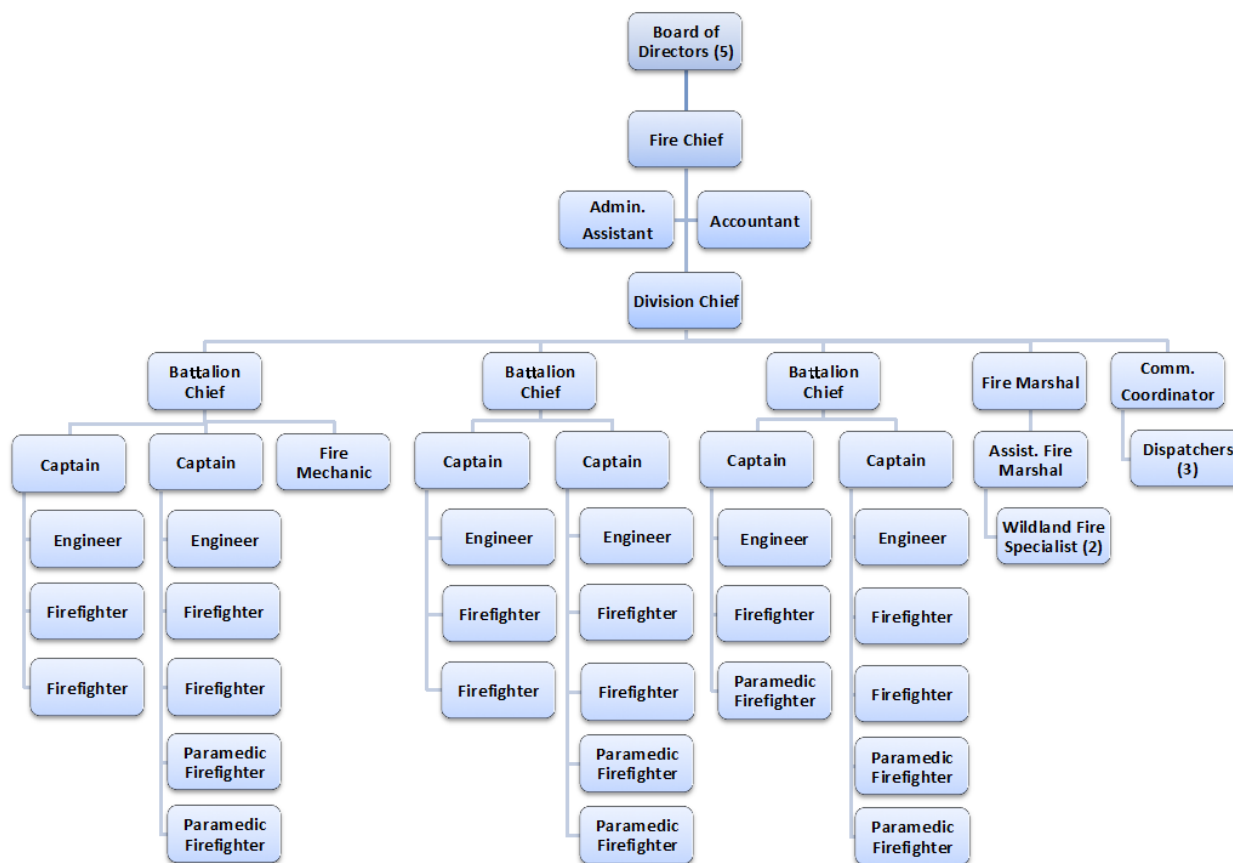
A fire department of the District’s size needs to have a management team that is properly sized, adequately trained, and supported. There are increasing regulations to be dealt with in operating fire services, and the proper hiring, training, and supervision of response employees requires an equally serious commitment to leadership and general management functions.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

Figure 7—District Organization Chart (September 2013)



The above chart represents an organizational structure appropriate to meet the operational and support needs of a department of the size and type of the District.

One concern noted by Citygate during its review of the District’s management organization is the absence of requirements in the job descriptions for Fire Chief and Division Chief to possess Bachelors or Masters degrees in Public or Business Administration along with education and certification at the executive Chief Officer level. Even in a smaller organization like Montecito, it is imperative that the Fire Chief and other executive chief officers possess the appropriate professional education, training, and certifications to ensure effective utilization and management of the organization’s personnel and physical resources.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

Finding #4-1: The District’s Fire Chief and Division Chief have extensive vocational experience in the fire service and have had active leadership roles on Type 2 Interagency Incident Management Teams. The District’s Fire Chief and Division Chief have completed the necessary educational requirements for California Fire Service Training and Education System (CFSTES) Chief Officer Certification; however, neither have a community college or undergraduate college degree, which is now a requirement of this certification process.

The District’s Fire Chief has also completed the Fire District’s Association of California (FDAC) Governance Academy, which provides board members and fire chiefs the educational curriculum and tools to work effectively together toward common goals.

Recommendation #4-1: Future job descriptions and recruitments for the Fire Chief or Division Chief positions should include a requirement for possessing a combination of a Bachelors or Masters degree in Public or Business Administration along with a Chief Officer Certification from the California Fire Service Training and Education System, or its equivalent; Fire Chief and Division Chiefs should also be encouraged and supported to attend appropriate professional training, including National Fire Academy classes and/or its Executive Fire Officer program.

9.3 TRAINING

The job of a firefighter is extremely complex and the tasks a firefighter performs must be done correctly *every* time. This is particularly critical for those tasks that are very hazardous, do not occur very often, or for which there is no decision time. Training in the fire service has two parts: vocational training, which teaches the skill sets necessary to perform the “hands-on” work required of firefighters; and education, which teaches the knowledge necessary to perform the “mental” work required of firefighters.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

An effective training program is the keystone to effective emergency response. During emergency operations, time is always of essence and an effective training program can mean the difference between a fire contained to the area of origin and one that causes great damage or the difference between effective CPR that starts on time and a patient that dies. The NFPA and Federal and Cal/OSHA have many recommended standards that cover the training arena. As an abbreviated overview:

- ◆ NFPA 1001 *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*
- ◆ NFPA 1002 *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver Operator / Professional Qualifications*
- ◆ NFPA 1021 *Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*
- ◆ NFPA 1031 *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner*
- ◆ NFPA 1401 *Recommended Practice for Fire Service Training Reports and Records*
- ◆ NFPA 1403 *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions*
- ◆ NFPA 1404 *Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training*
- ◆ NFPA 1451 *Standard for a Fire Service Vehicle Operations Training Program*
- ◆ OSHA *Department 29 Code of Federal Regulation* relating to self-contained breathing apparatus

Many of the tasks firefighters perform on emergencies fall into the relatively routine category, and as long as nothing goes seriously wrong, there is no need for any specialized training. It is when the High Risk / Low Frequency, No-Decision-Time task is required that the routine training is not sufficient. The after action findings of the tragic furniture store fire in Charleston, South Carolina in 2007 where nine firefighters lost their lives bear this out, along with sadly multiple wildland firefighter fatalities.

Adequate, supervised, verified training is needed to prevent these types of tragedies, which have enormous long-term emotional and fiscal impacts on not only the firefighters and their families, but the agency and the community as well. Charleston had to completely replace its fire department executive leadership, bring in an outside training and leadership team, and totally revamp its entire training and incident management processes.

Table 44 summarizes recommended training requirements for firefighters in California.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

Table 44—Recommended Firefighter Training¹

Table with 3 columns: Subject or Skill, Annual Hours, Multi-Year Hours. Rows include EMT - Continuing Education, CPR, AED, Bloodborne Pathogens, HazMat, Noise Exposure, Respiratory Protection, Confined Space Rescue, General Fire and Rescue Skills, Sexual Harassment, and Totals (259, 32).

¹Dowdle, M. & Schoonover, D. (2007) Training Mandates Study for the Fire Service (San Jose Fire Department)

²Required every 2 years

³Required every 3 years

⁴To include 4 multi-company drills, 2 night drills, 16 hours officer training, and 12 hours driver/operator training

⁵Supervisors only.

As Table 44 shows, the District should be providing and requiring a minimum of approximately 259 hours of training annually for every response employee, and 291 hours of training on alternate years. District training records were not available in a format that would facilitate ready analysis by Citygate. Citygate did, however, conduct a cursory review of a few selected training records as summarized in Table 45.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

Table 45—Average Annual Training Hours

Employee	Average Annual Training Hours
Battalion Chief A	439
Captain B	439
Captain C	208
Engineer D	375
Engineer E	357
Firefighter F	200
Firefighter G	407
Total Hours:	2,425
Average Annual Hours:	346

This cursory analysis suggests that most of the District response staff receive the minimum training as identified in Table 44. As Table 45 indicates, two of the seven training records examined did not meet the 259 hours of recommended training, and Citygate did not explore the reasons for those apparent deficiencies as part of this study

Finding #4-2: A review of selected employee training records suggests that most District response personnel meet recommended minimum training requirements.

9.4 FIRE PREVENTION

The District provides a variety of fire prevention services, including new development and building plan review, fixed fire protection system inspections, non-residential occupancy inspections, wildland fire hazard reduction, hazardous weed abatement, pre-fire planning, and public education and information.

Under the supervision of Fire Marshal Al Gregson, fire prevention staffing includes a full-time Assistant Fire Marshal and Wildland Fire Specialist, and an additional part-time Wildland Fire Specialist.

The fire prevention bureau reviews an average of approximately 350 development project / building plans annually, or about seven per week, for conformance with applicable fire and life safety requirements, including approval of plans and inspection of any required fixed fire





Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

protection systems. The bureau also administers the District's Knox program that provides secure single-key fire department-only access to required lock box for access keys and key-switch activation of electric gates.

Fire prevention staff also administers the District's comprehensive wildland fire mitigation program, including annual inspection of all District properties for compliance with the defensible space requirements of the District's Fire Protection Plan. For 2014, the staff inspected nearly 4,200 properties with approximately 300 of those parcels requiring issuance of a hazard abatement notice. This represents nearly 93 percent voluntary compliance, which is **remarkable** and one of the factors helping to reduce the District's wildland fire risk vulnerability as discussed in the Community Risk Assessment (Part Two) of this report.

The two District Wildland Fire Specialists also administer the District's wildland vegetation reduction program pursuant to the District's Community Fire Protection Plan adopted in 2002. Since the program's inception, the District has completed fuel treatment projects involving more than 100 acres to reduce the intensity and potential spread of wildland fire, particularly along the northern edge of the District bordering native chaparral fuels, and along the eastern areas of the District bordering the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District. The District has also implemented interior fuel reduction/modification projects where it can reduce the intensity and potential spread of a wildland fire to a specific neighborhood area.

Public education and information services are provided by various District staff including fire prevention as needed or assigned. Public education and information services include school fire safety education programs, senior living facility programs, and local businesses and service clubs as requested. Public fire safety information is also provided to District residents through the District's AM radio station (AM 1610), its website (www.montecitofire.com), NIXLE, and Facebook and Twitter social media.

District fire prevention staff conducts fire cause and origin investigations with assistance as requested from other local fire agencies.

9.5 SAFETY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Although there are no mandates requiring that a jurisdiction provide fire protection services, if it chooses to do so, then federal and state regulations specify how to do it safely for the personnel providing the service and the public.

Provision of firefighting and emergency medical services is a risk-intensive enterprise. The goal of a risk management program is to minimize the risks associated with the nature of the business, including limiting the occurrence and severity of any resultant occupational injuries to the extent



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

possible. For firefighters, the goal is to ensure that firefighters arrive home safely at the end of each shift and enjoy a healthy quality of life.

Among the necessary elements for a fire department is a safety orientation for new employees, a hazard communications system for employees to communicate hazards to supervisors, the Cal/OSHA process for post-injury reviews, the required annual report of injuries, and a standard for safety work plans.

While NFPA has a number of standards that address safety issues, NFPA 1500 *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program* and NFPA 1501 *Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer* are the umbrella documents that model the approach that every fire department should take in regards to the safety and health of its firefighters, which, in turn, impacts the safety and health of the public they serve.

NFPA 1500 states, “There must be a fundamental behavioral change in how fire fighters and fire departments address fire service occupational safety. In turn, they must continue to educate their members and, most importantly, the administration and citizens to what the hazards are of the fire fighting profession. The utilization and implementation of this standard can go a long way in reducing the staggering statistics involving fire fighter fatalities and injuries, *but only if given the training and resources to do so.*” [Emphasis added]

NFPA 1500’s Component Analysis Chart recommends that a fire department’s risk management plan contain the following elements:

- ◆ Fire department organizational statement
- ◆ Risk management plan
- ◆ Safety and health policy
- ◆ Roles and responsibilities
- ◆ Occupational safety and health committee
- ◆ Record keeping
- ◆ Incident safety and health officer
- ◆ Laws, codes, and standards
- ◆ Training and education
- ◆ Accident prevention
- ◆ Accident investigation, procedures, and review
- ◆ Record management and data analysis



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

- ◆ Apparatus and equipment
- ◆ Facility inspections
- ◆ Health maintenance
- ◆ Liaison
- ◆ Occupational safety and health officer
- ◆ Infection control
- ◆ Critical incident stress management
- ◆ Post-incident analysis

In addition to NFPA 1500, a number of other NFPA standards apply to firefighter safety and health:

- ◆ NFPA 1250 *Recommended Practice in Emergency Service Organizational Risk Management*. This standard outlines a model risk management program to assist in reducing the risk to individuals, the emergency services, and the jurisdiction.
- ◆ NFPA 1403 *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions*. This standard contains minimum requirements for conducting live-fire training.
- ◆ NFPA 1404 *Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training*. This standard covers the proper use, inspection, maintenance, and program administration of SCBAs.
- ◆ NFPA 1451 *Standard for a Fire Service Vehicle Operations Training Program*. This standard establishes the minimum training and record-keeping requirements for fire department emergency vehicle operations training.
- ◆ NFPA 1501 *Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer*. This standard contains minimum requirements for the assignment, duties, and responsibilities of a health and safety officer (HSO) and an incident safety officer (ISO) for a fire department.
- ◆ NFPA 1582 *Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments*. This standard contains descriptive requirements for a comprehensive occupational medical program for fire departments.
- ◆ NFPA 1583 *Standard on Health-Related Fitness Programs for Fire Department Members*. This standard establishes the minimum requirements for the development, implementation, and management of a health-related fitness



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

program (HRFP) for members of the fire department involved in emergency operations.

- ◆ NFPA 1584 *Standard on the Rehabilitation Process for Members During Emergency Operations and Training Exercises*. This standard establishes the minimum criteria for developing and implementing a rehabilitation process for fire department members at incident scene operations and training exercises.

Although the District *has not* formally adopted NFPA 1500, it does use it as a reference guide. The District *does not* have a Health and Safety Committee established, but it has designated one of the Battalion Chiefs as the Department Safety Officer, both of which are recommended by NFPA 1500. In addition, the Department has not conducted a Health and Safety program compliance evaluation in accordance with NFPA 1500 Annex B.

Finding #4-3: The District does not have a Health and Safety Committee as recommended by NFPA 1500 *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*.

Recommendation #4-2: The District should consider establishing an operational-level Health and Safety Committee that meets regularly to review all occupational injuries, illnesses, and accidents as recommended by the NFPA and industry best practices.

Recommendation #4-3: The District should consider conducting a Health and Safety program compliance evaluation in accordance with NFPA 1500 Annex B as a key step in executing an effective Health and Safety program.

In addition to applicable NFPA standards, California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 3203, requires every employer to provide an effective written Injury and Illness Prevention Plan (IIPP). For high-hazard employers such as fire departments, the IIPP should minimally address the following topics:



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

- ◆ Confined space operations
- ◆ Lock-out / tag-out procedures
- ◆ Chain saw and other power tool operation
- ◆ Fall protection
- ◆ Driver safety
- ◆ Respiratory protection
- ◆ Hearing conservation
- ◆ Hazardous chemical exposure
- ◆ Bloodborne pathogens and other biological hazards
- ◆ Hazard communication

The District has a current IIPP that was last updated in 2013.

9.6 DISPATCH SERVICES

The District provides its own dispatch services from a dispatch center located at Fire Station #1 at 595 San Ysidro Road. Under the supervision of Communications Coordinator Jackie Jenkins, the District employs three full-time dispatchers, as well as six other District employees cross-trained as dispatchers for relief and surge capacity. The District dispatch center processes approximately 2,800-3,000 calls annually, and also provides dispatch services for the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District by contract.

The District dispatch center is a secondary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP), and calls for service are transferred from the primary PSAPs within the County including the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department, California Highway Patrol, and Santa Barbara City. The dispatch center is staffed 24/7 with a minimum of one qualified dispatcher, and there are sufficient callback and cross-trained personnel to adequately handle a major emergency incident or multiple concurrent emergency incidents. The District dispatch center conforms to NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems* that establishes the following performance standards for emergency call processing:

- ◆ Ninety-five (95) percent of all emergency telephone calls shall be answered within 15 seconds, and 99 percent shall be answered within 40 seconds.
- ◆ Eighty (80) percent of emergency calls shall be processed and response resources notified within 60 seconds, and 95 percent shall be completed within 106 seconds,



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

except that 90 percent of the following call types shall be processed within 90 seconds, and 99 percent of the calls within 120 seconds:

- Calls requiring emergency medical dispatch questioning and pre-arrival medical instructions.
 - Calls requiring language translation.
 - Calls requiring the use of a TTY/TDD device or audio/video relay services.
 - Calls of criminal activity that require information vital to the safety of emergency responders prior to dispatching units.
 - Hazardous materials incidents.
 - Technical rescue incidents.
- ◆ For calls transferred from a PSAP to a secondary answering point, the transfer procedure shall not exceed 30 seconds for 95 percent of all calls processed.

The District monitors its compliance with these NFPA standards on a monthly basis, and consistently exceeds the 90 percent performance standard.

Finding #4-4: The District Dispatch Center consistently exceeds nationally recognized emergency call processing and dispatch performance standards.

9.7 APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT

Fire apparatus need to be properly maintained to ensure response readiness, safe arrival, effective operation, and return to readiness for the next assignment. Considering that a fire apparatus driver is entrusted to drive a vehicle weighing up to 17 tons or more at speeds up to 65 miles per hour, often against prevailing traffic at controlled intersections, officials should ensure that the maintenance, as well as the training program, meets all applicable legal and best practice standards.

The fire service generally groups fire apparatus into two categories: (1) engine companies, which are primarily responsible for pumping and delivering water and performing basic firefighting functions, including search and rescue; and (2) truck companies, which are primarily responsible for forcible entry, ventilation, search and rescue, aerial operations for water delivery and rescue, utility control, illumination, overhaul, and salvage work. Other types of apparatus include water tenders, which are primarily responsible for carrying large quantities of water; squads or rescue



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

companies, which carry a variety of rescue and emergency medical equipment; medic units or ambulances; command vehicles; and other auxiliary apparatus. To be effective, fire apparatus must be properly designed and well equipped with the proper hose, appliances, tools, ladders, and other equipment necessary to perform the complex work of firefighting, rescue, emergency medical, and public service tasks.

There are two basic NFPA standards that apply to fire apparatus:

- ◆ NFPA 1901 *Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus* defines the requirements for new fire apparatus designed to be used under emergency conditions to transport personnel and equipment and to support the suppression of fire and mitigation of other hazardous situations. NFPA issued a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA 09-1) to NFPA 1901 *Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus*, 2009 Edition, which slightly changed the wording for the annual pump testing required of all fire department pumping apparatus.
- ◆ NFPA 1906 *Standard for Wildland Fire Apparatus* defines the requirements for new fire apparatus designed primarily to support wildland fire suppression operations.

In addition to these standards having application for the development of purchase specifications, there are additional performance standards useful for evaluating in-service apparatus:

- ◆ NFPA 1911 *Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus*. This standard defines the minimum requirements for establishing an inspection, maintenance, and testing program for in-service fire apparatus. This standard also includes guidelines for fire apparatus refurbishment and retirement; it identifies the systems and items on a fire apparatus that are to be inspected and maintained, the frequency of such inspections and maintenance, and the requirements and procedures for conducting performance tests on components; it also provides sample forms for collecting inspection and test data.
- ◆ There should also be a system of testing, maintenance, and repair, which ensures a high state of readiness of apparatus and critical equipment. In 2000, NFPA issued NFPA 1915 *Standard for Fire Apparatus Preventative Maintenance Program*, which defines the minimum requirements for a fire department preventative maintenance program. Under this standard, the personnel who conduct the preventative maintenance program should meet NFPA 1071 *Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications*. This standard defines the minimum job requirements an emergency vehicle technician should possess.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

These include the ability to diagnose, maintain, repair, and test the functions of the apparatus.

The Federal Department of Transportation also has motor vehicle safety standards that are applicable to fire apparatus.

Table 46 provides an inventory of District apparatus and vehicles.

Table 46—District Fire Apparatus and Vehicles

Vehicle Identifier	Manufacturer	Year Purchased	Fire Pump Size	ICS Type	Assignment	Current Replacement Cost ¹
E-91	Pierce	2005	1500 GPM	1	Primary Response Sta. #1	\$755,000
E-92	Pierce	2010	1500 GPM	1	Primary Response Sta. #2	\$755,000
E-391	Freightliner / Pierce	2012	500 GPM	3	Wildland Sta. #1	\$475,000
E-392	International / Master Body	1997	500 GPM	3	Wildland Sta. #2	\$475,000
USAR 91	Spartan / SVI	2004	N/A	USAR Medium	USAR	\$400,000
E-93	KME	1997	1500 GPM	1	Reserve Sta. #1	\$655,000
Squad 91	Ford / American LaFrance	2004	N/A	N/A	Primary Paramedic Response	\$201,700
Medic 91	Ford / Wheeled Coach	2007	N/A	N/A	Reserve Ambulance	N/A
OES-317	HME / Westates	2006	1250 GPM	2	OES Engine	N/A
Utility 91	Chevrolet	2010	N/A	N/A	Utility	\$37,200
Utility 93	Chevrolet	2004	N/A	N/A	Utility	\$33,580
Patrol 92	Dodge	2001	120 GPM	5	Wildland Patrol	\$155,000
91X	Chevrolet	2010	N/A	N/A	Battalion Chief	\$83,200
900	Chevrolet	2008	N/A	N/A	Fire Chief	\$49,700
903	Chevrolet	2008	N/A	N/A	Div. Chief	\$54,200
912	Chevrolet	2009	N/A	N/A	Fire Marshal	\$54,200
920	Chevrolet	2010	N/A	N/A	Asst. Fire Marshal	\$37,200
921	Chevrolet	2009	N/A	N/A	Wildland Specialist	\$37,200
Repair 91	Chevrolet	2009	N/A	N/A	Mechanic	\$83,900

¹ Replacement cost data provided by the District.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

Citygate conducted a review of District apparatus and vehicles, and found them to be in excellent condition, very well maintained, and properly equipped to respond to expected risks. Fire apparatus are built on both custom and commercial chassis, and are very well suited to the fire and EMS risks in Montecito.

Finding #4-5: District fire apparatus are in excellent condition, very well maintained, and very well suited and properly equipped to respond to expected risks.

The California Vehicle Code requires that all who operate motor vehicles with a commercial license, including a Class C Firefighter license, participate in the Employer Pull Notice Program. Under this program, the employer obtains the driving record of new employees 30 days before beginning operation of a commercial vehicle, and every 12 months thereafter for all employees (CVC Section 1808.1 Employer Notification).

9.7.1 Maintenance Program

The District’s preventative maintenance program includes daily vehicle inspections as required by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (49 CFR, Part 396.13) which states, “Before driving a motor vehicle, the driver shall be satisfied that the motor vehicle is in safe operating condition.” Weekly inspections are also performed by District personnel.

California Vehicle Code Section 34505.5a in part states, “Every motor carrier operating any vehicle described in subdivision (a), (b), (e), (f), or (g) of Section 34500, except those vehicles exempted under Section 34501.12, shall, as a part of the systematic inspection, maintenance, and lubrication services required of all motor carriers, require the vehicle or vehicles for which it is responsible pursuant to Section 34501.12 to be inspected at least every **90 days**, or more often if necessary to ensure safe operation.” Vehicles, which are out of service for periods greater than 90 calendar days, do not require an inspection at 90-day intervals if they are inspected before operation on the highway. Fire apparatus fall under this CVC 90-day inspection requirement, and must be inspected by a qualified vehicle safety inspector. In addition, the California Vehicle Code requires all motor carriers, defined as the owners of specified vehicles including most fire apparatus, to participate in the Biennial Inspection of Terminals (BIT) Program, with a requisite site inspection by the California Highway Patrol every 25 months.

District mechanic John Badaracco performs all 90-day fire apparatus safety inspections, preventive maintenance, and minor repairs of District fire apparatus and support vehicles. Citygate’s review of the automotive maintenance program indicates that the current mechanic does not possess any professional certifications, including Automotive Service Excellence (ASE) certification(s) or Emergency Vehicle Technician (EVT) certification as recommended in NFPA



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

1071 *Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications*. Specialized repairs of District fire apparatus are contracted to a local Oxnard heavy equipment repair shop or a fire apparatus manufacturer-recommended maintenance facility.

Finding #4-6: The District’s mechanic does not possess professional certification as recommended by NFPA 1071 *Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications*.

Recommendation #4-4: The District should consider including possession of certain minimum professional certification(s), or the ability to obtain them within a reasonable established timeframe from date of employment, as part of the minimum requirements for the District’s mechanic position classification.

Recommendation #4-5: The District should consider encouraging and supporting the District mechanic to attain professional certification as recommended by NFPA 1071 *Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications*.

NFPA 1911 *Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus* requires annual testing of fire apparatus pumps. Citygate’s review of the automotive maintenance program indicates that no fire pump tests have been conducted for at least the past four years.

Finding #4-7: The District has not conducted annual tests of apparatus fire pumps in conformance with NFPA 1911 *Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus*.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

Recommendation #4-6: The District should ensure that all fire apparatus pumps are tested annually in conformance with NFPA 1911 *Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus*.

9.7.2 Replacement Program

The District has a formal apparatus replacement plan as well as \$2 million set aside in a restricted capital outlay fund that is used to fund the apparatus, vehicle, and equipment purchases. Having such a replacement fund is considered a best practice, as the replacement cost for all current fire apparatus and equipment would total over \$4.34 million. In addition to the vehicle replacement fund, the District currently has over \$10 million in reserve for economic uncertainty, catastrophic events, and capital outlay.

Finding #4-8: The District has strong reserves to fund replacement of current fire apparatus and vehicles, as well to acquire additional fire apparatus and/or capital equipment as needed.

9.7.3 Equipment Testing

The District outsources annual ladder testing in conformance with NFPA 1932 *Standard on Use, Maintenance, and Service Testing of In-Service Fire Department Ground Ladders*. The current contractor utilizes a non-destructive testing process, and is certified by the major fire ladder manufacturers to perform necessary repairs.

NFPA 1962 *Standard for the Care, Use, Inspection, Service Testing, and Replacement of Fire Hose, Couplings, Nozzles, and Fire Hose Appliances* requires annual testing of fire hose; however, the District has been unable to conduct this testing since 2012 due to water use restrictions resulting from the current severe drought.

Finding #4-9: District fire ladders are tested annually in conformance with nationally recognized testing standards.



Montecito Fire Protection District

Part Four—Headquarters and Support Systems Review

Finding #4-10: The District has been unable to test its fire hose in accordance with the annual testing requirements of NFPA 1962 *Standard for the Care, Use, Inspection, Service Testing, and Replacement of Fire Hose, Couplings, Nozzles, and Fire Hose Appliances* since 2012 due to water use restrictions resulting from the current severe drought.

Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) are tested annually by a certified contractor in conformance with NFPA 1981 *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*.

Finding #4-11: District self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) are tested annually by a certified contractor in conformance with nationally recognized standards.

9.8 FIRE STATION FACILITIES

Fire Station #1 was originally located at 1486 East Valley Road. In 1991, the station was rebuilt and relocated to 595 San Ysidro Road, and is located near the geographic center of the District with good access to arterial surface roads. This station is a 10,387-square-foot building housing the District administrative offices, dispatch center, and two response crews.

Fire Station #2, located at 2300 Sycamore Canyon Road, is an 8,912-square-foot facility, housing the District repair shop and one response crew. Originally constructed in 1954 and rebuilt in 2004, it is located in the western section of the District with good access to arterial surface roads.

Citygate’s review of District facilities revealed them to be clean and very well maintained, and of adequate size and design to meet current and near-term functional needs. The buildings conform to the seismic safety requirements of essential services buildings as contained in Title 24, Part 1, Chapter 2, Sections 16000-16022 of the California Code of Regulations. The apparatus portion of the buildings has vehicle exhaust extraction systems installed, and the facilities also have emergency electrical power generators.

Finding #4-12: District facilities are very well maintained, and are adequately designed and sized to meet current and near-term functional needs.

PART FIVE

Community Survey Summary

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SECTION 10—COMMUNITY SURVEY SUMMARY

10.1 SURVEY OVERVIEW

Citygate Associates, LLC conducted an Internet-based community survey for the Montecito Fire Protection District (District) as part of a community risk assessment and deployment analysis. The survey was “open” to accept input between August 6 and August 23, 2014. Details of the deployment are shown below.

Table 47—Community Survey Deployment Details

Launch Date	August 6, 2014
Close Date	August 23, 2014
Completes²⁵	375
Partials²⁶	54

The availability of the survey was advertised through a number of methods, as detailed below:

- ◆ A total of 5,750 invitation letters were sent using SB MailWorks on August 5th to all resident addresses within the District jurisdiction in the 93108 area code as well as any property owners with mailing addresses outside of the District jurisdiction (this mailing list was obtained through the Assessor’s Roll).
- ◆ A survey access button was placed on the home page of the District’s website on August 6th.
- ◆ A full-page advertisement was placed in the Montecito Journal on August 7th.
- ◆ A Montecito resident announced the survey at the Montecito Association Meeting on August 12th and encouraged participation.
- ◆ A District employee announced the survey at the monthly Montecito Emergency Response & Recovery Action Group (MERRAG) training session on August 14th.
- ◆ Reminder messages were sent using NIXLE in the form of 987 emails and 28 SMS messages. Survey links were also posted on Twitter and Facebook through NIXLE.
- ◆ Hard-copy survey instruments were requested and provided to residents at Casa Dorinda (approximately 30 were provided) on August 19th.

²⁵ “Completes” – the number of surveys that were *completed* and *successfully* added to the database. Of the 375 total responses, 42 were hard copy responses received and entered by a District employee.

²⁶ “Partial” – the number of surveys that were begun but not completed. These surveys *cannot* be added to the database.



Montecito Fire Protection District
Part Five—Community Survey Summary

- ◆ Hard-copy survey instruments were also periodically mailed to residents upon request.

Please note that of the 375 respondents, 351 are property owners or residents of Montecito. These respondents were asked all survey questions. Other respondents were only asked questions 1, 5, 6, and 28.

10.2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The 351 Montecito property owners and residents that responded to the community survey represent 4.1 percent of the District’s population.²⁷ Readers should bear this in mind as they peruse survey results as they represent a small sampling of all District property owners and residents.

Overall, the vast majority of survey respondents are long-time District residents or property owners who are also full-time residents. A majority has also had direct contact with the District, and of those, nearly 90 percent of respondents rated overall District services as “excellent” or “above average.” Respondents also placed high value on efforts to mitigate wildland fire risk and emergency response times, particularly to medical emergencies and building and wildland fires. Respondents also recognized the importance of ready access to their property in the event of an emergency.

Nearly all respondents acknowledged awareness of recent large wildland fires, and over 75 percent are familiar with one or more of the District’s emergency notification systems, although many responded that they have not taken the appropriate step(s) to ensure that they receive emergency notifications through one or more of these systems. Respondents also placed very high value on pre-established emergency evacuation plans.

Respondents also prioritized five key planning strategies as follows:

1. Enhance wildland fire mitigation efforts
2. Improve emergency response times
3. Provide paramedic services from all stations
4. Increase general emergency preparedness and education
5. Strengthen enforcement of hazard abatement and access codes

10.3 DETAILED SURVEY RESULTS

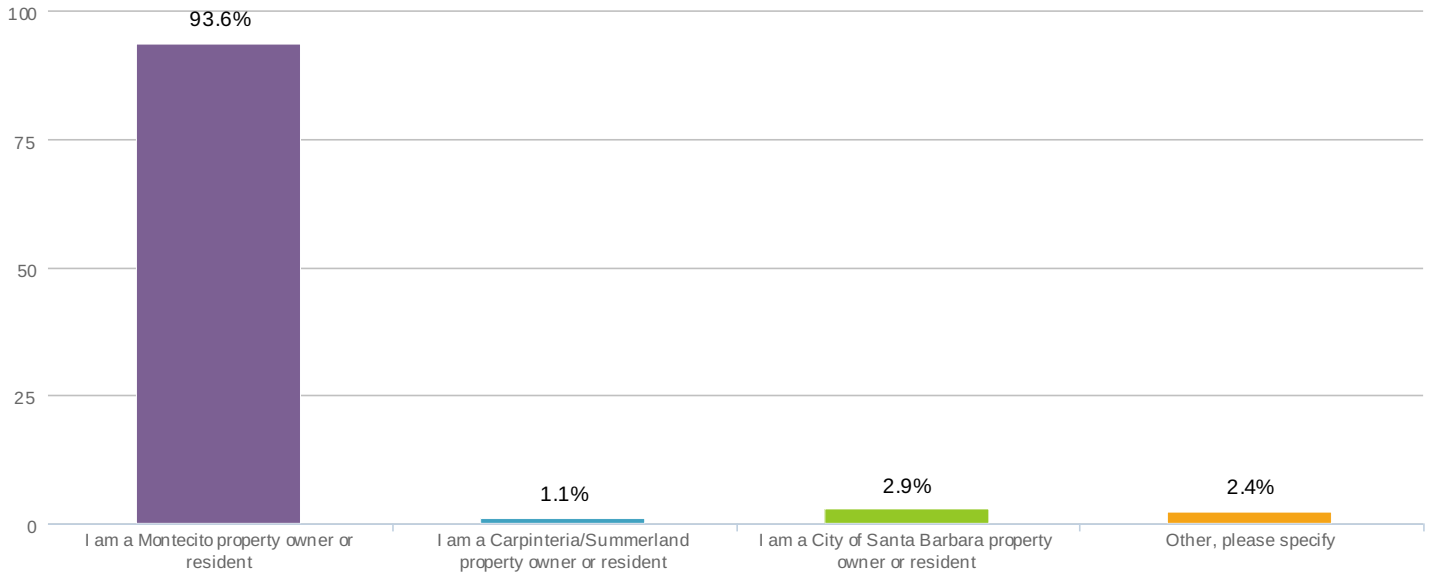
The survey results are shown on the following pages.

²⁷ Total estimated Montecito population: 8,540 (U.S. Census Bureau)

Montecito Fire Protection District

Survey: Montecito FPD Resident Survey

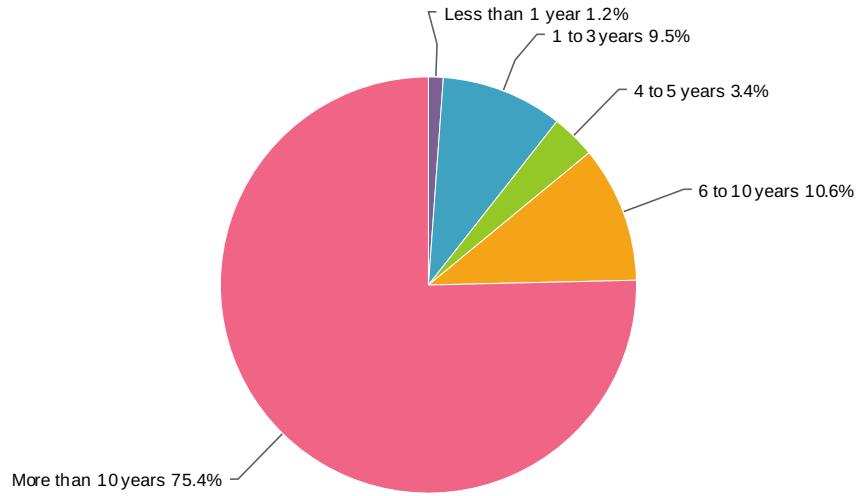
1. Please select the answer that accurately describes you:



I am a Montecito property owner or resident	93.6%	351
I am a Carpinteria/Summerland property owner or resident	1.1%	4
I am a City of Santa Barbara property owner or resident	2.9%	11
Other, please specify	2.4%	9
Total		375

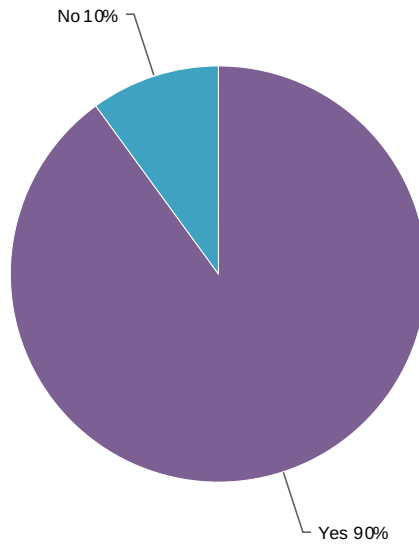
Responses "Other, please specify"	Count
<i>Left Blank</i>	366
I work for a Montecito property owner	1
Montecito Property Manager	1
Montecito Renter	1
Montecito retirement home resident	1
SB non-home owner	1
county	1
santa barbara county/mission canyon	1
very close to Sycamore Cyn, but technically SB City	1
We own a property in Montecito, which we rent & reside in our property on W. Mountain Dr. In the City of S.B.	1

2. How many years have you been a property owner or resident?



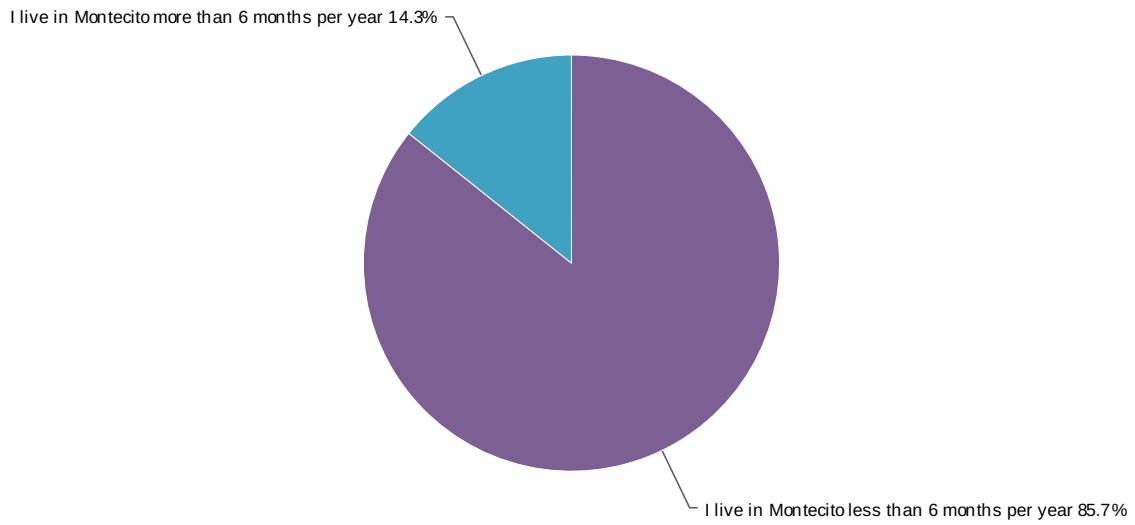
Less than 1 year	1.2%		4
1 to 3 years	9.5%		33
4 to 5 years	3.4%		12
6 to 10 years	10.6%		37
More than 10 years	75.4%		263
Total			349

3. Are you a full-time resident?



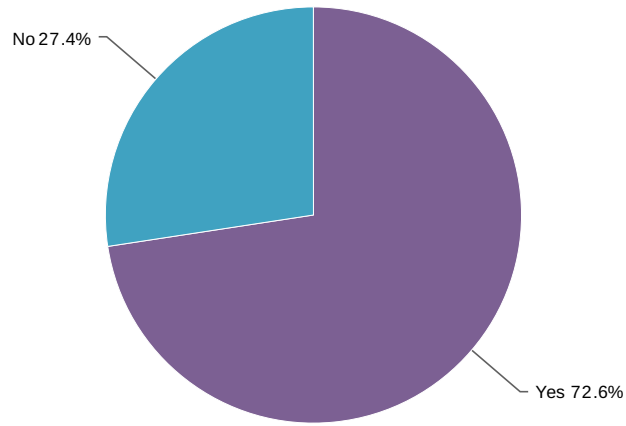
Yes	90.0%	<div style="width: 90%; height: 15px; background-color: purple;"></div>	314
No	10.0%	<div style="width: 10%; height: 15px; background-color: teal;"></div>	35
Total			349

4. Please select one:



I live in Montecito less than 6 months per year	85.7%	<div style="width: 85.7%; height: 15px; background-color: purple;"></div>	30
I live in Montecito more than 6 months per year	14.3%	<div style="width: 14.3%; height: 15px; background-color: teal;"></div>	5
Total			35

5. Have you had any direct contact with Montecito Fire Protection District?



Yes	72.6%		270
No	27.4%		102
Total			372

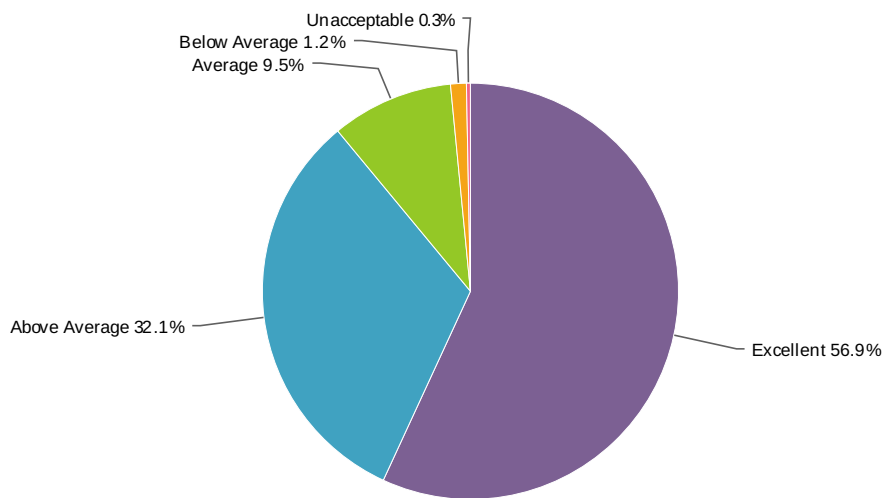
6. Please rate the District’s performance:

	Excellent	Above Average	Average	Below Average	Unacceptable	Total	Avg.	Standard Deviation
Emergency Medical Response	81%	12%	4%	2%	2%	114	4.68	0.78
Emergency Fire Response	71%	13%	10%	1%	5%	82	4.44	1.06
Other Emergency Response	58%	29%	7%	2%	4%	45	4.33	1.02
Non-Emergency Request for Service	77%	17%	4%	1%	2%	113	4.66	0.75
Property Survey	73%	18%	6%	1%	2%	134	4.59	0.82
Neighborhood Clean-up	69%	25%	3%	2%	1%	128	4.59	0.74
Code Enforcement	53%	14%	24%	3%	6%	70	4.06	1.19
Car Seat Installation	47%	47%	5%	0%	0%	19	4.42	0.61
Building Inspection	57%	17%	16%	4%	6%	69	4.14	1.19
Construction Permitting	45%	22%	18%	8%	8%	74	3.86	1.30
General Information Request	69%	21%	6%	4%	0%	121	4.55	0.79
Public Education (Schools)	74%	24%	3%	0%	0%	34	4.71	0.52
Public Education (MERRAG)	83%	13%	3%	1%	0%	95	4.78	0.55
Board Meetings	27%	27%	29%	13%	4%	48	3.60	1.14
Community Events	70%	22%	7%	0%	1%	104	4.61	0.70

Other, please specify below:

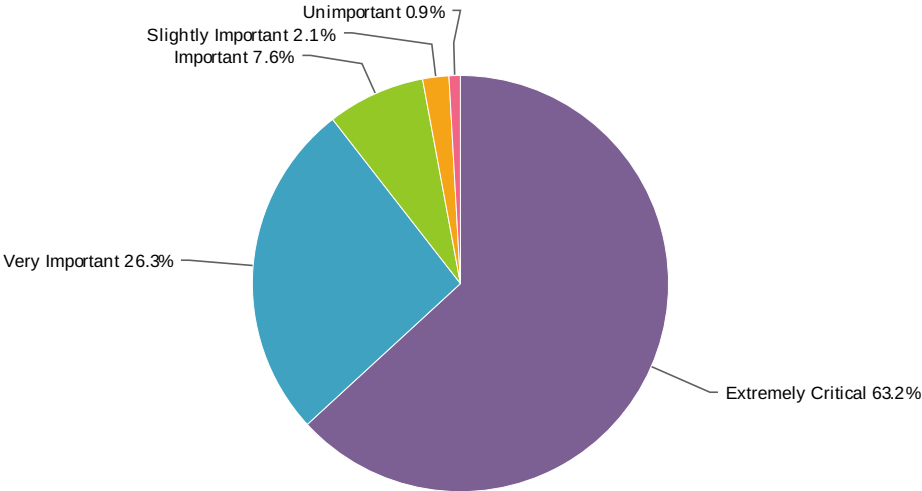
4 fires in 2 years. thx.	Unacceptable
Decorating the Christmas tree on San Ysidro	Excellent
Fuel abatement	Above Average
Installation of lock box	Excellent
Property Inspection for fire safety	Excellent
Solar System	Excellent
Visit	Excellent
help with road association merrag alert system	Excellent
personal inspection of vegetation ordinance	Excellent
I asked them to check out a neighbor's property for excessive junk and apparent hazmat material, and did not feel I got an adequate response.	N/A

7. How would you rate the value (benefits) of current District-provided services?



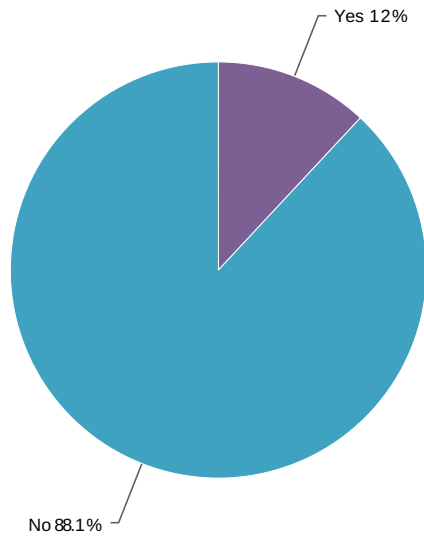
Excellent	56.9%		186
Above Average	32.1%		105
Average	9.5%		31
Below Average	1.2%		4
Unacceptable	0.3%		1
Total			327



8. How important to you are efforts to reduce the impacts from wildland fire, such as vegetation reduction and homeowner property surveys?



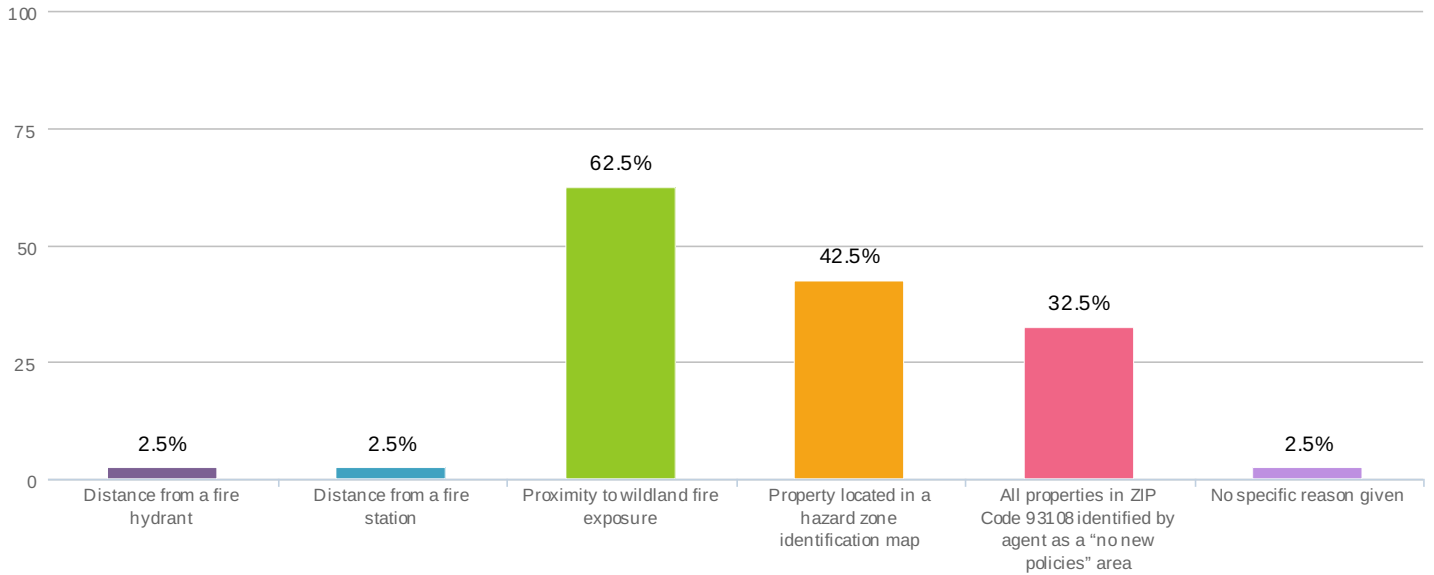
Extremely Critical	63.2%		216
Very Important	26.3%		90
Important	7.6%		26
Slightly Important	2.1%		7
Unimportant	0.9%		3
Total			342

9. Have you experienced any difficulty obtaining homeowner's insurance?



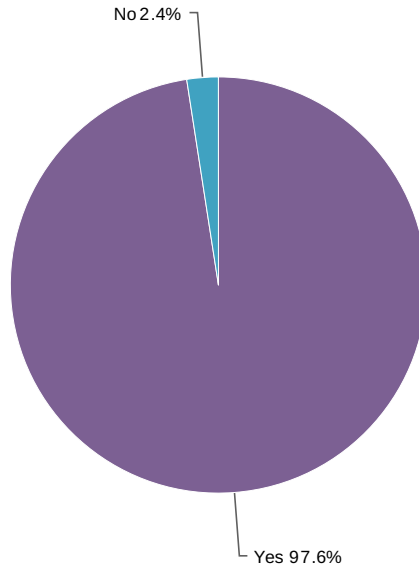
Yes	12.0%		41
No	88.1%		302
Total			343

10. What was the reason given? (please check all that apply)



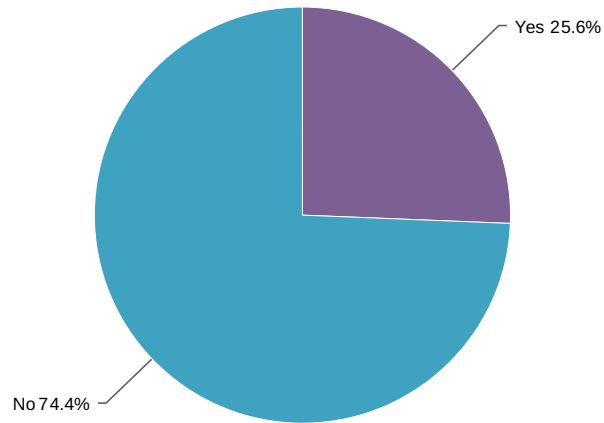
Distance from a fire hydrant	2.5%		1
Distance from a fire station	2.5%		1
Proximity to wildland fire exposure	62.5%		25
Property located in a hazard zone identification map	42.5%		17
All properties in ZIP Code 93108 identified by agent as a "no new policies" area	32.5%		13
No specific reason given	2.5%		1
Total			40

11. Do you currently have homeowner's insurance?



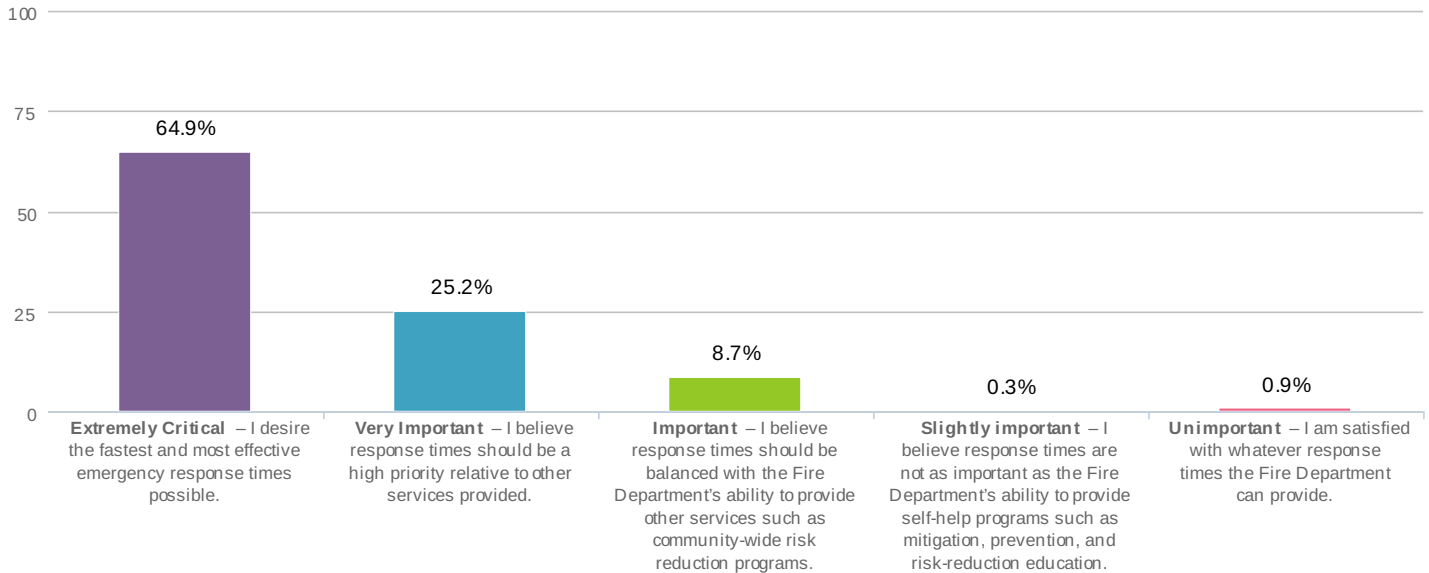
Yes	97.6%		40
No	2.4%		1
Total			41

12. Have you been denied coverage and forced to change carriers within the last 24 months?



Yes	25.6%		10
No	74.4%		29
Total			39

13. How important are emergency response times to you?

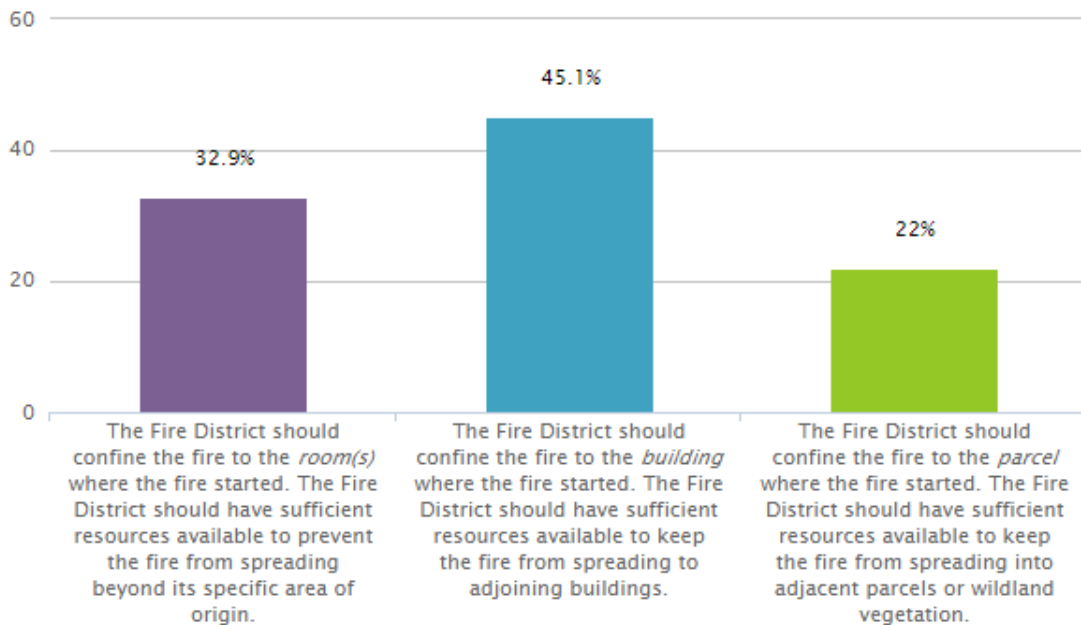


Extremely Critical – I desire the fastest and most effective emergency response times possible.	64.9%		224
Very Important – I believe response times should be a high priority relative to other services provided.	25.2%		87
Important – I believe response times should be balanced with the Fire Department's ability to provide other services such as community-wide risk reduction programs.	8.7%		30
Slightly important – I believe response times are not as important as the Fire Department's ability to provide self-help programs such as mitigation, prevention, and risk-reduction education.	0.3%		1
Unimportant – I am satisfied with whatever response times the Fire Department can provide.	0.9%		3
		Total	345

14. If the District could provide different levels of response times to different types of emergencies, please^{P 186} rate your expectations for the following types of emergencies, with #1 being the highest priority emergency and #4 being the lowest priority emergency.

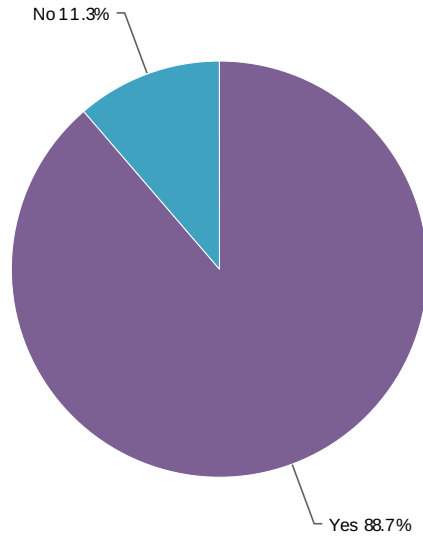
	#1 (Highest Priority)	#2 (Second Priority)	#3 (Third Priority)	#4 (Lowest Priority)	Responses
Residential / building fire	96 35.4%	122 45.0%	50 18.5%	3 1.1%	271
Wildland fire	62 21.7%	74 25.9%	122 42.7%	28 9.8%	286
Medical emergency	167 53.4%	68 21.7%	73 23.3%	5 1.6%	313
Other emergencies such as: hazardous materials incidents, trail rescues, and vehicle accidents	8 2.5%	48 15.0%	33 10.3%	231 72.2%	320



15. Which of the following statements describes your expectation for broad outcomes when building fires occur within our community? (Choose one)



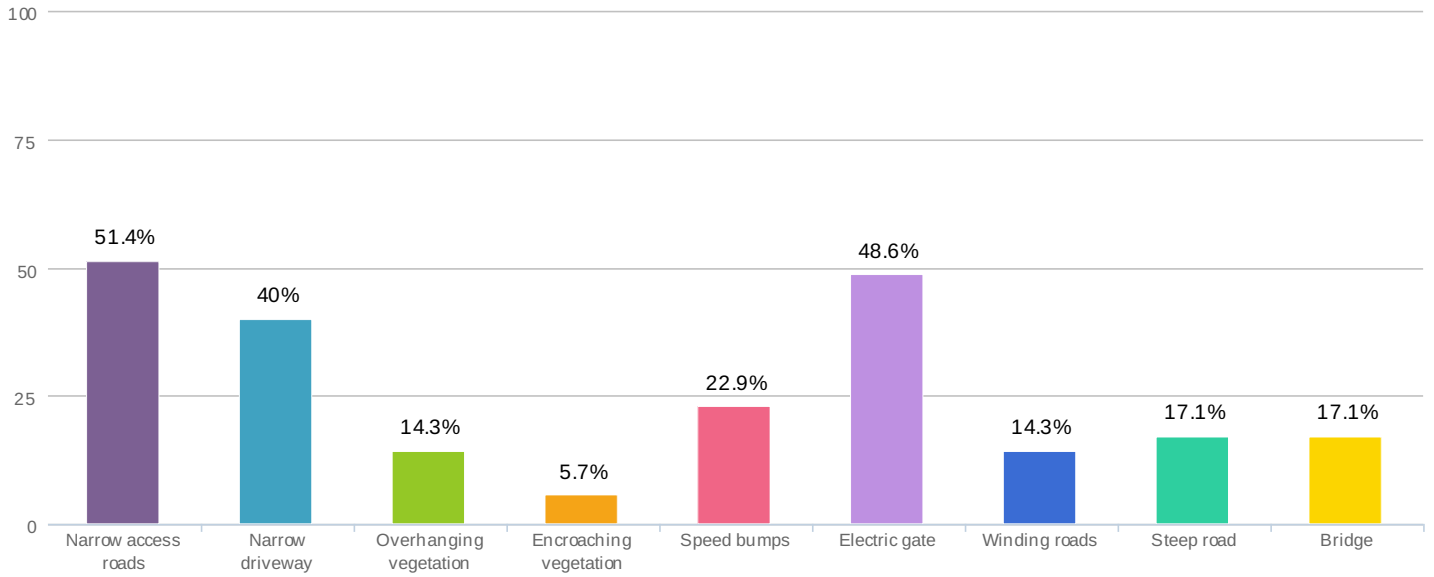
The Fire District should confine the fire to the <i>room(s)</i> where the fire started. The Fire District should have sufficient resources available to prevent the fire from spreading beyond its specific area of origin.	32.9%		111
The Fire District should confine the fire to the <i>building</i> where the fire started. The Fire District should have sufficient resources available to keep the fire from spreading to adjoining buildings.	45.1%		152
The Fire District should confine the fire to the <i>parcel</i> where the fire started. The Fire District should have sufficient resources available to keep the fire from spreading into adjacent parcels or wildland vegetation.	22.0%		74
		Total	337

16. To your knowledge, can District fire apparatus readily access your residence without any impediments (for example, narrow access roads, narrow driveway, overhanging vegetation, encroaching vegetation, speed bumps, electric gate, strong winds, steep road, bridge)? P-187



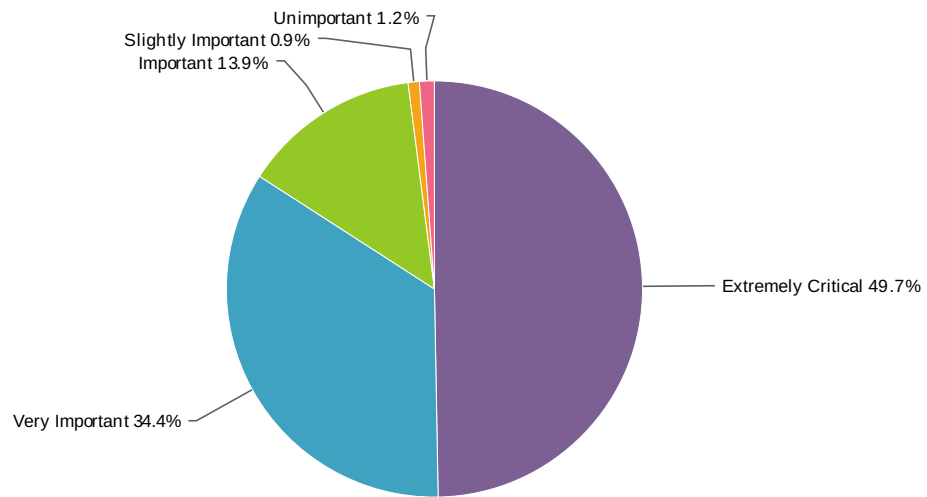
Yes	88.7%		306
No	11.3%		39
Total			345






17. Please check all that apply:



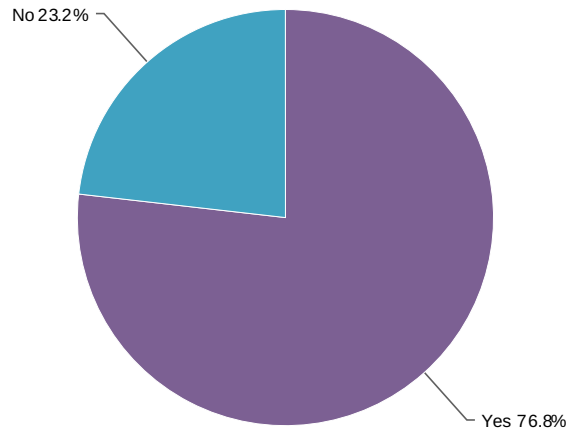
Narrow access roads	51.4%		18
Narrow driveway	40.0%		14
Overhanging vegetation	14.3%		5
Encroaching vegetation	5.7%		2
Speed bumps	22.9%		8
Electric gate	48.6%		17
Winding roads	14.3%		5
Steep road	17.1%		6
Bridge	17.1%		6
Total			35

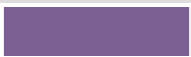

18. How important to you is easy access of emergency vehicles to your property?



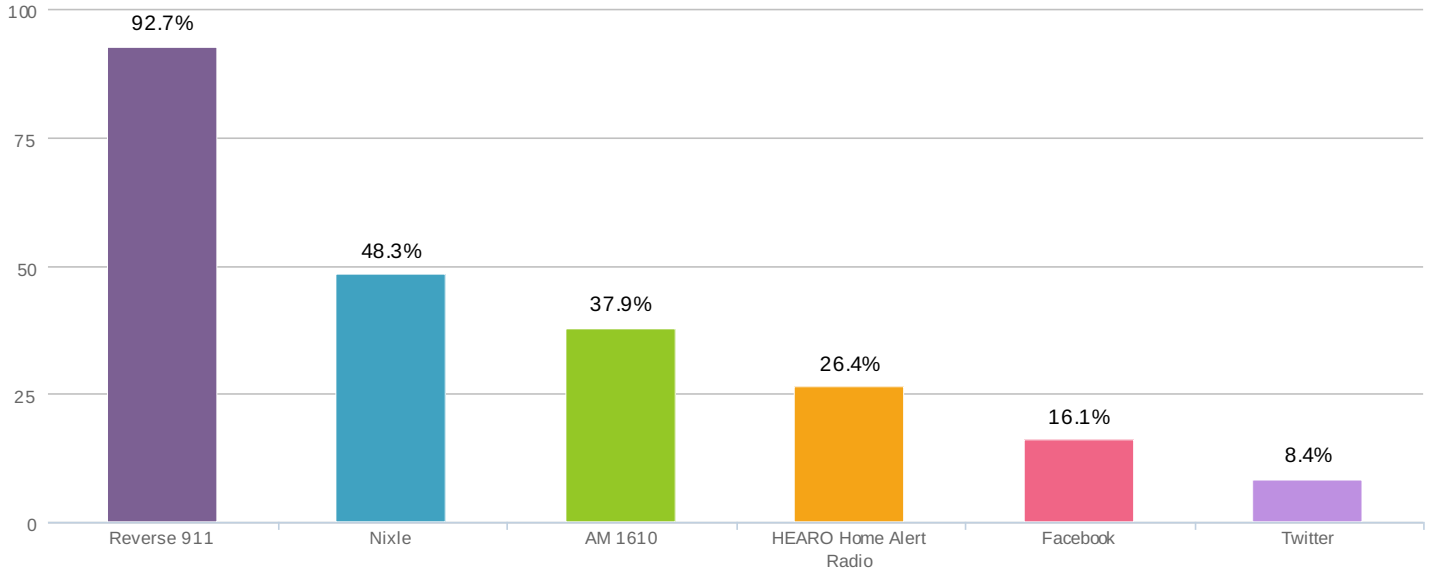
Extremely Critical	49.7%		172
Very Important	34.4%		119
Important	13.9%		48
Slightly Important	0.9%		3
Unimportant	1.2%		4
Total			346

19. Are you familiar with the District's Emergency Notification Systems (Reverse 911, Nixle, AM 1610, HEARO Home Alert Radio, Facebook, Twitter)?



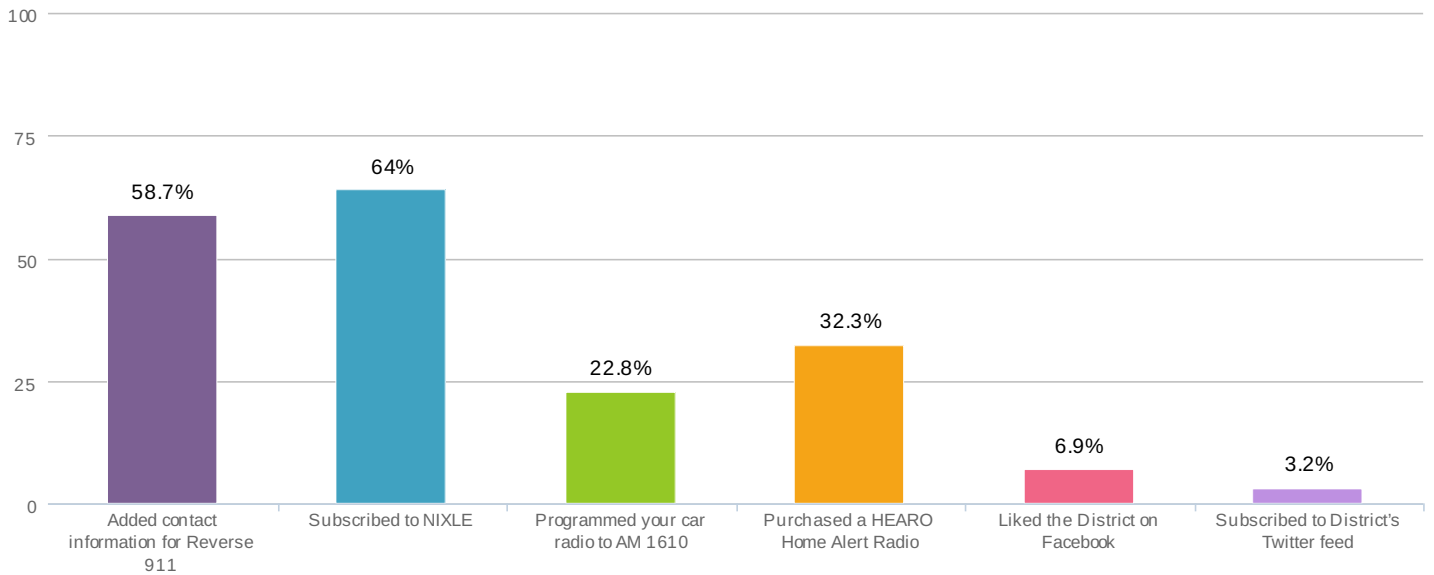
Yes	76.8%		265
No	23.2%		80
Total			345

20. Please check the systems you are familiar with:



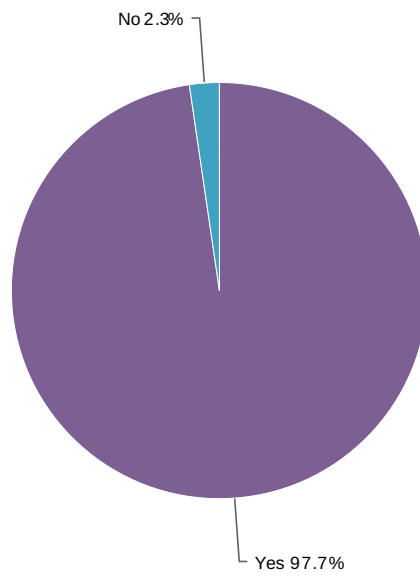
Reverse 911	92.7%		242
Nixle	48.3%		126
AM 1610	37.9%		99
HEARO Home Alert Radio	26.4%		69
Facebook	16.1%		42
Twitter	8.4%		22
Total			261

21. Have you performed any of the following actions (please check all that apply):



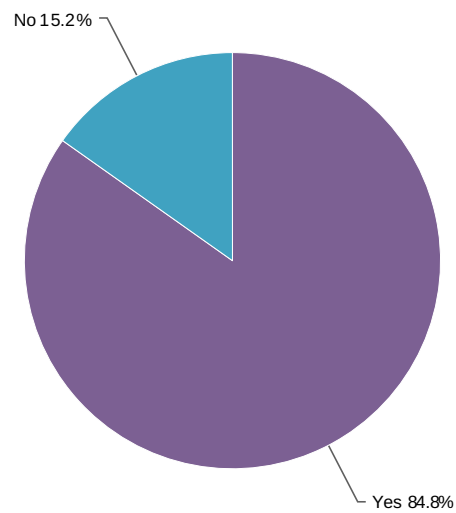
Added contact information for Reverse 911	58.7%		111
Subscribed to NIXLE	64.0%		121
Programmed your car radio to AM 1610	22.8%		43
Purchased a HEARO Home Alert Radio	32.3%		61
Liked the District on Facebook	6.9%		13
Subscribed to District's Twitter feed	3.2%		6
Total			189

22. Are you aware that there have been at least three significant wildland fire events within or adjacent to the Montecito community since 2007? B 193



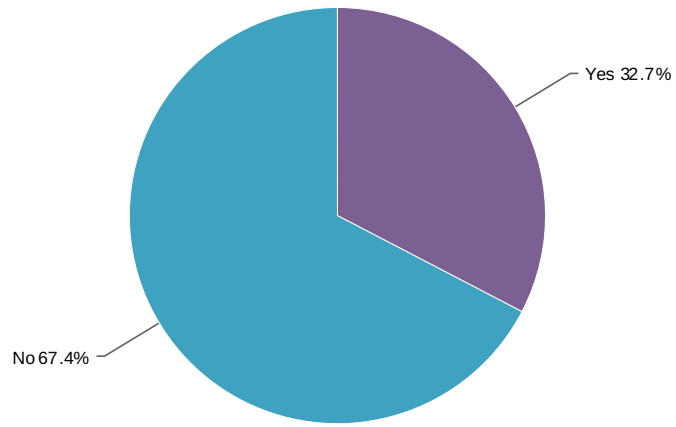
Yes	97.7%	<div style="width: 97.7%; height: 15px; background-color: #6a3d9a;"></div>	338
No	2.3%	<div style="width: 2.3%; height: 15px; background-color: #009682;"></div>	8
Total			346



23. Have you lived in Montecito during a firestorm event?



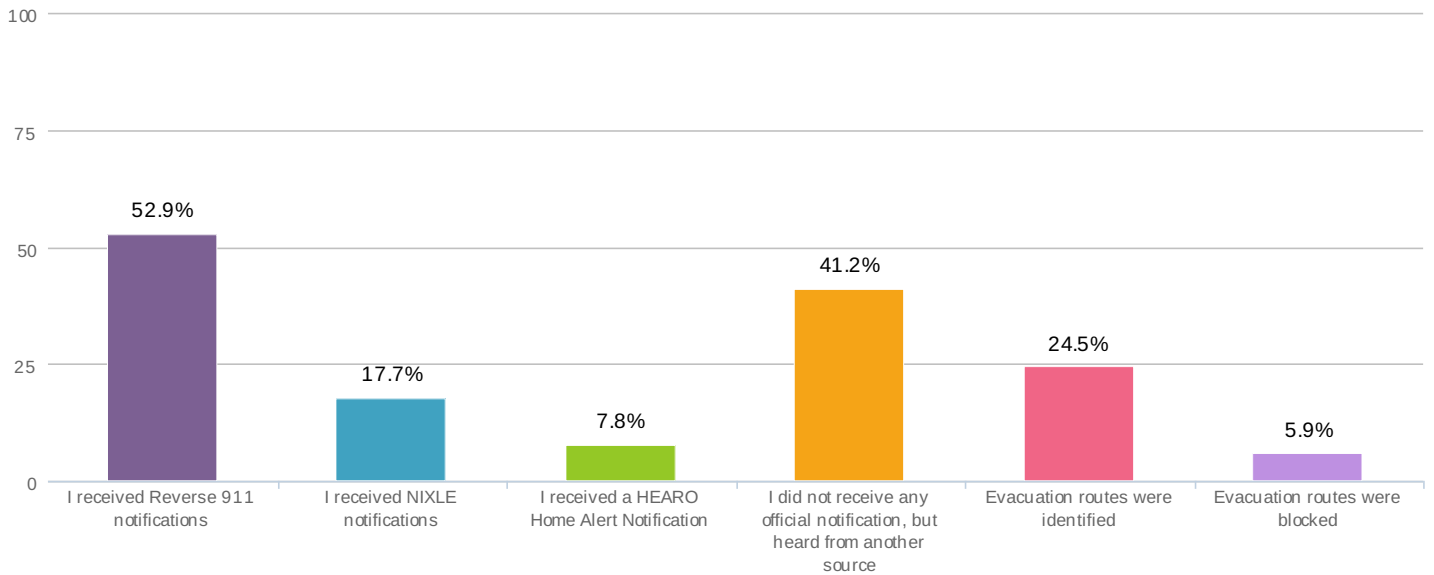
Yes	84.8%	<div style="width: 84.8%; height: 15px; background-color: #6a3d9a;"></div>	290
No	15.2%	<div style="width: 15.2%; height: 15px; background-color: #009682;"></div>	52
Total			342

24. Were you ordered to evacuate from your home during the Tea Fire (11/13/2008), Jesusita Fire (05/05/2009) or the Cold Fire (11/06/2012)?



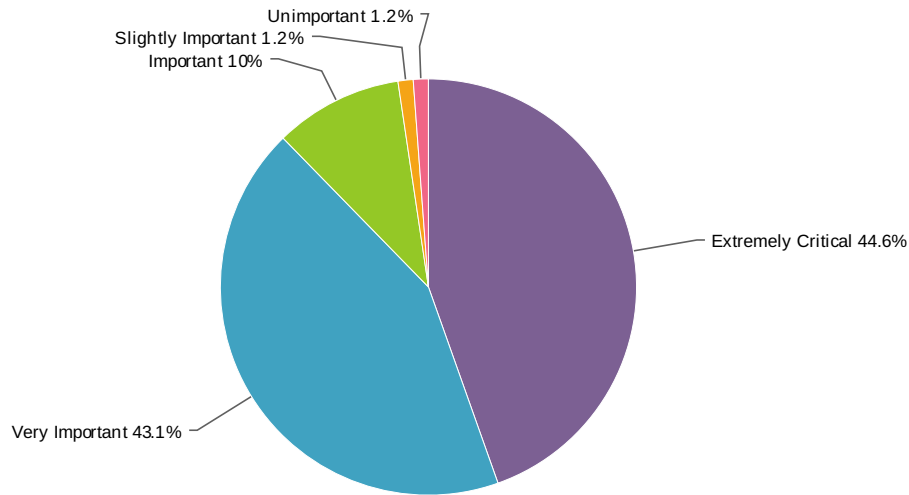
Yes	32.7%		111
No	67.4%		229
Total			340

25. Please check all that apply:



I received Reverse 911 notifications	52.9%		54
I received NIXLE notifications	17.7%		18
I received a HEARO Home Alert Notification	7.8%		8
I did not receive any official notification, but heard from another source	41.2%		42
Evacuation routes were identified	24.5%		25
Evacuation routes were blocked	5.9%		6
		Total	102

26. How important to you are pre-established emergency evacuation plans?



Extremely Critical	44.6%		152
Very Important	43.1%		147
Important	10.0%		34
Slightly Important	1.2%		4
Unimportant	1.2%		4
Total			341

27. If the District were to update its priorities to guide the delivery of services, please rank the following in priority order, with #1 being the highest and #5 being the lowest.

	#1 (Highest Priority)	#2 (Second Priority)	#3 (Third Priority)	#4 (Fourth Priority)	#5 (Lowest Priority)	Responses
Increase general emergency preparedness and education	36 12.2%	51 17.3%	53 18.0%	96 32.5%	59 20.0%	295
Enhance wildfire mitigation efforts	119 39.7%	62 20.7%	74 24.7%	32 10.7%	13 4.3%	300
Improve emergency response times	92 31.4%	100 34.1%	56 19.1%	26 8.9%	19 6.5%	293
Provide paramedic services from all stations	68 22.1%	72 23.4%	72 23.4%	68 22.1%	28 9.1%	308
Strengthen enforcement of hazard abatement and access codes	13 4.1%	34 10.8%	44 14.0%	64 20.4%	159 50.6%	314

28. If you would like to make a general comment, please type into the field below, which is limited to 1,500 characters:

Note: Comments have been sorted into these categories: Positive Comments; Comments in Favor of an Additional Fire Station; Comments Opposing an Additional Station; and Other Comments. Also, information has been removed that would personally identify a resident or his or her specific address.

Positive Comments

-
- Montecito Fire Department is an amazing community asset for which I am extremely grateful. I have lived all over the world and the service offers by the MFD is second to none! Thank you.....
-
- Thank you for the continued efforts to improve service delivery to our area.
-
- We are extremely grateful to the Montecito fire department for their attention before fires with regard to prevention and ,most important, for their help in fighting the fires in this area
-
- I sure hope we get a wet winter this year. Thanks for all your efforts to keep us safe from fire!
-
- I appreciated the efforts of the Fire Department to pay for the chipping of cleared dead brush from my property and the information disseminated to be prepared for the fire season.
-
- I have been very impressed with the preventative efforts of wildfire abatement. Received great support from fire officials in clearing and educating us on areas needing work. Feel we are a team, working to keep our home safe. Thanks for all the hard work.
-
- Thank you for battling the last three wildfires!
-
- Excellent service: Superior personnel. Best run government agency in the county.
-
- Keep up the good work and protection. Thank you
-
- Montecito Fire Department is great, fast response, very knowledgeable. Keep up the good work.
-
- Thank you for your continued commitment to superb services within the community.
-
- We have called for emergency help (not fire) four times in past 10 years. Response was fast, responders were polite, helpful and very professional. We are proud of our Montecito Fire Department.
-
- Mont. Fire staff does an outstanding job. They are professional, courteous and well trained. Thank you paramedics and emergency responders, and office staff!! The 24/7 phone line is great. MERRAG is wonderful in this community. They are good with community relations, like "meet the chief". Keep up the good work.
-
- Thank you for soliciting input from the general public, I think the MFPD does an excellent job in a challenging arena, and MERRAG is to be congratulated on great education and outreach to the public.
-
- Everything the Montecito Fire does is amazing. You all work so hard whatever the case may be. The priority questions according to number - high to low - really does not make much sense to me so I did not answer all . Everything in its own way is a priority. It is impossible to say what is the most important in order - depends on what is happening to a person. THANK YOU FOR EVERYTHING!!!!
-
- WE LIVED NEXT TO THE TEA FIRE'S ORIGIN= THE FIRE RESPONSE WAS ABSOLUTELY TERRIFIC= WE WERE IN EXCELLENT HANDS THEY ARE THE BEST!!!! WE NOW LIVE AT CASA DORINDA AND THEY ARE CONSTANTLY SERVING US EFFICIENTLY AND ALSO EDUCATED OUR COMMUNITY= THE HIGHEST PRAISE FOR THEIR WORK!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
-
- Doing a wonderful job, GREATLY APPRECIATE the job they have done and are doing. The Wildfire threat is huge with current drought conditions, hence I rated as a very high priority. The emergency response we experienced decades ago was fabulous so if the level is the same, they rock.
-
- I am very proud to have such a well-informed fire department in Montecito. I would, however, emphasize the need for goat patrols in the foothills of Montecito similar to Laguna Hills. There are goat herders which are very careful. The goats will eat the underbrush. It should be mandatory that Montecito provide this type of prevention.
-

I am grateful for all that you and other California Firemen do to keep us safe. God bless you all.

Montecito Fire District paramedics saved my mother's life several times when she was in her 90's and living at [xxx] San Ysidro Ln. Several times I have been at All Saints Church, 83 Eucalyptus Ln. when a medical emergency occurred, and MFD responded within 4-5 minutes to provide highly professional emergency care. These are examples of why I believe it is extremely critical to provide emergency response in the shortest possible time. Montecito Fire personnel demonstrate the highest standards of personal demeanor and professional behavior in their interactions with the public. Residents are proud of their fire department and depending on its firefighters to do their utmost to prevent fires from starting in the first place and to protect lives and property when fires start. My wife and I live within half a mile of foothill brush that hasn't burned in 60 years. I know adverse weather conditions can overpower wildfire fighting efforts to keep my house from burning, but I depend on MFD to educate us about living in wildfire country, advise us on increasing the fire resistance of our property and inform us of fire conditions that threaten our lives and property. I wholeheartedly support necessary taxes and fees that improve and maintain the capabilities of MFD fire personnel and their equipment to protect lives and property in Montecito.

Feel you are doing a great job and thank you for you service and commitment.

We have been very satisfied with the responsiveness and preparedness of the Montecito Fire Department. With the present drought, people forget the Fire Dept assistance during the El Nino rainstorms and floods in past years. It is a close call between paramedic help and fire suppression when considering how to weigh response time or priority in the survey.

I would like to thank the department for their recent response to our neighborhood when a resident threatened to blow up his rental property on Virginia Lane at 3:30 am in early July. Also, the response t in a matter of a few months.

we have an excellent Fire Department

Thanks to everyone for all your hard work for this community!

We really appreciate the neighborhood brush removal program.

Thank you for all you do to keep us safe. Good luck!

Montecito Fire District Management, starting with the Public Information Officer, has been extremely helpful with an Emergency Training Program we are conducting here at CASA DORINDA. They have assisted us in formulating and introducing the program to our residents.

I live on a long drive across a bridge there are two other houses above me on the same drive. The department has surveyed the area and we have gotten a pass on the conditions. My feeling is if it came to endangering men and equipment from the department I would rather they let my house burn then endanger themselves. The department has always been helpful when it comes to suggesting changes. Keep up the excellent work!

My husband and I are fans of the Montecito Fire Department (District). We think Fire Chief Hickman and his staff are very responsive and do a wonderful job. We also think Geri Ventura is a major resource for the community. We hope filling out this survey is helpful. Thank you

I have only had limited one on one contact with the fire department, but on those occasions response was fast, efficient and courteous Their dedication and concern was very obvious

We have a great fire department

Excellent service!

Fire dept is first rate

You are doing a good job. Keep it up & thanks

Thank you for all you do!!

They do a great job giving advice how to protect the property. I think more people would do it if they were not afraid of calling. A little p r regarding there is not penalty or risk in calling for help but only benefit and good advice would make more people get involved.

I have an excellent relationship with the Montecito Fire Protection District. I have signed up for Nixle, have an emergency radio and registered for reverse 911. I am not on Facebook or Twitter. I have been evacuated three times in the 20 years I've lived at my current address. Once I was notified by both reverse 911 and Nixle (Tea Fire). Once I had a personal call from the Montecito Information officer when reverse 911 failed to notify me (thank you, Geri) followed by sheriffs with bullhorns (Jesusita Fire) and once the alarm on my emergency radio went off. (Cold Springs Fire). I think the multiple tiers of notification are important. Not only have I made use of, and benefited from, the wildfire prevention services, but I've established a personal relationship with many employees. I was the grateful recipient of a clearance grant and worked with the conservation corps to clear a very vulnerable chaparral boundary (Thank you, Jeff and Kerry). I have requested and been granted personal visits from wild land and clearance specialists and have tried to follow their instructions in terms of clearing and readiness. The Montecito Fire District has been responsive to my every request. I am grateful to them for all their hard work and support them wholeheartedly. Our community is lucky to have such a responsive, talented bunch of firefighters. Thank you.

They are always available for emergency situations and also for community functions such as The Village Fourth and Beautification Day among many others. They are also always friendly and helpful with questions asked.

After the last fire we were impressed by the number of thank you signs along the roads, in particular along Las Canoas Road. Keep up the good work!

We are so grateful for the Montecito Fire Department and all the programs they bring to our community to educate us on "wildfires" in our area along with educating us on clearing vegetation around our homes. The Montecito Fire Department is very pro-active with our community and it is appreciated. We had 2 emergency "911" medical calls in 2013 with the response time being very quick along with very capable EMT/fire personnel arriving to help with our medical emergency.. Very professional.

Excellent, let's keep it that way.

We very much appreciate all of the District's efforts.

I feel safe with your existing services and programs. Enhancing them is a great bonus! Thank you.

Montecito Fire Department is fabulous; we do not think there is anything they need to improve on.

Doing a good job. Priority to speed response times and enhance EMT does not indicate my dissatisfaction with services already in place ... just gives it priority

Wild fire prevention programs are ultimately important and need to be continued. Montecito Fire is doing a fantastic job.

We feel that the Fire Department is in the best position to prioritize how they respond to emergency situations, and we certainly have had no complaints as to the services they provide.

On the few occasions that I have needed information and or help with neighbors overgrowth etc., I have found the Fire Department personnel to be very forth coming, friendly and interested, this of course, includes the times that I have had to evacuate, there was a great deal of help and a generous dose of information. Personally, I feel the Fire Department here in Montecito is above reproach.

THANK YOU for the great service the Montecito Fire Protection District is doing for our community!

We had an issue with a neighbor about trimming the dead fronds from his palm trees that were over hanging onto our property and above our garage. The concern we had was that in event of a fire these trees would become out of control torches. The response from the fire dept. was greatly appreciated and the majority of the dead fronds were removed. Many thanks to Jeff Salae at the Montecito Fire Dept.

My perception is that MFD is providing excellent service.

Our experiences have been very good.

Both Jeff Saley and Kerry Kellogg have surveyed my property in the past few years (by invitation) and made suggestions which I have implemented. Encourage other neighbors to do same as fire protection is a community effort (I believe you have). Pressure community homeowners to comply with brush/driveway clearance guidelines. Most have not been proximate to fire or firestorm incidents and really are not cognizant or are ill-informed or ignorant of potential. I endorse freedom of property rights however fire protection is for all community members. Jack Closson I think you are doing a great job and feel that the east end of Montecito response time might be reduced (per Jackson Station proposal of a few years back).

we feel blessed to have the fire station less than 1 mile away and think the firefighters do an excellent job.

I appreciated when a fireman would come in our yard and make suggestions on how to reduce the fire danger to our home

We are fortunate to have an excellent fire protection group in Montecito, and I have had occasion to use this group during my wife's physical emergencies. These were always fast, expert, and appropriate.

we are grateful for the attention to the El Bosque area during the 2007 fire. Also thank you for the prompt paramedic services in 2012 when I fell inside house and broke my hip. We understand that there must be priorities in services, but our observation of the Montecito Fire dept is that they manage to do it all.

The fire district personnel had terrific esprit de corps prior to the election of new Board of Directors in 2012. The Board, their attitudes and demands has altered the workplace atmosphere in a negligent manner. The Board's role is to set policy and provide the tools (economic, public relations, management support) for the Chief and crew to get the job done. All studies have shown that the Fire District renders great service, provided at a cost competitive responsible manner. The Board should stop all the micromanaging and interference with operations. Chief Hickman is a fire leader.

I feel very fortunate to live in the Montecito Fire District. We have had a number of emergency calls and the service level was amazing. We had highly qualified paramedics direct life-saving procedures and show great concern for our lives. I feel very safe living in our community because of the Montecito Fire Protection District. I hope we never become part of a larger district as I like to have the benefit of the local control. I feel the fire district personnel are aware of every home and they know the occupants so we are able to get exceptional service. The value of our staff cannot be measured in dollars. any more than you can measure the value of your life.

Local fire fighters are the best line of defense in case of fires in our local mountain and foothill terrain; they are familiar with wind conditions and the canyons. In the Tea Fire, I was getting local maps for out of town fire fighters. In the Jesusita I lost my house and local fire captains said they had a plan for every property but cannot always give the info to who ever is sent to the area. I know all firefighters do their best but there has to be a way in case of wild land fires when we rely on out of town help to get appropriate information to the visiting firefighters. thank you

Comments in Favor of an Additional Station

Comment Q6 - We need a third fire station DESPERATELY!!! Comment Q 16 - Build the 3rd station!!
 General Comments: The house next door on Tabor Lane caught on fire and from phone call to arrival of fire trucks, was 20 minutes!!! It is imperative that a third fire station be once again aggressively pursued in our area!! Had high winds of 2 nights previous still prevailed and a resident no used a hositie, neighborhood damage would have been extensive.

Please make every effort to build Fire Station 3

We need a fire station at the Sheffield Drive end of Montecito. Preferably before another fire roars through Romero Canyon. In Los Angeles, I lived next door to a fire station and there was never a problem - the firefighters were considerate, didn't start their sirens right away and no property values went down. In fact, they went up!

I strongly support the building of a third fire station to improve the response time and effectiveness for the residents of the eastern side of Montecito.

The existing level of service is superb..in terms of time and professionalism? Board meetings, however (though well-chaired) have long, rambling agendas which impose unnecessarily on the time and energies of our so capable professional staff and firefighters..time wasted by sub-committees trivia and board members ' too often unprepared for "fire district business"...and focused on individual personal agendas. We desperately need Fire Station 3. I am deeply grateful, respectful of the level of expertise, integrity, professionalism of our firefighting staff. We need to support this high level: sophisticated urban service to a semi-rural community. Lucky Montecito!

Continue efforts to open a new fire station on E Valley Road on Jackson Ranch property. Strengthen efforts to force recalcitrant property owners to clear dangerous brush and tree trimming and clearing. Emphasize local education efforts to make residents aware of their responsibilities to others from their inadequate clearing of dangerous conditions.

I am very much interested in the progress of the proposed new fire station being planned for construction on East Valley Road, past the Sheffield intersection. I am in favor of this new building being passed. I am also very appreciative of the brush clearing and chipping service that continues in this community. As a community, Montecito is fortunate to have a wonderful, competent fire department.

I believe we need another fire station in Montecito, and was sorely disappointed that we lost that opportunity in the last attempt. The more stations and the more staff we have for fire, natural disasters such as earthquake, mudslides, flooding, etc., and medical emergencies the better off we will be.

I feel very strongly that our community should have a Station 3 in the east end of town. It would enhance the already excellent emergency and fire services that are in place. All areas of Montecito deserve excellent response times to achieve positive outcomes for emergency medical and fire events and no area should go underserved. Emergency services also should stay located in the areas that they best serve, in order to give the most effective coverage. The Financial study that was performed by the Capital Public Finance Group LLC, has shown that the Fire District has been diligent, over many years, in planning the pre-funding of retirement obligations and has saved for the Station 3 Project. There is no excuse for any portion of our community to be underserved or to have services taken away from areas, already well covered. This is an exceptionally affluent community and also a very high risk fire area as evidenced by the number of wild land fires and property loss that we have experienced in the recent years. Every effort should be made to prevent more loss. I would have had multiple 1st priority answers to some of the questions in this survey as many deserve very high priority. Board meetings can sometimes be long and the staff is too often taken away from their jobs as fire professionals to provide unnecessary paperwork for the board. This has especially been true during the past year, when the fire threat has been so extreme.

Please build a Station 3. We need to serve the east side of Montecito.

I would like to see the District provide emergency medical transport capabilities rather than rely on American Medical for transport. Provide a smaller medical /paramedic 3rd station on Coast Village Road (maybe where the bottle shop is now) to serve residential properties South the Freeway and middle road area (maybe contract with the City of Santa Barbara to also cover CVR. Provide a smaller medical /paramedic 4th station on East Valley Road near Sheffield (maybe adjacent to the Bernamwood golf maintenance building) to serve residential properties in the area Investigate creating more of a wildland fire break in the foothills above Montecito to help slow fires from the Toto Canyon direction and / or Hot Springs Canyon direction.

Please build station three to provide the best service to the entire community. Concern that there could be loss of coverage of service in my station two area.

Just to say that you do a wonderful job - and I truly hope we can get another station out around Sheffield. Thank you all.

Comments Opposing an Additional Station

It appears that the majority of Montecito's calls are for medical-health related issues and I think that is the community's most valued and expected service from MFD. Most fires of consequence require mutual aid assistance from other districts and wildfires are FAR beyond the scope of MFD's solo service. That means a plan for more fire trucks, more fire stations and more employees do not fit the local need. I would like to see more satellite ambulances and much faster healthcare response. I live near the beach and in the only emergency call from my property to MFD, the response time was 12 minutes, which does not meet MFD standards. I note that MERRAG is being used as part of this MFD survey. I do not understand this association, nor why fire protection tax dollars are being spent on MERRAG, which was created to be a unified forum for local special district EDs, not as a fire-department volunteer civil defense group. I do not understand how MERRAG has evolved to be solely under the MFD umbrella or why public funding is required for a PR support group. While the volunteer's interests are admirable, in a true emergency (Tea Fire) they cannot be relied upon. MFD's limited resources, money and employee-time could be better spent. MFD's public emergency communications plan is disjointed, inappropriate for Montecito's end users, inadequate, out-of-date and unreliable. At one time a central community siren was suggested. In my opinion it would be more useful and reliable.

If this is about adding another fire station, I am against it. We don't have enough fires to keep the current stations busy. If anything, there should be a substation closer to the 101. All of the existing fire stations are in the mountains. We don't need another one there. I see the bored fireman driving around in the big fire truck just about every day. Seems like a waste of time and gas. These trucks are also big polluters.

I am aware that the Montecito Fire Protection District has some unspent tax dollars and is very keen on building a third station in the eastern section of Montecito. The fire department has used a litmus test of a 5 minute response time to justify the significant cost of such an additional facility, but I fail to see what the difference between 5 and say 6 minutes is. If its important in emergency medical response, just park a manned ambulance in the area. I do know from my experience and observation during he three big fires in the last decade that another station wouldn't make a difference. In the big fires, the trucks roaming through our community had names such as Beverly Hills Fire Department, Ventura Fire Department, St Louis Obispo Fire Department, etc. The district is not strong enough to protect us by itself. I would rather see the excess tax dollars transferred to the water department. That's where the real community crisis is. Not fire and ambulance response times. I think this whole survey is slanted to push the fire department agenda for a third station. As was the unintelligible item on the ballot recently.

We do not want the District to spend the funds (capital and operations) for adding another station. The District's response times are already extraordinarily good and the expense to construct and man a new facility compared with the minimal improvement in response is NOT justified.

Other Comments

Sycamore Vista house burned in 1977. Butterfly Lane traffic one way - cars parked both sides.

Comment Q5 - Not to this point because we have been with or agent for many many years, but have been warned it would be a problem if we move to another house in Montecito for these reasons: Distance to Fire Station, Proximity to wildland fire exposure, All properties in zip code 93108 identified as a "no new policy area" Comment to Q11 - familiar with Facebook and Twitter but don't use Comment to Q16 = East end is not sufficiently covered to distance from a station. General comments: we have been told no new ins will be issued if you/your property is not within 5 min of a station. The whole East end of Montecito needs another station. It was prepared for & we still don't have it. Due to the "agendas" of new Board members. They are putting many residents @ risk! The Board does not function well all for several reasons1. Some members don't seem to have a grasp of issues @ hand 2. Many committee meetings (long meetings) no clear decisions then just presented from committees to the whole board. They just rehash the item again and again. They mostly seem more interested in their individual agendas and where commas are placed, rather than in the good of the community.

The hills behind us haven't burned in Montecito. I see dead plants and trees all over the area - even the house behind me.

We live in Casa Dorinda. It is absurd to send several vehicles including a fire truck here for medical emergencies. This is an obvious trick to collect more money and everybody is aware of it.

I live in a retirement community (2 yrs) I previously owned a home in Montecito for 18 years.

We appreciated Kerry Kellogg coming out to our property and giving expert and patient counsel. He did a property survey and consultation with compassion and professionalism. With this advice, we have taken fire prevention steps. We were happy that the MFD provided a roll-off bin for cuttings, leaves, etc., and for the neighborhood clean-up inspiration and direction. If we look up into the hills and see fire, we are glad that you will promptly be there to take care of us.

I would like to see medical emergency response times improved for all areas and residents of Montecito, since this is by far the most frequently required service. It is very difficult to prioritize other services as requested by the previous question, as these are almost all equally important.

With the severe lack of water jeopardizing Montecito homes and lives, I would like to be reassured that there is sufficient water to extinguish a large fire, and to have appropriate personnel to assist in a mass crisis situation.

Question 6. How important are emergency response times to you? It depends on the type of emergency. Are all emergencies the same, NO. Public access to trails in the foothills should be prohibited during high fire seasons. Aerial support critical in event of fire - speed is everything.

We are generally very satisfied with the Montecito Fire District. However we felt that your recent demand to cut down high (canopy) overhanging tree branches from our property on Picacho Lane, none of which were heavy branches and would easily brush out of the way of passing Fire and emergency vehicles, was unnecessary and inappropriate.

I lived in Montecito for 45 years and have great respect for the Montecito Protection District. My property is now leased. My concern for the District is the pay scale for the District's employees and the resultant exorbitant pension costs. Are those costs sustainable?

Many questions are difficult to prioritize. They should probably be in the order of helping the most people first.

Stop rolling an engine company and the paramedics together just to get your numbers up.

I have lived in the same house for over 45 years. I have helped neighbors in trouble and never been disappointed with the fire department's response to a medical emergency. Always well trained, empathetic and very professional. Also impressed with the knowledgeable response to queries about fire abatement. Big question is how does one leave in an orderly fashion from roads with little access? I presume the answer is to pay attention to news, leave early, and don't look back.

I miss the Christmas Tree decorating!

Although I have been told that the Montecito Fire Protection District is not responsible, I am very unhappy about the Fire Prevention Fee assessment on my property. It would seem that the District could have helped property owners fight this assessment as a duplication of services.

I was out of town during the Jesusita and Tea fires and it was very, very difficult to get information about where the fire was and how close it was to my property. I called the fire department and I couldn't get any good information. I was trying to make a decision as to whether I should terminate my travels and return or not. Something needs to be done about this.

General alarms, posted high enough for the entire community to hear it. How hard can that be?

How can the Fire Department be empowered to enforce the 13'6" vegetation vertical clearance ordinance? We are in favor of it. It would also be helpful if the Fire Dept. could advise on a survey of conditions of our mini-community. We are part of a land-locked "island" of eight homes, accessed by two, one-lane, dead-end easement roads, whose source is a one-lane bridge--which leads to a public road. That is where the one hydrant is located, which I doubt would suffice to service our "island" of eight homes and extensive vegetation. How can we improve the situation?

More action is needed to pressure home owners to remove dead trees.

The Tea Fire burned our entire W. Mountain Dr. Property except for the house. We lost all out buildings. In the evacuation, there were very poor evacuation procedures. It took me 45 minutes to reach family on the Mesa. From El Cielito to the Mission, the traffic flow was jammed. The Police Officer at the top of El Cielito & Mt. Dr. was ineffectual, especially in keeping people from coming into the fire zone. We heard no fire truck sirens to alert us. I called friend on Cold Springs after being alerted by neighbor & she said that the trucks were going past her home w/sirens off. Later we found out that they were protecting Westmont students! We had all the latest fire requirements fulfilled on our property: wide driveway, 3 different areas w/fire hoses attached. An above ground pool w/pump & fire hose. The day after I went to staging ground @ Manning Park w/photocopies of our house, map w/fire hose locations, to offer our water from pool & storage tank to contribute to the effort. I had heard that trucks were low on water. No response. It took a few days before we were allowed to return to our property to put out hot spots still shouldering. 1 of our neighbor's survived the night, but next day a hot spot emulated the entire house. If family could have returned, they wouldn't have lost their home! The Jesusita Fire had much better evacuation procedures. Sycamore Cyn, was opened & looters kept out. Residents should be allowed back after fire has passed.

Have one fire department from Carpinteria to Santa Maria. All have the capabilities of being able to talk & listen to each other. Capable of full response and not standing on protocol of having to be invited.. Montecito fire dept. Has 2 stations, city has what 15, 17 look at how much more money we need / use compared to city and less capabilities.

Sorry if any of my answers are contra-indicative. I believe preventative measures and enforcement of lot clearing and brush clearing before an emergency should be a priority. If health care and paramedic services were run from ambulance centers where possible instead of being a fire responsibility, then the call responses could be allocated to a service according to the emergency type. Can the call center be better equipped to allocate the right level of response

lost house in Tea Fire and Kevin, then top fire officer, oversaw the Tea Fire which took our home on Stanwood Dr. AM on NIXLE alert system (THANK YOU!) and use 93108 as well as SB general updates

In response it seems that 6 or 8 persons respond when only the paramedic is required. Why aren't the others held in the ready for other emergencies?

I wish the Fire Dept could enforce neighborhood clean ups, tree trimming etc. Far too many tree limbs over and in high tension wires

As a wealthy residential area it is expected that we spend outrageous amounts of money on our fire services and the expansion of their fiefdom. That doesn't make it right.

Based on information from the Montecito Journal, my perception is that the retirement program in place results in benefits to several former Chiefs which far exceed those of the private sector. This makes the department look like it is taking political advantage of the tax payers.

Our extreme drought is creating and adding to increased wildfire danger. Dying and dead trees, whether on private or public property, act as flame throwers when a wild fire arises. We need the MFPD to help with a neighborhood campaign for removing trees.

I couldn't fill in the section regarding my expectations, because the survey asked to rate them from 1-5 by order of importance. All are extremely important, and I can't understand why they all couldn't be rated with the same priority. Highest of priorities: Residential Building Fire, Wildland Fire, Medical Emergency, and Accidents, Rescues, Hazardous Material Spills. The survey questionnaire, in my opinion, is flawed when it comes to answering this question. Unless you provide the public with a reason why there has to be a priority when it comes to these kind of emergencies, it doesn't make sense. I would think they all would be of the highest priority to the department.

Have smaller engines to access difficult areas that are being taxed and supposedly served; otherwise notify residents they are not being provided services and stop making them pay.

during the prior 30 years i have never been told to evacuate. i used my own judgement during the fires re when to leave or stay. during the floods i did not leave but tried to protect my home from flooding. no services came by to check during either the floods nor the fires. there was no help from authorities during the tea fire. in fact the next day when i came to my property i put out some spot fires, saw a neighbor fighting fire on his property. where were the firefighters? no reverse 911 was received. it was unclear if sycamore canyon would be opened for evacuation-no one knew - the risk to drive that way and be consumed by fire was very present- the drive i took was very long and impeded by cars with looky loos with the fire barreling across the land- during the tea fire. during the other fires no information was available, no services were present- we had to use our own witts to decide what to do.

need pre fire season dry brush and tree trimming or removal from community as well as each property each residential property should have a (? mandatory) meeting with fire prevention personnel and their recommendations be carried out to the fire personnel's satisfaction.

The fire engine took nearly 10 minutes to go less than 1 mile when in a 911 response. That is unacceptable! A young teen age boy was very ill yet the fire truck spent over 5 minutes trying to beat and kick, then used a mallot to destroy public property - an over hanging crown sign- instead of parking on the street. I later found -the inexperienced captain had been instructed to park on the street because of the narrow drive and could have arrived in an expedited manner along with the other paramedics.

Why are residents not ordered to cut down DEAD trees? There are currently TWO very large dead trees on Hodges lane. Please take the time and travel this road and assay the danger these trees pose. Respectfully, a new resident on Hodges Lane

I would like to see a concerted effort to remove dead trees and brush from all residential areas. On my street alone, Hodges Lane, there are several LARGE trees that are completely dead and bone dry on neighbors' properties. It would be a simple solution to tag all dead trees and accumulated dead brush giving the homeowner the option to remove within a short period of time or be responsible to pay for the removal by a professional tree cutter, commissioned by the town. In my estimation this should be a top priority - immediately. We have a dangerous situation that could be eliminated quickly, professionally and not cost the county dollars, as it should be a required homeowners responsibility. If tagging is not feasible because there are not enough employees to drive every street, it should be a community volunteer program - and, I feel certain this issue could be resolved in a very short period of time. Legal tags could be printed and assigned to volunteers, and an address report submitted to the Montecito Fire District for follow up.

There was some confusion when my family tried to have my emergency life line entered into your system. After three visits, I think (not certain) that it is operable.

The Montecito Fire Department should change from a defined benefits program to a 401K. This will save money which can then be put to use improving response times, wildfire mitigation etc.

Some of the current Fire Board members are not acting in the best interests of the Fire District and residents. Personal agendas influence their decision-making, to the detriment of the safety of the community. Time and money are wasted with studies whose results will be ignored or twisted to serve and justify their personal agendas. We feel that the Fire Board does not accurately represent ALL segments of our diverse community.

Need local 911 operators who know local street names and directions, not going through Ventura County.

My house burned in the 1977 Sycamore Canyon fire. I was told that they ran out of water. I have a swimming pool and they could have used that water, but did not know it existed. Houses should be marked where there are pools so the water can be used. I did not receive a call to evacuate. I did not know I had to register my number. How do I do that? I did not know about the other ways to be informed of a fire. I would register for them also if I knew how.

Help us help you keep the residents of Montecito safe.

The MFD must periodically run an end-to-end test of the Hearo System. There has already been an occurrence where the system did not work.

The question asking us to prioritize between wild land fires and structure fires is misleading. In this environment either type of fire can quickly/rapidly develop into the other type. Both types are of the highest priority.

We've only been here since last December but our excellent real estate agent made us very aware of area fire dangers. Our neighbors have supplied more info. So we are taking fire prevention seriously starting with installing a new fireproof roof. Then we had one of your brush experts over for an evaluation - wow it was excellent & free! On his advice we cut back vegetation by about 1/3rd & enhanced emergency access. Not cheap but probably worth every penny. Now, if you could just arrange to supply us with a little bit of El Niño...

My insurance with Farmers is 15+ old. It might be grandfathered in. Tea fire---sheriff told me to evacuate. Jesusita fire-----a firefighter said evacuate (on Saturday morning I think) but there were no smoke, no flames, no fire engines, and no wind. And it was only for my side of the street (Sycamore Canyon). If I had walked across the street it was deemed safe. That was pretty unreasonable. We all thought that the process was too slow to let residents back to their homes after neighborhoods were blocked off. We know you must "protect us" but there are limits. Many years ago, an engine from the Cold Spring station took forever to get to a house fire on Paso Robles road, a block away. I would expect no more than a minute or two to go a block. Please make sure that our call to 911 goes to the proper response station right away. Thank you.

Our home insurance rate tripled this year due potential fire threat. We dropped the company and found thru Chubb, a policy that was a 30% increase rather than 300%. Understandable due to drought, we are water rationing; however, it's not enough to keep our area irrigated to help offset fire danger. Pre planning for an event such as we are experiencing, leaves one to suspect MWD and it's policies.

Regarding medical emergency situation in the creek bed at Hidden Hollow condos, the response time was great, however, the dispatch call (from a house phone) experience was terrible. After the Montecito Fire Department changed the address (numerical addresses and unit lettering) e.g. address is now [xxx] San Ysidro Road Unit F, but previously was [xxx] San Ysidro Road Unit B, apparently the change wasn't made in your system, and resulted in the dispatcher arguing about the address; [xxx] or [xxx], F or B, instead of focusing on the medical emergency at hand. In that instance, a worker who had been hoisted way up high in a tree in the creek bed, was being stung by a swarm of bees, and his co-worker apparently didn't want to, or was unable to lower him, and finally after intense screaming by the injured worker he was dropped into the creek and crashed down on top of some boulders - he didn't get up right away, and meanwhile the dispatcher kept arguing about the address change. Other Problems: # 1- it appears that a fire truck can get down the narrow bridge, but not easily. # 2 - residents living at Hidden Hollow have no egress in the event of e.g. a fire, creek flooding, or earthquake, if the bridge going up to San Ysidro Road were to become damaged or impassable. There should be an alternate route of escape - example: ability to drive through a fence opening on the property, going into and through Manning Park to the next street, Santa Rosa. Otherwise, thanks for the excellent service.

No fire trucks came up our driveway during the Tea Fire. The only way I knew that there was a fire was when a friend called me. The reverse 911 call came too late. Someone told me that they overheard the firemen say that the homes on Upper Hyde Road were not worth saving. I don't know if this is true or not...but I have rebuilt my home since the Tea Fire. I have a metal roof, and the siding on the house is fire resistant. Fire trucks have always been able to come up and turn around at my property. With a lot of time gone by, a lot of effort, a lot of heartache, and a lot of expense, the property owners of Upper Hyde Road are going to improve the driveway. I know that this does not guarantee that, in the next wildfire, the fire trucks will come up and protect our homes. But I hope an improved road will increase the chance that the MFPD will defend our houses. The MFPD has always been there for us...whether it was a medical emergency or a structure fire in the neighborhood. The response during the Tea Fire was a huge letdown. I want to trust the MFPD again.

Number 1 priority is to reduce standing fuel!!! Controlled burning during lowest hazard season is essential! Perhaps goats or other animal assistance to reduce fuel. Everything else is secondary and far less effective.

In the event of another wildfire, I would appreciate better directions for the evacuation. During the tea fire, coming down from Coyote Road , I felt we were entirely on our own without knowledge which road were open etc.

The officer you have doing permit enforcement and investigation is rude and officious and claims to be enforcing rules and codes that do not exist. When asked for a citation to the rule he claims to have the power to enforce, he is unable to produce anything and instead is threatening and extremely unprofessional. Every homeowner wishes to make their home fire safe but claiming laws and powers that don't exist instead of politely explaining that taking a particular action would be a good idea and would reduce the homeowner's fire danger is the wrong approach and does not generate friends for the Fire Dept. When Mr. Langhorne was in charge of this department, he did things in a friendly and cooperative way. The new guy needs to get some serious training or he should be replaced.

We lost our house in the Tea Fire. It was not the fault of the MFPD. The house was built in the 70s to weak fire protection specs. If better brush abatement policies been followed in the properties around us (and on our own), the old house would have had a much better chance of survival. New house is much more fire resistant.

Having just completed extensive fire safety requirements for a remodeled home, I believe it is also important for owners of undeveloped land to be required to maintain standards and where necessary, install fire hydrants. For example, there is a large vacant lot at the corner of Riven Rock Rd and Hot Springs Rd that is heavily treed. And while they recently did some clearing of brush and pruning, I would like to see them do more. I do not think it is too much to ask land owners to install fire hydrants on their land.

The house on the corner of Alston and Rametto is covered in dead plants and bushes and trees. Isn't this a fire hazard?

Is this survey mandated? What is the cost? What is the expected return rate of the survey to make a significant statistical analysis? Looks like a wish list to me showing personal bias and individual preferences. I hope the fire dept can use this information effectively given the fire departments specific mandates.

I live a couple of blocks away from the fire station and I am grateful they are so close. We have not had the mountains burn for many years, and I am extremely concerned that I might not be ready to evacuate at the drop of a hat should that reverse call come.

The first area in which we chose importance from 1-4 was pretty vague. Between the res. fire, wilderness fire, medical emergency, and other, it really depends on how, when, and where. Obviously every situations needs to be assessed, there's no real answer I could give.

The apparent lack of legal authority on he part of the District to abate potential hazards such as a neighbor's overgrown boundary hedges, or towering eucalyptus trees in the County right-of-way, is a concern.

Since around 95% of calls to Montecito Fire are for medical emergencies, response time for this service is critical, and having all firefighters be qualified paramedics is important. Response times to eastern part of Montecito are currently too slow, leaving those residents with less than satisfactory service.

It would be helpful to have a periodic test of the HEAR radio alert system. That way, subscribers would know that the system works and what to expect in an emergency.

Fire protection services are so fiscally irresponsible in southern California where these 1 or 2 station districts exist and yet have the administrative structure of large departments. These small departments should be absorbed by the local County departments or better yet.....CalFire. State employees can provide a plenty adequate level of service for a much more fiscally prudent cost.

I would like to have information on how to make preparations to contact and set a meeting location for other family members in the are should there be a major wildfire in the area and we are forced to evacuate. Think it would be helpful to have the Fire Department hold a meeting to explain emergency evacuation steps. Where to go? How to notify family? What to bring etc. Thank You.

My overall impression of the Montecito Fire Department is whilst they seem to offer excellent service I sometimes wonder whether they truly maximize the use of every dollar the department has at their disposal.

i suggest that the Fire District provide annual on site resident survey's to evaluate what the property owner can do preventively to mitigate wildfire

Thank you for your time. I live at [xxx] Rockbridge. Hot Springs Trail/Creek are two doors over. The creek is loaded with dry brush. The Montecito Planning Assoc., (an environmentalist group), will not allow anyone to clear the dry brush from that creek and punish people with Nazi tactics if they do. My neighbor and I have complained for years about the individuals who go underneath the bridge at E. Mountain Drive and Rockbridge Road and party. Beer bottles, cigarettes, graffiti,pot, etc. As you know, Tea Fire was started by kids partying up a private home they broke into. That fire could have killed many Westmont students and residents. The Fire Department did the very best they could, but it was an extremely dangerous situation. We had someone try to light a fire deliberately on the trail a couple years back. Response was very good. You have extremely dry conditions with the drought. The environmentalists do not take financial responsibility (EVER) for the reckless decisions they make. I don't think they should be allowed to speak for everyone in a community. Finally, fire sprinklers did not work to stop homes from burning to the ground in the Tea fire and Jesusita Fire. Smoke alarms are fine, but if you have fires at this level, they are a total waste of money. Finally, KEYT (local news) did the worst job of covering the fires.

I think underground power lines would decrease fire hazards.

I feel a good solution to the coverage issue would be to have an emergency vehicle with a paramedic and a water tank stationed as close to the northeast corner of Montecito for quicker response, knockdown and paramedic response

Would be good if fire dep't could reduce the use of sirens while driving on residential streets.

I live at [xxx] Miramar Beach, above all those houses on the beach and not easy access to them. Be aware that you can come in through our drive through gate and down a staircase to our beach deck. I think the fire department is aware of this.

Because of Bank Employee parking on both sides of Butterfly Lane just off of Coast Village Road, there are many days of a pass through distance less than 20 feet that I have measured. Emergency vehicles cannot pass. Banks should allow their employees to park in their own lots off street! Montecito Fire District should approach Bank of America and Montecito Bank to abate parking on Butterfly Lane. As a resident on Butterfly I would be very happy to see no parking on it at all. As it is now, it is one way and dangerous! If EMF and fire vehicles can't always pass it is even worse!

Comment Q 4 Wildland fire is the only danger of which I'm aware that may kill my wife and me. Comments Q5 - Have never assumed that society can keep us safe from woodland fires. Fire plug in from of our house, 2-3 miles from station, 20 feet to fire exposure, don't know if hazard zone identification on the map, no specific reason needed. Q7. I understand section 10102 of California Insurance code provides general info related to residential property that's not part of my neighbor's insurance policy & doesn't prement existing California Law.

■ ■

**STANDARDS OF COVERAGE
STUDY AND RISK
ASSESSMENT**

**MONTECITO FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT**

*VOLUME 2 OF 2 –
RISK ASSESSMENT EXHIBITS AND
SOC MAP EXHIBITS*

November 12, 2014

■ ■



■ 2250 East Bidwell St., Ste #100 ■ Folsom, CA 95630
(916) 458-5100 ■ Fax: (916) 983-2090



CITYGATE ASSOCIATES, LLC
FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES



Montecito Fire Protection District
Risk Assessment Exhibits and SOC Map Exhibits

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME 1 OF 2—STANDARDS OF COVERAGE STUDY AND RISK ASSESSMENT (SEPARATELY BOUND)

VOLUME 2 OF 2—RISK ASSESSMENT EXHIBITS AND SOC MAP EXHIBITS (THIS VOLUME)

PART ONE—RISK ASSESSMENT EXHIBITS

- Exhibit #1 – WUI Values at Risk Attribute Matrix (Sample)
- Exhibit #2 – Substandard Fire Flow Hydrant Map
- Exhibit #3 – Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning – Santa Barbara Quadrangle
- Exhibit #4 – Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning – Carpinteria Quadrangle
- Exhibit #5 – Santa Barbara County Wildfire History
- Exhibit #6 – Fire Hazard Severity Zones
- Exhibit #7 – Vegetation Types
- Exhibit #8 – 40 Scott/Burgan Fire Behavior Fuel Models
- Exhibit #9 – Fuel Loading
- Exhibit #10 – Vegetation Cover
- Exhibit #11 – Vegetation Height
- Exhibit #12 – Vegetation Condition Class
- Exhibit #13 – Slope Values
- Exhibit #14 – Fuel Treatment Network



Montecito Fire Protection District
Risk Assessment Exhibits and SOC Map Exhibits

PART TWO—STANDARDS OF COVERAGE MAP EXHIBITS

- Map #1 – General Geography and Fire Station Locations
- Map #2 – Risk Assessment – Wildfire Hazards, ISO-Surveyed Buildings and Target Hazards
- Map #3a, b, and c – First-Due Unit Distribution 7-Minute Engine Total Response Time
- Map #4 – ISO Coverage Areas from Existing Fire Stations
- Map #5 – Concentration (First Alarm) Multiple-Unit Coverage
- Map #6 – Engines Only at 11 Minutes Total Response Time
- Map #7 – Battalion Chief Travel at 11 Minutes Total Response Time
- Map #8 – All Incident Locations
- Map #9 – EMS and Rescue Incident Locations
- Map #10 – All Fire Type Locations
- Map #11 – Structure Fire Locations
- Map #12 – EMS and Rescue Incident Location Densities
- Map #13 – All Fire Location Densities
- Map #14 – Structure Fire Densities
- Map #15a – Adding a Third Fire Station
- Map #15b – ISO 1.5-Mile Distance Coverage from a Third Station
- Map #15c – 4-Engine 11-Minute Effective Response Force Coverage from a Third Station
- Map #15d – First-Due Unit 7-Minute Total Response Time From Three Station Sites
- Map #15e – ISO 1.5-Mile Distance Coverage From Three Station Sites
- Map #15f – Multi-Unit Coverage
- Map #16a and b – Relocating Station 1 and Adding Third Station

PART ONE

Risk Assessment Exhibits

WUI Values at Risk Attribute Matrix

	Low 1	Moderate 2	High 3	Very High 4
Very High 4	<p>ALL of the following apply to study zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density average <i>less than</i> 4.0 persons per acre / 2,560 persons per sq. mi. Special needs¹ population <i>less than</i> 4% Daily transient population <i>less than</i> 7.5% of resident population <i>Less than</i> 7.5% of buildings are critical infrastructure², high-value commercial³, or high-value residential³ occupancies <i>Less than</i> 10% is sensitive habitat and/or recreation area 	<p>ALL of the following apply to study zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density average <i>less than</i> 7.5 persons per acre / 4,800 persons per sq. mi. Special needs¹ population <i>less than</i> 5% Daily transient population <i>less than</i> 15% of resident population <i>Less than</i> 15% of buildings are critical infrastructure², high-value commercial³, or high-value residential³ occupancies <i>Less than</i> 20% is sensitive habitat and/or recreation area 	<p>ALL of the following apply to study zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density average <i>less than</i> 15 persons per acre / 9,600 persons per sq. mi. Special needs¹ population <i>less than</i> 10% Daily transient population <i>less than</i> 25% of resident population <i>Less than</i> 25% of buildings are critical infrastructure², high-value commercial³, or high-value residential³ occupancies <i>Less than</i> 50% is sensitive habitat and/or recreation area 	<p>ANY of the following apply to study zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density average <i>greater than</i> 15 persons per acre / 9,600 persons per sq. mi. Special needs¹ population <i>greater than</i> 10% Daily transient population <i>greater than</i> 25% of resident population <i>More than</i> 25% of buildings are critical infrastructure², high-value commercial³, or high-value residential³ occupancies <i>More than</i> 50% is sensitive habitat and/or recreation area
High 3	<p>ALL of the following apply to study zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density average <i>less than</i> 3.0 persons per acre / 1,920 persons per sq. mi. Special needs¹ population <i>less than</i> 5% Daily transient population <i>less than</i> 5% of resident population <i>Less than</i> 5% of buildings are critical infrastructure², high-value commercial³, or high-value residential³ occupancies <i>Less than</i> 5% is sensitive habitat and/or recreation area 	<p>ALL of the following apply to study zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density average <i>less than</i> 5.0 persons per acre / 3,200 persons per sq. mi. Special needs¹ population <i>less than</i> 5% Daily transient population <i>less than</i> 10% of resident population <i>Less than</i> 10% of buildings are critical infrastructure², high-value commercial³, or high-value residential³ occupancies <i>Less than</i> 15% is sensitive habitat and/or recreation area 	<p>ALL of the following apply to study zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density average <i>less than</i> 10 persons per acre / 6,400 persons per sq. mi. Special needs¹ population <i>less than</i> 7.5% Daily transient population <i>less than</i> 20% of resident population <i>Less than</i> 20% of buildings are critical infrastructure², high-value commercial³, or high-value residential³ occupancies <i>Less than</i> 25% is sensitive habitat and/or recreation area 	
Mod 2	<p>ALL of the following apply to study zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density average <i>less than</i> 2.0 persons per acre / 1,280 persons per sq. mi. Special needs¹ population <i>less than</i> 2.5% Daily transient population <i>less than</i> 2.5% of resident population <i>Less than</i> 2.5% of buildings are critical infrastructure², high-value commercial³, or high-value residential³ occupancies <i>Less than</i> 2.5% is sensitive habitat and/or recreation area 			
Low 1	<p>ALL of the following apply to study zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population density average <i>less than</i> 1.0 persons per acre / 640 persons per sq. mi. Special needs¹ population <i>less than</i> 1% Daily transient population <i>less than</i> 2.5% of resident population <i>Less than</i> 2.5% of buildings are critical infrastructure², high-value commercial³, or high-value residential³ occupancies <i>Less than</i> 1% is sensitive habitat and/or recreation area 			

¹ Children under 15 years of age and any individual with a disability, special access or other functional needs

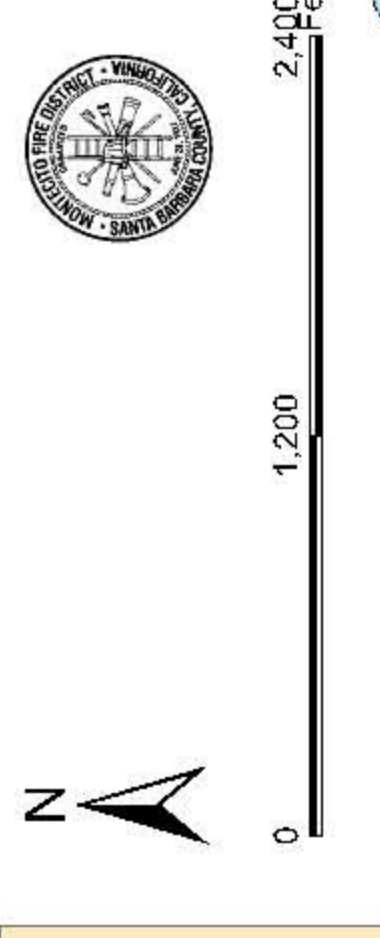
² Government services, schools, lifeline utilities, primary roadways, railways, bridges, tunnels

³ Assessed value greater than \$5 million

Montecito

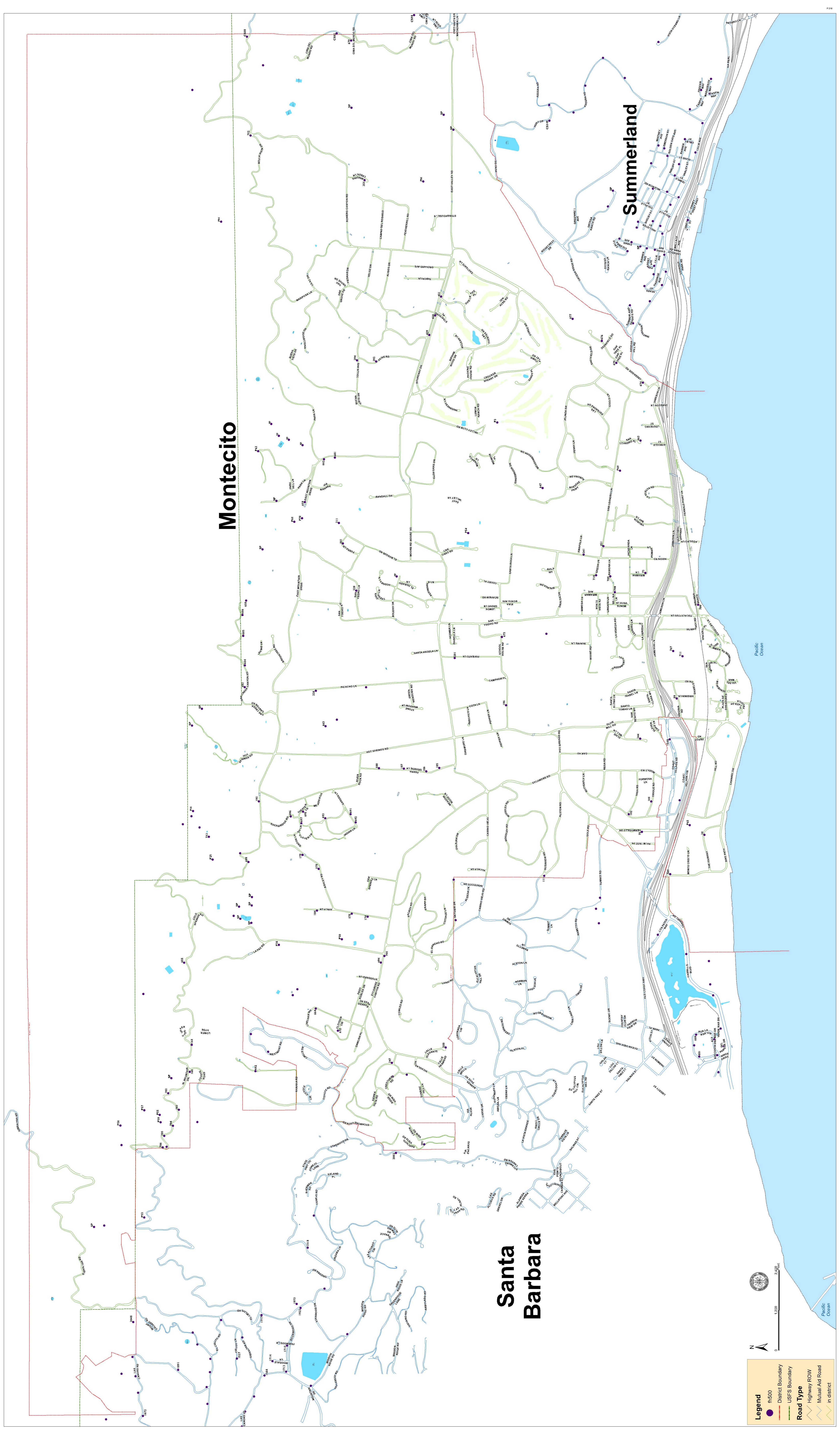
Summerland

Santa Barbara



Legend

- in500
- District Boundary
- USFS Boundary
- Road Type**
- Highway ROW
- Mutual Aid Road
- in district





METHOD OF PREPARATION

Initial tsunami modeling was performed by the University of Southern California (USC) Tsunami Research Center funded through the California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) by the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program. The tsunami modeling process utilized the MOST (Method of Spilling Tsunamis) computational program (Version D), which allows for wave evolution over a variable bathymetry and topography used for the inundation mapping (Tilov and Gonzalez, 1997; Tilov and Synolakis, 1998).

The bathymetric/topographic data that were used in the tsunami models consist of a series of nested grids. Near-shore grids with a 3 arc-second (75 to 90 meters) resolution or higher, were adjusted to "Mean High Water" sea-level conditions, representing a conservative sea level for the intended use of the tsunami modeling and mapping.

A suite of tsunami source events was selected for modeling, representing realistic local and distant earthquakes and hypothetical extreme onshore, near-shore landslides (Table 1). Local tsunami sources that were considered include offshore reverse-thrust faults, restraining bends on strike-slip fault zones and large submarine landslides capable of significant seafloor displacement and tsunami generation. Distant tsunami sources that were considered include great subduction zone events that are known to have occurred historically (1960 Chile and 1964 Alaska earthquakes) and others which can occur around the Pacific Ocean "Ring of Fire."

In order to enhance the result from the 75- to 90-meter inundation grid data, a method was developed utilizing higher resolution digital topographic data (3- to 10-meters resolution) that better defines the location of the maximum inundation line (U.S. Geological Survey, 1993; Inemap, 2003; NOAA, 2004). The location of the enhanced inundation line was determined by using digital imagery and terrain data on a GIS platform with consideration given to historic inundation information (Lander, et al., 1993). This information was verified, where possible, by field work coordinated with local county personnel.

The accuracy of the inundation line shown on these maps is subject to limitations in the accuracy and completeness of available terrain and tsunami source information, and the current understanding of tsunami generation and propagation phenomena as expressed in the models. Thus, although an attempt has been made to identify a credible upper bound to inundation at any location along the coastline, it remains possible that actual inundation could be greater in a major tsunami event.

This map does not represent inundation from a single scenario event. It was created by combining inundation results for an ensemble of source events affecting a given region (Table 1). For this reason, all of the inundation region in a particular area will not likely be inundated during a single tsunami event.

References:

Inemap Technologies, Inc., 2003, Inemap product handbook and quick start guide: Inemap NEX Timap document on 5-meter resolution data, 112 p.

Lander, J.F., Lockridge, P.A., and Kozuch, M.J., 1993, Tsunamis Affecting the West Coast of the United States: 1806-1992: National Geophysical Data Center Key to Geophysical Record Documentation No. 29, NOAA, NESDIS, NGDC, 242 p.

National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA), 2004, Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (ISAR) Digital Elevation Models from GeosAR platform (EarthData): 3-meter resolution data.

Tilov, V.V., and Gonzalez, F.I., 1997, Implementation and Testing of the Method of Tsunami Spilling (MOST). NOAA Technical Memorandum ERL PMEL-112, 11 p.

Tilov, V.V., and Synolakis, C.E., 1998, Numerical modeling of tidal wave runup. Journal of Waterways, Port, Coastal and Ocean Engineering, ASCE, 124 (4), pp 157-171.

U.S. Geological Survey, 1993, Digital Elevation Models: National Mapping Program, Technical Instructions, Data Users Guide 5, 48 p.

TSUNAMI INUNDATION MAP FOR EMERGENCY PLANNING

State of California ~ County of Santa Barbara

SANTA BARBARA QUADRANGLE

January 31, 2009

SCALE 1:24,000

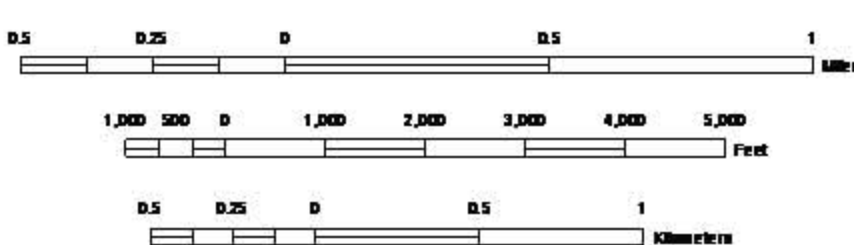


Table 1: Tsunami sources modeled for the Santa Barbara County coastline.

Sources (M = moment magnitude used in modeled event)	Areas of Inundation Map Coverage and Sources Used		
	Lompoc	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara-Ventura
Local Sources			
Anacapa Dune Fault		X	
Channel Island Thrust Fault		X	X
Goleta Offshore Landslide #1		X	X
Goleta Offshore Landslide #2		X	X
1927 Point Arguello Earthquake (M7.3)	X		
Central Aleutians Subduction Zone#1 (M8.9)	X		X
Central Aleutians Subduction Zone#2 (M8.9)	X	X	X
Chile North Subduction Zone (M9.4)	X	X	X
1960 Chile Earthquake (M9.3)	X	X	X
1964 Alaska Earthquake (M9.3)	X		X
Distant Sources			
Cascadia Subduction Zone #2 (M9.2)	X		
Japan Subduction Zone #2 (M8.8)	X		
Kuili Islands Subduction Zone #2 (M8.8)	X		
Kuili Islands Subduction Zone #3 (M8.8)	X		
Kuili Islands Subduction Zone #4 (M8.8)	X		

MAP EXPLANATION

- Tsunami Inundation Line
- Tsunami Inundation Area

PURPOSE OF THIS MAP

This tsunami inundation map was prepared to assist cities and counties in identifying their tsunami hazard. It is intended for local jurisdictional, coastal evacuation planning uses only. This map, and the information presented herein, is not a legal document and does not meet disclosure requirements for real estate transactions nor for any other regulatory purpose.

The inundation map has been compiled with best currently available scientific information. The inundation line represents the maximum considered tsunami runup from a number of extreme, yet realistic, tsunami sources. Tsunamis are rare events, due to a lack of known occurrences in the historical record, this map includes no information about the probability of any tsunami affecting any area within a specific period of time.

Please refer to the following websites for additional information on the construction and/or intended use of the tsunami inundation map.

State of California Emergency Management Agency, Earthquake and Tsunami Program: <http://www.oes.ca.gov/WebPages/website.nsf/Content/B1EC518A215931768825741F005E8D80?OpenDocument>

University of Southern California - Tsunami Research Center: <http://www.usc.edu/dept/USC/USC2005/index.php>

State of California Geological Survey Tsunami Information: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geologic_hazards/Tsunami/index.htm

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency Center for Tsunami Research (MOST model): <http://ndr.pmel.noaa.gov/time/background/models.html>

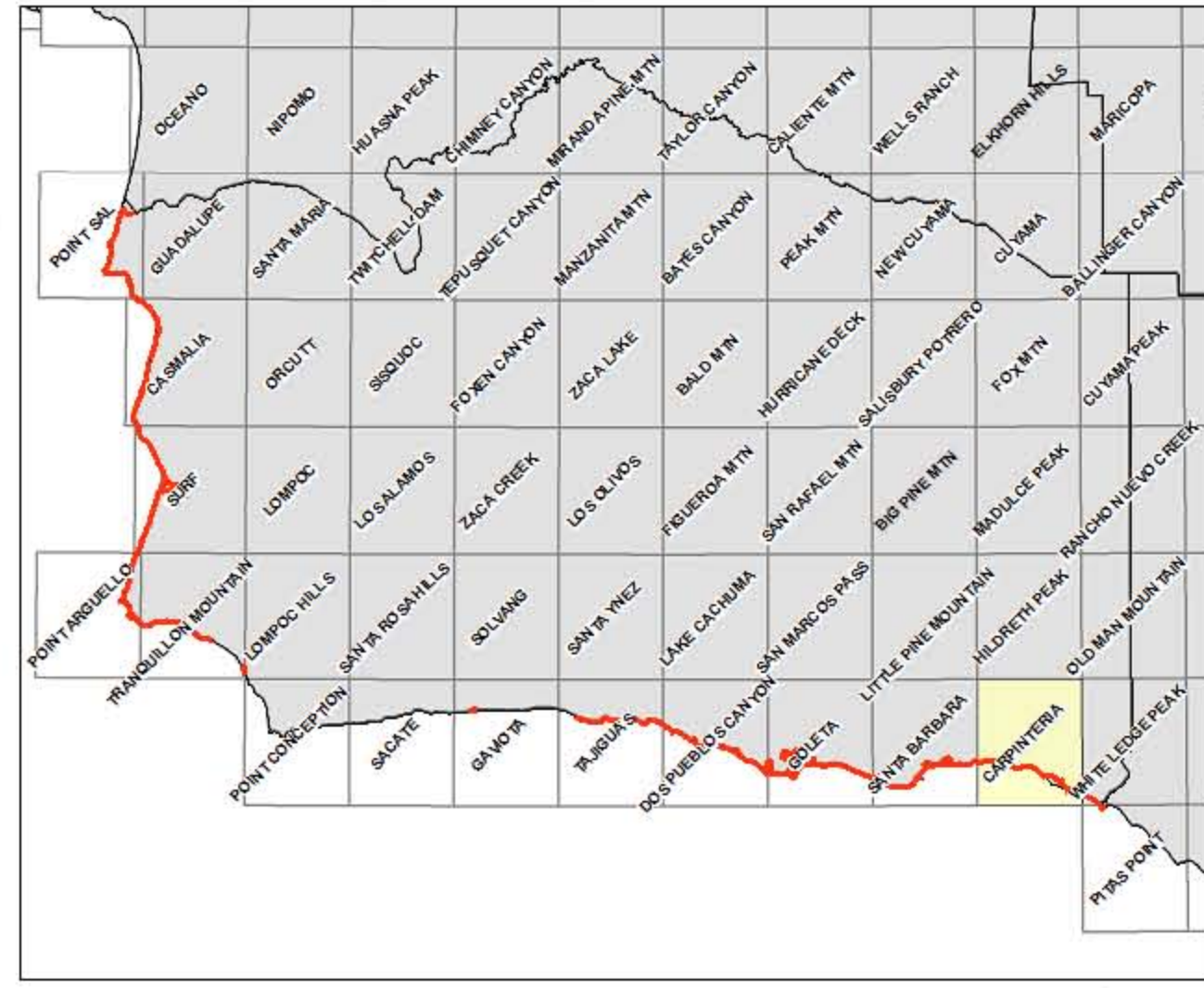
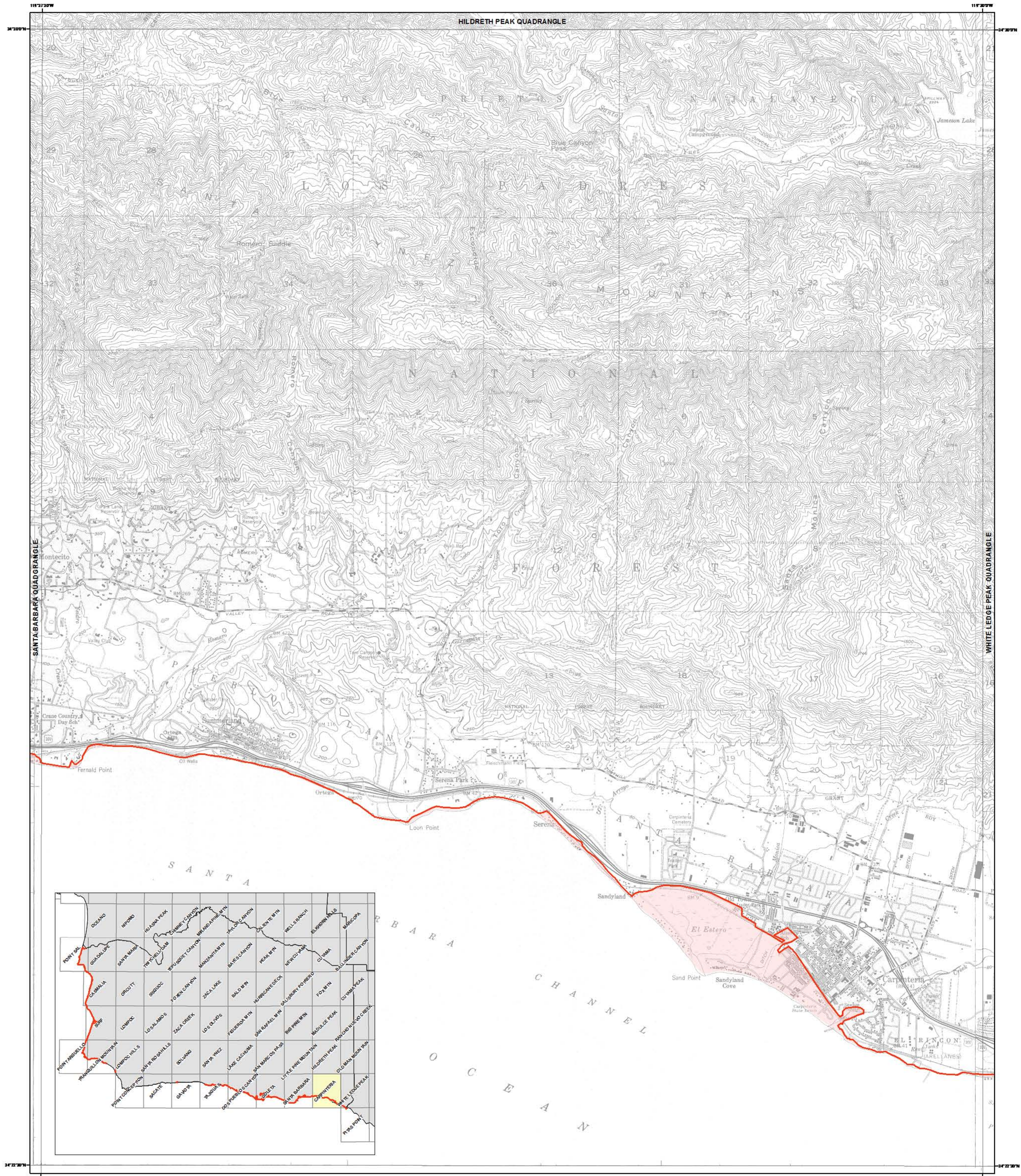
MAP BASE

Topographic base maps prepared by U.S. Geological Survey as part of the 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map Series (originally 1:24,000 scale). Tsunami inundation line boundaries may reflect updated digital bathymetric and topographic data that can differ significantly from contours shown on the base map.

DISCLAIMER

The California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA), the University of Southern California (USC), and the California Geological Survey (CGS) make no representation or warranties regarding the accuracy of this inundation map nor the data from which the map was derived. Neither the State of California nor USC shall be liable under any circumstances for any direct, indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages with respect to any claim by any user or any third party on account of or arising from the use of this map.





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Initial tsunami modeling was performed by the University of Southern California (USC) Tsunami Research Center funded through the California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) by the National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program. The tsunami modeling process utilized the MOST (Method of Spreading Tsunami) computational program (Version D), which allows for wave evolution over a variable bathymetry and topography used for the inundation mapping (Tilov and Gonzalez, 1997; Tilov and Synolakis, 1998).

The bathymetric/topographic data that were used in the tsunami models consist of a series of nested grids. Near-shore grids with a 3 arc-second (75 to 90 meters) resolution or higher, were adjusted to "Mean High Water" sea-level conditions, representing a conservative sea level for the intended use of the tsunami modeling and mapping.

A suite of tsunami source events was selected for modeling, representing realistic local and distant earthquakes and hypothetical extreme undersea, near-shore landslides (Table 1). Local tsunami sources that were considered include offshore reverse-thrust faults, restraining bends on strike-slip fault zones and large submarine landslides capable of significant seafloor displacement and tsunami generation. Distant tsunami sources that were considered include great subduction zone events that are known to have occurred historically (1960 Chile and 1964 Alaska earthquakes) and others which can occur around the Pacific Ocean "Ring of Fire."

In order to enhance the result from the 75- to 90-meter inundation grid data, a method was developed utilizing higher-resolution digital topographic data (3- to 10-meters resolution) that better defines the location of the maximum inundation line (U.S. Geological Survey, 1993; Intermap, 2003; NOAA, 2004). The location of the enhanced inundation line was determined by using digital imagery and terrain data on a GIS platform with consideration given to historic inundation information (Lander, et al., 1993). This information was verified, where possible, by field work coordinated with local county personnel.

The accuracy of the inundation line shown on these maps is subject to limitations in the accuracy and completeness of available terrain and tsunami source information, and the current understanding of tsunami generation and propagation phenomena as expressed in the models. Thus, although an attempt has been made to identify a credible upper bound to inundation at any location along the coastline, it remains possible that actual inundation could be greater in a major tsunami event.

This map does not represent inundation from a single scenario event. It was created by combining inundation results for an ensemble of source events affecting a given region (Table 1). For this reason, all of the inundation region in a particular area will not likely be inundated during a single tsunami event.

References:

Intermap Technologies, Inc., 2003, Intermap product handbook and quick start guide: Intermap NEX Timap document on 5-meter resolution data, 112 p.

Lander, J.F., Lockridge, P.A., and Kozuch, M.J., 1993, Tsunamis Affecting the West Coast of the United States: 1806-1992. National Geophysical Data Center Key to Geophysical Record Documentation No. 29, NOAA, NESDIS, NGDC, 242 p.

National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA), 2004, Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (ISAR) Digital Elevation Models from GeosAR platform (EarthData): 3-meter resolution data.

Tilov, V.V., and Gonzalez, F.I., 1997, Implementation and Testing of the Method of Tsunami Spilling (MOST). NOAA Technical Memorandum ERL PMEL-112, 11 p.

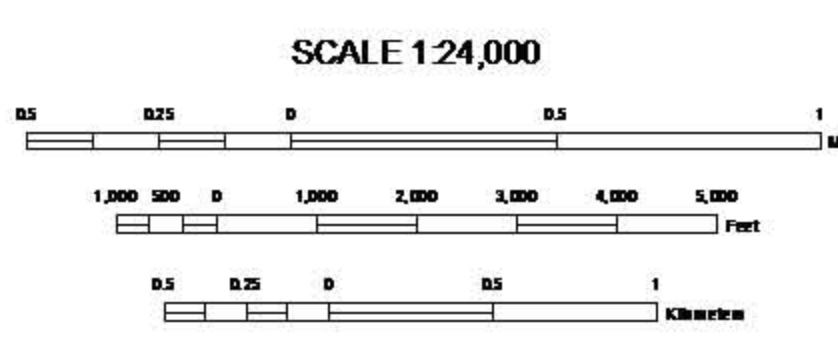
Tilov, V.V., and Synolakis, C.E., 1998, Numerical modeling of tidal wave runup. Journal of Waterways, Port, Coastal and Ocean Engineering, ASCE, 124 (4), pp 157-171.

U.S. Geological Survey, 1993, Digital Elevation Models: National Mapping Program, Technical Instructions, Data Users Guide 5, 48 p.

TSUNAMI INUNDATION MAP FOR EMERGENCY PLANNING

State of California ~ County of Santa Barbara CARPINTERIA QUADRANGLE

January 31, 2009



MAP EXPLANATION

- Tsunami Inundation Line
- Tsunami Inundation Area

PURPOSE OF THIS MAP

This tsunami inundation map was prepared to assist cities and counties in identifying their tsunami hazard. It is intended for local jurisdictional, coastal evacuation planning uses only. This map, and the information presented herein, is not a legal document and does not meet disclosure requirements for real estate transactions nor for any other regulatory purpose.

The inundation map has been compiled with best currently available scientific information. The inundation line represents the maximum considered tsunami runup from a number of extreme, yet realistic, tsunami sources. Tsunamis are rare events, due to a lack of known occurrences in the historical record, this map includes no information about the probability of any tsunami affecting any area within a specific period of time.

Please refer to the following websites for additional information on the construction and/or intended use of the tsunami inundation map:

- State of California Emergency Management Agency, Earthquake and Tsunami Program: <http://www.oes.ca.gov/WebPages/website.nsf/Content/81EC518A21593176825741FD05E8D80?OpenDocument>
- University of Southern California - Tsunami Research Center: <http://www.usc.edu/dept/EarthSis/2005/index.php>
- State of California Geological Survey Tsunami Information: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geologic_hazards/Tsunami/index.htm
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency Center for Tsunami Research (MOST model): <http://ndr.pmel.noaa.gov/time/background/models.html>

MAP BASE

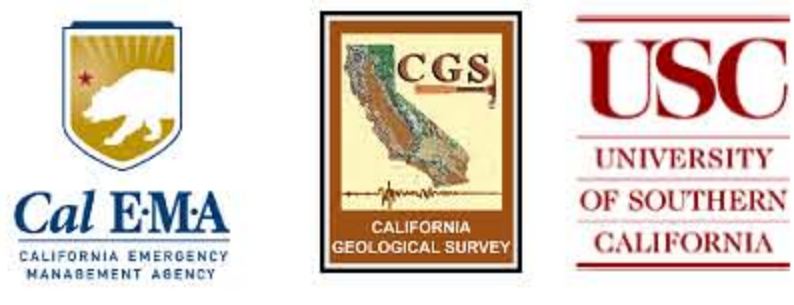
Topographic base maps prepared by U.S. Geological Survey as part of the 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map Series (originally 1:24,000 scale). Tsunami inundation line boundaries may reflect updated digital orthophotographic and topographic data that can differ significantly from contours shown on the base map.

DISCLAIMER

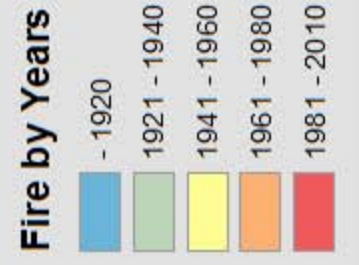
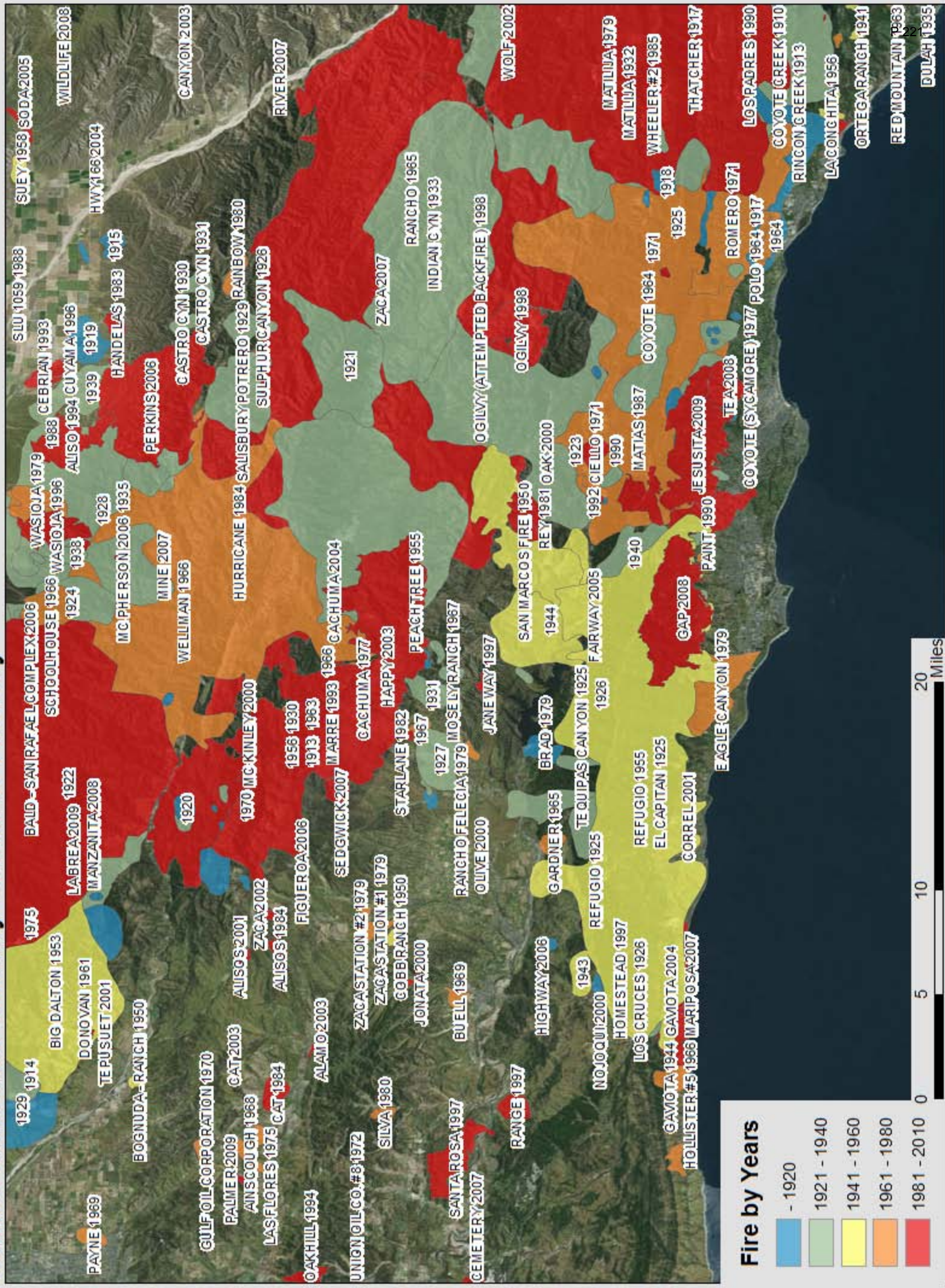
The California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA), the University of Southern California (USC), and the California Geological Survey (CGS) make no representation or warranties regarding the accuracy of this inundation map nor the data from which the map was derived. Neither the State of California nor USC shall be liable under any circumstances for any direct, indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages with respect to any claim by any user or any third party on account of or arising from the use of this map.

Table 1: Tsunami sources modeled for the Santa Barbara County coastline.

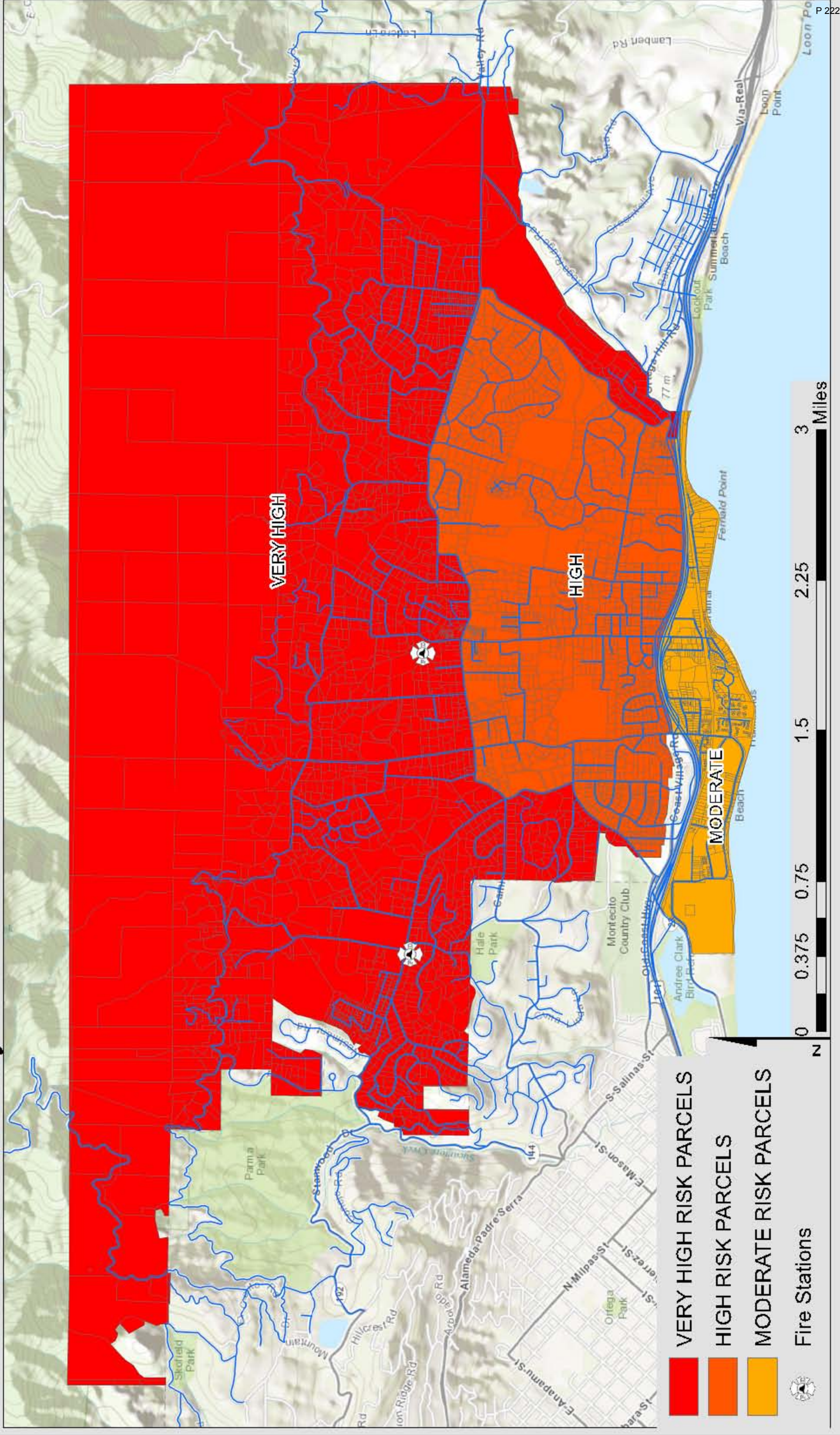
Sources (M = moment magnitude used in modeled event)	Areas of Inundation Map Coverage and Sources Used		
	Lompoc	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara-Ventura
Local Sources			
Anacapa-Dume Fault		X	
Channel Island Thrust Fault		X	X
Goleta Offshore Landslide #1		X	X
Goleta Offshore Landslide #2		X	X
1927 Point Arguello Earthquake (M7.3)	X		
Central Aleutians Subduction Zone #1 (M8.9)	X		X
Central Aleutians Subduction Zone #2 (M8.9)	X		
Central Aleutians Subduction Zone #3 (M9.2)	X	X	X
Chile North Subduction Zone (M9.4)	X	X	X
1960 Chile Earthquake (M9.3)	X	X	
1964 Alaska Earthquake (M9.3)	X		X
Distant Sources			
Cascadia Subduction Zone #2 (M9.2)	X		
Japan Subduction Zone #2 (M8.8)	X		
Kuril Islands Subduction Zone #2 (M8.8)	X		
Kuril Islands Subduction Zone #3 (M8.8)	X		
Kuril Islands Subduction Zone #4 (M8.8)	X		



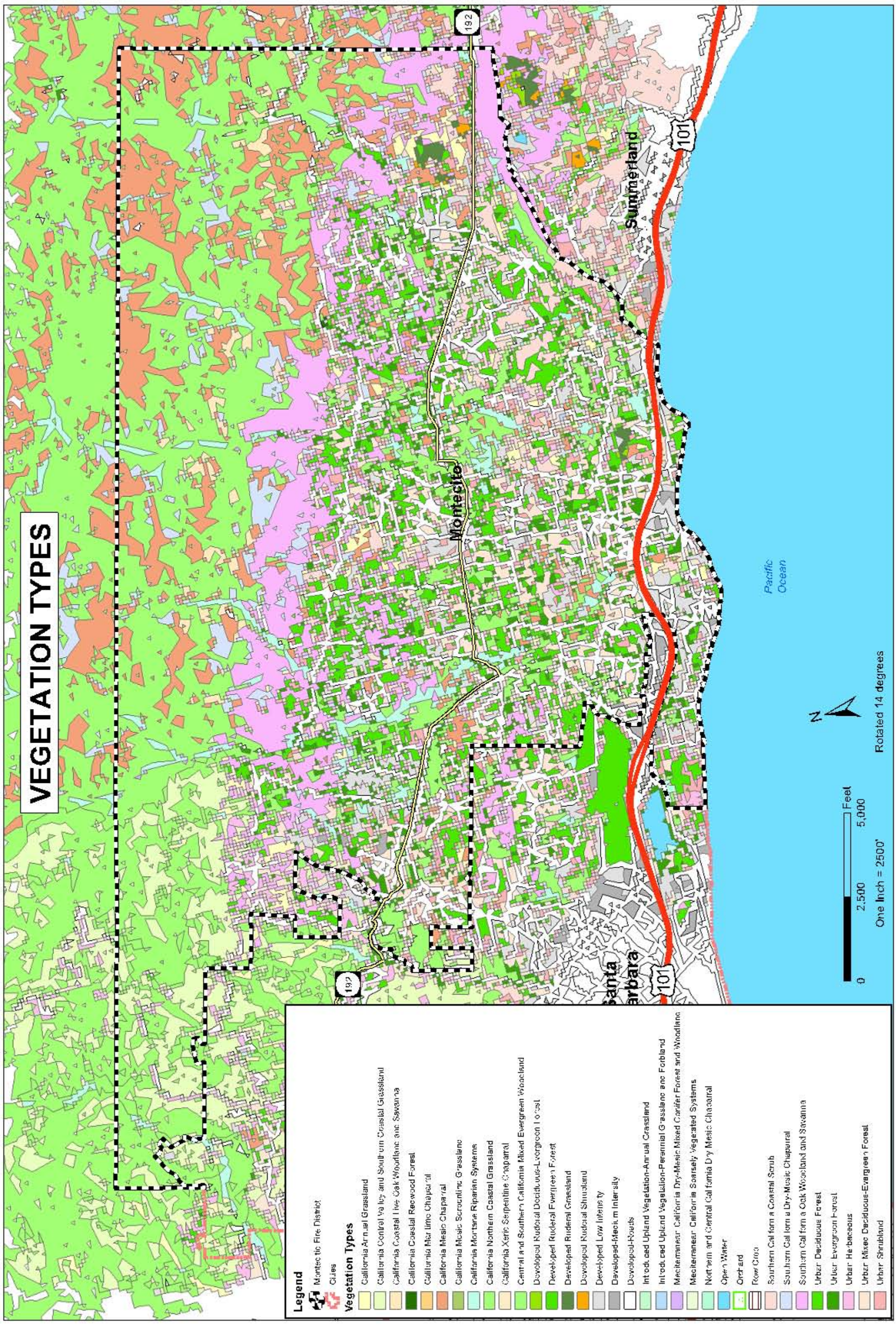
Santa Barbara County Wildfire History



Fire Hazard Severity Zones



VEGETATION TYPES



Legend

- Montecito Fire District
- Cities

Vegetation Types

- California Annual Grassland
- California Central Valley and Southern Coastal Grassland
- California Coastal Live Oak Woodland and Savanna
- California Coastal Redwood Forest
- California Maritime Chaparral
- California Mixed Chaparral
- California Mixed Scrubland Grassland
- California Mortane Riparian Systems
- California Northern Coastal Grassland
- California Xeric Serpentine Chaparral
- Central and Southern California Mixed Evergreen Woodland
- Developed Ruderal Deciduous-Livergreen Forest
- Developed Ruderal Evergreen Forest
- Developed Ruderal Grassland
- Developed Ruderal Shrubland
- Developed Low Intensity
- Developed-Medium Intensity
- Developed-Roads
- Introduced Upland Vegetation-Annual Grassland
- Introduced Upland Vegetation-Perennial Grassland and Forbland
- Mediterranean California Dry-Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland
- Mediterranean California Sparse Vegetated Systems
- Northern and Central California Dry Mixed Chaparral
- Open Water
- Orchard
- Road Corridor
- Southern California Coastal Scrub
- Southern California Dry-Mixed Chaparral
- Southern California Oak Woodland and Savanna
- Urban Deciduous Forest
- Urban Evergreen Forest
- Urban Herbaceous
- Urban Mixed Deciduous-Evergreen Forest
- Urban Shrubland



Rotated 14 degrees

40 SCOTT/BURGAN FIRE BEHAVIOR FUEL MODELS



Legend

- Montecito Fire District
- Cities

40 Scott/Burgan Fire Fuel Models

FBFM40 CODE

GR1	GR2	GS1	GS2	NB1	NB3	NB8	NB9	SH2	SH7	TL1	TL2	TL3	TL4	TL5	TL6	TL7	TL8	TL9	TU1	TU5
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

0 2,500 5,000 Feet
One Inch = 2500'

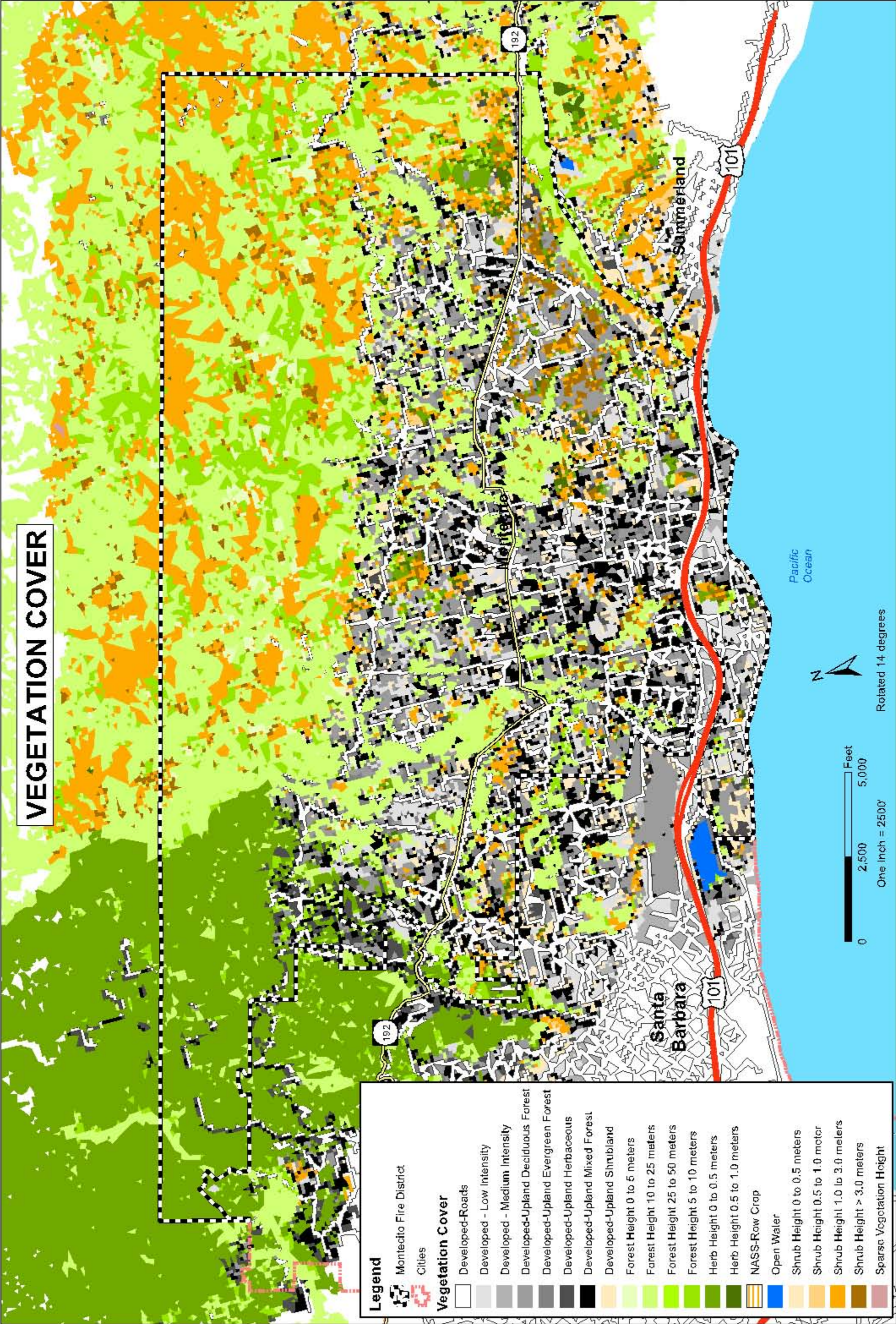


Rotated 14 degrees

FUEL LOADING



VEGETATION COVER



Legend

- Montecito Fire District
- Cities

Vegetation Cover

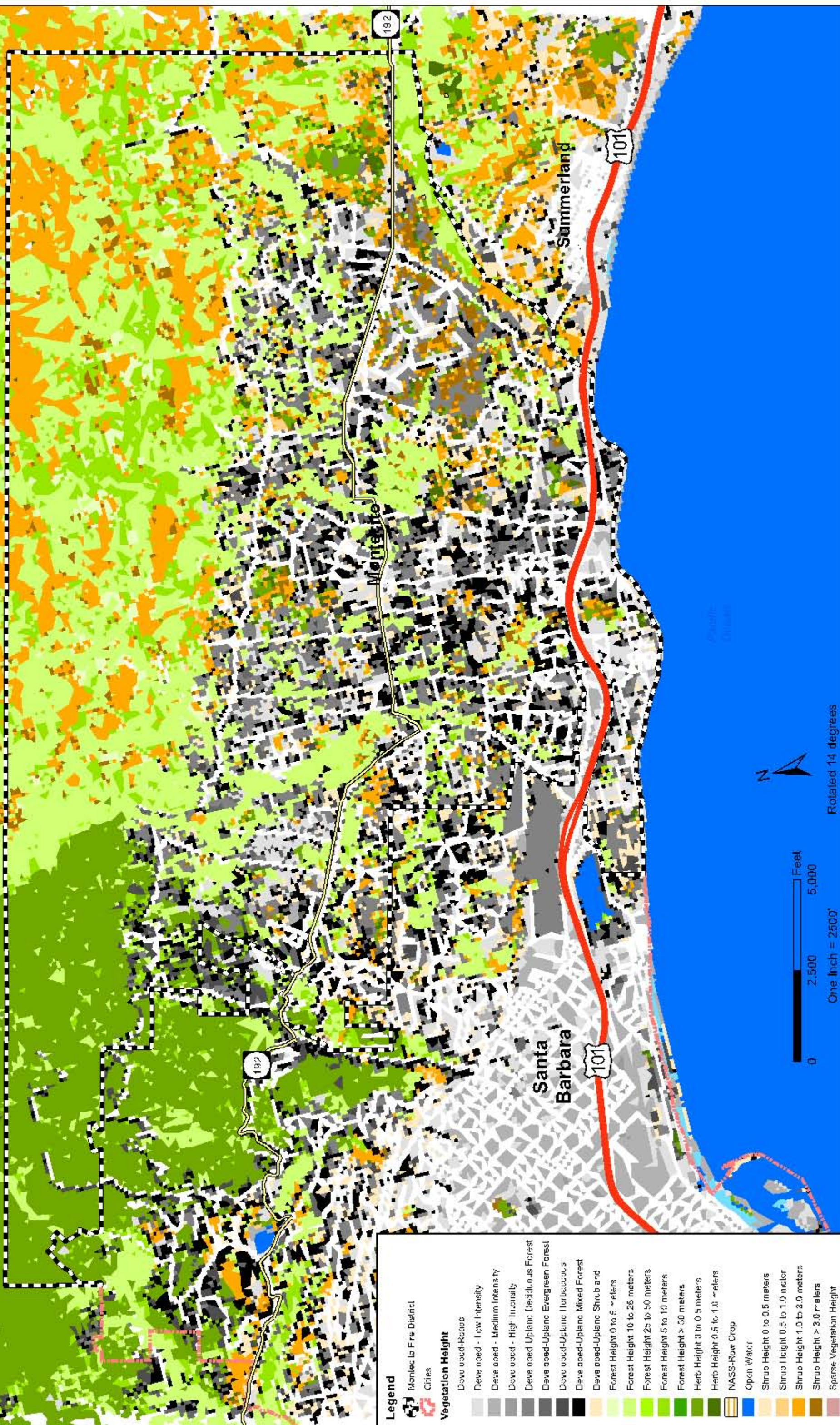
- Developed-Roads
- Developed - Low Intensity
- Developed - Medium Intensity
- Developed-Upland Deciduous Forest
- Developed-Upland Evergreen Forest
- Developed-Upland Herbaceous
- Developed-Upland Mixed Forest
- Developed-Upland Shrubland
- Forest Height 0 to 5 meters
- Forest Height 10 to 25 meters
- Forest Height 25 to 50 meters
- Forest Height 5 to 10 meters
- Herb Height 0 to 0.5 meters
- Herb Height 0.5 to 1.0 meters
- NASS-Row Crop
- Open Water
- Shrub Height 0 to 0.5 meters
- Shrub Height 0.5 to 1.0 meter
- Shrub Height 1.0 to 3.0 meters
- Shrub Height > 3.0 meters
- Sparse Vegetation Height

0 2,500 5,000 Feet
One Inch = 2500'



Rotated 14 degrees

VEGETATION HEIGHT



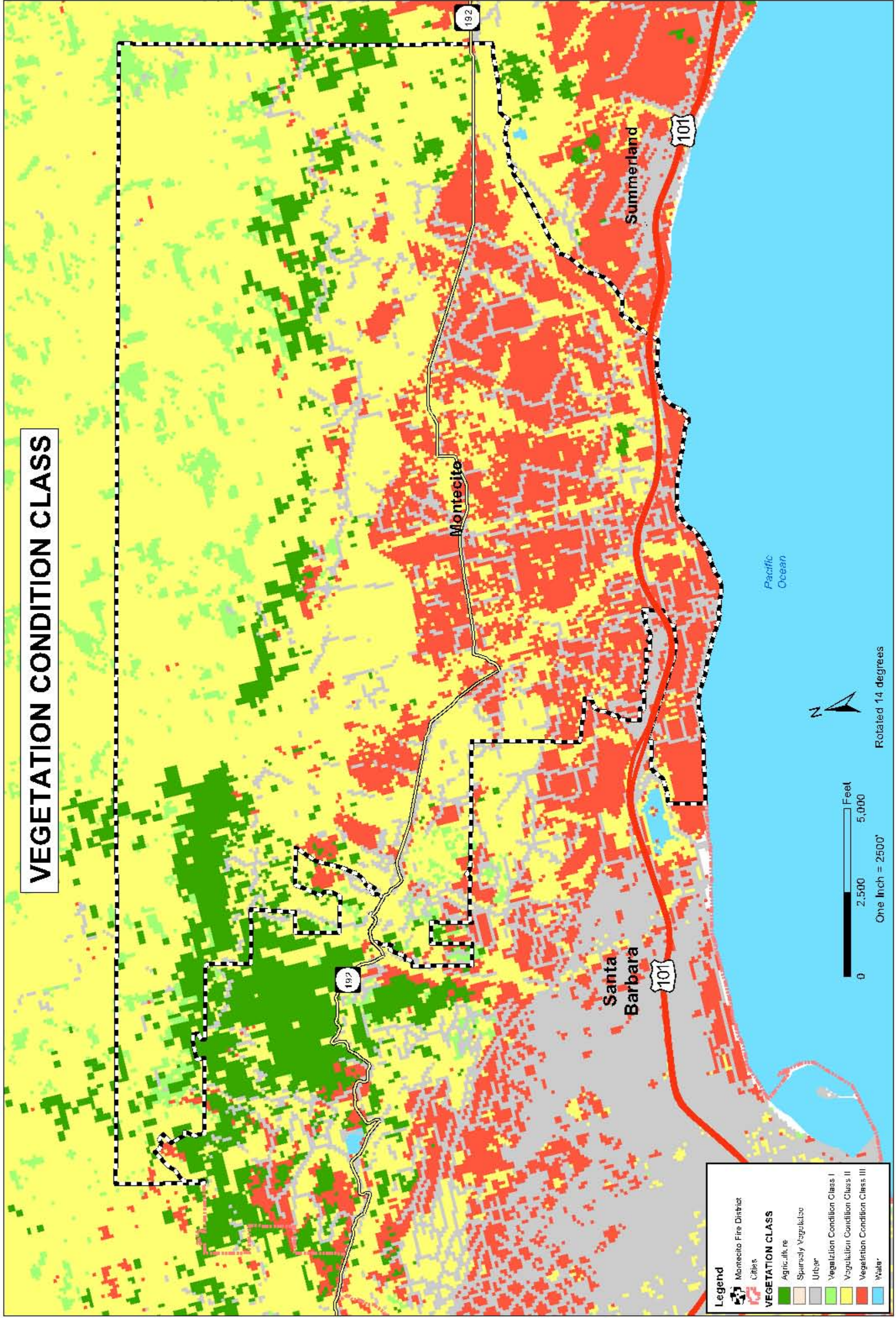
Legend

- Montecito Fire District
- Cities
- Vegetation Height**
 - Developed - High Intensity
 - Developed - Medium Intensity
 - Developed - Low Intensity
 - Developed-Upland Deciduous Forest
 - Developed-Upland Evergreen Forest
 - Developed-Upland Herbaceous
 - Developed-Upland Mixed Forest
 - Developed-Upland Shrub and Forest Height 0 to 5 meters
 - Forest Height 10 to 25 meters
 - Forest Height 25 to 50 meters
 - Forest Height 5 to 10 meters
 - Forest Height > 50 meters
 - Herb Height 0 to 0.5 meters
 - Herb Height 0.5 to 1.0 meters
 - NASS-Row Crop
 - Open Water
 - Shrub Height 0 to 0.5 meters
 - Shrub Height 0.5 to 1.0 meters
 - Shrub Height 1.0 to 3.0 meters
 - Shrub Height > 3.0 meters
 - Sparse Vegetation Height



Rotated 14 degrees

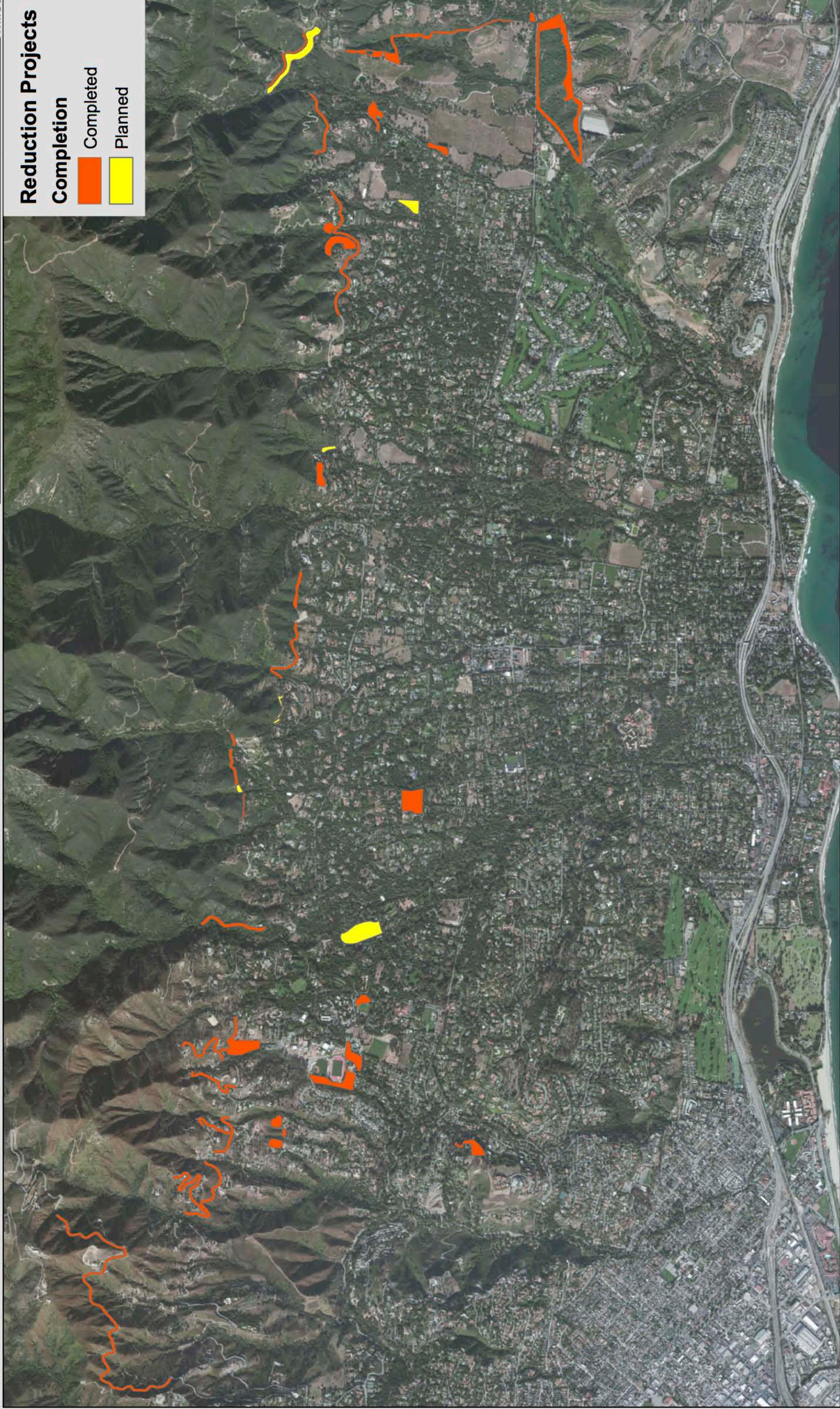
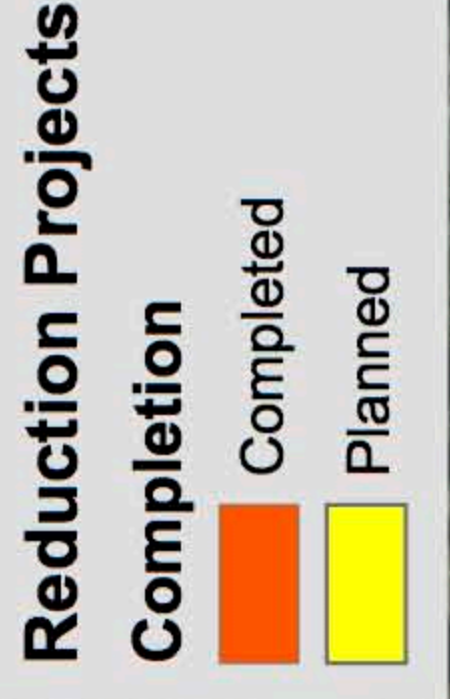
VEGETATION CONDITION CLASS



SLOPE VALUES



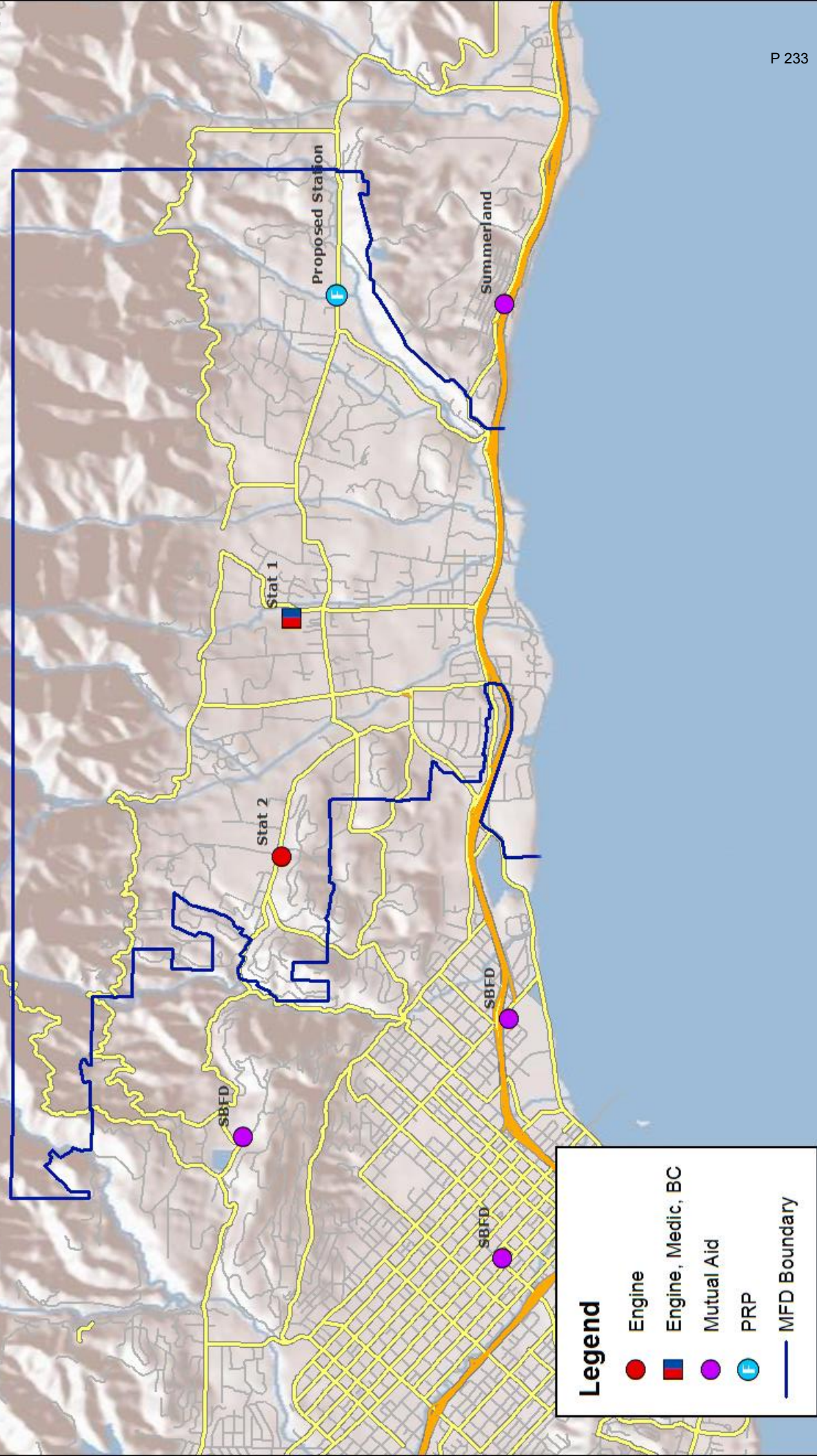
Fuel Treatment Network



PART TWO

Standards of Coverage (SOC) Map Exhibits

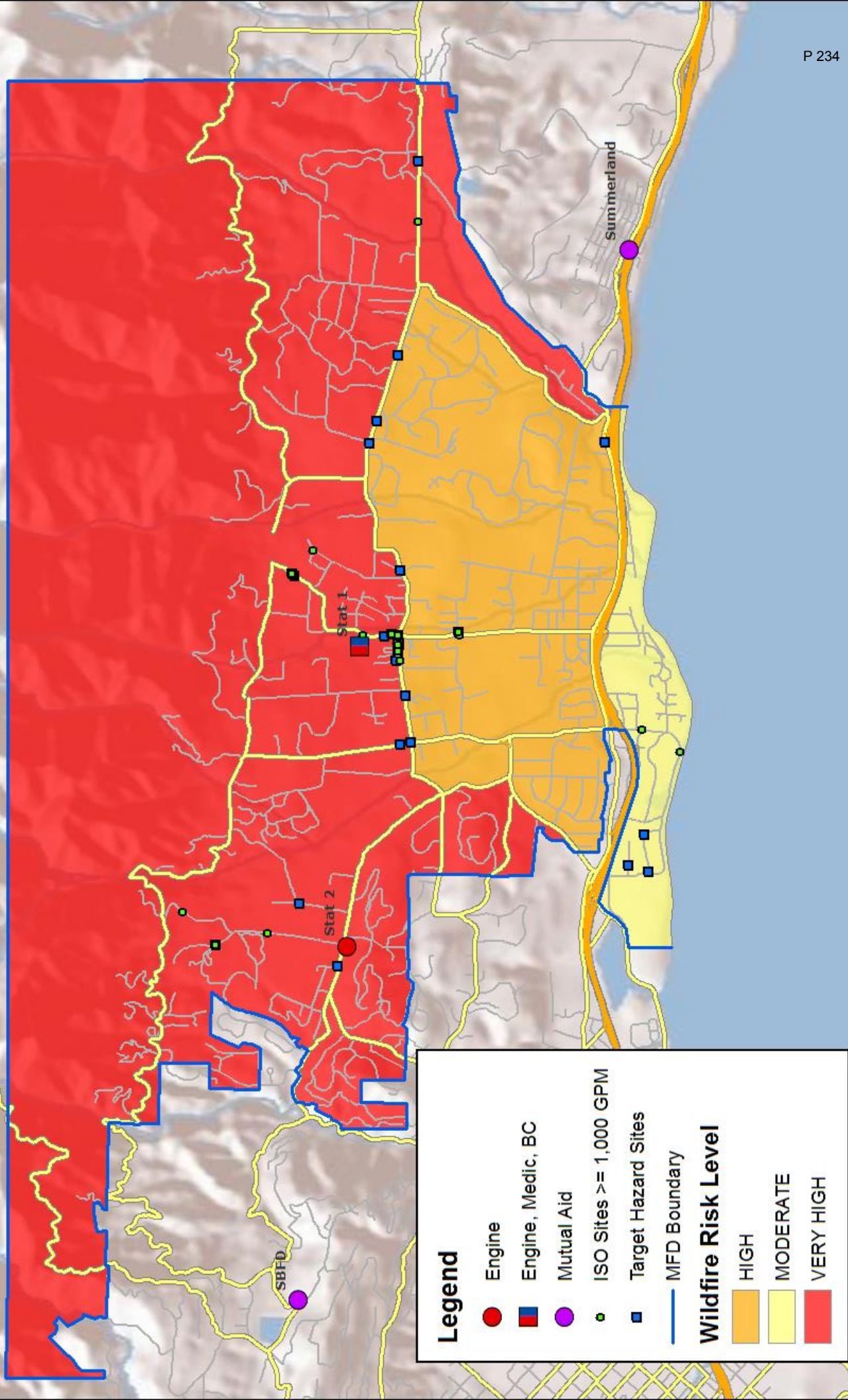
Montecito FD, CA Map 1 General Geography & Fire Station Locations



Montecito FD, CA

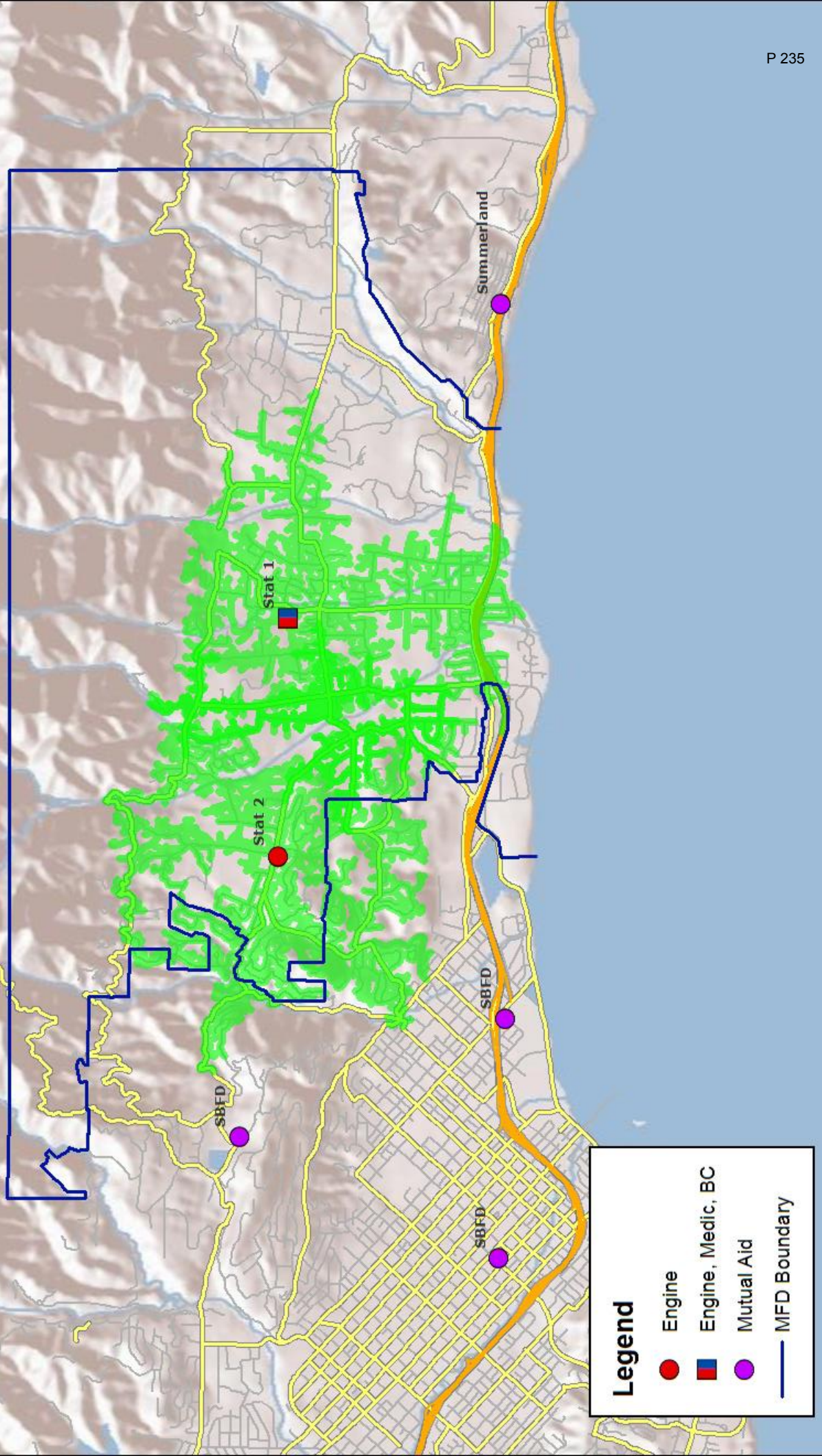
Map 2

Target Hazard Sites & ISO Sites $\geq 1,000$ GPM



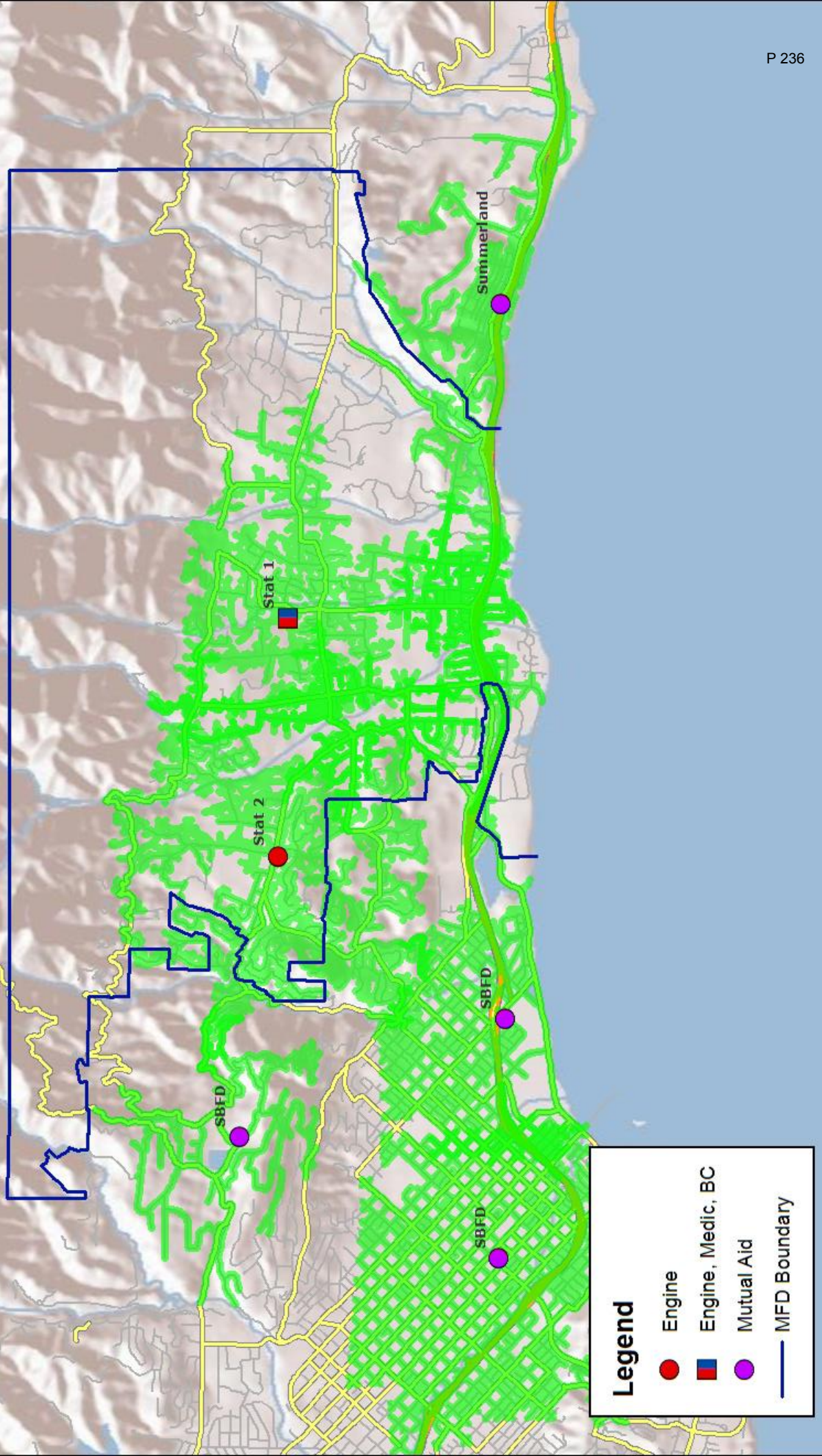
Montecito FD, CA Map 3a

7 Minute Dispatch to Arrival Time Existing Stations



Montecito FD, CA Map 3b

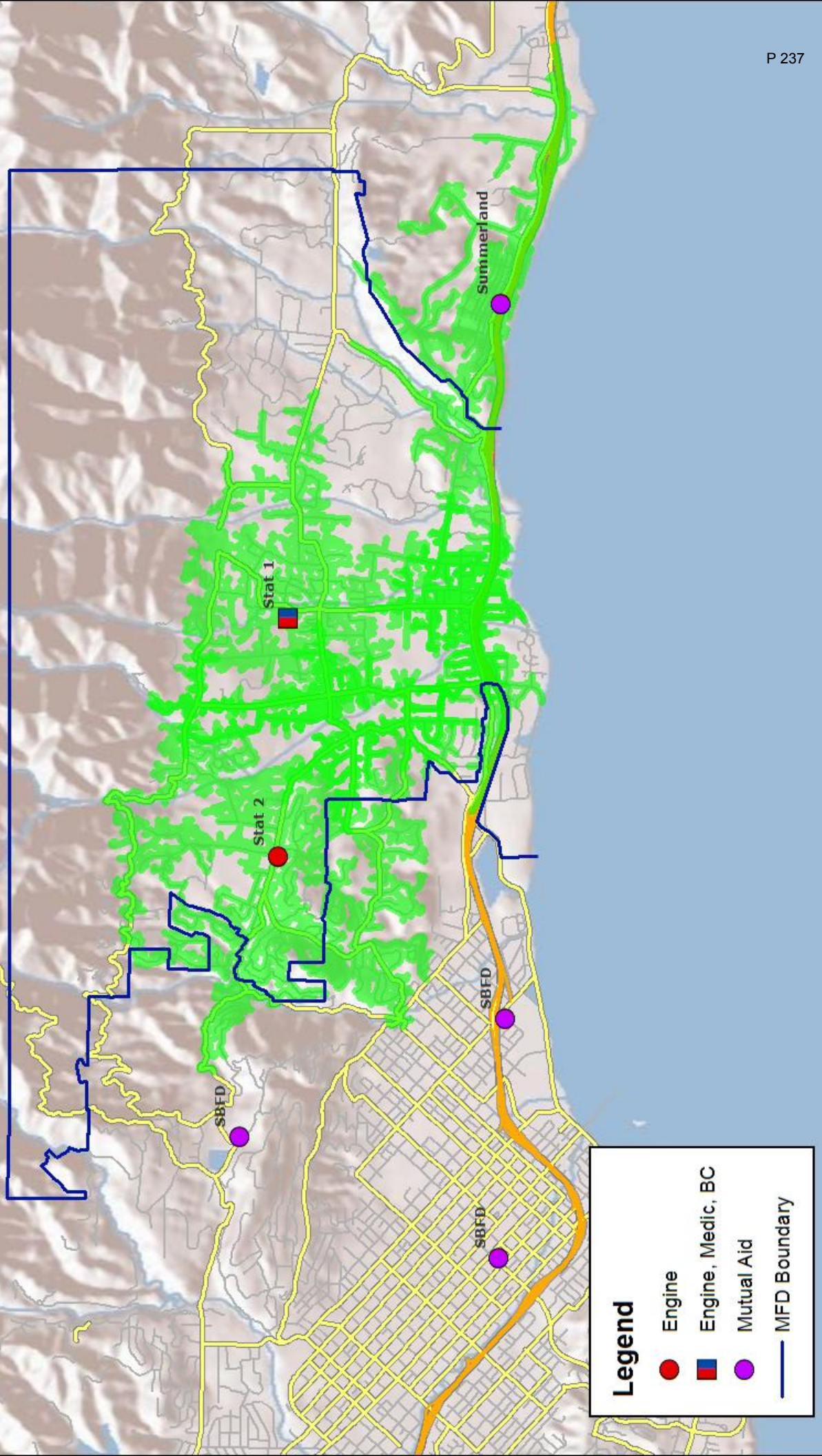
7 Minute Dispatch to Arrival Time Existing & Mutual Aid Stations



Montecito FD, CA

Map 3c

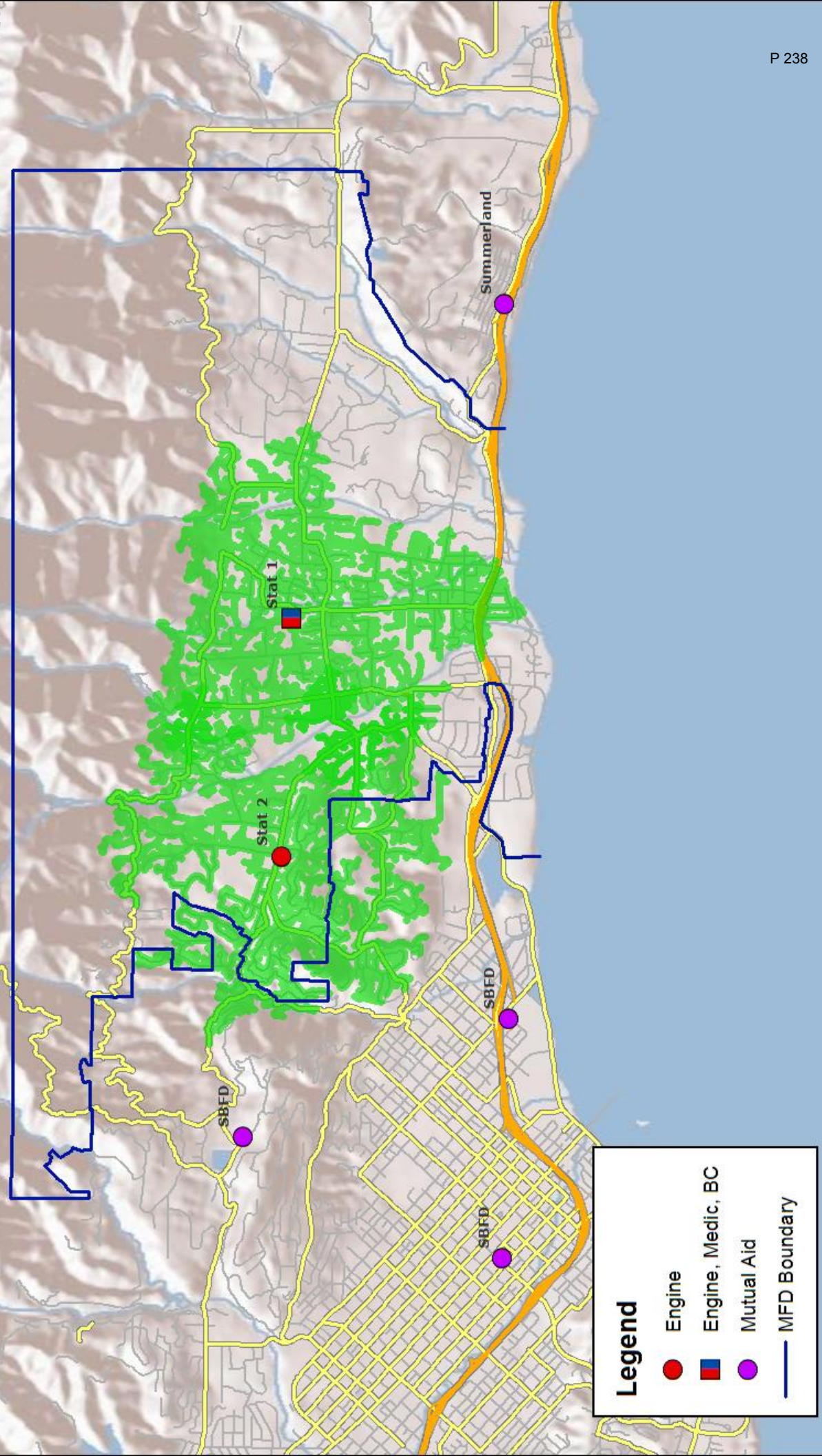
7 Minute Dispatch to Arrival Time Existing & Summerland Stations



Montecito FD, CA

Map 4

ISO 1.5 Mile Travel Distance



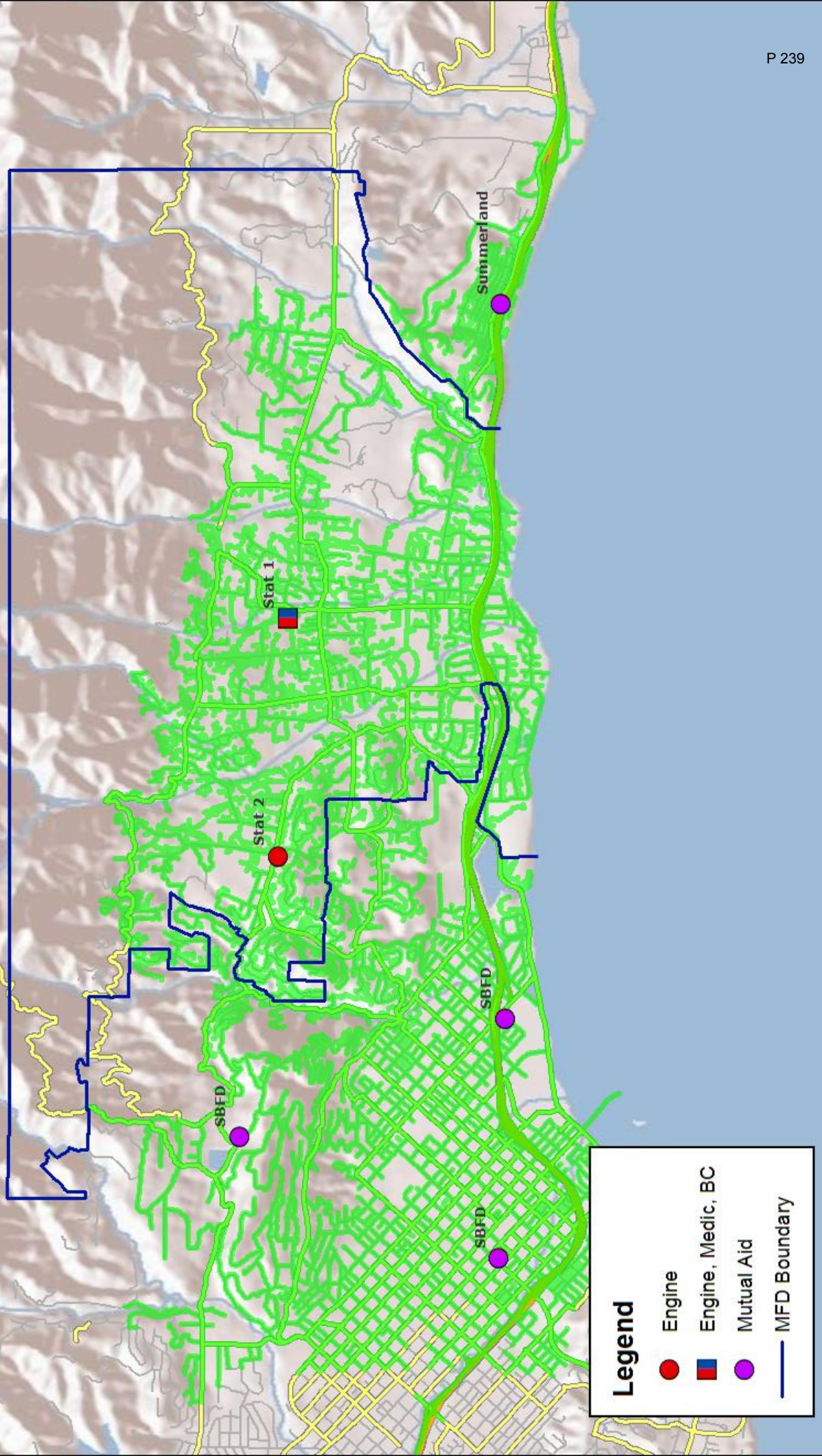
Montecito FD, CA

Map 5

11 Minute Dispatch to Arrival Time ERF for First Alarm

4 Engines, 1 SQ, 1 BC

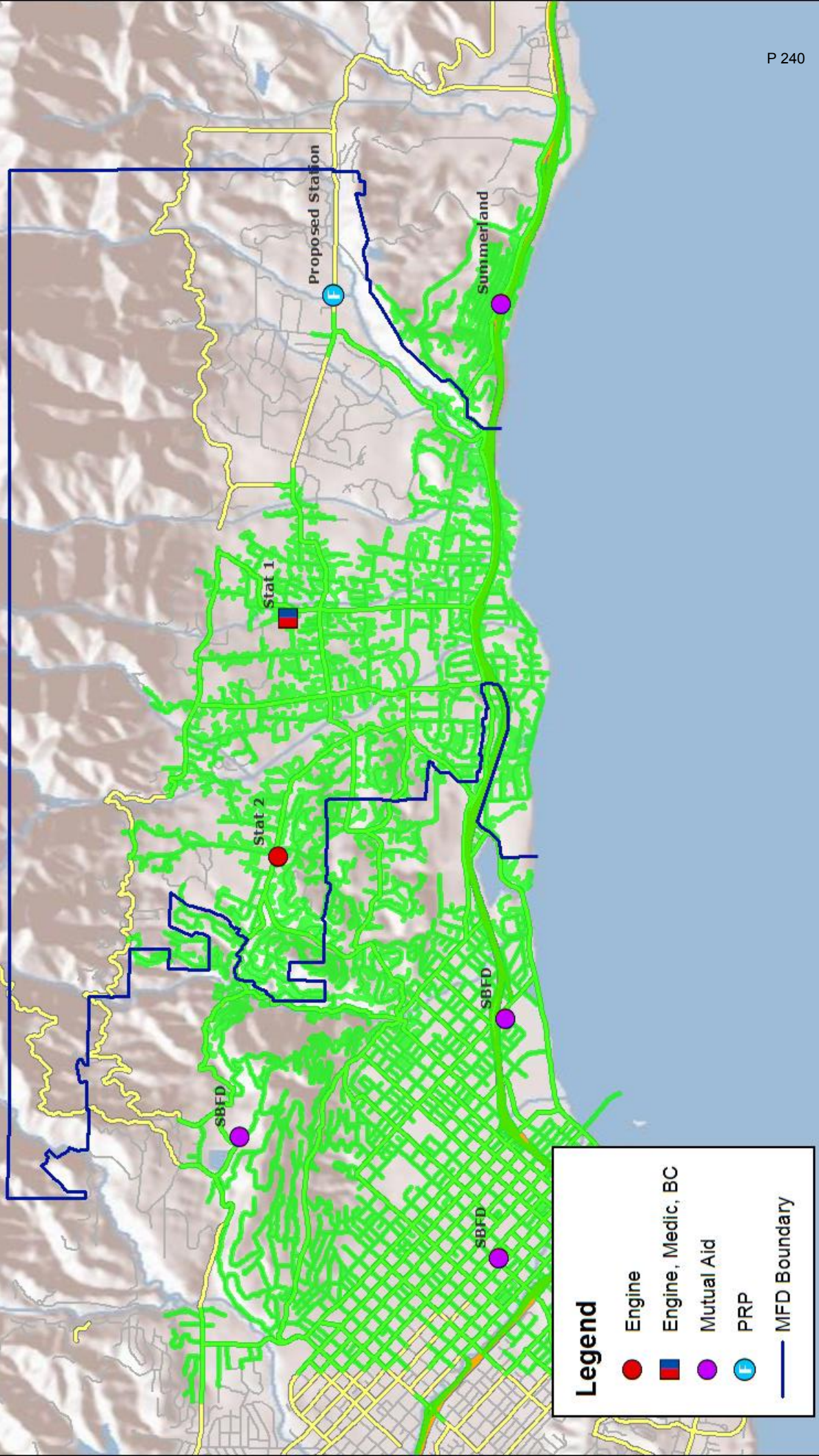
Existing and Mutual Aid Stations



Montecito FD, CA

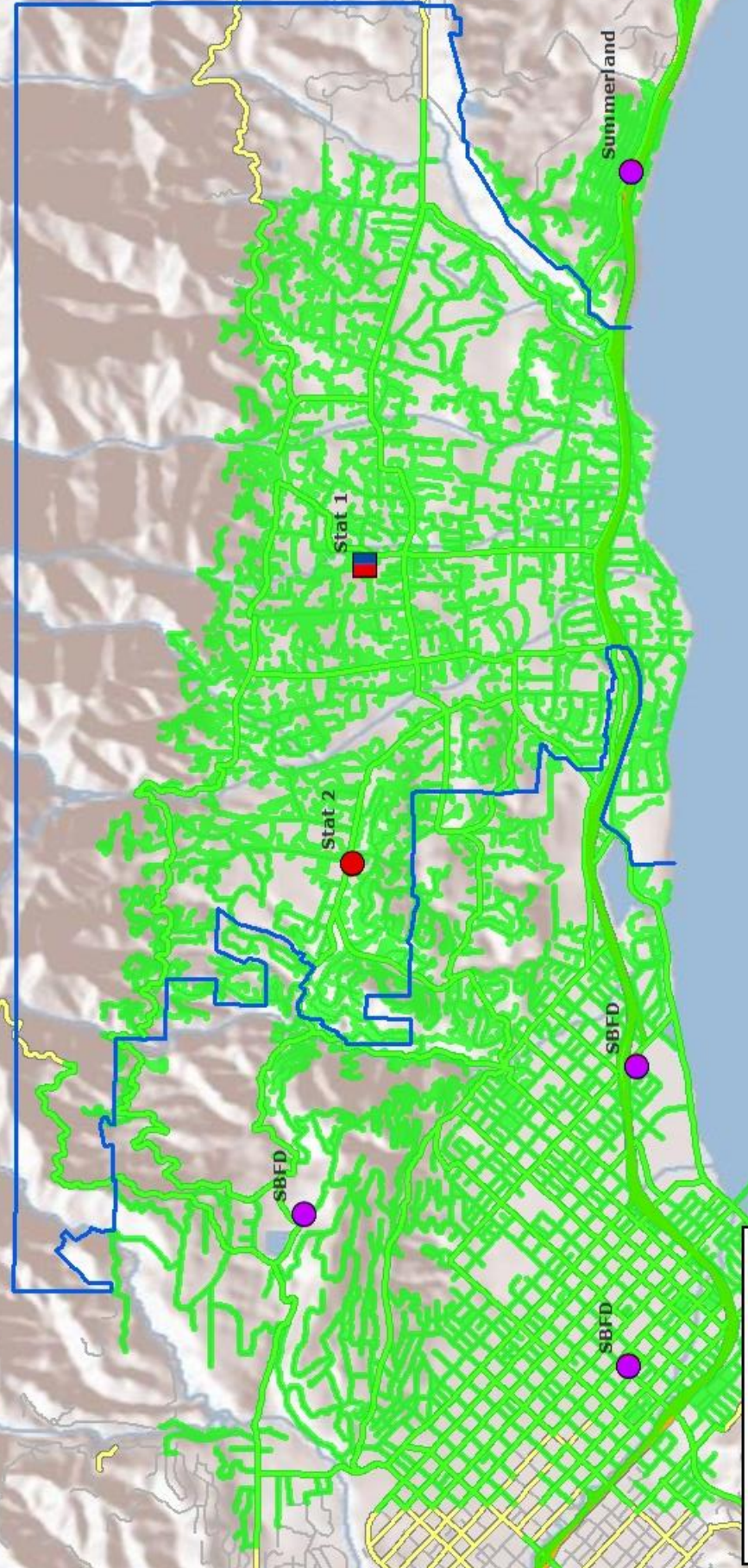
Map 6

4 Engines 11 Minute Dispatch to Arrival Time



Montecito FD, CA Map 7

11 Minute Dispatch to Arrival Time - BC Only

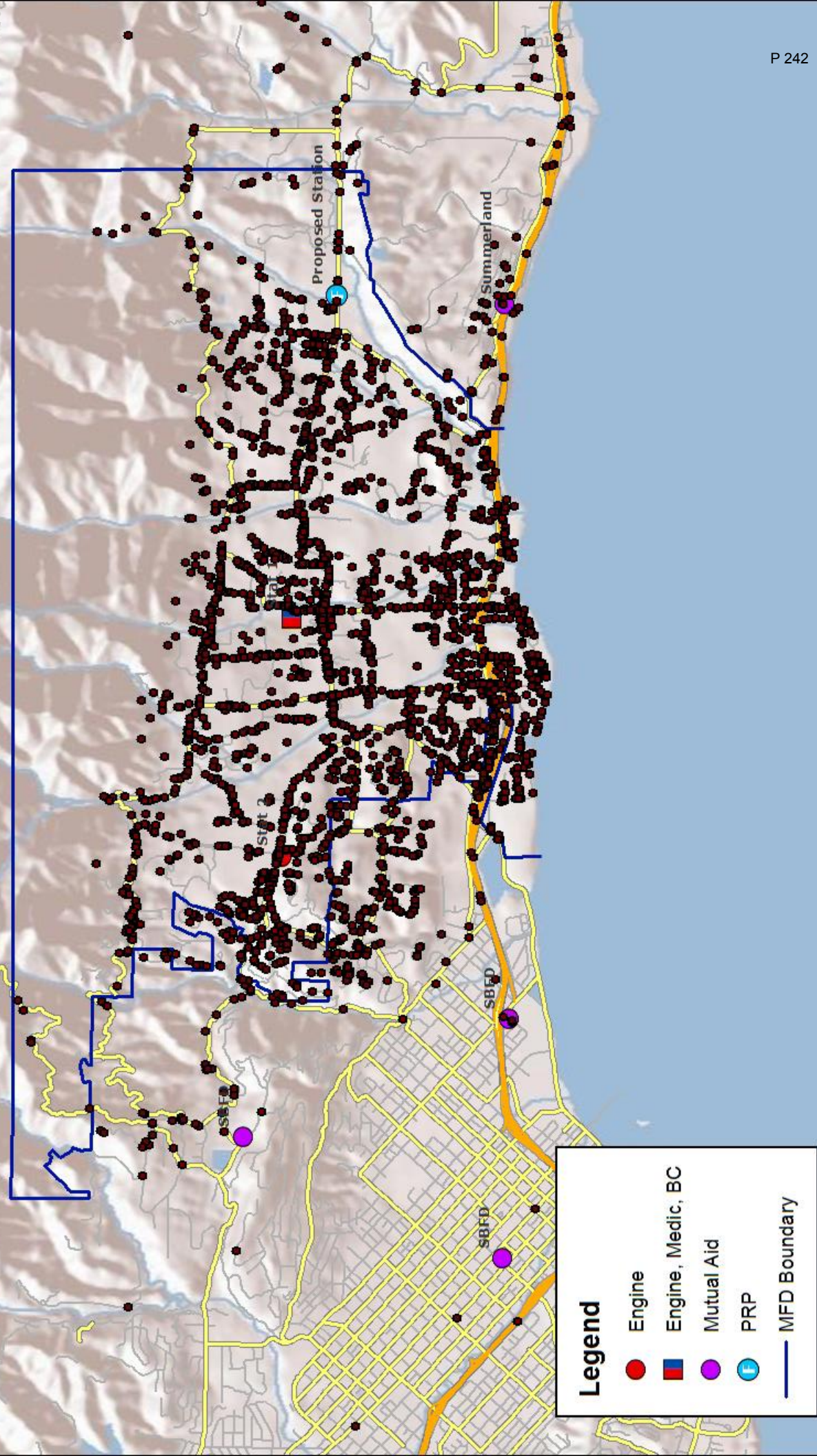


Legend

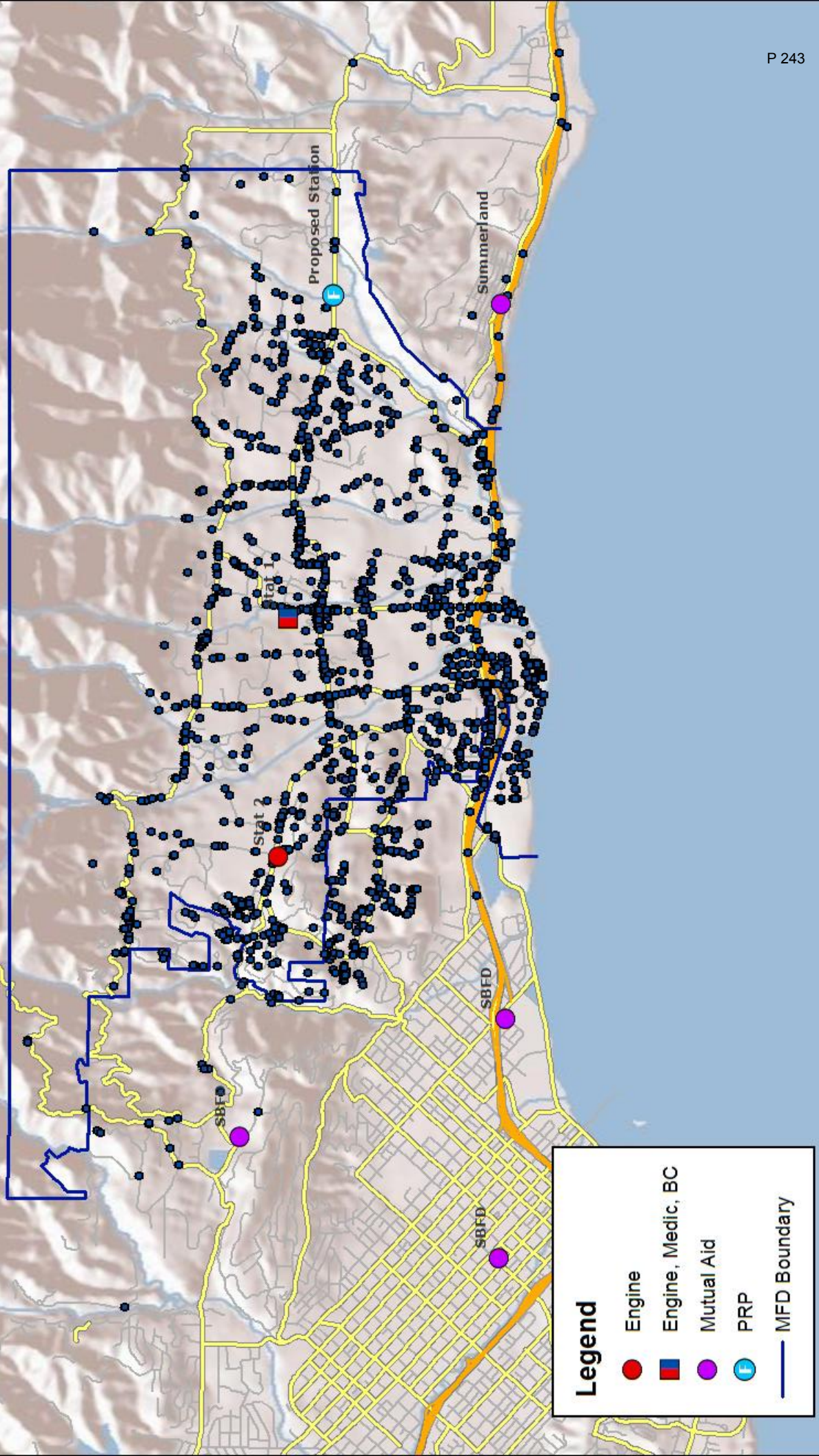
- Engine
- Engine, Medic, BC
- Mutual Aid
- MFD boundary

11 Minute Dispatch to Arrival Time - BC Only

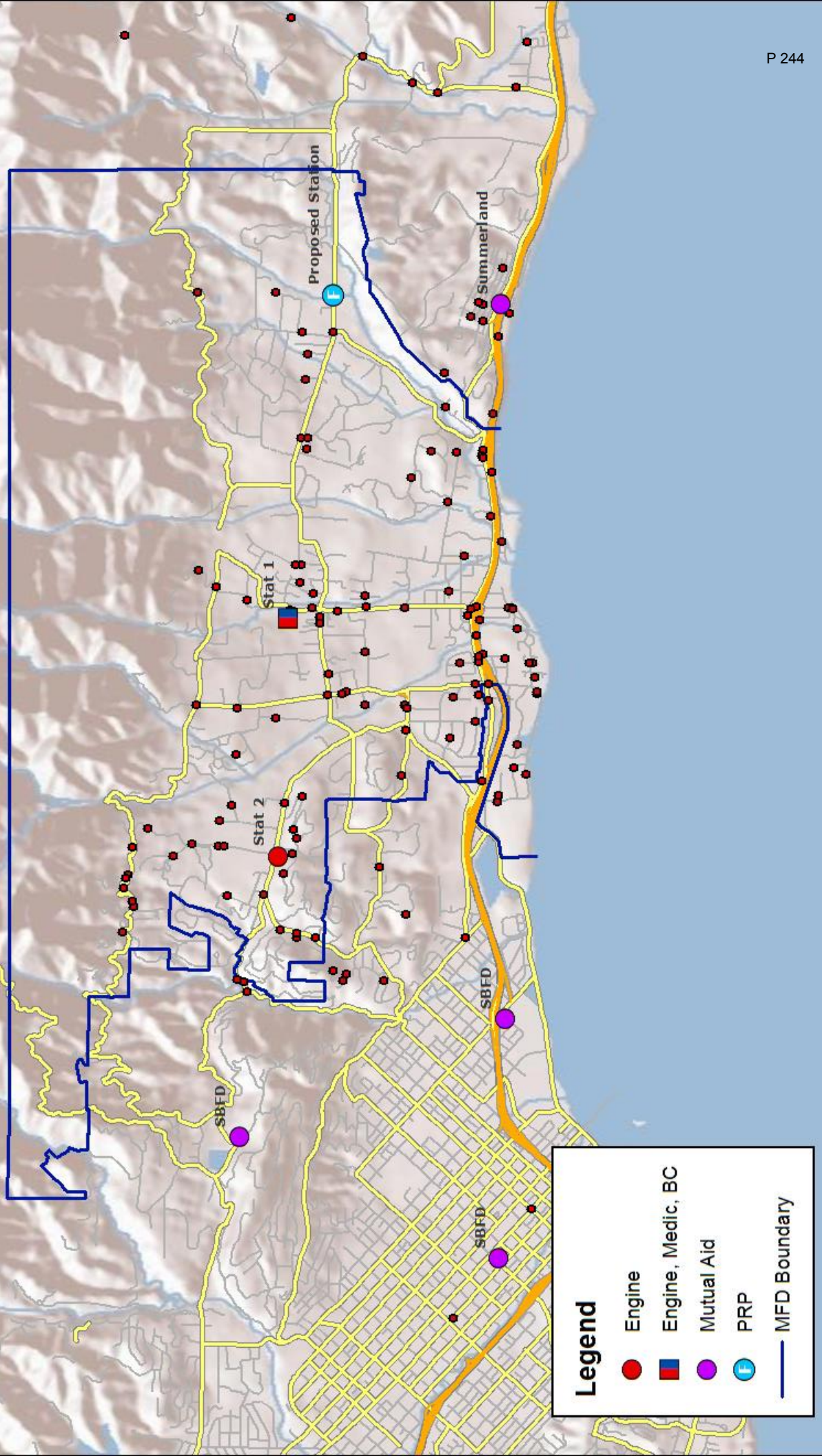
Montecito FD, CA Map 8 All Incidents Scatter Plot Jan 2008 - Feb 2014



Montecito FD, CA Map 9 All EMS & Rescue Scatter Plot Jan 2008 - Feb 2014



Montecito FD, CA Map 10 All Fires Scatter Plot Jan 2008 - Feb 2014



Legend

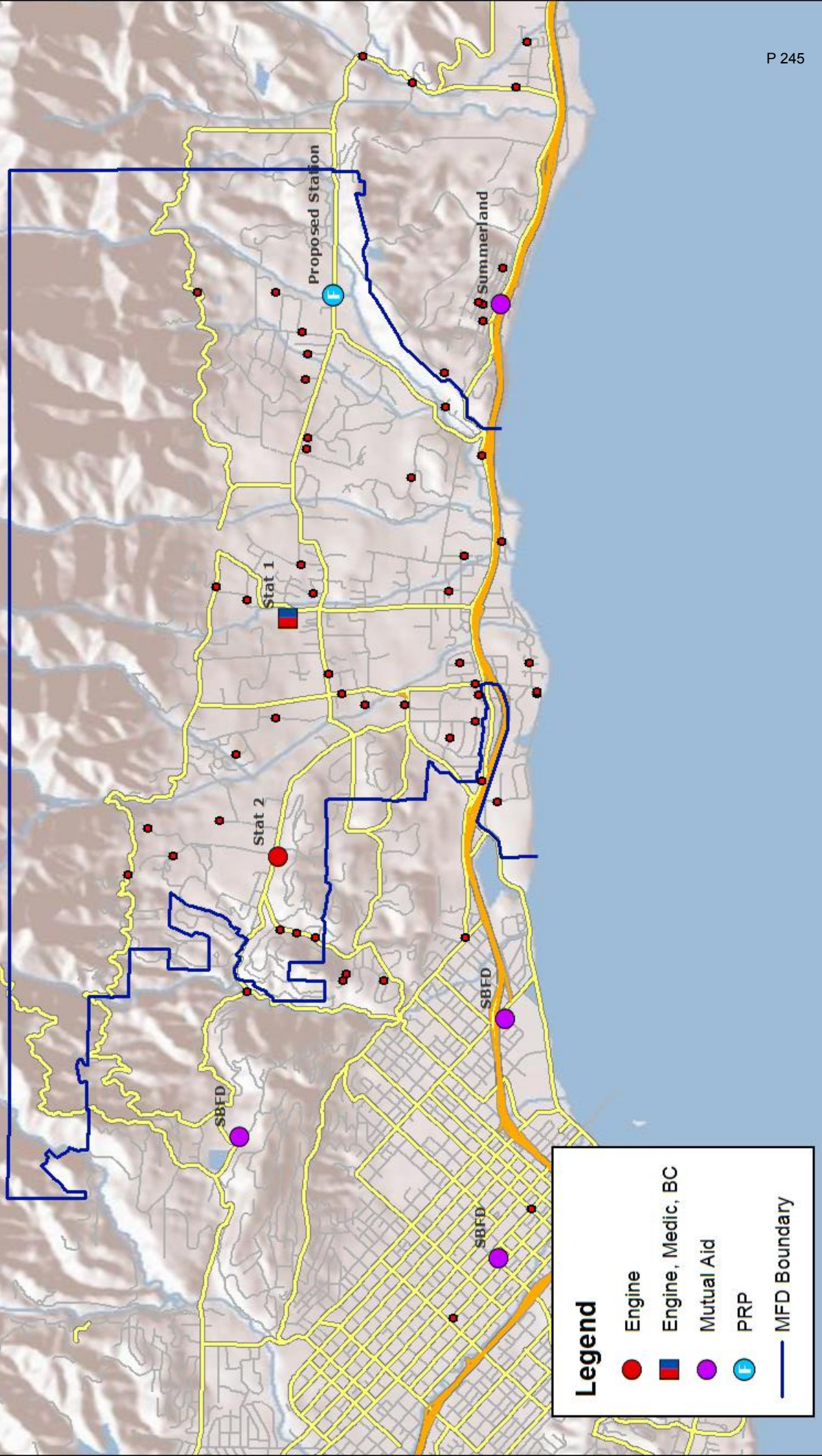
- Engine
- Engine, Medic, BC
- Mutual Aid
- PRP
- MFD Boundary

Montecito FD, CA

Map 11

All Structure Fires Scatter Plot

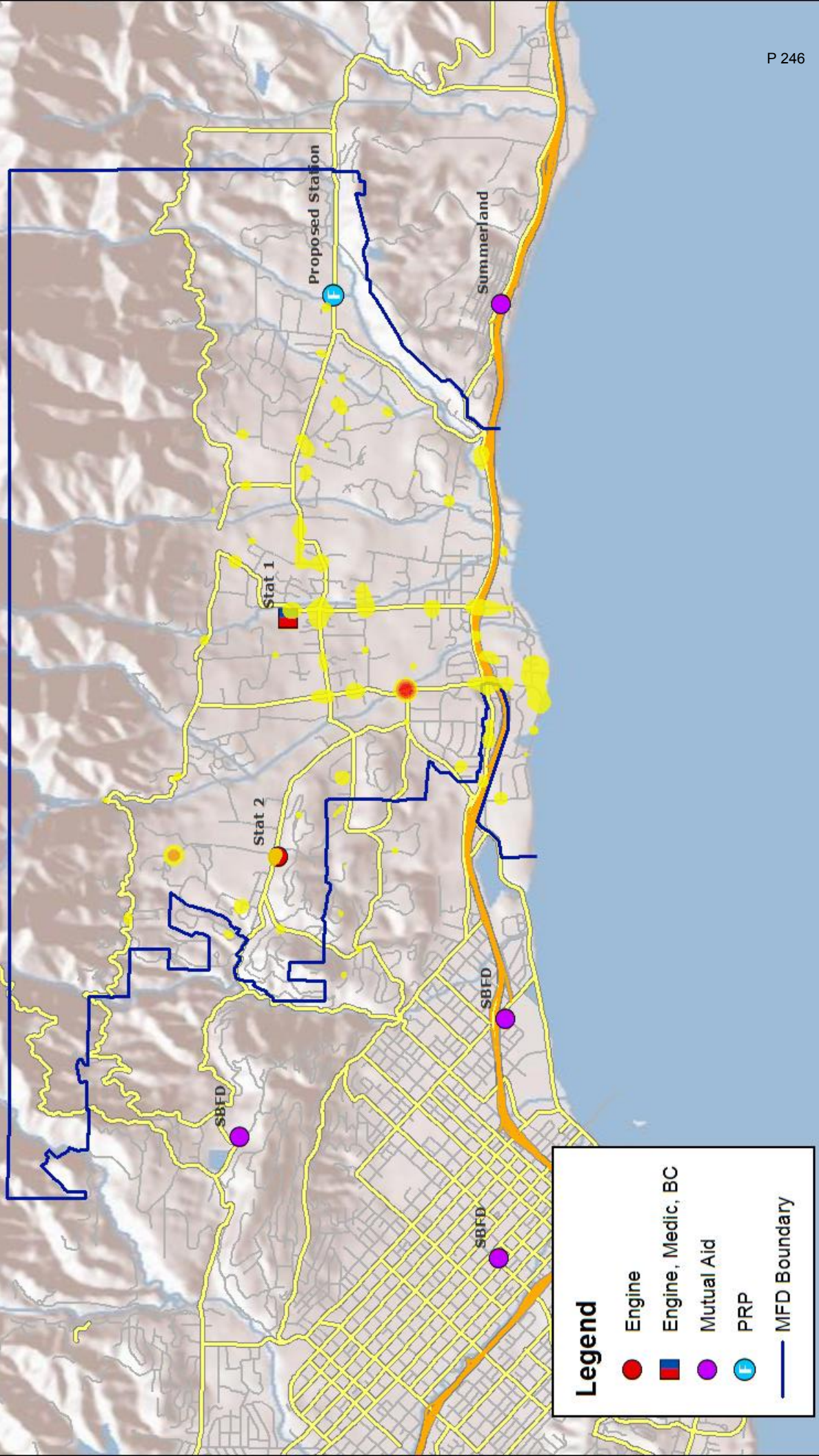
Jan 2008 - Feb 2014



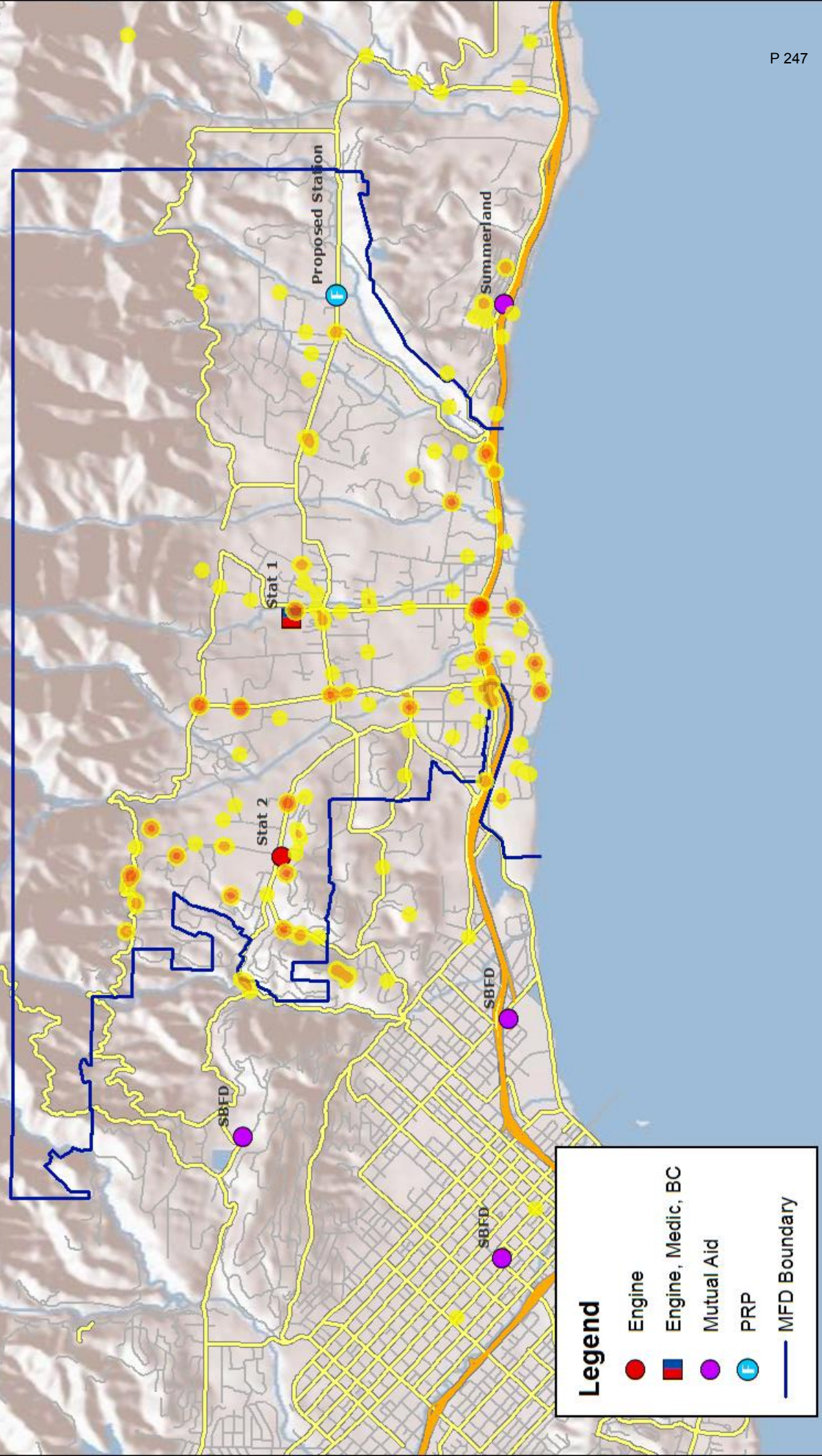
Legend

- Engine
- Engine, Medic, BC
- Mutual Aid
- PRP
- MFD Boundary

Montecito FD, CA Map 12 Hot Spot for EMS & Rescue Jan 2008 - Feb 2014



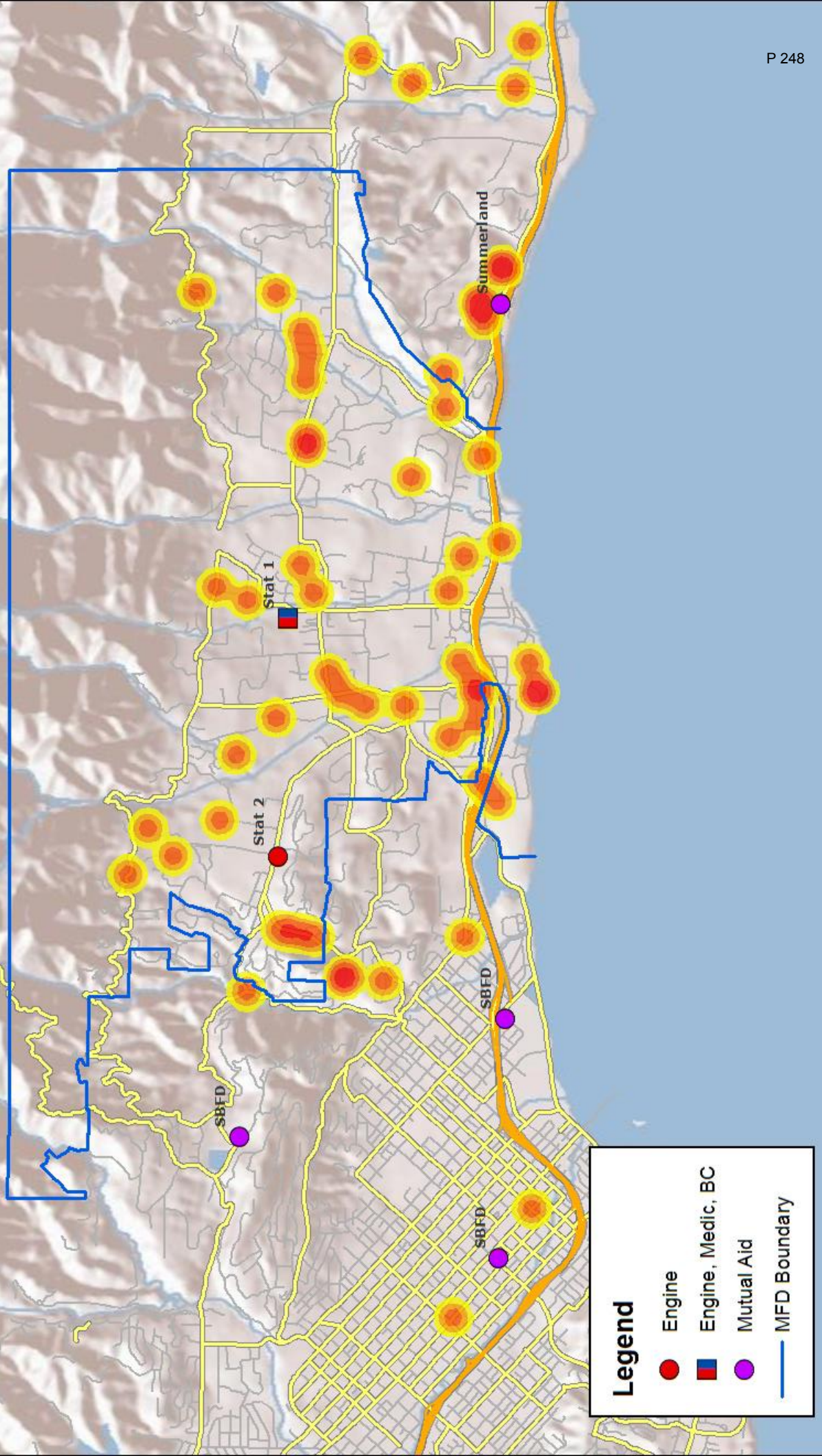
Montecito FD, CA Map 13 Hot Spot for All Fires Jan 2008 - Feb 2014



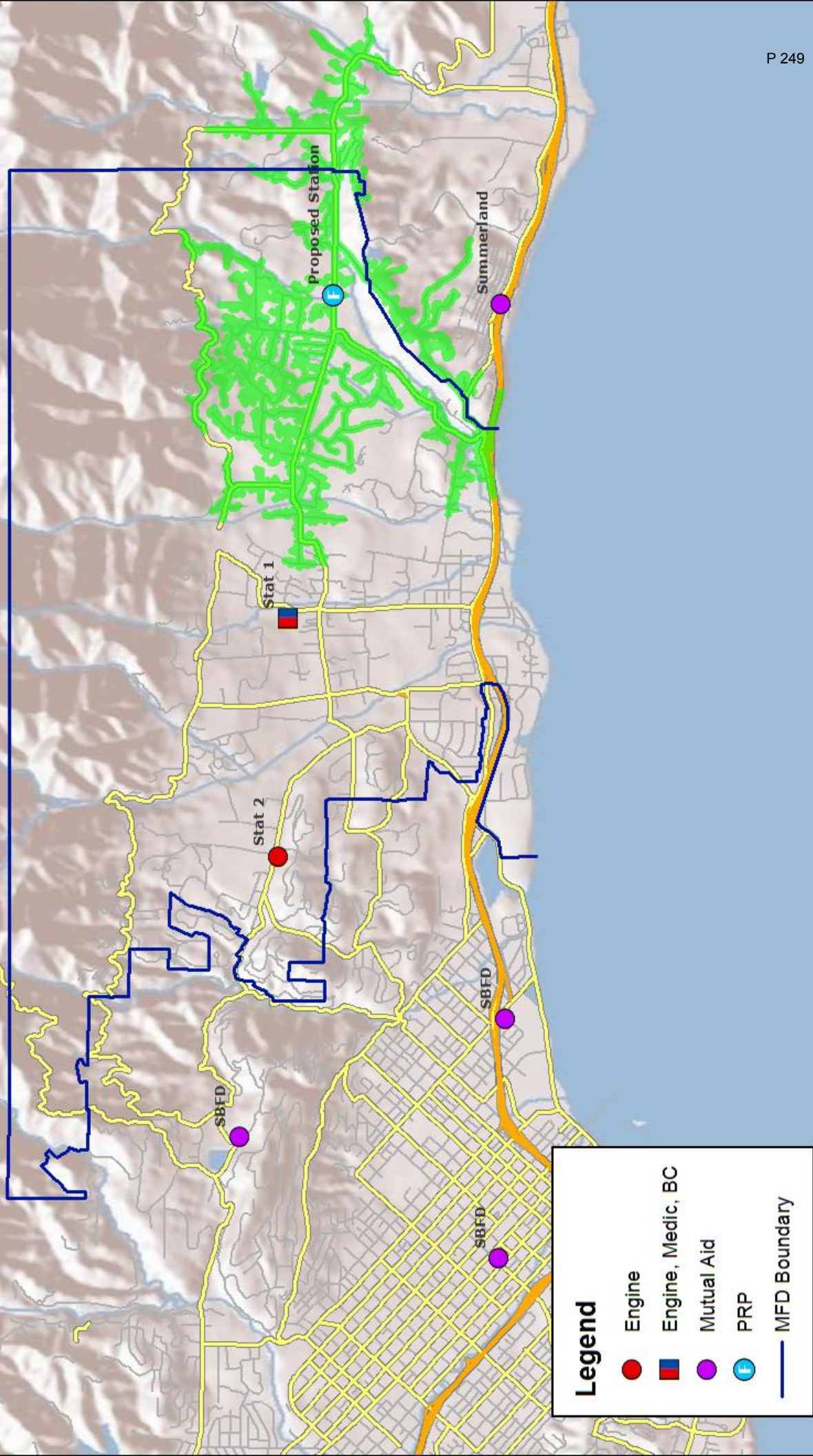
Legend

- Engine (Red circle)
- Engine, Medic, BC (Red square)
- Mutual Aid (Purple circle)
- PRP (Blue circle with 'f')
- MFD Boundary (Blue line)

Montecito FD, CA Map 14 Hot Spot for All Structure Fires



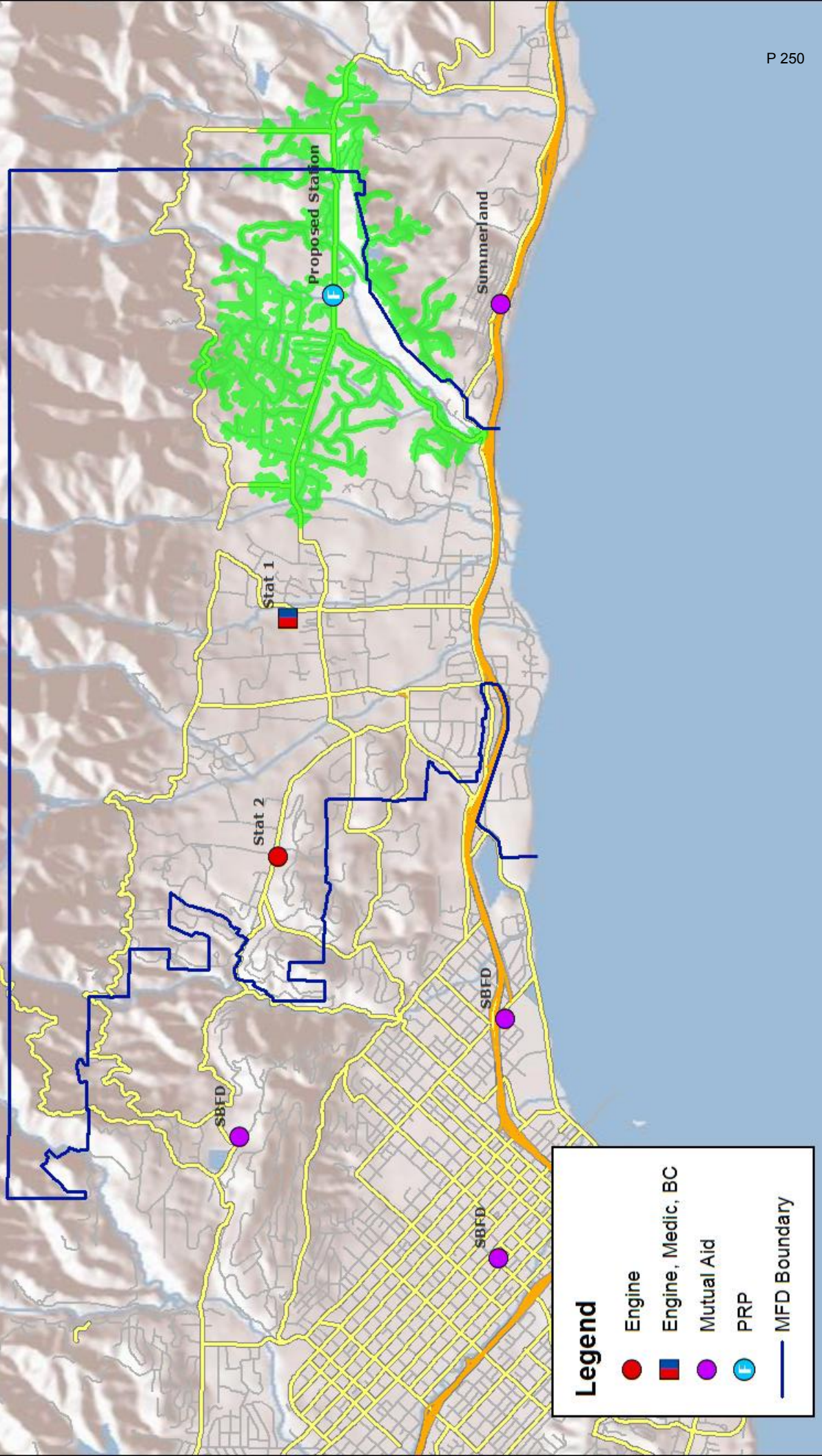
Montecito FD, CA Map 15a 7 Minute Dispatch to Arrival Time Proposed Station 3



Montecito FD, CA

Map 15b

ISO 1.5 Mile Travel Distance



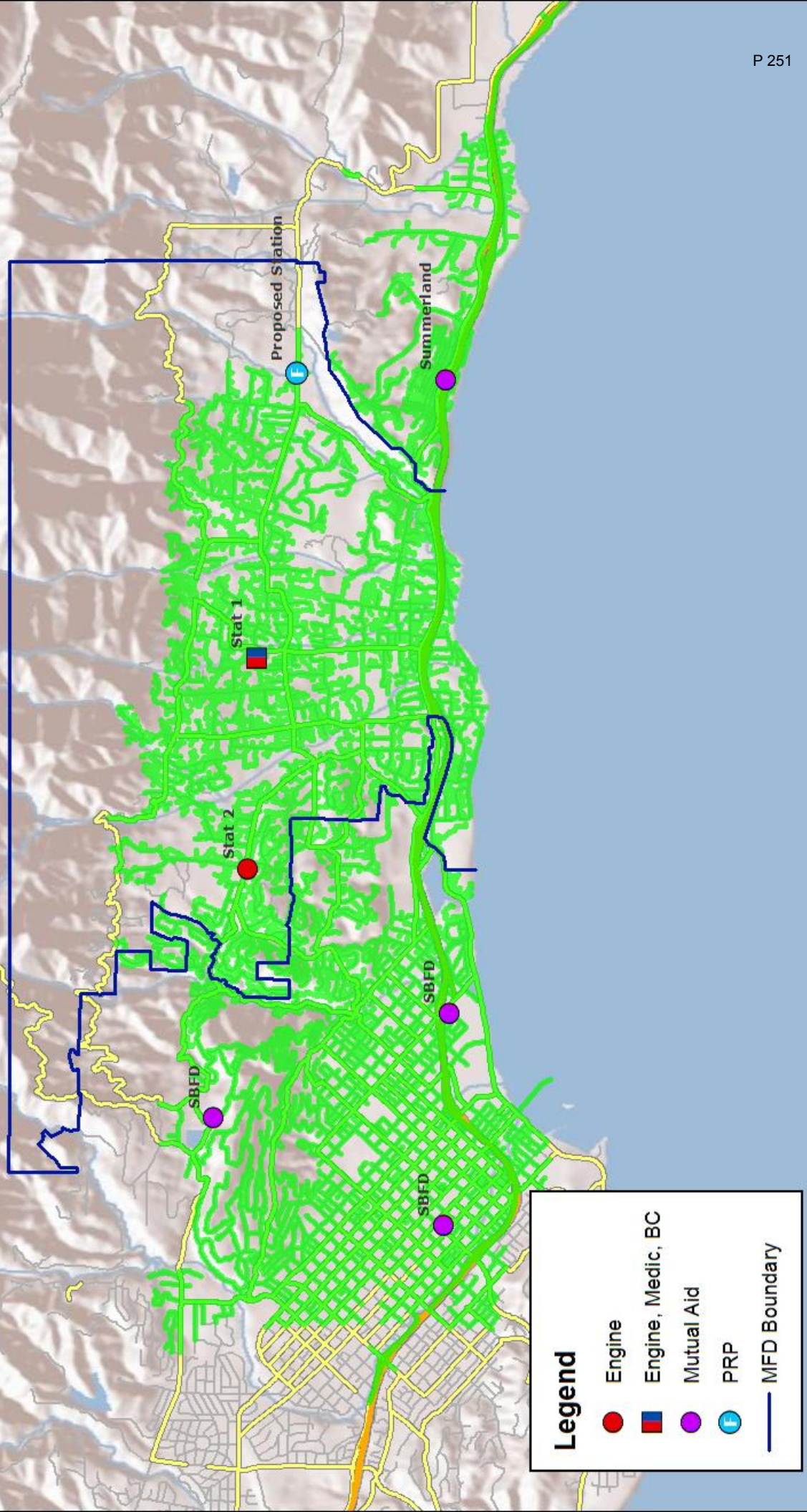
Montecito FD, CA

Map 15c

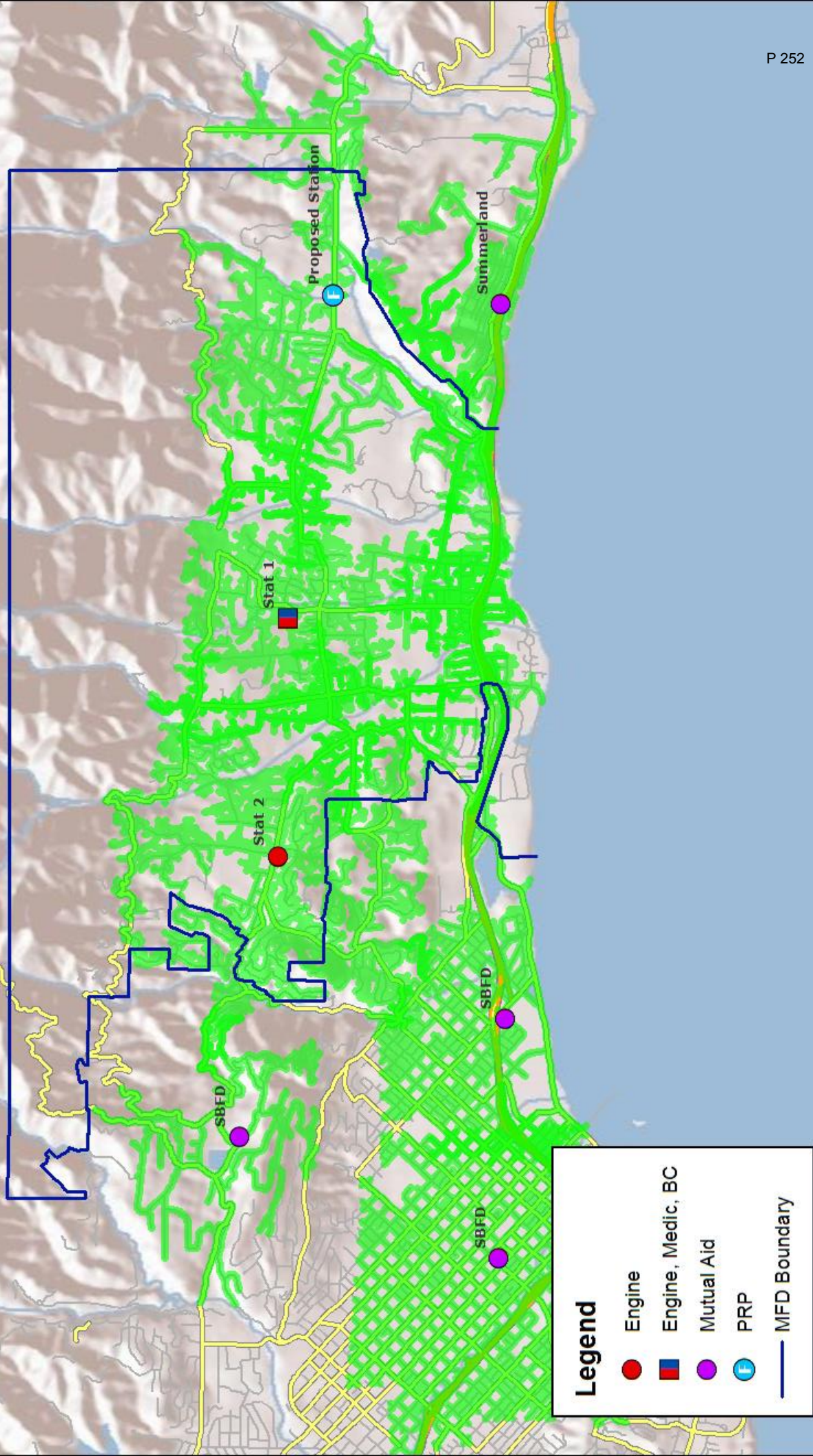
11 Minute Disptach to Arrival time for ERF First Alarm

4 Engines, Proposed, and Mutual Aid Stations

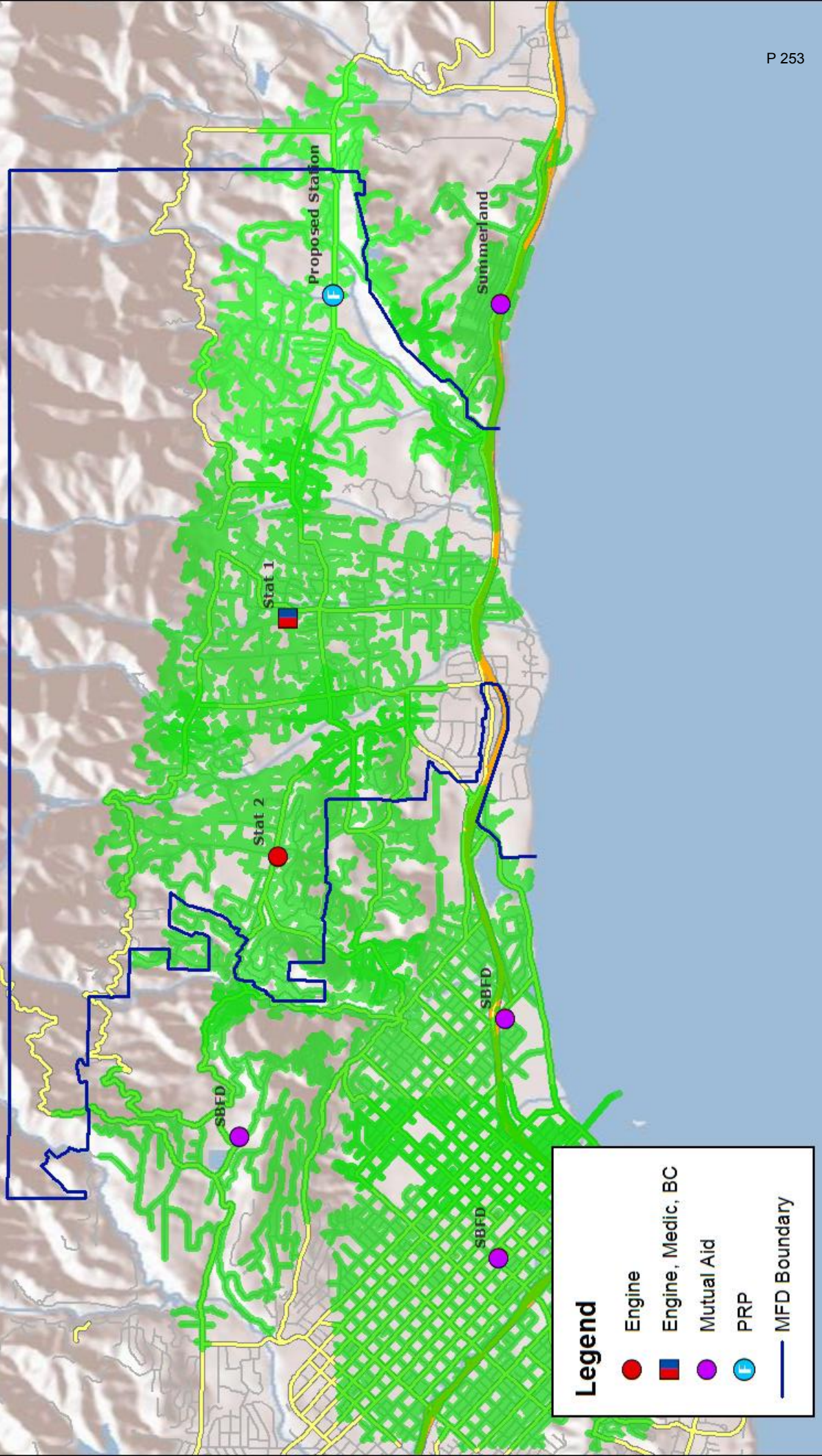
Existing, Proposed, and Mutual Aid Stations



Montecito FD, CA Map 15d 7 Minute Dispatch to Arrival Time All Stations

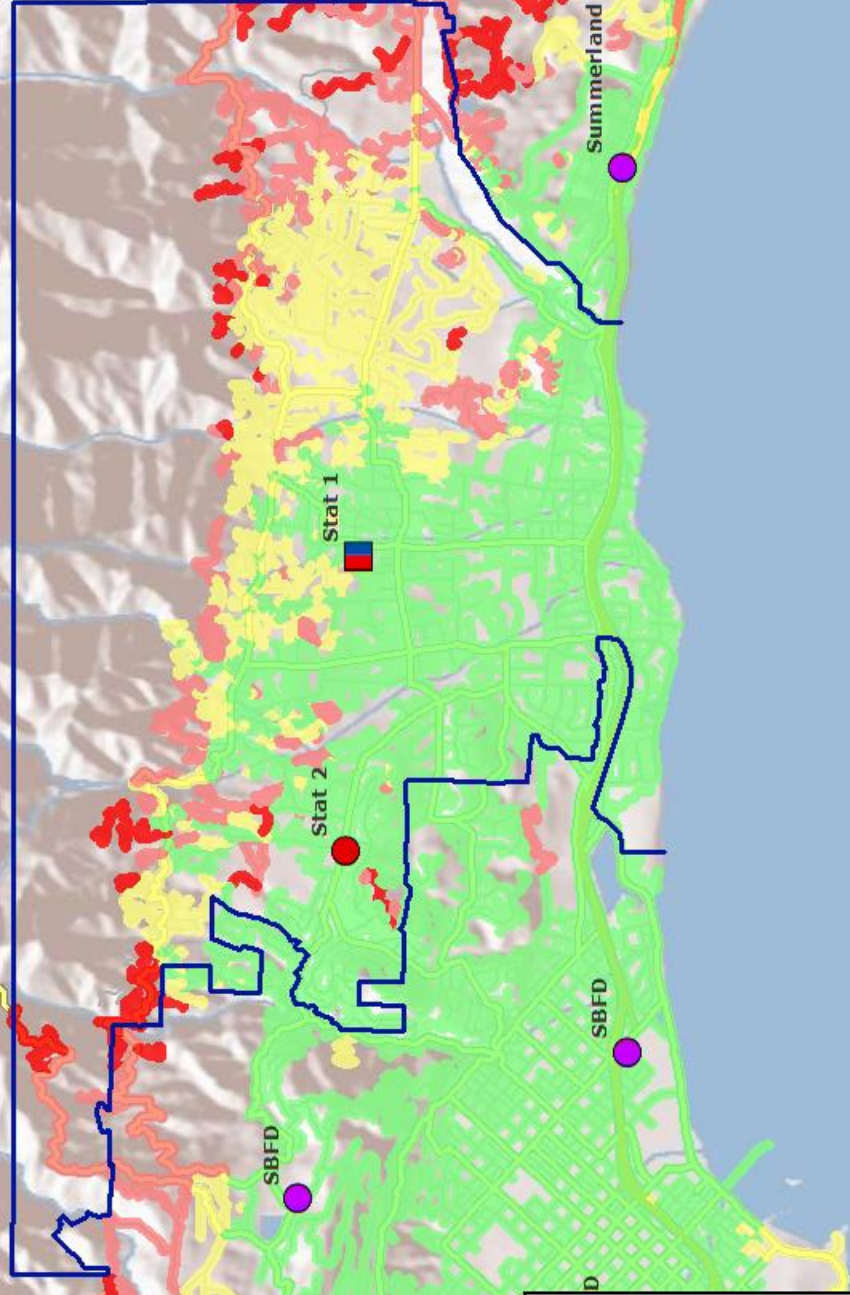


Montecito FD, CA Map 15e ISO 1.5 Mile Travel Distance All Stations



Montecito FD, CA Map 15f

Overlapping 8 Minute Coverage



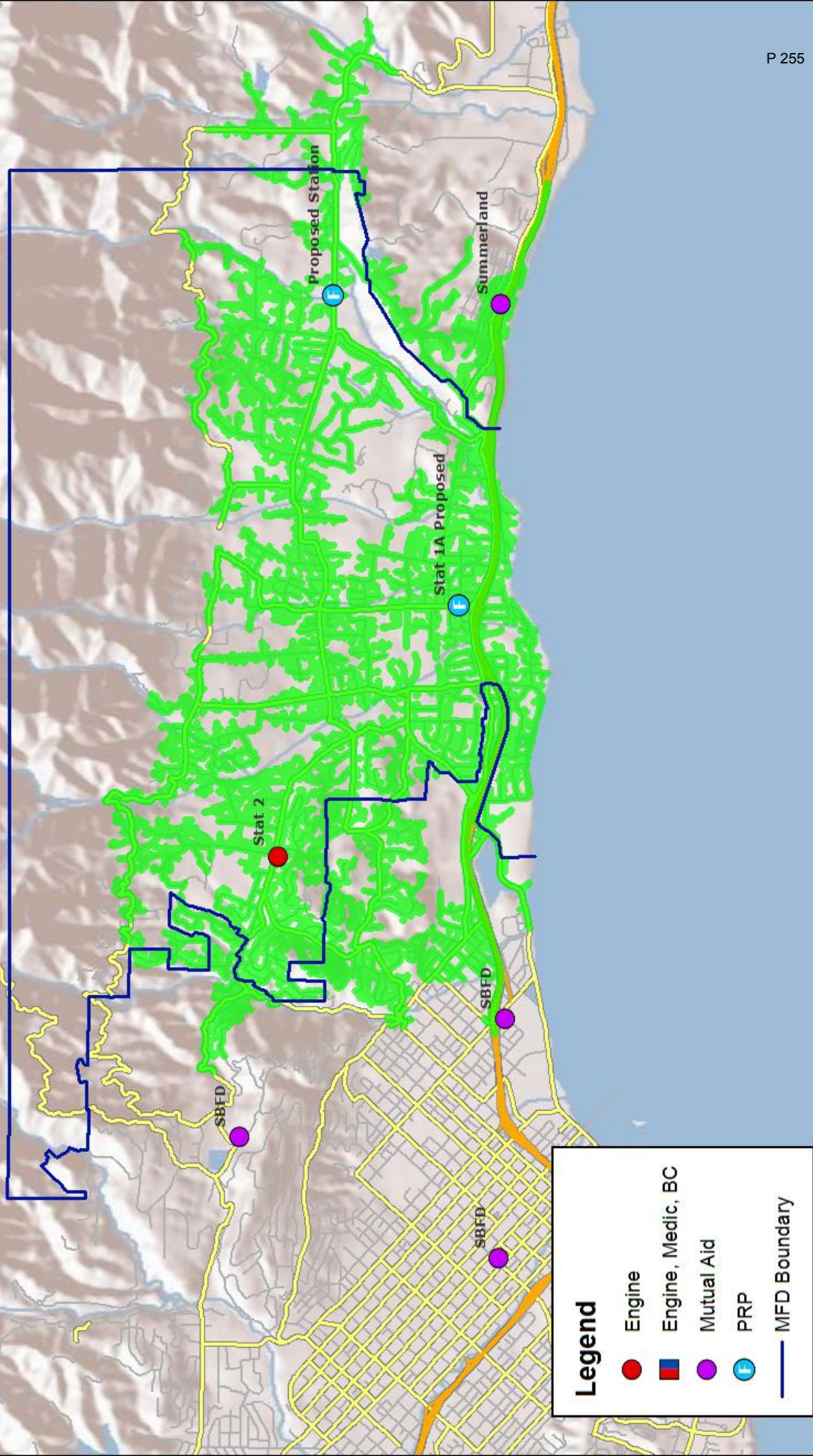
Legend

- Engine
- Engine, Medic, BC
- Mutual Aid
- MFD Boundary

Number of Stations

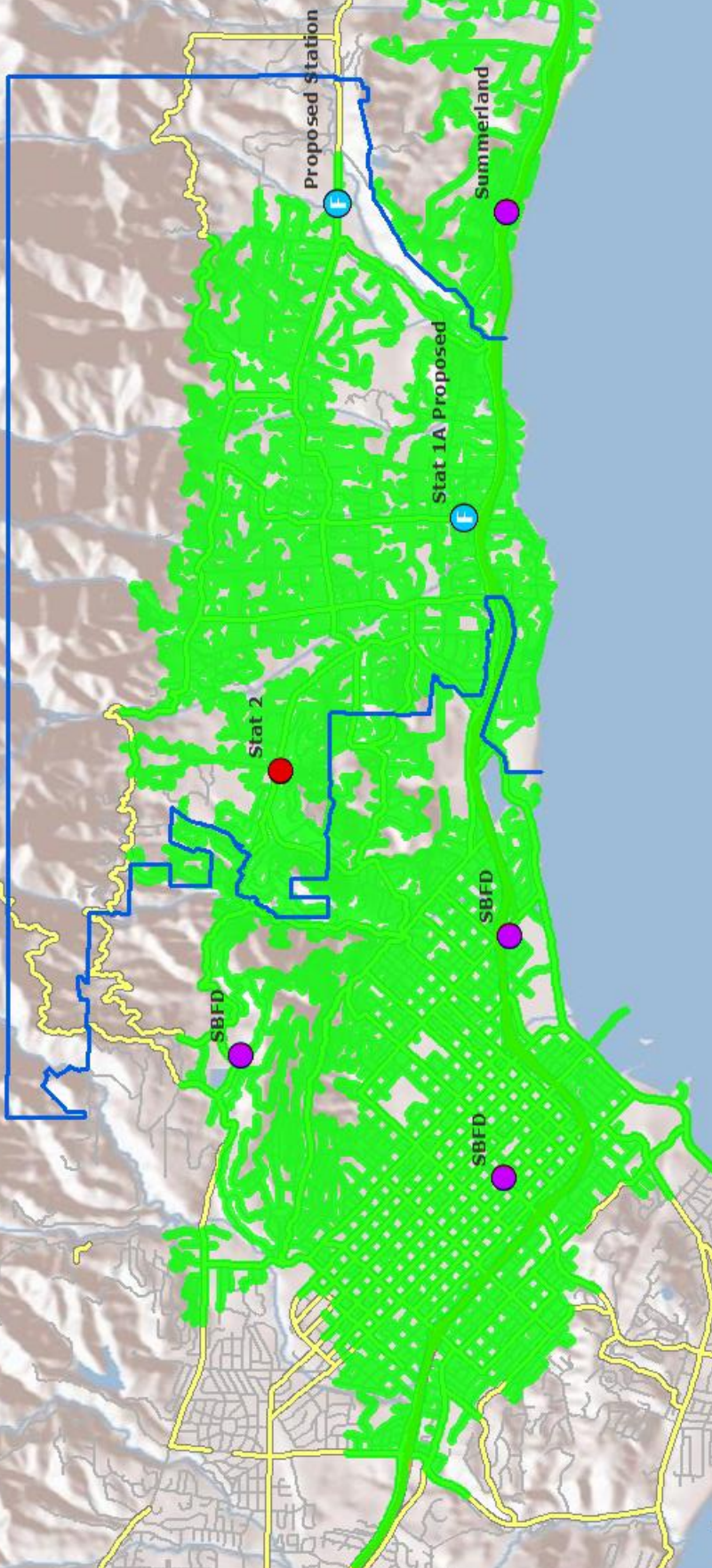
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4 to 8

Montecito FD, CA Map 16a 7 Minute Dispatch to Arrival Time Stations 2, 1A, and Proposed 3



Montecito FD, CA Map 16b

4 Engines 11 Minute Dispatch to Arrival Time Stations 2, 1A, and Proposed 3, and Mutual Aid



Legend

- Engine
- Engine, Medic, BC
- Mutual Aid
- Ⓡ PRP
- MFD Boundary

Agenda

Item #3

MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
AGENDA FOR THE STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING

Montecito Fire Protection District Headquarters

595 San Ysidro Road

Santa Barbara, California

November 13, 2014 at 3:00 p.m.

Agenda Items May Be Taken Out Of The Order Shown

1. Public comment: Any person may address the Committee at this time on any non-agenda matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Montecito Fire Protection District; 30 minutes total time is allotted for this discussion.
2. Report on District's Quarterly Response Statistics.
3. Review Draft Request for Proposal (RFP) for Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).
4. Fire Chief's Report.
5. Suggestions from Directors for items, other than regular agenda items, to be included in the agenda for the next Strategic Planning Committee Meeting.

Adjournment

This agenda is posted pursuant to the provisions of the Government Code commencing at Section 54950. The date of the posting is November 7, 2014.

MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

By 
Chip Hickman, Fire Chief

Note: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the District office at 969-7762. Notification at least 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the District to make reasonable arrangements. Materials related to an item on this agenda submitted to the Board of Directors after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection in the Montecito Fire Protection District's office located at 595 San Ysidro Road during normal business hours.

ATTACHMENT

#A



REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP)

MONTECITO COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN December XX, 2014

SOLICITED BY:

**Montecito Fire Protection District
595 San Ysidro Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93108
Attn: Geri Ventura
(805) 969-2537
gventura@montecitofire.com**

Proposals due by 5:00 pm, December XX, 2014

INTRODUCTION

The Montecito Fire Protection District (District) requests a proposal to prepare a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The selected consultant will assist the District in preparing a CWPP specific to the District, which meets at minimum the requirements for a CWPP as described in the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) as outlined in “Study Description” below. The new CWPP will rely heavily on the District’s 1998 Wildfire Feasibility Study and accompanying Environmental Impact Report, but it is not specifically an update to that plan.

The selected consultant may be asked to prepare an accompanying environmental document pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code 21000 et seq. (CEQA), for the newly prepared CWPP. If the Consultant is asked to prepare an accompanying environmental document for the CWPP, the District may enter into separate negotiations with the Consultant regarding the scope of work and a fee structure..

BACKGROUND

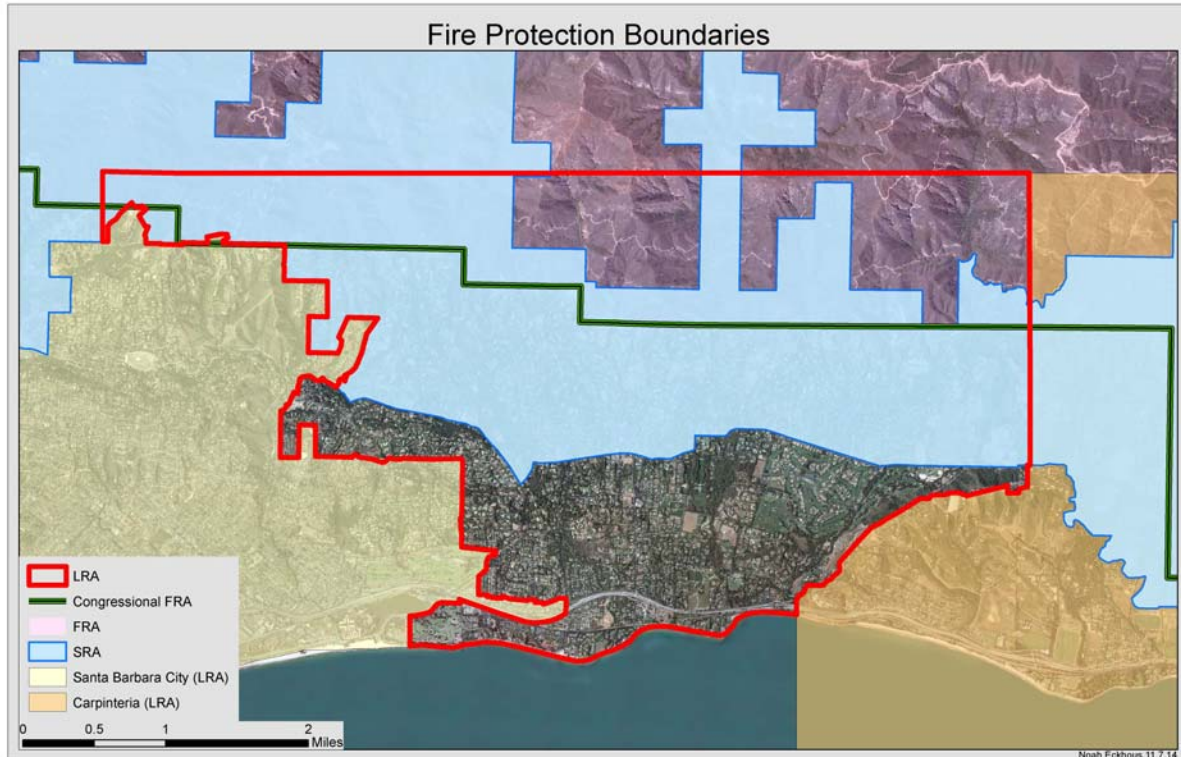
The Montecito Fire Protection District was organized on June 20, 1917. The District currently consists of 21.7 square miles, ranging from sea level to more than 2,710 feet of elevation. The District’s Mission Statement is: “The Montecito Fire Protection District is a progressive organization committed to the protection of people, property, and the environment. We exist to provide a professional and timely response to the needs of the community in preparation for, during, and in recovery from emergencies.”

The District is a Special District organized under section 13800 to 13970 inclusive, of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California, Fire Protection District Law of 1987, and is governed by a Fire Board of Directors.

Montecito is not a city, but rather, it is in the unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County under the planning jurisdiction of Santa Barbara County’s Planning and Development Department. Montecito has its own Zoning Ordinance and Planning Commission, which acts as advisory to the Board of Supervisors. The Montecito Association also advises on planning matters.

The community of Montecito has a significant history of wildland fires that has resulted in the loss of many homes and a number of lives. These fires have started in the wildland interface area and have been wind driven events moving into the populated areas of the community.

Adjacent mutual aid fire agencies are the Los Padres National Forest, Santa Barbara City Fire Department, Santa Barbara County Fire Department and Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District.



58% or 14,448 acres Local Responsibility Area (LRA)
32% State Responsibility Area (SRA)
10% Forest Service

SRA lands are designated areas within the District that are the responsibility of CalFire for the prevention and suppression of wildland fires in watershed areas (timbered, brush and grass covered lands). The District is responsible for all other emergency services in the designated SRA areas that are provided to the rest of the District, including but not limited to prevention and suppression of fires involving structures.

The District is currently involved in a proactive, community partnership wildland fire mitigation program. This program focuses on community education, homeowner defensible space, neighborhood fuel reduction, roadside hazard reduction, and extensive fuel treatment networks (Attachment B).

THE SPONSOR

The District is the public agency sponsor for this RFP and will execute all required contracts to support the Project. The District will direct and manage the consultant(s), and will oversee the work product and deliverables. All proposals, plans and specifications will be subject to final approval of the District

STUDY DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this RFP is to recruit for and select a consultant/contractor to prepare a 15 year CWPP (2015-2030).

The completed CWPP shall meet the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 requirements for Wildfire Protection Plans and any CEQA requirements (Attachment B). As noted under “Introduction” above, the District may contract with the CWPP consultant to also prepare the required environmental document. This RFP asks general questions relating to the consultant’s ability to prepare the required environmental document in the event the District elects to use the CWPP consultant to prepare the CEQA document as well.

The CWPP should outline all the required elements of a CWPP including fuel treatment methods throughout the District to reduce the chance of a wildland fire. The CWPP should identify environmental constraints and consider incorporating mitigation measures in the Plan. The finished CWPP should use (where applicable) a science-based analysis to complement and assist the development of the environmental review document.

The statutory definition of a CWPP appears in Title I of the HFRA (see Attachment B for website link):

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN. The term “community wildfire protection plan” means a plan for an at-risk community that:

(A) is developed within the context of the collaborative agreements and the guidance established by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council and agreed to by the applicable local government, local fire department, and State agency responsible for forest management, in consultation with interested parties and the Federal land management agencies managing land in the vicinity of the at-risk community;

(B) identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment on Federal and non-Federal land that will protect 1 or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure;

(C) recommends measures to reduce structural ignitability throughout the at-risk community.

SCOPE OF WORK

Task 1: Review existing information

The consultant shall review and evaluate relevant policy and management guidance documents that will frame the context and support for fire hazard reduction activities. District staff shall provide documents to the consultant as needed. The purpose of the review is to develop an understanding of the fire history in the area, to ensure consistency with existing policy and management approaches, to better comprehend the existing and proposed layout of the community (including but not limited to infrastructure locations, residential areas, and environmentally sensitive habitats), and ultimately to identify critical data gaps, if any.

1. **Review existing information.** Examples of relevant documents include but are not limited to (see Attachment B for relevant website links):
 - a) Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 (HFRA)
 - b) 1998 Montecito Community Wildfire Feasibility Study
 - c) 2002 Montecito Community Fire Protection Plan Environmental Impact Report
 - d) Montecito Fire Protection District Fire Protection Plan
 - e) Montecito Community Plan

- f) Montecito Land Use and Development Code
- g) Coastal Land Use Plan
- h) Conservation Easements as identified by Santa Barbara County
- i) Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan
- j) Citygate Standards of Cover and Risk Analysis Report (2014)
- k) Fuel Treatment Network and Roadside Program (GIS Mapping).
- l) Historical Fire and Weather Data
- m) California Fire Science Consortium research on the effectiveness of reducing fire hazards in the WUI

2. **Review District digital map database.** The Consultant shall review the District's digital map database for relevant baseline information and other data. The consultant shall utilize Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI) ArcGIS 11.0 (or latest version) to ensure compatibility with software and existing data layers/map style. District staff shall make existing ESRI mapping layers available to the Consultant, as needed. Data requests shall be provided to the District in written format.

Task 2: Conduct Analyses

The Consultant shall conduct related analyses that will form the basis for the Wildland Fire Plan (Plan). Examples of the analyses shall include at a minimum:

1. **Coordinate with the District regarding software programs and analytical tools** that will be used to develop and display requested data, maps, graphs, tables, charts etc. All materials presented shall be in an editable, non-proprietary format and allow the reader to visually understand the challenges posed by the District's steep terrain, narrow roads, fuel age classes, and weather events.
2. **Establish a series of community base maps.** All maps must be included in the CWPP as well as provided to the District in ESRI ArcGIS digital format. The following individual map layers must be provided in the ESRI ArcGIS digital format:
 - a) Define Community WUI
 - b) Define hazard severity categories as zones (moderate, high and very high)
 - c) Display vegetation types, density and configuration, slopes, fire history, inhabited areas, infrastructure and areas at risk.
 - d) Provide a map layer of District displaying environmentally sensitive habitats.
3. **Develop a hazard assessment and defensibility analysis.** The Consultant shall identify an electronic fire behavior modeling program in their proposal, and utilize it to create an analyses of the following items. The consultant shall use variables, including but not limited to, vegetation, topography, and weather. Analyses shall be supported with ESRI ArcGIS maps.
 - a) Identify areas with high probabilities of wildfire ignition.
 - b) Describe potential fire spread.
 - c) Describe protection capabilities, access, fire support infrastructure, and the potential for conflagration.
 - d) Determine a fire's run damage potential expressed in numbers of structures to be defended or likely to be lost for four (4) areas to be determined by the District.

-
- o Fire behavior calculations will be representative of above-average and extreme fire weather conditions normally found in each study area. Fire behavior calculations will project the expected:
 - Fire size (acres by 7, 11, 30 and 60 minute response times)
 - Rate of speed (feet per hour)
 - Fire intensity (BTU's per square foot)
 - Flame lengths (expressed in feet)
 - e) Produce a map depicting ember exposure zones on a measurable scale, ensuring analysis incorporates fire behavior within naturally occurring habitats and most likely fire movement based on local fire history.
 - f) Field verification of the inputs and outputs shall be conducted by the Fire Behavior Analysts on the consultant's team.
4. **Conduct a fire community risk assessment** within the District that are most vulnerable to wildfire, utilizing the outputs from the identified electronic fire behavior analysis program, and make recommendations. Consideration of variables such as risk (i.e. fire history), values (i.e. people, property, natural and built resources), protection capability (i.e. firefighter response times, roads, water sources, access), structural vulnerability (i.e. roof type, building materials, defensible space):
- a) Risk of fire ignitions
 - b) Risks to infrastructure
 - c) Values at risk
 - d) Local preparedness capability
 - e) Adequacy of existing evacuation routes
 - f) Safe refuge areas
 - g) Helispot or Helibase sites
 - h) Neighborhood survival areas
 - i) Shelter in place locations
 - j) Staging areas
 - k) Fire response and access
 - n) Adequacy of safety areas for firefighter safety, integrating findings in Citygate Standards of Cover and Risk Analysis Report (2014)
5. **Evaluate vegetation management programs.** Establish priorities and make recommendations. Develop an action plan and assessment strategy to achieve the recommendations for the following:
- a. Evaluate community education programs.
 - b. Evaluate roadside hazard mitigation and community fuel treatment network programs.
 - c. Evaluate Fire Prevention Hazard Abatement program.
 - d. Evaluate vegetation clearance from structures program.
 - e. Develop general recommendations for fire hazard reduction strategies for public and private open space areas and home owners.
 - f. Consider fiscal resources and related constraints as part of all identified treatments.

Task 3: Conduct Stakeholder Outreach

The Consultant shall conduct at least two stakeholder workshops with the following Community and Government agencies; one after the analysis is done in Task 2 (before the CWPP is prepared), and the second after the Draft CWPP is released for public comment. The purpose of the first meeting is to discuss the initial analysis done in Task 2 in order to solicit feedback regarding the purpose and general

principles of fire hazard reduction techniques. The second meeting is to present the Draft Plan in a more formal educational-oriented environment and to solicit comments.

It may not be feasible to arrange for this many people to attend each session so, for the purposes of your proposal, assume up to 4 stakeholder meetings prior to preparing the Plan and 4 after release of the Draft Plan. All meetings will be grouped together (i.e., on the same or consecutive days). Assume the meetings average 1.5 hours exclusive of preparation time. The consultant will prepare summary notes from each meeting that will be part of the record and possibly attached to the Plan.

1. **Fire agencies / cooperators** (may be concurrent with Task 2):
 - a) Los Padres National Forest
 - b) CalFire
 - c) Santa Barbara County Fire
 - d) Santa Barbara City Fire
 - e) Carpinteria-Summerland Fire
 - f) Fire Safe Council

2. **Community Stakeholder** (consider dividing based on geography or interest area if too difficult to get this many organizations at one meeting):
 - a) Montecito Association
 - a) Casa Dorinda
 - b) Birnamwood
 - c) Ennisbrook
 - d) Mountain Drive Community Association
 - e) La Casa De Maria
 - f) Westmont
 - g) MERRAG

3. **Government Agencies and Special District's Staff:**
 - a) Montecito Planning Commission
 - b) Montecito Water District
 - c) Montecito Sanitary District
 - d) Environmental Defense Center (EDC)
 - e) Santa Barbara County Planning and Development
 - f) Santa Barbara County Public Works
 - g) Caltrans

Task 4: Prepare Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

1. The Consultant shall develop a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) based on information acquired in Tasks 1 through 3 above.
 - a. The CWPP shall include the development of fire hazard reduction treatment types.
 - b. The CWPP shall provide a scientifically-based method to create and maintain appropriate defensible space for homeowners and suggested strategically placed vegetation treatments for public and privately owned open space areas.
 - c. The CWPP must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments.
 - d. The treatment types shall provide recommendations for public and privately owned open space areas and defensible space for homeowners.

- e. The treatment types must include a maintenance plan to prevent soil disturbance and the invasion of flammable invasive weeds.
 - f. Consideration of treatment types should examine the various options, e.g, mechanical; herbicides; goats; chipping; retardants and pile burning for future implementation.
 - g. The treatment types shall be prescribed in consideration of the community and environmental values.
 - h. Recommendations for private property shall be general in nature and consistent with recognized standards.
 - i. The CWPP will include a comprehensive education program that will offer recommendations to residents on how to reduce the flammability of structures and provide ongoing opportunities for citizens to become involved in community-based hazard reduction efforts.
 - j. Provide recommendations that focus wildfire prevention efforts to areas with heavy occurrence.
 - k. Balance wildfire mitigation strategies with long-term sustainability of natural resources.
2. The Consultant shall provide staff with electronic copies of the study, including maps and graphics, throughout the process as requested. The Consultant shall provide a total of fifty (50) hard copies of the Plan: Twenty (20) of the Draft Plan and thirty (30) of the Final CWPP. Additionally, the Consultant shall provide staff with editable (non-proprietary) electronic (and five (5) hard copies) of the entire original data and any material necessary for the practical use of the data and/or documents. The District shall maintain ownership of above stated data, documents and material in non-proprietary formats for future use and analysis.
 3. Maps shall be developed using Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI) ArcGIS 11.0 (or latest version).
 4. The Draft CWPP shall be provided to the District for review and comment. The District review comments shall be incorporated into a final product. The Consultant shall accommodate for three (3) rounds of edits by the District (up to two for the Draft Plan and one for the Final CWPP), each allowing up to three weeks for the District staff to provide comments.
 5. The Consultant shall consult with the District regarding the implementation and other strategies to better position the District to obtain future grant funding for implementation actions.
 6. Provide a methodology for future CWPP updates. This methodology should provide an assessment strategy or monitoring plan that will ensure its long term success.

Task 5: Optional Infrared Flight

1. Provide an Optional Infrared Flight (IR) for vegetation classification as a separate cost line item in the proposal. Color Infrared Imagery and Remote Sensing Software captures the raw imagery utilizing Multispectral camera and generates 4 band orthophotography. (Exact language to be added at Board meeting)

Task 6: Staff and Board of Directors Meetings

1. Key members of the Consultant team shall be available to meet with District staff and/or the Board upon advance notice. The contract budget shall include at least four (4) meetings at the District headquarters in Montecito.

CONCEPTUAL SCHEDULE

The District expects that the CWPP process outlined above will require a minimum of ten (10) months and up to twelve (12) months (exclusive of environmental review). Please provide a schedule based on the information and tasks above that would meet the 10 month and another that would meet the 12 month timeframes.

COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE RFP PROCESS

Each respondent will be responsible for all his/her expenses incurred during the RFP process.

PROPOSAL SUBMISSIONS, CONTENT AND FORMAT

All Proposals will be valid for acceptance for a period of at least 90 days from the date proposals are due.

The Montecito Fire Protection District reserves the right to not enter into any contract at all, to modify or amend the RFP at any time, to extend the time period for proposal submittals, and to discontinue or cancel the RFP at any time.

The Vendor shall be responsible for completing the specified services in accordance with Montecito's Professional Services Agreement. (Attachment C)

Six (6) printed copies of the RFP Proposal shall be submitted to the District by 5 pm, January __, 2015, and one (1) digital copy shall also be submitted by that date via email to the email address provided on the cover page of this RFP.

The printed RFP Proposal shall be limited to 20 double-sided pages (8 ½ inches by 11 inches), inclusive of everything except dividers, front and back covers, table of contents, client references and project samples. Font size shall not be less than 11 pt. The proposal shall be prefaced with a cover letter which must include a commitment to promptly start the work when requested after the contract is awarded (assumed to be January 2015). Further, it should identify a person, including their title, mailing address, telephone number, fax number, and e-mail address, to whom all further correspondence and/or questions should be addressed. The letter shall be signed by an individual with the authority to bind the applicant to providing the proposed services. The body of the proposal shall include the following minimum information and be organized with tabs reflecting the following sections:

1. Background Information:

- a) Legal name, address, and telephone and fax numbers of the principal office (national headquarters, if applicable) and local office. If services will be provided from additional locations, provide information for these sites as well.
- b) Year established.
- c) Type of organization (partnership, corporation, etc.).
- d) Name, title, address, telephone, fax number, and e-mail address of the person to whom correspondence should be directed.
- e) Description of any pending litigation or litigation that was settled in the past three years.

- f) Disclosures of any potential conflict of interest associated with performing the proposed scope of services for the District.

2. Qualifications of key Consultant team members:

- a) Provide an organizational chart that shows key members of the Consultant's team, their roles and overall relationship with the District.
- b) Describe the qualifications, experience and capabilities of the key Consultant team members identified in #2.a above with similar studies for fire departments/special districts in California.
- c) Provide information on studies performed by key team members in jurisdictions outside of California if you feel they are relevant or provide special insight into your work.
- d) Provide the technical qualifications and attach resumes of the key team members and other staff that will be assigned to this Project.
- e) In general terms, describe the qualifications, experience and capabilities of key team members who would work on an environmental document, if your firm were contracted to conduct the CEQA analysis for the newly developed CWPP.

3. Project References:

Provide a list of projects that demonstrate the designated Project manager and key team member's ability to provide the services required for this Project with particular focus on the team's current and past project experience. Provide the following information for each project that key team members have worked on in the last five years:

- a) Project name
- b) Brief project description and role of key team member
- c) Project budget
- d) Project start and completion dates (planned and actual)
- e) Owner/contact person and current telephone number

4. Project Cost inclusive of all time and expenses.

5. Fee Schedule:

Provide the billing rates or range for each classification of key staff members, including sub-consultants.

6. Underutilized Disadvantaged Business Enterprises:

Consultants shall make a good-faith effort to include certified Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) or Underutilized DBE firms as sub-consultants. Although no percentage goals have been established for this Project, Consultants submitting Statements of Qualifications should identify whether any certified DBE's will be utilized as sub-consultants and if so, indicate the proposed percentage of work that will be subcontracted to that firm. If no DBE firm will be utilized, the Consultant shall describe the good-faith efforts that were taken in an attempt to include a certified DBE as a member of the Project team.

PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

Responses to this RFP becomes the exclusive property of the District. At such time, the District may recommend a firm to the District Board of Directors, and when such recommendation appears on the District Board of Director's Agenda, all proposals submitted become a matter of record and shall be regarded as public record.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Each vendor submitting a response to this RFP will be evaluated on the following criteria:

1. Qualifications of the project team members.

- a) Experience in producing wildfire protection plans and updates, especially in Central/Southern California.
- b) Experience dealing with fuel types found in the Montecito area and their potential fire threat.
- c) Experience dealing with communities such as Montecito where there is a high level of public interest in fire, protection of life, property and property values.
- d) Industry wide expertise and experience, including background in wildland fire management and control.
- e) Experience relating to CEQA analysis of fire management plans.
- f) Stability of firm.
- g) Ability to meet terms and conditions of contact:
 - i. Certificate of insurance
 - ii. Non collusion declaration

2. Overall schedule and deliverables identified to meet the minimum scope of work.

3. Examples of past work and similar projects.

4. Satisfactory review of client references of key team members on similar plans within the last 5 years.

5. Total cost.

CONTRACT AWARD

1. Contract award will be based on the selection of the Consultant deemed most qualified as well as successful Scope of Work/fee negotiations and approval by the District.
2. This RFP shall not be construed (a) to create an obligation on the part of the District to enter into a contract with any firm, or (b) to serve as the basis of a claim for reimbursement of expenditures related to the development of a proposal.
3. Final approval or acceptance of proposal will be provided by the Montecito Fire District Board of Directors.

SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS AND QUESTIONS

As of the issuance of this RFP, vendors are specifically instructed not to contact any Montecito Fire Protection District employee other than the one listed on the RFP cover page and below, to request meeting, conferences, or technical data related to this request. If a question is asked by one consultant prior to submittal, the answer will be provided to all who were sent the RFP.

Questions regarding this project should be addressed to:

Montecito Fire Protection District
Attn: Geri Ventura
595 San Ysidro Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

Phone: 805-969-2537
Email: gventura@montecitofire.com

PROJECT TIMELINE

- District sends out RFP, November XX, 2014.
- Deadline for questions 5:00 pm, January XX, 2015. (1 week before deadline)
- Deadline for submitting bids 5:00 pm, January XX, 2015.
- If selected for an interview, they are tentatively scheduled for February XX, 2015.

Proposal submissions must be received by the District by 5:00 PM on January XX, 2015. Any proposal received after the closing date and time will not be considered.

Proposal Delivery Address

Montecito Fire Protection District
Attn: Chip Hickman, Fire Chief
595 San Ysidro Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

ATTACHMENT A

Montecito's Professional Services Agreement.
To include a statement of non-conflict of interest.

ATTACHMENT B

Links to Relevant Documents

- [Healthy Forest Restoration Act \(HFRA\)](http://www.fs.fed.us/projects/hfi/field-guide/web/page03.php)
<http://www.fs.fed.us/projects/hfi/field-guide/web/page03.php>
- [1998 Wildfire Protection Plan Feasibility Plan](http://www.montecitofire.com/resources/pdf/reports/Feasibility_Study_1998.pdf)
http://www.montecitofire.com/resources/pdf/reports/Feasibility_Study_1998.pdf
- [2002 Montecito Community Wildfire Protection Plan – EIR](http://www.montecitofire.com/resources/pdf/reports/Feasibility_Study_EIR_2002.pdf)
http://www.montecitofire.com/resources/pdf/reports/Feasibility_Study_EIR_2002.pdf
- [Montecito Fire Severity Zones - Map](http://www.montecitofire.com/resources/pdf/Fire_Protection_Plan/2014/2014Figures_2_1_FHS_Z5.pdf)
http://www.montecitofire.com/resources/pdf/Fire_Protection_Plan/2014/2014Figures_2_1_FHS_Z5.pdf
- **Local, State, and Federal Response Area – Map**
- [Fire History - Map](http://www.montecitofire.com/resources/pdf/Maps/Fire_History_2009.pdf)
http://www.montecitofire.com/resources/pdf/Maps/Fire_History_2009.pdf
- **Community Risk Analysis – Citygate 2014**
- [District Annual Hazard Abatement and Defensible Space Letter](http://www.montecitofire.com/resources/pdf/reports/HazAbate2014_V2.1.pdf)
http://www.montecitofire.com/resources/pdf/reports/HazAbate2014_V2.1.pdf
- [Montecito Community Plan](http://longrange.sbcountyplanning.org/planareas/montecito/documents/Montecito%20Com%20Plan.pdf)
<http://longrange.sbcountyplanning.org/planareas/montecito/documents/Montecito%20Com%20Plan.pdf>
- [Montecito Land Use and Development Code](http://sbcountyplanning.org/pdf/forms/LUDC/MONTECITO%20LUDC%20JUNE%202014%20UPDATE.pdf)
<http://sbcountyplanning.org/pdf/forms/LUDC/MONTECITO%20LUDC%20JUNE%202014%20UPDATE.pdf>
- [Coastal Land Use Plan](http://longrange.sbcountyplanning.org/programs/coastal_lup.php)
http://longrange.sbcountyplanning.org/programs/coastal_lup.php
- **Conservation Easements – Santa Barbara County**
- [Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan](http://longrange.sbcountyplanning.org/general_plan.php)
http://longrange.sbcountyplanning.org/general_plan.php
- California Fire Science Consortium research on the effectiveness of reducing fire hazards in the WUI
<http://www.cafiresci.org/central-and-southern-ca/>

Agenda

Item #4

ATTACHMENT

#A

RESOLUTION NO. 2014-14**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT APPROVING THE
FORM OF AND AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTION OF A SIXTH
AMENDED AND RESTATED JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT
AND AUTHORIZING PARTICIPATION IN THE
SPECIAL DISTRICT RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAM**

WHEREAS, Montecito Fire Protection District, a special district duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California (the "Agency"), has determined that it is in the best interest and to the advantage of the Agency to participate for at least three full years in the workers' compensation program offered by the Special District Risk Management Authority (the "Authority"); and

WHEREAS, California Government Code Section 6500 *et seq.*, provides that two or more public agencies may by agreement jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties; and

WHEREAS, Special District Risk Management Authority was formed in 1986 in accordance with the provisions of California Government Code 6500 *et seq.*, for the purpose of providing its members with risk financing and risk management programs; and

WHEREAS, California Government Code Section 990.4 provides that a local public entity may self-insure, purchase insurance through an authorized carrier, or purchase insurance through a surplus lines broker, or any combination of these; and

WHEREAS, participation in Special District Risk Management Authority programs requires the Agency to execute and enter into a Sixth Amended and Restated Joint Powers Agreement (the "Amended and Restated JPA Agreement"); which states the purpose and powers of the Authority; and

WHEREAS, all acts, conditions and things required by the laws of the State of California to exist, to have happened and to have been performed precedent to and in connection with the consummation of the transactions authorized hereby do exist, have happened and have been performed in regular and due time, form and manner as required by law, and the Agency is now duly authorized and empowered, pursuant to each and every requirement of law, to consummate such transactions for the purpose, in the manner and upon the terms herein provided.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AGENCY AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings. The Agency Board of Directors hereby specifically finds and determines that the actions authorized hereby relate to the public affairs of the Agency.

Section 2. Sixth Amended and Restated JPA Agreement. The Amended and Restated JPA Agreement, proposed to be executed and entered into by and between the Agency and members of the Special District Risk Management Authority, in the form presented at this meeting and on file with the Agency Secretary, is hereby approved. The Agency Board and/or Authorized Officers (“The Authorized Officers”) are hereby authorized and directed, for and in the name and on behalf of the Agency, to execute and deliver to the Authority the Amended and Restated JPA Agreement in substantially said form, with such changes therein as such officers may require or approve, such approval to be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery thereof.

Section 3. Program Participation. The Agency Board of Directors approves participating for three full program years in Special District Risk Management Authority Workers’ Compensation Program.

Section 4. Other Actions. The Authorized Officers of the Agency are each hereby authorized and directed to execute and deliver any and all documents which is necessary in order to consummate the transactions authorized hereby and all such actions heretofore taken by such officers are hereby ratified, confirmed and approved.

Section 5. Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 17th day of November, 2014 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

President of the Board of Directors
MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

ATTEST:

Secretary

**SIXTH AMENDED
JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT**

RELATING TO THE

SPECIAL DISTRICT RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Adopted August 1, 1986
1st Amended February 5, 1988
2nd Amended March 31, 1990
3rd Amended July 1, 1993
4th Amended February 9, 1998
5th Amended and Restated
- Approved March 24, 2003
- Effective July 1, 2003
6th Amended October 2, 2007

JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT - TABLE OF CONTENTS

Article 1. Definitions2

Article 2. Purposes3

Article 3. Parties to Agreement.....4

Article 4. Term of Agreement.....4

Article 5. Creation of Authority.....4

Article 6. Powers of Authority.....4

Article 7. Board of Directors6

Article 8. Compliance with the Brown Act6

Article 9. Powers of the Board of Directors6

Article 10. Officers of the Authority.....8

Article 11. Provision for Bylaws8

Article 12. [Reserved].....8

Article 13. Coverage Programs.....9

Article 14. Implementation of the Programs.....9

Article 15. Accounts And Records9

Article 16. Services Provided by the Authority10

Article 17. Responsibilities of Members10

Article 18. New Members.....11

Article 19. Withdrawal.....11

Article 20. Involuntary Termination.....12

Article 21. Effect of Withdrawal or Involuntary Termination.....13

Article 22. Termination and Distribution; Assignment13

Article 23. Enforcement.....14

Article 24. Nonliability of Directors, Officers and Employees14

Article 25. Provisions Relating to CSDA14

Article 26. Notices15

Article 27. Amendment.....15

Article 28. Prohibition Against Assignment.....15

Article 29. Agreement Complete15

Article 30. Counterparts.....15

Article 31. California Law15

Article 32. Severability15

Article 33. Effective Date15

**SIXTH AMENDED JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT
RELATING TO THE
SPECIAL DISTRICT RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**

THIS SIXTH AMENDED JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT (the “Agreement”) is made and entered into by and among the public agencies (the “Members”) organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, which are signatories to this Agreement.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, California Government Code Section 6500 *et seq.* (the “Act”) provides that two or more public agencies may by agreement jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties; and

WHEREAS, California Labor Code Section 3700(c) permits pooling by public agencies of self insurance for Workers’ Compensation liability; and

WHEREAS, California Government Code Section 990.4 provides that a local public entity may self-insure, purchase insurance through an authorized carrier, purchase insurance through a surplus line broker, or any combination of these; and

WHEREAS, California Government Code Section 990.8 provides that two or more local entities may, by a joint powers agreement, provide insurance for any purpose by any one or more of the methods specified in Government Code Section 990.4; and

WHEREAS, the parties to this Agreement desire to join together for the purposes set forth in Article 2 hereof, including establishing pools for self-insured losses and purchasing Excess or Re-Insurance and administrative services in connection with joint protection programs (the “Programs”) for members of the California Special Districts Association (“CSDA”); and

WHEREAS, it appears economically feasible and practical for the parties to this Agreement to do so; and

WHEREAS, the Members have previously executed that certain Fifth Amended and Restated Joint Powers Agreement (the “Original JPA”), which Original JPA the Members desire to amend and restate by this Agreement; provided that such amendment and restatement shall not affect the existence of the Authority; and

WHEREAS, CSDA exists to assist and promote special districts, and has been responsible for the original creation of the Special District Risk Management Authority (“Authority”) and Special District Workers Compensation Authority (“SDWCA”), and determined the consolidation of SDWCA and the Authority on July 1, 2003 was in the best interests of special districts and other public agencies throughout the State.

NOW THEREFORE, for and in consideration of all of the mutual benefits, covenants and agreements contained herein, the parties hereto agree as follows:

Article 1. Definitions. The following definitions shall apply to the provisions of this agreement:

“Act” means Articles 1 through 4 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5, Division 7, Title 1 of the California Government Code, as amended or supplemented.

“Alliance Executive Council” means the council organized pursuant to the MOU.

“Assessment” means an additional amount, in addition to the Member’s or Former Member’s original contribution, which the Board of Directors determines in accordance herewith and/or with the Bylaws that a Member or Former Member owes on account of its participation in a Program for a given Program year.

“Authority” shall mean the Special District Risk Management Authority created by the original version of this Agreement.

“Board of Directors” or “Board” shall mean the governing body of the Authority.

“Bylaws” means the Bylaws of the Authority adopted by the Board of Directors, as they may be amended from time to time.

“Chief Executive Officer” shall mean that employee of the Authority who is so appointed by the Board of Directors.

“Claim” shall mean a demand made by or against a Member or Former Member which is or may be covered by one of the Programs approved by the Board of Directors.

“Contribution” means the amount determined by the Board of Directors to be the appropriate sum which a Member should pay at the commencement of or during the Program Year in exchange for the benefits provided by the Program.

“Coverage Documents” shall mean the Declarations, Memorandum of Coverages, Coverage Agreements, Endorsements, Policies of Insurance or any other documents that provide the terms, conditions, limits and exclusions of coverage afforded by a Program.

“CSDA” means the California Special Districts Association.

“District” shall mean a special district, public agency or public entity within the State of California which is both a Member of the CSDA and a signatory to this Agreement.

“Duly Constituted Board Meeting” shall mean any Board of Directors meeting noticed and held in the required manner and at which a Quorum was determined to be present at the beginning of the meeting.

“Estimated Contribution” means the amount which the Board of Directors estimates will be the appropriate contribution for a Member’s participation in a Program for a Program Year.

“Excess or Re-Insurance” shall mean that insurance which may be purchased on behalf of the Authority and/or the Members to protect the funds of the Members or Former Members against catastrophic losses or an unusual frequency of losses during a single year in excess of the self-insurance retention maintained by the Authority.

“Fiscal Year” shall mean that period of twelve months which is established as the fiscal year of the Authority.

“Former Member” shall mean a District which was a signatory to the Agreement but which has withdrawn from, or been involuntarily terminated from participating in, the Authority.

“Joint Protection Program” means a Program offered by the Authority, separate and distinct from other Programs, wherein Members will jointly pool their losses and claims, jointly purchase Excess or Re-Insurance and administrative and other services, including claims adjusting, data processing, risk management consulting, loss prevention, legal and related services.

“Member” shall mean a signatory to this Agreement, which is qualified as a Member under the provisions of this Agreement and the Bylaws.

“MOU” means the Memorandum of Understanding - Alliance Executive Council, dated as of September 20, 2001, among the Authority, CSDA, the CSDA Finance Corporation and SDWCA.

“Program” or “Programs” means the specific type of protection plan as set forth in the terms, conditions and exclusions of the Coverage Documents for self-insured losses, and the purchasing of Excess or Re-Insurance and administrative services.

“Program Year” shall mean a period of time, usually 12 months, determined by the Board of Directors, in which a Program is in effect.

“Retained Earnings,” as used herein, shall mean an equity account reflecting the accumulated earnings of a Joint Protection Program.

“SDWCA” means the Special Districts Workers Compensation Authority, and its successors or assigns.

Article 2. Purposes. This Agreement is entered into by the Members pursuant to the provisions of California Government Code section 990, 990.4, 990.8 and 6500 *et seq.* in order to provide, subject to the provisions of the Coverage Documents, economical public liability and workers’ compensation coverage, or coverage for other risks which the Board of Directors may determine.

Additional purposes are to reduce the amount and frequency of losses, and to decrease the cost incurred by Members in the handling and litigation of claims. These purposes shall be

accomplished through the exercise of the powers of such Members jointly in the creation of a separate entity, the Special District Risk Management Authority (the “Authority”), to establish and administer Programs as set forth herein and in the Bylaws.

It is also the purpose of this Agreement to provide, to the extent permitted by law, for the inclusion, at a subsequent date, and subject to approval by the Board of Directors, of such additional Members organized and existing under the laws of the State of California as may desire to become parties to the Agreement and Members of the Authority.

Article 3. Parties to Agreement. Each party to this Agreement certifies that it intends to and does contract with all other parties who are signatories to this Agreement and, in addition, with such other parties as may later be added as parties to and signatories of this Agreement pursuant to Article 18. Each party to this Agreement also certifies that the withdrawal from or cancellation of membership by any Member, pursuant to Articles 19 and 20 or otherwise, shall not affect this Agreement nor such party’s intent, as described above, to contract with the other remaining parties to the Agreement.

Article 4. Term of Agreement. This Agreement shall become effective as to existing Members of the Authority as set forth in Article 33 hereof. This Agreement shall continue thereafter until terminated as hereinafter provided. This Agreement shall become effective as to each new Member upon: (i) approval of its membership by the Board of Directors, (ii) the execution of this Agreement by the Member, and (iii) upon payment by the Member of its initial Contribution for a Program. Any subsequent amendments to the Agreement shall be in accordance with Article 27 of this Agreement.

Article 5. Creation of Authority. Pursuant to the Act, there is hereby created a public entity separate and apart from the parties hereto, to be known as the Special District Risk Management Authority. Pursuant to Section 6508.1 of the Act, the debts, liabilities and obligations of the Authority, including but not limited to, debts, liabilities and obligations of any of the Programs shall not constitute debts, liabilities or obligations of any party to this Agreement or to any Member or Former Member.

The Authority is not an insurer, and the coverage programs offered by the Authority do not provide insurance, but instead provide for pooled joint protection programs among the members of the Authority. The Joint Protection Programs offered by the Authority constitute negotiated agreements among the Members which are to be interpreted according to the principles of contract law, giving full effect to the intent of the Members, acting through the Board of Directors in establishing the Programs.

Article 6. Powers of Authority. (a) The Authority shall have all of the powers common to Members and is hereby authorized to do all acts necessary for the exercise of said common powers, including, but not limited to, any or all of the following:

- (1) to make and enter into contracts, including the power to accept the assignment of contracts or other obligations which relate to the purposes of the Authority, or which were entered into by a Member or Former

Member prior to joining the Authority, and to make claims, acquire assets and incur liabilities;

- (2) to accept an assignment from SDWCA of all its assets, obligations and liabilities prior to the dissolution of SDWCA (including claims and contracts in existence prior to such dissolution) in order to benefit the Members or Former Members participating in the SDWCA workers compensation program; provided, that except for the fair and equitable allocation of administrative and overhead expenses, funds from such assignment shall not be co-mingled and shall be separately accounted for as provided for in this Agreement and the Bylaws.
- (3) to incur debts, liabilities, or other obligations, including those which are not debts, liabilities or obligations of the Members or Former Members, or any of them;
- (4) to charge and collect Contributions and Assessments from Members or Former Members for participation in Programs;
- (5) to receive grants and donations of property, funds, services and other forms of assistance from persons, firms, corporations and governmental entities;
- (6) to acquire, hold, lease or dispose of property, contributions and donations of property and other forms of assistance from persons, firms, corporations and governmental entities
- (7) to acquire, hold or dispose of funds, services, donations and other forms of assistance from persons, firms, corporations and governmental entities;
- (8) to employ agents and employees, and/or to contract for such services;
- (9) to incur debts, liabilities or other obligations to finance the Programs and any other powers available to the Authority under Article 2 or Article 4 of the Act;
- (10) to enter into agreements for the creation of separate public entities and agencies pursuant to the Act;
- (11) to sue and be sued in its own name;
- (12) to exercise all powers necessary and proper to carry out the terms and provisions of this Agreement (including the provision of all other appropriate ancillary coverages for the benefit of the Members or Former Members), or otherwise authorized by law or the Act; and
- (13) to exercise all powers and perform all acts as otherwise provided for in the Bylaws.

(b) Said powers shall be exercised pursuant to the terms hereof, in the manner provided by law and in accordance with Section 6509 of the Act. The foregoing powers shall be subject to the restrictions upon the manner of exercising such powers pertaining to the Member or Former Member designated in the Bylaws.

Article 7. Board of Directors. Subject to the limitations of this Agreement and the laws of the State of California, the powers of this Authority shall be vested in and exercised by, and its property controlled and its affairs conducted by, the Board of the Authority, which is hereby established and designated as the agency to administer this Agreement pursuant to Section 6506 of the Act. The powers of the Authority shall be exercised through the Board of Directors, who may, from time to time, adopt and modify Bylaws and other rules and regulations for that purpose and for the conduct of its meetings as it may deem proper. The officers of the Board shall be as set forth in the Bylaws.

So long as the MOU has not been terminated or the Authority has not withdrawn from the MOU, the Board of Directors shall be composed of seven (7) directors elected by the Member entities who have executed the current operative Agreement and are participating in a Joint Protection Program. The terms of directors, procedures for election of directors, procedures for meetings and provisions for reimbursement of Director expenses shall be as set forth in the Bylaws. Each Member of the Board of Directors shall have one vote. Each Member of the Board shall serve as set forth in the Bylaws.

So long as the Authority is a participant in the MOU, the Board of Directors of the Authority shall appoint three (3) members of its board to serve as members of the Alliance Executive Council. No member of the Board of Directors of the Authority shall serve as a director on any other board of directors of an entity or organization that is a signatory to the MOU during the term of the MOU. In the event a director is elected to such a board, that director shall immediately resign from the Board of Directors of the Authority.

In the event SDRMA withdraws from the MOU, the Board of Directors of the Authority shall consist of those seven (7) Directors who hold seats on the Authority's Board of Directors at the time of the withdrawal and who were duly appointed by the Board, or elected or re-elected by the Member entities of SDRMA plus the additional directors appointed by CSDA as provided in Article 25.

Article 8. Compliance with the Brown Act. All meetings of the Board, including, without limitation, regular, adjourned regular and special meetings, shall be called, noticed, held and conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act, California Government Code Section 54950 *et seq.*

Article 9. Powers of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have such powers and functions as provided for pursuant to this Agreement and the Bylaws and such additional powers as necessary or appropriate to fulfill the purposes of this Agreement and the Bylaws, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) to determine details of and select the Program or Programs to be offered, from time to time, by the Authority;

- (b) to determine and select all insurance, including Excess or Re-insurance, necessary to carry out the programs of the Authority;
- (c) to contract for, develop or provide through its own employees various services for the Authority;
- (d) to prepare or cause to be prepared the operating budget of the Authority for each fiscal year;
- (e) to receive and act upon reports of committees and from the Chief Executive Officer;
- (f) to appoint staff, including a Chief Executive Officer, and employ such persons as the Board of Directors deems necessary for the administration of this Authority;
- (g) to direct, subject to the terms and conditions of the Coverage Documents, the payment, adjustment, and defense of all claims involving a Member during their period of membership in and coverage under a Program;
- (h) to fix and collect Contributions and Assessments for participation in the Programs;
- (i) to expend funds of the Authority for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Agreement and the Bylaws as they now exist or may be hereafter amended;
- (j) to purchase excess insurance, liability insurance, stop loss insurance, officers and directors liability insurance, and such other insurance as the Authority may deem necessary or proper to protect the Program, employees of the Authority and employees of the Members;
- (k) to defend, pay, compromise, adjust and settle all claims as provided for in the Coverage Documents;
- (l) to obtain a fidelity bond in such amount as the Board of Directors may determine for any person or persons who have charge of or the authority to expend funds for the Authority;
- (m) to establish policies and procedures for the operation of the Authority and the Programs;
- (n) to engage, retain, and discharge agents, representatives, firms, or other organizations as the Board of Directors deems necessary for the administration of the Authority;
- (o) to enter into any and all contracts or agreements necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and functions of the Authority;

- (p) to acquire, hold, lease, manage and dispose of, as provided by law, any and all property necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and functions of the Authority;
- (q) to transact any other business which is within the powers of the Board of Directors;
- (r) to invest funds on hand in a manner authorized by law, the Agreement and the Bylaws;
- (s) to provide financial administration, claims management services, legal representations, safety engineering, actuarial services, and other services necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of the Authority either through its own employees or contracts with one or more third parties;
- (t) to exercise general supervisory and policy control over the Chief Executive Officer;
- (u) to establish committees and sub-committees as it deems necessary to best serve the interests of the Authority; and
- (v) to have such other powers and functions as are provided for pursuant to the Act, this Agreement or necessary or appropriate to fulfill the purpose of this Agreement and the Bylaws.

Article 10. Officers of the Authority. The officers of the Authority shall be as set forth in the Bylaws. The Board may elect or authorize the appointment of such other officers than those described in the Bylaws as the business of the Authority may require, each of whom shall hold office for such period, have such authority and perform such duties as are provided in this Agreement, or as the Board, from time to time, may authorize or determine.

Any officer may be removed, either with or without cause, by a majority of the directors of the Board at any regular or special meeting of the Board. Should a vacancy occur in any office as a result of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or any other cause, the Board may delegate the powers and duties of such office to any officers or to any Members of the Board until such time as a successor for said office has been appointed.

Article 11. Provision for Bylaws. The Board shall promulgate Bylaws to govern the day-to-day operations of the Authority. The Board may amend the Bylaws from time to time as it deems necessary, and as provided in the Bylaws. Each Member shall receive a copy of any Bylaws and agrees to be bound by and to comply with all of the terms and conditions of the Bylaws as they exist or as they may be modified. The Bylaws shall be consistent with the terms of this Agreement. In the event any provision of the bylaws conflicts with a provision of this Agreement, the provision contained in this Agreement shall control.

Article 12. [Reserved].

Article 13. Coverage Programs.

(a) The Authority shall maintain such types and levels of coverage for Programs as determined by the Board of Directors. Such coverage may provide for binding arbitration before an independent arbitration panel of any disputes concerning coverage between the Authority and a Member.

(b) The coverage afforded under one or more Programs may include protection for general liability, auto liability, property, boiler and machinery, public officials errors and omissions, employment practices, employee benefits liability coverage, employee dishonesty coverage, public officials personal liability coverage and workers' compensation, as well as coverage for other risks which the Board of Directors may determine to be advisable. More than one type of coverage may be afforded under a single Program.

(c) The Board of Directors may arrange for group policies to be issued for Members, their board members and employees interested in obtaining additional coverage, at an appropriate additional cost to those participating Members.

(d) The Board of Directors may arrange for the purchase of Excess or Re-Insurance. The Authority shall not be liable to any Member or to any other person or organization if such excess or reinsurance policies are terminated, canceled or non-renewed without prior notice to one or more Members, or if there is a reduction in the type of coverage afforded under a program by reason of any change in coverage in a succeeding excess or reinsurance policy, even if such reduction occurs without prior notice to one or more Members.

Article 14. Implementation of the Programs. The Board of Directors shall establish the coverage afforded by each Program, the amount of Contributions and Assessments, the precise cost allocation plans and formulas, provide for the handling of claims, and specify the amounts and types of Excess or Re-Insurance to be procured. The Contributions and Assessments for each Program shall be determined by the Board of Directors as set forth herein, in the Bylaws or in the operating policies established for a Program.

Article 15. Accounts And Records.

(a) **Annual Budget.** The Authority shall, pursuant to the Bylaws, annually adopt an operating budget, including budgets for each Joint Protection Program.

(b) **Funds and Accounts.** The Authority shall establish and maintain such funds and accounts as required by the Board of Directors and as required by generally accepted accounting principles, including separate funds and accounts for each Program, including Joint Protection Programs. Books and records of the Authority shall be open to any inspection at all reasonable times by authorized representatives of Members, or as otherwise required by law.

(c) **Investments.** Subject to the applicable provisions of any indenture or resolution providing for the investment of moneys held thereunder, the Authority shall have the power to invest any money in the treasury that is not required for the immediate necessities of the Authority, as the Board determines is advisable, in the same manner as local agencies pursuant to

California Government Code Sections 53601 *et seq.* (as such provisions may be amended or supplemented).

(d) **No Commingling.** The funds, reserves and accounts of each Program shall not be commingled and shall be accounted for separately; provided, however, that administration and overhead expenses of the Authority not related to a specific Program or Programs may be fairly and equitably allocated among Programs as determined by the Board of Directors. Investments and cash accounts may be combined for administrative convenience, but a separate accounting shall be made for balances of individual funds and Program revenues and expenses.

(e) **Annual Audit.** The Board shall provide for a certified, annual audit of the accounts and records of the Authority, in the manner set forth in the Bylaws.

Article 16. Services Provided by the Authority. The Authority may provide, at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors, the following services in connection with this Agreement:

(a) to provide or procure coverage, including but not limited to self-insurance funds and commercial insurance, as well as excess coverage, re-insurance and umbrella insurance, by negotiation or bid, and purchase;

(b) to assist Members in obtaining insurance coverage for risks not included within the coverage of the Authority;

(c) to assist risk managers with the implementation of risk management functions as it relates to risks covered by the Programs in which the Member participates;

(d) to provide loss prevention and safety consulting services to Members;

(e) to provide claims adjusting and subrogation services for Claims covered by the Programs;

(f) to provide loss analysis and control by the use of statistical analysis, data processing, and record and file keeping services, in order to identify high exposure operations and to evaluate proper levels of self-retention and deductibles;

(g) to review Member contracts to determine sufficiency of indemnity and insurance provisions when requested;

(h) to conduct risk management audits relating to the participation of Members in the Programs; and

(i) to provide such other services as deemed appropriate by the Board of Directors.

Article 17. Responsibilities of Members. Members or Former Members shall have the following responsibilities, which shall survive the withdrawal from, or involuntary termination of participation in, this Agreement:

(a) Each Member shall designate a person to be responsible for the risk management function within that Member and to serve as a liaison between the Member and the Authority as to risk management.

(b) Each Member shall maintain an active safety officer and/or committee, and shall consider all recommendations of the Authority concerning unsafe practices and/or hazard mitigation.

(c) Each Member shall maintain its own set of records, including a loss log, in all categories of risk covered by each Program in which it participates to insure accuracy of the Authority's loss reporting system, unless it is no longer deemed necessary by the Board of Directors.

(d) Each Member shall pay its Contribution, and any adjustments thereto, and any Assessments within the specified period set forth in the invoice, or as otherwise may be set forth herein or in the Bylaws. After withdrawal or termination, each Former Member or its successor shall pay promptly to the Authority its share of any additional Contribution, adjustments or Assessments, if any, as required of it by the Board of Directors under Article 21 or 22 of this Agreement or the Bylaws.

(e) Each Member or Former Member shall provide the Authority with such other information or assistance as may be necessary for the Authority to carry out the Programs under this Agreement in which the Member or Former Member participates or has participated.

(f) Each Member or Former Member shall in any and all ways cooperate with and assist the Authority and any insurer of the Authority, in all matters relating to this Agreement and covered claims.

(g) Each Member or Former Member will comply with all Bylaws, rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Directors.

(h) Each Member shall remain a member in good standing of CSDA.

Article 18. New Members. The Authority shall allow entry into its Programs of new Members only upon approval of the Board, with any conditions or limitations as the Board deems appropriate. In order to become a Member and remain a Member, any District must be a member in good standing of CSDA, shall participate in at least one (1) Joint Protection Program and shall be authorized to exercise the common powers set forth in this Agreement.

Article 19. Withdrawal.

(A) Any Member may voluntarily withdraw from this Agreement only at the end of any applicable Program Year and only if:

- (i) The Member has been a signatory to this Agreement for not less than three (3) full Program Years as of the date of the proposed withdrawal;

- (ii) The Member submits a written withdrawal notification in accordance with the Bylaws;
 - (iii) In order to withdraw from the agreement the member must have completed the three (3) full program year participation requirement for each Joint Protection Program the member participated in at the time of withdrawal.
- (B) Any Member may voluntarily withdraw from any particular Joint Protection Program; and
- (i) It has participated in such Joint Protection Program for at least three (3) full Program Years;
 - (ii) it is a participant in another Joint Protection Program; and
 - (iii) the Member submits a written withdrawal notification in accordance with the Bylaws.
- (C) In the event that the three year participation requirement as required by (A)(i) or (B)(i) as to any such Joint Protection Program above has not been met, for each Program the withdrawing Member participated in at the time of its withdrawal, for less than three years such withdrawing member shall be obligated to pay all Contributions and Assessments as if that Member had remained in each such Program for the full three years from the inception of its membership in the Authority.
- (D) In the event that the notice is not provided as required by (A)(ii) or (B)(iii) above, any such withdrawing Member shall, with respect to each Program the Member participated in, be obligated to pay any and all Contributions and Assessments for the next full Program Year.
- (E) A Member may withdraw from any Program (other than a Joint Protection Program) as provided by the Coverage Documents relating to such Program.
- (F) Withdrawal of one or more Members shall not serve to terminate this Agreement.
- (G) A Member may not withdraw as a party to this Agreement until it has withdrawn, as provided in the Bylaws from all of the Programs of the Authority.

Article 20. Involuntary Termination.

- (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 19, the Authority shall have the right to involuntarily terminate any Member's participation in any Program, or terminate membership in the Authority, as provided in the Bylaws.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, the participation of any Member of the Authority, including participation in any of the Authority's Programs, may be involuntarily terminated at the discretion of the Board of Directors whenever such Member is dissolved, consolidated, merged or annexed. A reasonable time shall be afforded, in the

discretion of the Board of Directors, to place coverage elsewhere. Any such involuntary termination shall not relieve the Member or Former Member of its responsibilities as provided for in Articles 17 or 21.

Article 21. Effect of Withdrawal or Involuntary Termination. The withdrawal from or involuntary termination of any Member from this Agreement shall not terminate this Agreement, and such Member, by withdrawing or being involuntarily terminated, shall not be entitled to payment, return or refund of any Contribution, Assessment, consideration, or other property paid, or donated by the Member to the Authority, or to any return of any loss reserve contribution, or to any distribution of assets (except payment of any Retained Earnings, as set forth in the following paragraph).

The withdrawal from or involuntary termination of any Member after the effective date of any Program shall not terminate its responsibility to pay its unpaid Contribution adjustments, or Assessments to such Program. The Board of Directors shall determine the final amount due from the Member or Former Member by way of contribution or assessments, if any, or any credit due on account thereof, to the Member or Former Member for the period of its participation. Such determination shall not be made by the Board of Directors until all Claims, or other unpaid liabilities, have been finally resolved. In connection with this determination, the Board of Directors may exercise similar powers to those provided for in Article 22(b) of this Agreement, or as otherwise set forth in the Bylaws. Upon such withdrawal from or cancellation of participation in any Program by any Member, said Member shall be entitled to receive its pro rata share of any Retained Earnings declared by the Board of Directors after the date of said Member withdraws or is involuntarily terminated.

Article 22. Termination and Distribution; Assignment.

(a) This Agreement may be terminated any time with the written consent of two-thirds of the voting Members; provided, however, that this Agreement and the Authority shall continue to exist for the purpose of disposing of all claims, distribution of net assets and all other functions necessary to wind up the affairs of the Authority.

(b) The Board of Directors is vested with all powers of the Authority for the purpose of winding up and dissolving the business affairs of the Authority. These powers shall include the power to require Members or Former Members, including those which were signatory hereto at the time the subject Claims arose or was/were incurred, to pay any Assessment in accordance with loss allocation formulas for final disposition of all Claims and losses covered by this Agreement or the Bylaws. A Member or Former Member's Assessment shall be determined as set forth in the Bylaws or the applicable Coverage Documents.

(c) Upon termination of a Program, all net assets of such Program other than Retained Earnings shall be distributed only among the Members that are participating in such Program at the time of termination, in accordance with and proportionate to their cash payments (including Contributions, adjustments, Assessments and other property at market value when received) made during the term of this Agreement for such Program. The Board of Directors shall determine such distribution within six (6) months after disposal of the last pending Claim or loss covered by such Program, or as otherwise set forth in the Bylaws.

(d) Upon termination of this Agreement all net assets of the Authority, other than of any Program distributed pursuant to (c) above, shall be distributed only among the Members in good standing at the time of such termination in accordance with and proportionate to their cash contributions and property at market value when received. The Board of Directors shall determine such distribution within six (6) months after disposal of the last pending Claim or loss covered by this Agreement, or as otherwise set forth in the Bylaws.

(e) In the event the Board of Directors is no longer able to assemble a quorum, the Chief Executive Officer shall exercise all powers and authority under this Article. The decision of the Board of Directors or Chief Executive Officer under this Article shall be final.

(f) In lieu of terminating this Agreement, the Board, with the written consent of two-thirds of the voting Members, may elect to assign and transfer all of the Authority's rights, assets, liabilities and obligations to a successor joint powers authority created under the Act.

Article 23. Enforcement. The Authority is hereby granted authority to enforce this Agreement. In the event action is instituted to enforce the terms of this Agreement, the Bylaws and/or any policies and/or procedures of the Board of Directors and the nondefaulting party(s) should employ attorneys or incur other expenses for the collection of moneys or the enforcement or performance or observance of any obligation or agreement on the part of the defaulting party(s) herein contained, the defaulting party agrees that it will on demand therefore pay to the nondefaulting party(s) the reasonable fees of such attorneys and such other expenses so incurred by the nondefaulting party(s).

Article 24. Nonliability of Directors, Officers and Employees. The Board of Directors, and the officers and employees of the Authority, including former directors, officers and employees, shall not be liable to the Authority, to any Member or Former Member, or to any other person, for actual or alleged breach of duty, mistake of judgment, neglect, error, misstatement, misleading statement, or any other act or omission in the performance of their duties hereunder; for any action taken or omitted by any employee or independent contractor; for loss incurred through the investment or failure to invest funds; or for loss attributable to any failure or omission to procure or maintain insurance; except in the event of fraud, gross negligence, or intentional misconduct of such director, officer or employee. No director, officer or employee, including former directors, officers and employees, shall be liable for any action taken or omitted by any other director, officer or employee. The Authority shall defend and shall indemnify and hold harmless its directors, officers and employees, including former directors, officers and employees, from any and all claims, demands, causes of action, and damages arising out of their performance of their duties as such directors, officers or employees of the Authority except in the event of fraud, gross negligence, corruption, malice or intentional misconduct, and the funds of the Authority shall be used for such purpose. The Authority may purchase conventional insurance to protect the Authority, and its participating Members or Former Members, against any such acts or omissions by its directors, officers and employees, including former directors, officers and employees.

Article 25. Provisions Relating to CSDA. It is agreed and understood the mandatory membership in CSDA provision in Article 18 is in consideration of CSDA's exclusive endorsement of SDRMA's programs as they exist or may be modified. CSDA and the Authority

may from time to time exchange services or enter into separate service agreements pursuant to Section 6505 of the Act, including, but not limited to, services relating to educational programs, marketing, web-site graphics and conferences.

So long as the Authority is a participant in the MOU, the Board of the Authority shall appoint three members of the Board to serve as members of the Alliance Executive Council. In the event the MOU has been terminated or the Authority has withdrawn from the MOU, the composition of the Authority Board of Directors shall be increased by two (2) additional directors to be appointed by CSDA. CSDA appointees shall be a director serving on the CSDA Board of Directors and said director(s) shall be a member of an agency who is a signatory to the current SDRMA Joint Powers Agreement.

CSDA shall be a third party beneficiary to Sections 18, 25, 27 of this Agreement.

Article 26. Notices. Notices to Members or Former Members hereunder shall be sufficient if delivered to the principal office of the respective Member or Former Member.

Article 27. Amendment. This Agreement may be amended at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Members; provided, that any amendment to Article 18, Article 25, or Article 27 shall require the prior written consent of CSDA. The Bylaws may be amended as provided therein. Upon the effective date of any validly approved amendment to this Agreement, such amendment shall be binding on all Members.

Article 28. Prohibition Against Assignment. No person or organization shall be entitled to assert the rights, either direct or derivative, of any Member or Former Member under any coverage agreement or memorandum. No Member or Former Member may assign any right, claim or interest it may have under this Agreement, and no creditor, assignee or third party beneficiary of any Member or Former Member shall have any right, claim or title or any part, share, interest, fund, contribution or asset of the Authority.

Article 29. Agreement Complete. The foregoing constitutes the full and complete Agreement of the parties. There are no oral understandings or agreements not set forth in writing herein. This Agreement supersedes and replaces the Fifth Amended Joint Powers Amendment.

Article 30. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts and shall be as fully effective as though executed in one document.

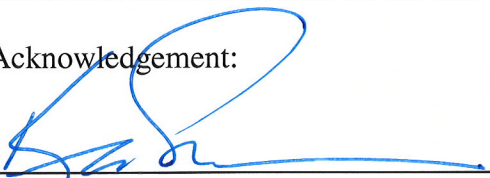
Article 31. California Law. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of California.

Article 32. Severability. Should any part, term or provisions of this Agreement be determined by any court of component jurisdiction to be illegal or in conflict with any law of the State of California or otherwise be rendered unenforceable or ineffectual, the validity of the remaining portions or provisions shall not be affected thereby.

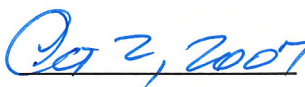
Article 33. Effective Date. This Agreement shall become effective as to existing Members of the Authority on the date on which the last of two-thirds of such Members have executed this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have first executed this Agreement by authorized officials thereof on the date indicated below:

Acknowledgement:



Ken Sonksen, President
Board of Directors
SPECIAL DISTRICT RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



Date

I hereby certify this Amended Joint Powers Agreement has also received the required approval of not less than two-thirds of the Member entities then parties to the Fifth Amended Joint Powers Agreement.



James W. Towns, Chief Executive Officer
SPECIAL DISTRICT RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY



Date

EXECUTION BY MEMBER

The Amended and Restated Joint Powers Agreement of the Special District Risk Management Authority, has been approved by the Board of Directors of the Member listed below, on the date shown, and said Member agrees to be subject to all of the terms and conditions set forth in said Agreement.

Entity Name: Montecito Fire Protection District

By: _____ President

By: _____ Clerk

Date: November 17, 2014

EXECUTION BY AUTHORITY

The Special District Risk Management Authority (the "Authority"), operating and functioning pursuant to this Sixth Amended Joint Powers Agreement, hereby accepts the entity named above as a participating member in the Authority, subject to all of the terms and conditions set forth in this Sixth Amended Joint Powers Agreement and in the Bylaws, effective as of

_____.

SPECIAL DISTRICT RISK MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

By: _____
David Aranda, President
Board of Directors

Date: _____

ATTACHMENT

#B



Our File: _____

APPLICATION FOR A PUBLIC ENTITY CERTIFICATE OF CONSENT TO SELF INSURE

NOTE: All questions must be answered. If not applicable, enter "N/A".
Workers' compensation insurance must be maintained until certificate is effective.

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Legal Name of Applicant (show exactly as on Charter or other official documents):

Street Address of Main Headquarters:

Mailing Address (if different from above):

Federal Tax ID No.:

City:

State:

Zip + 4:

TO WHOM DO YOU WANT CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THIS APPLICATION ADDRESSED?

Name: _____

Title: _____

Company Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip + 4: _____

Type of Public Entity (check one):

City and/or County School District Police and/or Fire District Hospital District Joint Powers Authority

Other (describe): _____

Type of Application (check one):

New Application Reapplication due to Merger or Unification Reapplication due to Name Change Only

Other (specify): _____

Date Self Insurance Program will begin: _____

CURRENT PROGRAM FOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION LIABILITIES

Currently Insured with State Compensation Insurance Fund, Policy Number: _____

Policy Expiration Date: _____ Yearly Premium: \$ _____

Current Yearly Incurred (paid & unpaid) Losses: \$ _____ (FY or CY)

Currently Self Insured, Certificate Number: _____

Name of Current Certificate Holder: _____

Other (describe): _____

JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

Will the applicant be a member of a workers' compensation Joint Powers Authority for the purpose of pooling workers' compensation liabilities?

Yes No If yes, then complete the following:

Effective date of JPA Membership: _____ JPA Certificate No.: _____

Name and Title of JPA Executive Officer:

Name of Joint Powers Authority Agency:

Mailing Address of JPA:

City: _____ State: _____ Zip + 4: _____

Telephone Number: (_____) _____

PROPOSED CLAIMS ADMINISTRATOR

Who will be administering your agency's workers' compensation claims? (check one)

JPA will administer, JPA Certificate No.: _____

Third party agency will administer, TPA Certificate No.: _____

Public entity will self administer Insurance carrier will administer

Name of Individual Claims Administrator:

Name of Administrative Agency:

Mailing Address:

City: _____ State: _____ Zip + 4: _____

Telephone Number: (_____) _____ FAX Number: (_____) _____

Number of claims reporting locations to be used to handle the agency's claims: _____

Will all agency claims be handled by the administrator listed on previous page? Yes No

AGENCY EMPLOYMENT

Current Number of Agency Employees: _____

Number of Public Safety Officers (law enforcement, police or fire): _____

If a school district, number of certificated employees: _____

Will all agency employees be included in this self insurance program? Yes No

If no, explain who is not included and how workers' compensation coverage is to be provided to the excluded agency employees:

INJURY AND ILLNESS PREVENTION PROGRAM

Does the agency have a written Injury and Illness Prevention Program? Yes No

Individual responsible for agency Injury and Illness Prevention Program:

Name and Title:

Company or Agency Name:

Mailing Address:

City: _____ State: _____ Zip + 4: _____

Telephone Number: (____) _____

SUPPLEMENTAL COVERAGE

Will your self insurance program be supplemented by any insurance or pooled coverage under a standard workers' compensation insurance policy? Yes No

If yes, then complete the following:

Name of Carrier or Excess Pool: _____

Policy Number: _____

Effective Date of Coverage: _____

Will your self insurance program be supplemented by any insurance or pooled coverage under a specific excess workers' compensation insurance policy? Yes No

If yes, then complete the following:

Name of Carrier or Excess Pool: _____

Policy Number: _____

Effective Date of Coverage: _____

Retention Limits: _____

Will your self insurance program be supplemented by any insurance or pooled coverage under an aggregate excess (stop loss) workers' compensation insurance policy? Yes No

If yes, then complete the following:

Name of Carrier or Excess Pool: _____

Policy Number: _____

Effective Date of Coverage: _____

Retention Limits: _____

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNING BOARD

See Attached Resolution—Page 5

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned on behalf of the applicant hereby applies for a Certificate of Consent to Self Insure the payment of workers' compensation liabilities pursuant to Labor Code Section 3700. The above information is submitted for the purpose of procuring said Certificate from the Director of Industrial Relations, State of California. If the Certificate is issued, the applicant agrees to comply with applicable California statutes and regulations pertaining to the payment of compensation that may become due to the applicant's employees covered by the Certificate.

Signature of Authorized Official:

Date:

Typed Name:

Title:

Agency Name:

Seal

(Emboss seal above or Notarize signature)

RESOLUTION NO.: _____ DATED: _____

**A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING APPLICATION
TO THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR A CERTIFICATE OF CONSENT TO SELF INSURE
WORKERS' COMPENSATION LIABILITIES**

At a meeting of the Board of _____
(enter title)

of the _____,
(enter name of public agency, district)

a _____ organized and existing under the laws of the State of California,
(enter type of agency)

held on the _____ day of _____, 20____, the following resolution
was adopted:

RESOLVED, that the _____
(enter position titles)

**be and they are hereby severally authorized and empowered to make application to the Director of Industrial
Relations, State of California, for a Certificate of Consent to Self Insure workers' compensation liabilities
on behalf of the**

(enter name of district)

and to execute any and all documents required for such application.

I, _____, the undersigned _____
(enter name) (enter title)

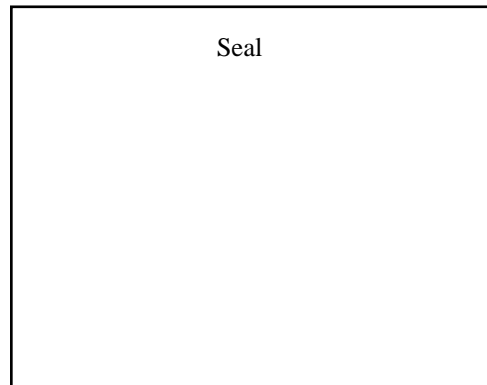
of the Board of the said _____,
(enter name of agency)

a _____, hereby certify that I am the _____
(enter type of agency) (enter title)

of said _____, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the
(enter type of agency)

resolution duly passed by the Board at the meeting of said Board held on the day and at the place therein specified
and that said resolution has never been revoked, rescinded, or set aside and is now in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF: I HAVE SIGNED MY NAME AND AFFIXED THE SEAL OF THIS



_____,
(enter type of agency)

THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 20____.

(Signature)

Agenda

Item #5

Balance Sheet

As of: 10/31/2014
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

	Beginning Balance 7/1/2014	Year-To-Date Debits	Year-To-Date Credits	Ending Balance 10/31/2014
Assets & Other Debits				
Assets				
0110 -- Cash in Treasury	4,021,476.42	2,839,926.50	4,965,731.93	1,895,670.99
0115 -- Treasury FMV Adjustment	-2,052.63	0.00	1,099.24	-3,151.87
0120 -- Imprest Cash	500.00	0.00	0.00	500.00
0130 -- Cash with Fiscal Agents	17,597.94	6,296.38	19,570.76	4,323.56
0230 -- Accounts Receivable	115,847.81	0.00	3,451.81	112,396.00
0240 -- Interest Receivable	7,743.87	1,819.65	9,563.52	0.00
0550 -- Deposits with Others	67,620.00	3,258.00	0.00	70,878.00
Total Assets	4,228,733.41	2,851,300.53	4,999,417.26	2,080,616.68
Liabilities, Equity & Other Credits				
Liabilities				
1010 -- Warrants Payable	0.00	1,704,541.28	1,704,541.28	0.00
1015 -- EFT Payable	0.00	263,731.01	263,731.01	0.00
1210 -- Accounts Payable	134,045.11	1,968,035.56	1,907,920.99	73,930.54
1240 -- Accrued Expenses	278,335.41	278,335.41	0.00	0.00
1330 -- Due To Other Funds	0.00	0.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
1400 -- Deposits	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00
1730 -- Unidentified Deposits	0.00	134,555.58	134,555.58	0.00
Total Liabilities	415,380.52	4,349,198.84	5,510,748.86	1,576,930.54
Equity				
2110 -- Fund Balance-Nonspendable	67,620.00	0.00	3,258.00	70,878.00
2130 -- Fund Balance-Committed	1,200,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,200,500.00
2200 -- Fund Balance-Residual	2,545,232.89	21,414,109.74	18,101,184.99	-767,691.86
Total Equity	3,813,352.89	21,414,109.74	18,104,442.99	503,686.14

Balance Sheet

As of: 10/31/2014
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654
Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

	Beginning Balance 7/1/2014	Year-To-Date Debits	Year-To-Date Credits	Ending Balance 10/31/2014
Total Liabilities, Equity & Other Credits	4,228,733.41	25,763,308.58	23,615,191.85	2,080,616.68

Balance Sheet

As of: 10/31/2014
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654
Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3651 -- Montecito Fire Pension Oblig

	Beginning Balance 7/1/2014	Year-To-Date Debits	Year-To-Date Credits	Ending Balance 10/31/2014
Assets & Other Debits				
Assets				
0110 -- Cash in Treasury	347.22	379,317.62	379,498.71	166.13
0115 -- Treasury FMV Adjustment	-0.18	0.00	0.07	-0.25
0240 -- Interest Receivable	0.36	4.26	4.62	0.00
Total Assets	347.40	379,321.88	379,503.40	165.88
Liabilities, Equity & Other Credits				
Liabilities				
1010 -- Warrants Payable	0.00	2,190.00	2,190.00	0.00
1015 -- EFT Payable	0.00	377,308.71	377,308.71	0.00
1210 -- Accounts Payable	0.00	379,498.71	379,498.71	0.00
Total Liabilities	0.00	758,997.42	758,997.42	0.00
Equity				
2140 -- Fund Balance-Assigned	347.40	0.00	0.00	347.40
2200 -- Fund Balance-Residual	0.00	1,148,811.78	1,148,630.26	-181.52
Total Equity	347.40	1,148,811.78	1,148,630.26	165.88
Total Liabilities, Equity & Other Credits	347.40	1,907,809.20	1,907,627.68	165.88

Balance Sheet

As of: 10/31/2014
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654
Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3652 -- Montecito Fire Cap Outlay Res

	Beginning Balance 7/1/2014	Year-To-Date Debits	Year-To-Date Credits	Ending Balance 10/31/2014
Assets & Other Debits				
Assets				
0110 -- Cash in Treasury	2,070,998.04	23,843.66	0.00	2,094,841.70
0115 -- Treasury FMV Adjustment	-1,057.07	0.00	2,126.23	-3,183.30
0240 -- Interest Receivable	1,981.27	2,012.39	3,993.66	0.00
0550 -- Deposits with Others	154,933.00	0.00	154,933.00	0.00
Total Assets	2,226,855.24	25,856.05	161,052.89	2,091,658.40
Total Assets & Other Debits				
Total Assets & Other Debits	2,226,855.24	25,856.05	161,052.89	2,091,658.40
Liabilities, Equity & Other Credits				
Liabilities				
1730 -- Unidentified Deposits	0.00	19,850.00	19,850.00	0.00
Total Liabilities	0.00	19,850.00	19,850.00	0.00
Equity				
2110 -- Fund Balance-Nonspendable	154,933.00	154,933.00	0.00	0.00
2140 -- Fund Balance-Assigned	2,071,922.24	0.00	0.00	2,071,922.24
2200 -- Fund Balance-Residual	0.00	557,315.23	577,051.39	19,736.16
Total Equity	2,226,855.24	712,248.23	577,051.39	2,091,658.40
Total Liabilities, Equity & Other Credits				
Total Liabilities, Equity & Other Credits	2,226,855.24	732,098.23	596,901.39	2,091,658.40

Balance Sheet

As of: 10/31/2014
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654
Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3653 -- Montecito Fire Land & Building

	Beginning Balance 7/1/2014	Year-To-Date Debits	Year-To-Date Credits	Ending Balance 10/31/2014
Assets & Other Debits				
Assets				
0110 -- Cash in Treasury	7,858,749.96	13,256.75	1,500,531.00	6,371,475.71
0115 -- Treasury FMV Adjustment	-4,011.24	0.00	5,669.38	-9,680.62
0240 -- Interest Receivable	5,688.06	7,568.69	13,256.75	0.00
0260 -- Due From Other Funds	0.00	1,500,000.00	0.00	1,500,000.00
Total Assets	7,860,426.78	1,520,825.44	1,519,457.13	7,861,795.09
Liabilities, Equity & Other Credits				
Equity				
2140 -- Fund Balance-Assigned	7,860,426.78	0.00	0.00	7,860,426.78
2200 -- Fund Balance-Residual	0.00	906,200.38	907,568.69	1,368.31
Total Equity	7,860,426.78	906,200.38	907,568.69	7,861,795.09
Total Liabilities, Equity & Other Credits				
	7,860,426.78	906,200.38	907,568.69	7,861,795.09

Balance Sheet

As of: 10/31/2014
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654
Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3654 -- Montecito Fire UHR Mello-Roos

	Beginning Balance 7/1/2014	Year-To-Date Debits	Year-To-Date Credits	Ending Balance 10/31/2014
Assets & Other Debits				
Assets				
0110 -- Cash in Treasury	9,519.66	19.07	0.00	9,538.73
0115 -- Treasury FMV Adjustment	-4.86	0.00	9.63	-14.49
0240 -- Interest Receivable	9.88	9.19	19.07	0.00
Total Assets	9,524.68	28.26	28.70	9,524.24
Liabilities, Equity & Other Credits				
Equity				
2140 -- Fund Balance-Assigned	9,524.68	0.00	0.00	9,524.68
2200 -- Fund Balance-Residual	0.00	9,534.63	9,534.19	-0.44
Total Equity	9,524.68	9,534.63	9,534.19	9,524.24
Total Liabilities, Equity & Other Credits	9,524.68	9,534.63	9,534.19	9,524.24

Financial Status

As of: 10/31/2014 (34% Elapsed)
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LinelItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Line Item Account	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Adjusted Budget	10/31/2014 Year-To-Date Actual	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Variance	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Pct of Budget
Revenues				
Taxes				
3010 -- Property Tax-Current Secured	13,782,468.00	398,628.76	-13,383,839.24	2.89 %
3011 -- Property Tax-Unitary	107,223.00	0.00	-107,223.00	0.00 %
3020 -- Property Tax-Current Unsecd	582,421.00	631,309.28	48,888.28	108.39 %
3040 -- Property Tax-Prior Secured	-60,614.00	-102.20	60,511.80	0.17 %
3050 -- Property Tax-Prior Unsecured	7,918.00	0.00	-7,918.00	0.00 %
3054 -- Supplemental Pty Tax-Current	219,299.00	16,261.83	-203,037.17	7.42 %
3056 -- Supplemental Pty Tax-Prior	14,809.00	-2,580.20	-17,389.20	-17.42 %
	14,653,524.00	1,043,517.47	-13,610,006.53	7.12 %
Taxes				
Use of Money and Property				
3380 -- Interest Income	17,659.00	1,819.65	-15,839.35	10.30 %
3381 -- Unrealized Gain/Loss Invstmnts	0.00	-1,099.24	-1,099.24	--
3409 -- Other Rental of Bldgs and Land	50,961.00	8,144.00	-42,817.00	15.98 %
Use of Money and Property	68,620.00	8,864.41	-59,755.59	12.92 %
Intergovernmental Revenue-State				
3750 -- State-Emergency Assistance	0.00	86,886.41	86,886.41	--
4220 -- Homeowners Property Tax Relief	86,330.00	0.00	-86,330.00	0.00 %
Intergovernmental Revenue-State	86,330.00	86,886.41	556.41	100.64 %
Charges for Services				
5105 -- Reimb for District Services	180,140.00	21,435.00	-158,705.00	11.90 %
Charges for Services	180,140.00	21,435.00	-158,705.00	11.90 %
Miscellaneous Revenue				
5909 -- Other Miscellaneous Revenue	5,825.00	23,780.86	17,955.86	408.26 %
Miscellaneous Revenue	5,825.00	23,780.86	17,955.86	408.26 %

Financial Status

As of: 10/31/2014 (34% Elapsed)
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Line Item Account	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Adjusted Budget	10/31/2014 Year-To-Date Actual	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Variance	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Pct of Budget
Revenues	14,994,439.00	1,184,484.15	-13,809,954.85	7.90 %
Expenditures				
Salaries and Employee Benefits				
6100 -- Regular Salaries	6,623,640.00	1,806,892.60	4,816,747.40	27.28 %
6300 -- Overtime	850,000.00	583,996.41	266,003.59	68.71 %
6400 -- Retirement Contribution	1,885,332.00	524,353.09	1,360,978.91	27.81 %
6475 -- Retiree Medical OPEB	1,610,136.00	0.00	1,610,136.00	0.00 %
6550 -- FICA/Medicare	99,663.00	32,758.12	66,904.88	32.87 %
6600 -- Health Insurance Contrib	1,262,839.00	499,647.01	763,191.99	39.57 %
6700 -- Unemployment Ins Contribution	8,925.00	160.94	8,764.06	1.80 %
6900 -- Workers Compensation	683,796.00	332,488.64	351,307.36	48.62 %
Salaries and Employee Benefits	13,024,331.00	3,780,296.81	9,244,034.19	29.02 %
Services and Supplies				
7030 -- Clothing and Personal	12,000.00	2,256.22	9,743.78	18.80 %
7050 -- Communications	96,300.00	29,010.32	67,289.68	30.12 %
7060 -- Food	2,500.00	156.70	2,343.30	6.27 %
7070 -- Household Expense	24,970.00	6,737.29	18,232.71	26.98 %
7090 -- Insurance	29,302.00	30,051.15	-749.15	102.56 %
7120 -- Maintenance - Equipment	25,000.00	6,390.23	18,609.77	25.56 %
7200 -- MTC-Struct/Impr & Grounds	38,224.00	5,471.71	32,752.29	14.31 %
7205 -- Fire Defense Zone	90,000.00	9,450.00	80,550.00	10.50 %
7322 -- Consulting & Mgmt Fees	3,100.00	498.64	2,601.36	16.09 %
7324 -- Audit and Accounting Fees	22,685.00	3,648.00	19,037.00	16.08 %
7348 -- Instruments & Equip. < \$5000	39,665.00	0.00	39,665.00	0.00 %
7363 -- Equipment Maintenance	50,000.00	7,606.14	42,393.86	15.21 %
7400 -- Medical, Dental and Lab	18,136.00	4,238.48	13,897.52	23.37 %
7430 -- Memberships	2,750.00	1,547.00	1,203.00	56.25 %

Financial Status

As of: 10/31/2014 (34% Elapsed)
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Line Item Account	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Adjusted Budget	10/31/2014 Year-To-Date Actual	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Variance	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Pct of Budget
7450 -- Office Expense	27,317.00	6,964.10	20,352.90	25.49 %
7460 -- Professional & Special Service	516,000.00	78,161.22	437,838.78	15.15 %
7506 -- Administrative Expense (SBC)	165,000.00	0.00	165,000.00	0.00 %
7507 -- ADP Payroll Fees	7,500.00	2,158.55	5,341.45	28.78 %
7510 -- Contractual Services	41,400.00	26,374.02	15,025.98	63.71 %
7530 -- Publications & Legal Notices	2,000.00	1,107.60	892.40	55.38 %
7580 -- Rents/Leases-Structure	5,500.00	1,650.00	3,850.00	30.00 %
7630 -- Small Tools & Instruments	11,200.00	2,277.79	8,922.21	20.34 %
7650 -- Special Departmental Expense	94,850.00	43,330.67	51,519.33	45.68 %
7671 -- Special Projects	9,400.00	5,781.30	3,618.70	61.50 %
7730 -- Transportation and Travel	12,000.00	4,500.44	7,499.56	37.50 %
7731 -- Gasoline-Oil-Fuel	55,000.00	16,644.93	38,355.07	30.26 %
7732 -- Training and Travel	61,000.00	7,683.14	53,316.86	12.60 %
7760 -- Utilities	47,000.00	12,984.01	34,015.99	27.63 %
Services and Supplies	1,509,799.00	316,679.65	1,193,119.35	20.97 %
Capital Assets				
8300 -- Equipment	58,500.00	17,861.44	40,638.56	30.53 %
8700 -- Construction in Progress	0.00	0.00	0.00	--
Capital Assets	58,500.00	17,861.44	40,638.56	30.53 %
Expenditures	14,592,630.00	4,114,837.90	10,477,792.10	28.20 %
Other Financing Sources & Uses				
Other Financing Sources	800,000.00	0.00	-800,000.00	0.00 %
5910 -- Oper Trf (In)-General Fund	800,000.00	0.00	-800,000.00	0.00 %
Other Financing Sources	800,000.00	0.00	-800,000.00	0.00 %
Other Financing Uses	1,101,529.00	379,313.00	722,216.00	34.44 %
7901 -- Oper Trf (Out)	1,101,529.00	379,313.00	722,216.00	34.44 %

Financial Status

As of: 10/31/2014 (34% Elapsed)
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Line Item Account	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Adjusted Budget	10/31/2014 Year-To-Date Actual	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Variance	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Pct of Budget
Other Financing Uses	1,101,529.00	379,313.00	722,216.00	34.44 %
Other Financing Sources & Uses	-301,529.00	-379,313.00	-77,784.00	125.80 %
Changes to Fund Balances				
Increase to Nonspendables	0.00	3,258.00	-3,258.00	--
9605 -- Prepaids/Deposits				
Increase to Nonspendables	0.00	3,258.00	-3,258.00	--
Changes to Fund Balances	0.00	-3,258.00	-3,258.00	--
Montecito Fire Protection Dist	100,280.00	-3,312,924.75	-3,413,204.75	-3,303.67 %

Financial Status

As of: 10/31/2014 (34% Elapsed)
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LinelItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3651 -- Montecito Fire Pension Oblig

Line Item Account	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Adjusted Budget	10/31/2014 Year-To-Date Actual	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Variance	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Pct of Budget
Revenues				
Use of Money and Property				
3380 -- Interest Income	0.00	4.26	4.26	--
3381 -- Unrealized Gain/Loss Invstmnts	0.00	-0.07	-0.07	--
Use of Money and Property	0.00	4.19	4.19	--
Revenues	0.00	4.19	4.19	--
Expenditures				
Services and Supplies				
7460 -- Professional & Special Service	2,190.00	2,190.00	0.00	100.00 %
Services and Supplies	2,190.00	2,190.00	0.00	100.00 %
Other Charges				
7830 -- Interest Expense	83,123.00	45,313.00	37,810.00	54.51 %
Other Charges	83,123.00	45,313.00	37,810.00	54.51 %
Expenditures	85,313.00	47,503.00	37,810.00	55.68 %
Other Financing Sources & Uses				
Other Financing Sources				
5910 -- Oper Trf (In)-General Fund	769,123.00	379,313.00	-389,810.00	49.32 %
Other Financing Sources	769,123.00	379,313.00	-389,810.00	49.32 %
Other Financing Uses				
7910 -- Long Term Debt Princ Repayment	684,000.00	331,995.71	352,004.29	48.54 %
Other Financing Uses	684,000.00	331,995.71	352,004.29	48.54 %
Other Financing Sources & Uses	85,123.00	47,317.29	-37,805.71	55.59 %
Montecito Fire Pension Oblig	-190.00	-181.52	8.48	95.54 %

Financial Status

As of: 10/31/2014 (34% Elapsed)
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LinelItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3652 -- Montecito Fire Cap Outlay Res

Line Item Account	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Adjusted Budget	10/31/2014 Year-To-Date Actual	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Variance	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Pct of Budget
Revenues				
Use of Money and Property				
3380 -- Interest Income	0.00	2,012.39	2,012.39	--
3381 -- Unrealized Gain/Loss Invstmnts	0.00	-2,126.23	-2,126.23	--
Use of Money and Property	0.00	-113.84	-113.84	--
Miscellaneous Revenue				
5909 -- Other Miscellaneous Revenue	67,850.00	0.00	-67,850.00	0.00 %
Miscellaneous Revenue	67,850.00	0.00	-67,850.00	0.00 %
Revenues	67,850.00	-113.84	-67,963.84	-0.17 %
Expenditures				
Capital Assets				
8300 -- Equipment	117,200.00	154,933.00	-37,733.00	132.20 %
Capital Assets	117,200.00	154,933.00	-37,733.00	132.20 %
Expenditures	117,200.00	154,933.00	-37,733.00	132.20 %
Other Financing Sources & Uses				
Other Financing Sources				
5910 -- Oper Trf (In)-General Fund	332,406.00	0.00	-332,406.00	0.00 %
5919 -- Sale Capital Assets-Prsnl Prop	0.00	19,850.00	19,850.00	--
Other Financing Sources	332,406.00	19,850.00	-312,556.00	5.97 %
Other Financing Sources & Uses	332,406.00	19,850.00	-312,556.00	5.97 %
Montecito Fire Cap Outlay Res	283,056.00	-135,196.84	-418,252.84	-47.76 %

Financial Status

As of: 10/31/2014 (34% Elapsed)
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3653 -- Montecito Fire Land & Building

Line Item Account	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Adjusted Budget	10/31/2014 Year-To-Date Actual	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Variance	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Pct of Budget
Revenues				
Use of Money and Property				
3380 -- Interest Income	0.00	7,568.69	7,568.69	--
3381 -- Unrealized Gain/Loss Invstmnts	0.00	-5,669.38	-5,669.38	--
Use of Money and Property	0.00	1,899.31	1,899.31	--
Revenues	0.00	1,899.31	1,899.31	--
Expenditures				
Capital Assets				
8100 -- Land	100,000.00	0.00	100,000.00	0.00 %
8700 -- Construction in Progress	0.00	531.00	-531.00	--
Capital Assets	100,000.00	531.00	99,469.00	0.53 %
Expenditures	100,000.00	531.00	99,469.00	0.53 %
Other Financing Sources & Uses				
Other Financing Uses				
7901 -- Oper Trf (Out)	800,000.00	0.00	800,000.00	0.00 %
Other Financing Uses	800,000.00	0.00	800,000.00	0.00 %
Other Financing Sources & Uses	-800,000.00	0.00	800,000.00	0.00 %
Montecito Fire Land & Building	-900,000.00	1,368.31	901,368.31	-0.15 %

Financial Status

As of: 10/31/2014 (34% Elapsed)
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3654 -- Montecito Fire UHR Mello-Roos

Line Item Account	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Adjusted Budget	10/31/2014 Year-To-Date Actual	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Variance	6/30/2015 Fiscal Year Pct of Budget
Revenues				
Use of Money and Property				
3380 -- Interest Income	0.00	9.19	9.19	--
3381 -- Unrealized Gain/Loss Invstmnts	0.00	-9.63	-9.63	--
Use of Money and Property	0.00	-0.44	-0.44	--
Revenues	0.00	-0.44	-0.44	--
Expenditures				
Services and Supplies				
7460 -- Professional & Special Service	9,525.00	0.00	9,525.00	0.00 %
Services and Supplies	9,525.00	0.00	9,525.00	0.00 %
Expenditures	9,525.00	0.00	9,525.00	0.00 %
Montecito Fire UHR Mello-Roos	-9,525.00	-0.44	9,524.56	0.00 %
Net Financial Impact	-526,379.00	-3,446,935.24	-2,920,556.24	654.84 %

Revenue Transactions

From 10/1/2014 to 10/31/2014

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Document	Post On	Dept	Description	Amount
Line Item Account 3010 -- Property Tax-Current Secured				
AUT - PT02941	10/28/2014		Est Secured 1% Collections 7/1-10/23/14 (3010)	398,628.76
			Total Property Tax-Current Secured	398,628.76
Line Item Account 3020 -- Property Tax-Current Unsecd				
AUT - PT02942	10/28/2014		Est Unsecured 1% Collections 7/12-9/30/14 (3020)	527,950.35
AUT - PT02950	10/29/2014		CY UNSEC 1% APPMT thru 6/30/14 2014/15 (3020)	1,563.94
AUT - PT02951	10/29/2014		CY UNSEC 1% APPMT @ 7/11/14 2014/15 (3020)	101,794.99
			Total Property Tax-Current Unsecd	631,309.28
			Total Montecito Fire Protection Dist	1,029,938.04

Expenditure Transactions

From 10/1/2014 to 10/31/2014

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = Vendor

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Document	Post On	Dept	Description	Amount	Vendor	Vendor Name
Line Item Account 6100 -- Regular Salaries						
CLM - 0305587	10/1/2014		Survivor benefit & employee contribution, 10/1/14	12,533.71	648385	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
CLM - 0305591	10/1/2014		Employer & employee contributions, 10/1/14	20,311.00	356600	MASSMUTUAL
EFC - 0011251	10/1/2014		Montecito Fire Payroll, 10/1/14	361,715.69	710175	STATE/FEDERAL TAXES & DIRECT DEPOSITS
JE - 0108305	10/1/2014		Overtime adjustment, 10/1/14	-130,672.69		
CLM - 0305592	10/10/2014		Employee paid insurance, September	1,501.22	244645	AFLAC
CLM - 0307962	10/16/2014		Health Benefits, November	1,912.27	648390	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
CLM - 0307964	10/16/2014		Survivor benefit & employee contribution, 10/16/14	12,024.05	648385	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
CLM - 0307970	10/16/2014		Employer & employee contributions, 10/16/14	19,709.55	356600	MASSMUTUAL
CLM - 0307971	10/16/2014		Dues & insurance, 10/16/14	6,924.50	556913	Montecito Firemens Assoc
EFC - 0011373	10/16/2014		Montecito Fire Payroll, 10/16/14	286,579.84	710175	STATE/FEDERAL TAXES & DIRECT DEPOSITS
JE - 0108960	10/16/2014		Overtime adjustment, 10/16/14	-71,840.63		
			Total Regular Salaries	520,698.51		
Line Item Account 6300 -- Overtime						
JE - 0108305	10/1/2014		Overtime adjustment, 10/1/14	130,672.69		
JE - 0108960	10/16/2014		Overtime adjustment, 10/16/14	71,840.63		
			Total Overtime	202,513.32		
Line Item Account 6400 -- Retirement Contribution						
CLM - 0305587	10/1/2014		Retirement contributions, 10/1/14	76,035.32	648385	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
CLM - 0307964	10/16/2014		Retirement contributions, 10/16/14	72,861.74	648385	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
			Total Retirement Contribution	148,897.06		
Line Item Account 6550 -- FICA/Medicare						
EFC - 0011251	10/1/2014		Montecito Fire Payroll, 10/1/14	5,596.39	710175	STATE/FEDERAL TAXES & DIRECT DEPOSITS

Expenditure Transactions

From 10/1/2014 to 10/31/2014

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = Vendor

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Document	Post On	Dept	Description	Amount	Vendor	Vendor Name
EFC - 0011373	10/16/2014		Montecito Fire Payroll, 10/16/14	4,390.29	710175	STATE/FEDERAL TAXES & DIRECT DEPOSITS
Line Item Account 6600 -- Health Insurance Contrib						
CLM - 0305589	10/1/2014		Dental insurance, October	13,372.50	711633	DELTA DENTAL
MIC - 0059175	10/1/2014		Vision insurance - active, October	1,554.80	855111	Vision Service Plan-CA
MIC - 0059175	10/1/2014		Vision insurance - retirees, October	1,183.00	855111	Vision Service Plan-CA
CLM - 0307962	10/16/2014		Health Benefits, November	86,406.12	648390	CALIFORNIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
CLM - 0307968	10/16/2014		Life Insurance, November	679.68	007069	LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INS
Total Health Insurance Contrib				103,196.10		
Line Item Account 6700 -- Unemployment Ins Contribution						
EFC - 0011251	10/1/2014		Montecito Fire Payroll, 10/1/14	69.33	710175	STATE/FEDERAL TAXES & DIRECT DEPOSITS
Total Unemployment Ins Contribution				69.33		
Line Item Account 6900 -- Workers Compensation						
CLM - 0309222	10/31/2014		Premium adjustment for FY13-14 policy	5,407.22	051689	STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND
CLM - 0309228	10/31/2014		Worker's comp insurance, November	59,065.17	051689	STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND
Total Workers Compensation				64,472.39		
Line Item Account 7030 -- Clothing and Personal						
CLM - 0305717	10/14/2014		Structure gloves (20)	1,199.00	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
AUT - SUTAXJE	10/31/2014		SUTAX JE - October 2014	95.92		
CLM - 0309196	10/31/2014		Personal gear packs (3)	156.84	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
Total Clothing and Personal				1,451.76		
Line Item Account 7050 -- Communications						
CLM - 0305598	10/13/2014		E92 Sim card for MDC, Sept.	37.99	009266	SPRINT

Expenditure Transactions

From 10/1/2014 to 10/31/2014

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = Vendor

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Document	Post On	Dept	Description	Amount	Vendor	Vendor Name
MIC - 0059219	10/14/2014		805-181-0808	43.91	308867	VERIZON CALIFORNIA
MIC - 0059219	10/14/2014		805-565-9618	52.74	308867	VERIZON CALIFORNIA
MIC - 0059219	10/14/2014		805-969-0318	55.42	308867	VERIZON CALIFORNIA
MIC - 0059219	10/14/2014		805-969-7762	699.26	308867	VERIZON CALIFORNIA
MIC - 0059219	10/14/2014		805-RT0-0176	43.91	308867	VERIZON CALIFORNIA
MIC - 0059219	10/14/2014		805-RT0-2320	43.91	308867	VERIZON CALIFORNIA
MIC - 0059219	10/14/2014		805-RT5-5839	133.44	308867	VERIZON CALIFORNIA
MIC - 0059219	10/14/2014		805-RT7-4343	43.91	308867	VERIZON CALIFORNIA
MIC - 0059219	10/14/2014		805-RT7-4365	43.91	308867	VERIZON CALIFORNIA
MIC - 0059219	10/14/2014		805-RTO-6142	106.70	308867	VERIZON CALIFORNIA
MIC - 0059219	10/14/2014		805-UH0-4248	634.83	308867	VERIZON CALIFORNIA
CLM - 0307999	10/27/2014		Satellite phone charges	148.90	005120	SATCOM GLOBAL INC
CLM - 0308048	10/27/2014		CAD connectivity & Internet	2,675.44	776537	COX COMMUNICATIONS
MIC - 0059857	10/27/2014		Phone services: Sept & Oct	955.22	009201	IMPULSE INTERNET SERVICES
MIC - 0059857	10/27/2014		Phone services: November	477.61	009201	IMPULSE INTERNET SERVICES
			Total Communications	6,197.10		
Line Item Account 7060 -- Food						
CLM - 0305717	10/14/2014		Training class refreshments	9.50	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
			Total Food	9.50		
Line Item Account 7070 -- Household Expense						
CLM - 0305595	10/10/2014		Turnouts cleaned	56.50	789085	Suds-Duds Launderette
CLM - 0305717	10/14/2014		Detergent	105.02	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
MIC - 0059177	10/14/2014		Shop towels, Sta. 1	202.72	285433	MISSION UNIFORM SERVICE INC
MIC - 0059177	10/14/2014		Shop towels, Sta. 2	128.90	285433	MISSION UNIFORM SERVICE INC
MIC - 0059182	10/14/2014		Refuse disposal, Sta. 1	359.67	509950	Marborg Industries
MIC - 0059182	10/14/2014		Refuse disposal, Sta. 2	135.52	509950	Marborg Industries
CLM - 0307986	10/24/2014		Household supplies	687.35	579739	Unisource

Expenditure Transactions

From 10/1/2014 to 10/31/2014

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = Vendor

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Document	Post On	Dept	Description	Amount	Vendor	Vendor Name
MIC - 0059850	10/24/2014		Bottled water, Sta. 1	157.43	032539	NESTLE PURE LIFE DIRECT
MIC - 0059850	10/24/2014		Bottled water, Sta. 2	54.91	032539	NESTLE PURE LIFE DIRECT
CLM - 0308001	10/27/2014		Refuse disposal, Sta. 1	359.67	509950	Marborg Industries
			Total Household Expense	2,247.69		
Line Item Account 7090 -- Insurance						
CLM - 0309214	10/31/2014		Premium adjustment after adding new PT91	749.15	880416	FIRE AGENCIES INSURANCE RISK AUTHORITY
			Total Insurance	749.15		
Line Item Account 7120 -- Maintenance - Equipment						
CLM - 0305596	10/10/2014		Hardware supplies	11.42	853237	Montecito Village Hardware
CLM - 0305780	10/14/2014		Shop supplies	582.45	363210	Kimball Midwest Corp
CLM - 0308069	10/27/2014		Shipping for search camera repair	329.66	505305	The UPS Store
CLM - 0309196	10/31/2014		Furniture repair supplies	50.44	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
			Total Maintenance - Equipment	973.97		
Line Item Account 7200 -- MTC-Struct/Impr & Grounds						
CLM - 0305597	10/10/2014		Landscape maintenance	500.00	639830	Peyton Scapes
CLM - 0305717	10/14/2014		Flooring for copy room	123.12	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
CLM - 0305717	10/14/2014		Bathroom partiitions - Paragon pmt portion (reimb)	837.50	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
			Total MTC-Struct/Impr & Grounds	1,460.62		
Line Item Account 7205 -- Fire Defense Zone						
CLM - 0305604	10/14/2014		Annual roadside Phos-Chek spraying	4,950.00	000253	A-OK WEED & BRUSH SERVICE
MIC - 0059180	10/14/2014		Chipping - SRA special projects	875.00	004948	BRANCH OUT TREE CARE LLC
MIC - 0059180	10/14/2014		Chipping - SRA special projects	875.00	004948	BRANCH OUT TREE CARE LLC
			Total Fire Defense Zone	6,700.00		
Line Item Account 7363 -- Equipment Maintenance						
CLM - 0305606	10/14/2014		Remove lettering from old Sq91	329.00	293280	Freedom Signs

Expenditure Transactions

From 10/1/2014 to 10/31/2014

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = Vendor

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Document	Post On	Dept	Description	Amount	Vendor	Vendor Name
CLM - 0305717	10/14/2014		Mechanic shop supplies	351.33	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
MIC - 0059861	10/24/2014		Car wash service, August	190.00	175045	HUGO'S AUTO DETAILING
MIC - 0059861	10/24/2014		Car wash service, September	200.00	175045	HUGO'S AUTO DETAILING
CLM - 0307997	10/27/2014		Repair parts: OES 317	349.13	436027	BURTONS FIRE INC
CLM - 0307997	10/27/2014		Repair parts: E93	1,189.30	436027	BURTONS FIRE INC
CLM - 0308063	10/27/2014		P91 : Shelving	284.04	007079	SOUTH COAST EMERGENCY VEHICLE SERVICE
MIC - 0059856	10/27/2014		Tire installation and alignment: 920 vehicle	255.60	184823	VILLAGE AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR INC
MIC - 0059856	10/27/2014		Tire installation and alignment: 912 vehicle	229.60	184823	VILLAGE AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR INC
AUT - SUTAXJE	10/31/2014		SUTAX JE - October 2014	23.36		
CLM - 0309196	10/31/2014		Vehicle parts for E91 & Patrol 91	409.01	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
Total Equipment Maintenance				3,810.37		
Line Item Account 7400 -- Medical, Dental and Lab						
CLM - 0308019	10/27/2014		Medical supplies	1,220.10	890283	BOUND TREE MEDICAL
Total Medical, Dental and Lab				1,220.10		
Line Item Account 7430 -- Memberships						
CLM - 0309196	10/31/2014		APCO Membership: J. Jenkins, FY 14-15	120.00	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
CLM - 0309196	10/31/2014		NENA Membership: J. Jenkins, FY 14-15	137.00	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
Total Memberships				257.00		
Line Item Account 7450 -- Office Expense						
CLM - 0305593	10/10/2014		Office supplies: coffee, paper, storage boxes	356.31	778083	STAPLES CREDIT PLAN
CLM - 0305599	10/10/2014		Photo for website	27.00	111761	CLINT WEISMAN STUDIOS
CLM - 0305717	10/14/2014		Mail services	26.87	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
CLM - 0305717	10/14/2014		User maintenance software	54.95	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM

Expenditure Transactions

From 10/1/2014 to 10/31/2014

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = Vendor

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Document	Post On	Dept	Description	Amount	Vendor	Vendor Name
CLM - 0308049	10/27/2014		Office copier usage fee, September	185.85	067712	SYSTEM
CLM - 0309196	10/31/2014		Office supplies for disaster prep binders	84.60	006215	PRECISION IMAGING DBA STREAMLINE OFFICE SOLUTIONS
CLM - 0309196	10/31/2014		Postage stamps	202.49	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
Total Office Expense				938.07		
Line Item Account 7460 -- Professional & Special Service						
CLM - 0307993	10/24/2014		Mapping services, September	1,062.50	314620	JDL Mapping
MIC - 0059860	10/24/2014		Portable radio equipment installation	1,035.00	011320	NICKS TELECOM
MIC - 0059860	10/24/2014		Tablet equipment installation	435.00	011320	NICKS TELECOM
CLM - 0308073	10/27/2014		Legal services, September	8,067.50	645665	Price Postal & Parma
CLM - 0308074	10/27/2014		SOC Study, September	5,471.38	026576	CITYGATE ASSOCIATES LLC
MIC - 0059855	10/27/2014		Labor attorney fees, September	980.50	476600	LIEBERT CASSIDY WHITMORE
MIC - 0059855	10/27/2014		Labor attorney fees, September	416.50	476600	LIEBERT CASSIDY WHITMORE
CLM - 0309216	10/31/2014		Computer support, September	2,490.00	602719	INFORMA CORP
Total Professional & Special Service				19,958.38		
Line Item Account 7507 -- ADP Payroll Fees						
EFC - 0011262	10/1/2014		ADP fees, 9/15/14	208.34	050379	ADP INC
EFC - 0011263	10/3/2014		ADP fees, 9/26/14	264.99	050379	ADP INC
EFC - 0011436	10/17/2014		ADP fees, 10/15/14	223.14	050379	ADP INC
EFC - 0011437	10/31/2014		ADP credit adjustment, 10/15/14	-26.26	050379	ADP INC
Total ADP Payroll Fees				670.21		
Line Item Account 7580 -- Rents/Leases-Structure						
CLM - 0309219	10/31/2014		Gibraltar space rental qtrly, Oct.-Dec.	825.00	155004	Community Radio Inc
Total Rents/Leases-Structure				825.00		
Line Item Account 7630 -- Small Tools & Instruments						
CLM - 0305717	10/14/2014		Engraving on portable radios - final pmt	369.90	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT

Expenditure Transactions

From 10/1/2014 to 10/31/2014

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = Vendor

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Document	Post On	Dept	Description	Amount	Vendor	Vendor Name
CLM - 0309196	10/31/2014		Tools for P91 and hood release tools	544.37	006215	SYSTEM US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
			Total Small Tools & Instruments	914.27		
Line Item Account 7650 -- Special Departmental Expense						
JE - 0107384	10/1/2014		MFPD share of LAFCO's 14-15 Budget	12,386.00		
CLM - 0309196	10/31/2014		Promotional testing supplies	208.73	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
			Total Special Departmental Expense	12,594.73		
Line Item Account 7671 -- Special Projects						
MIC - 0059179	10/14/2014		Public Education supplies: fire trucks	718.01	020833	CREATIVE PRODUCT SOURCE INC
MIC - 0059179	10/14/2014		Public Education supplies: safety brochures	909.85	020833	CREATIVE PRODUCT SOURCE INC
MIC - 0059179	10/14/2014		Public Education supplies: car seat belt tips	413.09	020833	CREATIVE PRODUCT SOURCE INC
AUT - SUTAXJE	10/31/2014		SUTAX JE - October 2014	163.28		
			Total Special Projects	2,204.23		
Line Item Account 7730 -- Transportation and Travel						
CLM - 0305755	10/13/2014		A. Gil Reimb: AFSS Qtrly Meeting	124.68	053498	ARACELI GIL
CLM - 0305717	10/14/2014		Patrol 91 final inspectiong & BC promo lunch	222.16	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
CLM - 0305717	10/14/2014		Fire assignment: travel expenses	339.69	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
CLM - 0308051	10/23/2014		Gasoline charges: Fire Assignments	143.00	169516	CHEVRON AND TEXACO BUSINESS CARD SERVICES
CLM - 0307973	10/24/2014		L. Bass Travel Reimb: July Complex	286.88	238995	LOREN BASS
CLM - 0309196	10/31/2014		Citygate lunch and Officers breakfast meetings	126.06	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
CLM - 0309196	10/31/2014		Fire assignment: rental car and toll (July)	2,630.03	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
CLM - 0309196	10/31/2014		AFSS Quarterly Mtg. Hotel: A. Gil	119.95	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
			Total Transportation and Travel	3,992.45		

Expenditure Transactions

From 10/1/2014 to 10/31/2014

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = Vendor

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Document	Post On	Dept	Description	Amount	Vendor	Vendor Name
Line Item Account 7731 -- Gasoline-Oil-Fuel						
CLM - 0305717	10/14/2014		Gasoline charges	451.21	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
MIC - 0059845	10/24/2014		Diesel Fuel, 9/4/14	460.44	636799	DEWITT PINTO PETROLEUM
MIC - 0059845	10/24/2014		Diesel Fuel, 9/22/14	1,170.87	636799	DEWITT PINTO PETROLEUM
MIC - 0059845	10/24/2014		Diesel Fuel, 10/2/14	1,195.62	636799	DEWITT PINTO PETROLEUM
MIC - 0059845	10/24/2014		Diesel Fuel, 10/16/14	1,065.01	636799	DEWITT PINTO PETROLEUM
CLM - 0308071	10/27/2014		Gasoline charges, Aug. & Sept.	3,080.22	005392	THE VILLAGE SERVICE STATION
CLM - 0309196	10/31/2014		Gasoline charges	604.48	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
Total Gasoline-Oil-Fuel				8,027.85		
Line Item Account 7732 -- Training and Travel						
CLM - 0305600	10/13/2014		B. Bennewate Reimb: S-215 Fire Ops in the WUI	1,356.00	058772	BRANDON BENNEWATE
CLM - 0305601	10/13/2014		B. Koepke Reimb: Tech. Search Specialist	792.71	446263	Bret Koepke
CLM - 0305602	10/13/2014		A. Broumand Reimb: Class	960.72	167024	Alex Broumand
CLM - 0305717	10/14/2014		G. Ventura: CSDA Webinar	99.00	006215	US BANK CORPORATE PAYMENT SYSTEM
CLM - 0308042	10/27/2014		R. Galbraith Reimb: Command 1A	284.17	031572	ROBERT GALBRAITH
MIC - 0059853	10/27/2014		S. Davis Reimb: Paramedic recertification	409.00	024241	SHAUN P DAVIS
MIC - 0059853	10/27/2014		S. Davis Reimb: Tech. Search Specialist	804.80	024241	SHAUN P DAVIS
MIC - 0059853	10/27/2014		S. Davis Reimb: Hazard Zone Mgmt	1,174.59	024241	SHAUN P DAVIS
Total Training and Travel				5,880.99		
Line Item Account 7760 -- Utilities						
MIC - 0059178	10/14/2014		Water service, Sta. 1	240.31	556712	MONTECITO WATER DISTRICT
MIC - 0059178	10/14/2014		Water service, Sta. 2	152.25	556712	MONTECITO WATER DISTRICT
MIC - 0059848	10/24/2014		Gas service, Sta. 1 - 10/03/14	48.21	767800	THE GAS COMPANY
MIC - 0059848	10/24/2014		Gas service, Sta. 2 - 10/03/14	46.19	767800	THE GAS COMPANY
CLM - 0308000	10/27/2014		Electricity service, Sta. 1 & 2	2,709.76	767200	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
Total Utilities				3,196.72		

Expenditure Transactions

From 10/1/2014 to 10/31/2014

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LinelItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = Vendor

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Document	Post On	Dept	Description	Amount	Vendor	Vendor Name
Line Item Account 8700 -- Construction in Progress						
JE - 0109428	10/31/2014		Reverse legal fees for Sta. 3: CLM 0302914	-531.00		
			Total Construction in Progress	-531.00		
			Total Montecito Fire Protection Dist	1,133,582.55		

Expenditure Transactions

From 10/1/2014 to 10/31/2014

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650-3654

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = Vendor

Fund 3653 -- Montecito Fire Land & Building

Document	Post On	Dept	Description	Amount	Vendor	Vendor Name
Line Item Account 8700 -- Construction in Progress						
JE - 0109428	10/31/2014		Legal fees for Sta. 3: CLM 0302914	531.00		
			Total Construction in Progress	531.00		
			Total Montecito Fire Land & Building	531.00		

Financial Trend

As of: 10/31/2014
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineltemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = 3yr

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Line Item Account	10/31/2012 Year-To-Date Actual	10/31/2013 Year-To-Date Actual	10/31/2014 Year-To-Date Actual
Revenues			
Taxes			
3010 -- Property Tax-Current Secured	409,844.77	574,072.69	398,628.76
3011 -- Property Tax-Unitary	0.00	0.00	0.00
3020 -- Property Tax-Current Unsecd	559,672.68	565,367.01	631,309.28
3040 -- Property Tax-Prior Secured	-10,141.85	-7,900.85	-102.20
3050 -- Property Tax-Prior Unsecured	0.00	0.00	0.00
3054 -- Supplemental Pty Tax-Current	15,725.49	30,587.81	16,261.83
3056 -- Supplemental Pty Tax-Prior	9,265.85	16,533.53	-2,580.20
Taxes	984,366.94	1,178,660.19	1,043,517.47
Use of Money and Property			
3380 -- Interest Income	1,400.33	1,618.59	1,819.65
3381 -- Unrealized Gain/Loss Invstmnts	-453.99	6,847.33	-1,099.24
3409 -- Other Rental of Bldgs and Land	0.00	10,775.53	8,144.00
Use of Money and Property	946.34	19,241.45	8,864.41
Intergovernmental Revenue-State			
3750 -- State-Emergency Assistance	0.00	40,276.11	86,886.41
4220 -- Homeowners Property Tax Relief	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intergovernmental Revenue-State	0.00	40,276.11	86,886.41
Intergovernmental Revenue-Federal			
4476 -- Federal Emergency Assistance	-0.57	106,088.36	0.00
Intergovernmental Revenue-Federal	-0.57	106,088.36	0.00
Charges for Services			
5105 -- Reimb for District Services	0.00	0.00	21,435.00
Charges for Services	0.00	0.00	21,435.00

Financial Trend

As of: 10/31/2014
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LinelItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = 3yr

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Line Item Account	10/31/2012 Year-To-Date Actual	10/31/2013 Year-To-Date Actual	10/31/2014 Year-To-Date Actual
Miscellaneous Revenue			
5909 -- Other Miscellaneous Revenue	20,156.25	73,935.93	23,780.86
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Revenues	1,005,468.96	1,418,202.04	1,184,484.15
Expenditures			
Salaries and Employee Benefits			
6100 -- Regular Salaries	1,741,246.97	1,815,788.01	1,806,892.60
6300 -- Overtime	453,308.74	352,383.71	583,996.41
6400 -- Retirement Contribution	488,623.65	577,412.35	524,353.09
6475 -- Retiree Medical OPEB	0.00	0.00	0.00
6550 -- FICA/Medicare	27,950.29	27,907.29	32,758.12
6600 -- Health Insurance Contrib	492,586.03	503,443.14	499,647.01
6700 -- Unemployment Ins Contribution	69.48	208.84	160.94
6900 -- Workers Compensation	197,408.48	241,409.86	332,488.64
Salaries and Employee Benefits	3,401,193.64	3,518,553.20	3,780,296.81
Services and Supplies			
7030 -- Clothing and Personal	915.46	1,578.48	2,256.22
7050 -- Communications	27,589.94	27,354.18	29,010.32
7060 -- Food	55.90	80.10	156.70
7070 -- Household Expense	5,427.72	6,191.52	6,737.29
7090 -- Insurance	29,628.73	29,867.10	30,051.15
7120 -- Maintenance - Equipment	18,355.61	49,674.27	6,390.23
7200 -- MTC-Struct/Impr & Grounds	5,684.93	3,807.62	5,471.71
7205 -- Fire Defense Zone	0.00	0.00	9,450.00
7322 -- Consulting & Mgmt Fees	0.00	0.00	498.64
7324 -- Audit and Accounting Fees	5,000.00	4,201.25	3,648.00

Financial Trend

As of: 10/31/2014
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LinelItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = 3yr

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Line Item Account	10/31/2012 Year-To-Date Actual	10/31/2013 Year-To-Date Actual	10/31/2014 Year-To-Date Actual
7348 -- Instruments & Equip. < \$5000	0.00	0.00	0.00
7363 -- Equipment Maintenance	0.00	0.00	7,606.14
7400 -- Medical, Dental and Lab	3,138.51	2,670.15	4,238.48
7430 -- Memberships	1,365.00	1,190.00	1,547.00
7440 -- Miscellaneous Expense	10,525.00	5,090.00	0.00
7450 -- Office Expense	6,143.64	7,028.64	6,964.10
7460 -- Professional & Special Service	97,791.75	36,451.95	78,161.22
7506 -- Administrative Expense (SBC)	0.00	0.00	0.00
7507 -- ADP Payroll Fees	1,696.60	1,784.87	2,158.55
7510 -- Contractual Services	0.00	0.00	26,374.02
7530 -- Publications & Legal Notices	85.28	79.04	1,107.60
7580 -- Rents/Leases-Structure	0.00	1,625.00	1,650.00
7630 -- Small Tools & Instruments	7,355.24	261.46	2,277.79
7650 -- Special Departmental Expense	10,392.16	13,275.81	43,330.67
7653 -- Training Fees & Supplies	697.03	300.00	0.00
7671 -- Special Projects	1,945.08	0.00	5,781.30
7730 -- Transportation and Travel	3,835.02	4,912.24	4,500.44
7731 -- Gasoline-Oil-Fuel	16,826.36	19,833.19	16,644.93
7732 -- Training and Travel	3,227.08	3,667.52	7,683.14
7760 -- Utilities	12,219.25	17,676.01	12,984.01
Services and Supplies	269,901.29	238,600.40	316,679.65
Capital Assets			
8300 -- Equipment	244.65	10,937.57	17,861.44
8700 -- Construction in Progress	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Assets	244.65	10,937.57	17,861.44
Expenditures	3,671,339.58	3,768,091.17	4,114,837.90

Financial Trend

As of: 10/31/2014
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LinelItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = 3yr

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Line Item Account	10/31/2012 Year-To-Date Actual	10/31/2013 Year-To-Date Actual	10/31/2014 Year-To-Date Actual
Other Financing Sources & Uses			
Other Financing Sources			
5910 -- Oper Trf (In)-General Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Financing Sources	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Financing Uses			
7901 -- Oper Trf (Out)	352,590.00	364,525.70	379,313.00
Other Financing Uses	352,590.00	364,525.70	379,313.00
Other Financing Sources & Uses	-352,590.00	-364,525.70	-379,313.00
Changes to Fund Balances			
Decrease to Restricted			
9797 -- Unrealized Gains	453.99	0.00	0.00
Decrease to Restricted	453.99	0.00	0.00
Increase to Nonspendables			
9605 -- Prepaids/Deposits	11,932.00	4,386.00	3,258.00
Increase to Nonspendables	11,932.00	4,386.00	3,258.00
Increase to Restricted			
9797 -- Unrealized Gains	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increase to Restricted	0.00	0.00	0.00
Changes to Fund Balances	-11,478.01	-4,386.00	-3,258.00
Montecito Fire Protection Dist	-3,029,938.63	-2,718,800.83	-3,312,924.75
Net Financial Impact	-3,029,938.63	-2,718,800.83	-3,312,924.75

Expenditure Trend

As of: 10/31/2014
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = 4mo, MTDActual

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Line Item Account	7/31/2014 Month-To-Date Actual	8/31/2014 Month-To-Date Actual	9/30/2014 Month-To-Date Actual	10/31/2014 Month-To-Date Actual
Expenditures				
Salaries and Employee Benefits				
6100 -- Regular Salaries	238,912.52	523,829.26	523,452.31	520,698.51
6300 -- Overtime	20,950.64	175,655.83	184,876.62	202,513.32
6400 -- Retirement Contribution	75,462.46	150,017.66	149,975.91	148,897.06
6475 -- Retiree Medical OPEB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6550 -- FICA/Medicare	3,727.41	9,508.25	9,535.78	9,986.68
6600 -- Health Insurance Contrib	187,213.94	106,013.75	103,223.22	103,196.10
6700 -- Unemployment Ins Contribution	0.00	27.98	63.63	69.33
6900 -- Workers Compensation	94,078.74	114,872.34	59,065.17	64,472.39
Total Salaries and Employee Benefits	620,345.71	1,079,925.07	1,030,192.64	1,049,833.39
Services and Supplies				
7030 -- Clothing and Personal	0.00	0.00	804.46	1,451.76
7050 -- Communications	6,059.15	10,262.34	6,491.73	6,197.10
7060 -- Food	0.00	0.00	147.20	9.50
7070 -- Household Expense	746.60	1,670.72	2,072.28	2,247.69
7090 -- Insurance	29,302.00	0.00	0.00	749.15
7120 -- Maintenance - Equipment	2,255.44	2,213.10	947.72	973.97
7200 -- MTC-Struct/Impr & Grounds	500.00	761.00	2,750.09	1,460.62
7205 -- Fire Defense Zone	0.00	0.00	2,750.00	6,700.00
7322 -- Consulting & Mgmt Fees	0.00	0.00	498.64	0.00
7324 -- Audit and Accounting Fees	3,648.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7348 -- Instruments & Equip. < \$5000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7363 -- Equipment Maintenance	0.00	1,040.93	2,754.84	3,810.37
7400 -- Medical, Dental and Lab	0.00	1,776.96	1,241.42	1,220.10
7430 -- Memberships	940.00	350.00	0.00	257.00
7450 -- Office Expense	698.98	3,569.82	1,757.23	938.07

Expenditure Trend

As of: 10/31/2014
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = 4mo, MTDActual

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Line Item Account	7/31/2014 Month-To-Date Actual	8/31/2014 Month-To-Date Actual	9/30/2014 Month-To-Date Actual	10/31/2014 Month-To-Date Actual
7460 -- Professional & Special Service	3,339.00	16,803.47	38,060.37	19,958.38
7506 -- Administrative Expense (SBC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7507 -- ADP Payroll Fees	0.00	1,231.55	256.79	670.21
7510 -- Contractual Services	23,377.77	1,121.25	1,875.00	0.00
7530 -- Publications & Legal Notices	54.60	1,053.00	0.00	0.00
7580 -- Rents/Leases-Structure	825.00	0.00	0.00	825.00
7630 -- Small Tools & Instruments	0.00	184.63	1,178.89	914.27
7650 -- Special Departmental Expense	121.05	1.60	30,613.29	12,594.73
7671 -- Special Projects	486.00	987.28	2,103.79	2,204.23
7730 -- Transportation and Travel	0.00	343.05	164.94	3,992.45
7731 -- Gasoline-Oil-Fuel	0.00	3,504.92	5,112.16	8,027.85
7732 -- Training and Travel	1,210.50	140.00	451.65	5,880.99
7760 -- Utilities	2,912.16	2,851.87	4,023.26	3,196.72
Total Services and Supplies	76,476.25	49,867.49	106,055.75	84,280.16
Capital Assets				
8300 -- Equipment	17,861.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
8700 -- Construction in Progress	0.00	0.00	531.00	-531.00
Total Capital Assets	17,861.44	0.00	531.00	-531.00
Total Expenditures	714,683.40	1,129,792.56	1,136,779.39	1,133,582.55
Other Financing Sources & Uses				
Other Financing Uses				
7901 -- Oper Trf (Out)	379,313.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Other Financing Uses	379,313.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Other Financing Sources & Uses	379,313.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Expenditure Trend

As of: 10/31/2014
Accounting Period: CLOSED

Selection Criteria: Fund = 3650

Layout Options: Summarized By = Fund, LineItemAccount; Page Break At = Fund; Columns = 4mo, MTDActual

Fund 3650 -- Montecito Fire Protection Dist

Line Item Account	7/31/2014 Month-To-Date Actual	8/31/2014 Month-To-Date Actual	9/30/2014 Month-To-Date Actual	10/31/2014 Month-To-Date Actual
Changes to Fund Balances				
Changes to Nonspendable				
9605 -- Prepaids/Deposits	0.00	3,258.00	0.00	0.00
Total Changes to Nonspendable	0.00	3,258.00	0.00	0.00
Total Changes to Fund Balances	0.00	3,258.00	0.00	0.00
Total Montecito Fire Protection Dist	1,093,996.40	1,133,050.56	1,136,779.39	1,133,582.55
Total Report	1,093,996.40	1,133,050.56	1,136,779.39	1,133,582.55

MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
CASH RECONCILIATION - ALL FUNDS
October 31, 2014

	Fund 3650 General	Fund 3651 Pension Obl.	Fund 3652 Capital Outlay	Fund 3653 Land & Bldg	Fund 3654 Mello-Roos	All Funds
Cash Balance at 10/1/14	1,431,193.57	161.87	2,092,829.31	6,364,438.02	9,529.54	9,898,152.31
Income:						
Tax Revenue	1,029,938.04	-	-	-	-	1,029,938.04
Interest	1,819.65	4.26	2,012.39	7,568.69	9.19	11,414.18
	<u>1,031,757.69</u>	<u>4.26</u>	<u>2,012.39</u>	<u>7,568.69</u>	<u>9.19</u>	<u>1,041,352.22</u>
Expenses:						
Claims Processed	(150,253.77)	-	-	(531.00)	-	(150,784.77)
Payroll	(885,869.19)	-	-	-	-	(885,869.19)
Other:						
Reimbursed expenses*	531.00	-	-	-	-	531.00
	<u>(1,035,591.96)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(531.00)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,036,122.96)</u>
Cash Balance at 10/31/14	<u>1,427,359.30</u>	<u>166.13</u>	<u>2,094,841.70</u>	<u>6,371,475.71</u>	<u>9,538.73</u>	<u>9,903,381.57</u>
Cash in Treasury per Balance Sheet	<u>1,895,670.99</u>	<u>166.13</u>	<u>2,094,841.70</u>	<u>6,371,475.71</u>	<u>9,538.73</u>	<u>10,371,693.26</u>
Difference	468,311.69	-	-	-	-	468,311.69
Reconciliation:						
Outstanding payroll claims						
Delta Dental	13,308.88	-	-	-	-	13,308.88
Vision Service Plan	2,737.80	-	-	-	-	2,737.80
CalPERS retirement contributions	87,139.31	-	-	-	-	87,139.31
Mass Mutual contributions	19,759.55	-	-	-	-	19,759.55
Payroll Taxes & Direct Deposit	271,435.61	-	-	-	-	271,435.61
Outstanding claims						
US Bank Corporate Card	5,394.00	-	-	-	-	5,394.00
FAIRA Insurance	749.15	-	-	-	-	749.15
Informa Corp.	2,490.00	-	-	-	-	2,490.00
Community Radio, Inc.	825.00	-	-	-	-	825.00
State Compensation Ins. Fund	64,472.39	-	-	-	-	64,472.39
	<u>468,311.69</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>468,311.69</u>

* Summary of reimbursed expenses: Fund 3653 - Interfund transfer to General Fund for payment of PPP legal services, \$ 531.00

**MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
WARRANTS AND CLAIMS DETAIL
October 2014**

Payee	Description	Amount
Fund 3650 - General		
ADP Inc	ADP fees, 3 periods	670.21
Aflac	Employee paid insurance	1,501.22
A-OK Weed & Brush Service	Annual roadside Phos-Chek spraying	4,950.00
Bound Tree Medical	Medical supplies	1,220.10
Branch Out Tree Care LLC	Chipping - SRA special projects	1,750.00
Bennewate, Brandon	B. Bennewate Reimb: S-215 Fire Ops in the WUI	1,356.00
Broumand, Alex	A. Broumand Reimb: Tech. Search Specialist	960.72
Burtens Fire Inc	Repair parts: OES 317	349.13
Burtens Fire Inc	Repair parts: E93	1,189.30
Chevron And Texaco Card	Gasoline charges: Fire Assignments	143.00
Citygate Associates LLC	SOC Study, September (Project to date - \$79,668)	5,471.38
Clint Weisman Studios	Photo for website	27.00
Community Radio Inc	Gibraltar space rental quarterly	825.00
Cox Communications	CAD connectivity & Internet	2,675.44
Creative Product Source Inc	Public Education supplies: fire trucks	718.01
Creative Product Source Inc	Public Education supplies: safety brochures	909.85
Creative Product Source Inc	Public Education supplies: car seat belt tips	413.09
Dewitt Pinto Petroleum	Diesel Fuel, 4 trips	3,891.94
Fire Agencies Insurance (FAIRA)	Insurance premium adjustment	749.15
Freedom Signs	Remove lettering from old Sq91	329.00
Gil, Araceli	A. Gil Reimb: AFSS Quarterly Meeting	124.68
Hugo's Auto Detailing	Car wash service, 2 months	390.00
Impulse Internet Services	Phone services, 3 months	1,432.83
Informa Corp	Computer support, September	2,490.00
JDL Mapping	Mapping services, September	1,062.50
Kimball Midwest Corp	Shop supplies	582.45
Koepke, Bret	B. Koepke Reimb: Tech. Search Specialist	792.71
LAFCO	MFPD share of LAFCO's 14-15 Budget	12,386.00
Liebert Cassidy Whitmore	Labor attorney fees, September	1,397.00
Bass, Loren	L. Bass Travel Reimb: July Complex	286.88
Marborg Industries	Refuse disposal, 2 months	854.86
Mission Uniform Service Inc	Shop towels	331.62
Montecito Village Hardware	Hardware supplies	11.42
Montecito Water District	Water service	392.56
Nestle Pure Life Direct	Bottled water, Sta. 1	212.34
Nick's Telecom	Portable radio and tablet equipment installation	1,470.00
Peyton Scapes	Landscape maintenance	500.00
Precision Imaging	Office copier usage fee, September	185.85
Price Postel & Parma	Legal services, September	8,067.50
Galbraith, Robert	R. Galbraith Reimb: Command 1A	284.17
Satcom Global Inc	Satellite phone charges	148.90
SB County Auditor-Controller	Additional user tax	282.56
Davis, Shaun	S. Davis Reimb: Paramedic recertification	409.00
Davis, Shaun	S. Davis Reimb: Tech. Search Specialist	804.80
Davis, Shaun	S. Davis Reimb: Hazard Zone Mgmt	1,174.59
South Coast Emer. Vehicle Service	Shelving for P91	284.04
Southern California Edison	Electricity service	2,709.76
Sprint	E92 Sim card for MDC	37.99
Staples Credit Plan	Office supplies: coffee, paper, storage boxes	356.31
State Compensation Insurance Fund	Premium adjustment for FY13-14 policy	5,407.22

Payee	Description	Amount
State Compensation Insurance Fund	Worker's comp insurance, November	59,065.17
Suds-Duds Launderette	Turnouts cleaned	56.50
The Gas Company	Gas service	94.40
The UPS Store	Shipping for search camera repair	329.66
The Village Service Station	Gasoline charges, Aug. & Sept.	3,080.22
Unisource	Household supplies	687.35
US Bank Corporate Card	Furniture repair supplies	50.44
	User maintenance software	54.95
	Office supplies for disaster prep binders	84.60
	G. Ventura: CSDA Webinar	99.00
	Detergent	105.02
	AFSS Quarterly Mtg. Hotel: A. Gil	119.95
	Flooring for copy room	123.12
	Citygate lunch and Officers breakfast meetings	135.56
	Promotional testing supplies	208.73
	Patrol 91 final inspection & BC promo lunch	222.16
	Postage stamps and mail services	229.36
	APCO/NENA Membership: J. Jenkins	257.00
	Fire assignment: travel expenses	339.69
	Engraving on portable radios - final pmt	369.90
	Tools for P91 and hood release tools	544.37
	Vehicle parts for E91/Patrol 91, shop supplies	760.34
	Bathroom partitions - Paragon pmt portion (reimb)	837.50
	Gasoline charges, 2 months	1,055.69
	Structure gloves (20) & gear packs (3)	1,355.84
	Fire assignment: rental car and toll (July)	2,630.03
Verizon California	Phone services	1,901.94
Village Automotive Repair Inc	Tire installation and alignment: 920 vehicle	255.60
Village Automotive Repair Inc	Tire installation and alignment: 912 vehicle	229.60
	Fund 3650 Total	150,253.77
Fund 3653 - Land & Building		
Price Postel & Parma	Legal fees for Sta. 3	531.00
	Fund 3653 Total	531.00

**MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
PAYROLL EXPENDITURES
October 2014**

Regular Salaries	\$	495,171.77
Directors Fees		1,280.00
Auxiliary		1,751.00
FLSA Safety		6,063.60
FLSA Dispatch		3,606.27
Regular Overtime		62,773.45
Fire Assignment Overtime		43,661.73
Chief Officers - Extra Duty		3,768.00
Dispatch Cadre Earnings		1,984.20
Mass Mutual 457 Contribution		<u>8,400.00</u>
 Gross Wages	 \$	 628,460.02
 District Contributions to Insurance		 103,132.48
District Contributions to Medicare/FICA		8,546.35
District Contributions to SUI		75.78
CalPERS Employee Contribution, District paid		47,661.18
CalPERS Employer Contribution, Employee paid		(24,017.96)
CalPERS, District Contribution		123,512.56
Due to AFLAC		<u>(1,501.22)</u>
 Total Benefits		 <u>257,409.17</u>
Grand Total	\$	<u>885,869.19</u>

**MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
OVERTIME COMPENSATION
October 2014**

Name	Date Worked	Comp Hrs	OT Hrs	Total Amount	Sick Relief	Fire Asgmt	Emer. Callback	Class Cover	Paramedic Con. Ed	Flex Day	Extra Staffing	Shift Vacancy	BC Coverage	Dispatch Coverage	Other	Description
Fuentes, E.	09/16/14		3.5	265.49		265.49										
Villarreal, J.	09/20/14		7.0	530.04				530.04								
Blake, G.	09/22/14		4.0	245.94								245.94				
Briner, A.	09/23/14		24.0	1,402.56		1,402.56										
Bass, L.	09/25/14		24.0	1,540.80		1,540.80										
Briner, A.	09/25/14		5.0	292.20			292.20									
Mann, K.	09/25/14		24.0	1,693.44								1,693.44				
Powell, K.	09/25/14		24.0	1,440.00								1,440.00				
Zeitsoff, J.	09/25/14		24.0	1,306.44		1,306.44										
Bass, L.	09/26/14		8.0	513.60		513.60										
Fuentes, E.	09/26/14		24.0	1,820.52		1,820.52										
Hauser, B.	09/26/14		7.5	427.61		427.61										
Lopez, G.	09/26/14		24.0	1,510.92		1,510.92										
Skei, E.	09/26/14		7.5	554.18		554.18										
Blake, G.	09/27/14		1.0	61.48		61.48										
Briner, A.	09/27/14		24.0	1,402.56		1,402.56										
Galbraith, R.	09/27/14		1.0	58.91		58.91										
Hickman, K.	09/27/14		1.0	63.63		63.63										
Mann, K.	09/27/14		1.0	70.56		70.56										
Powell, K.	09/27/14		3.5	210.00												
Chapman, S.	09/28/14		24.0	1,306.44								1,306.44			210.00	Drive OES to repair shop
Hickman, K.	09/28/14		24.0	1,527.12								1,527.12				
Holthe, D.	09/28/14		24.0	1,820.52		1,820.52										
Lopez, G.	09/28/14		8.0	503.64		503.64										
Fuentes, E.	09/30/14		24.0	1,820.52		1,820.52										
Gli, A.	09/30/14		1.5	112.73											112.73	Payroll/OT reports for staff
Hauser, B.	10/01/14		24.0	1,368.36										1,368.36		
Bennewate, B.	10/02/14		3.5	168.68												
Chapman, S.	10/02/14		24.0	1,306.44												
Ventura, G.	10/02/14		2.0	205.68												
McCracken, R.	10/03/14	12.0	12.0	756.72							756.72				205.68	Website/Committee Prep
Zeitsoff, J.	10/03/14		24.0	1,306.44							1,306.44					
Briner, A.	10/04/14		24.0	1,402.56							1,402.56					
Broumand, A.	10/04/14		7.0	423.36												
Fuentes, E.	10/04/14		24.0	1,820.52		1,820.52										
Holthe, D.	10/04/14		24.0	1,820.52							1,820.52				423.36	Active shooter training
Jenkins, J.	10/04/14		24.0	2,463.48							2,463.48					
Klenowicz, E.	10/04/14		24.0	1,374.48								1,374.48				
Koepke, B.	10/04/14		24.0	1,949.04								1,949.04				
Blake, G.	10/06/14		3.0	184.46					184.46							
Holthe, D.	10/06/14		3.0	227.57								227.57				
Galbraith, R.	10/09/14		3.0	176.72								176.72				
Gli, A.	10/09/14	4.5	-	-											-	Finance reports & payroll
Hauser, B.	10/09/14		24.0	1,368.36										1,368.36		
Hickman, K.	10/09/14		24.0	1,527.12								1,527.12				
Jenkins, J.	10/11/14		24.0	2,463.48											2,463.48	

**MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
OVERTIME COMPENSATION
October 2014**

Name	Date Worked	Comp Hrs	OT Hrs	Total Amount	Sick Relief	Fire Asgmt	Emer. Callback	Class Cover	Paramedic Con. Ed	Flex Day	Extra Staffing	Vacancy	Shift	BC Coverage	Dispatch Coverage	Other	Description								
Lauritson, R.	10/11/14		24.0	2,862.72								2,862.72													
Chapman, S.	10/12/14		24.0	1,306.44								1,306.44													
Edwards, T.	10/12/14		24.0	1,884.00									1,884.00												
Fuentes, E.	10/13/14		24.0	1,820.52								1,820.52													
Bass, L.	10/14/14		4.0	256.80								256.80													
Fuentes, E.	10/14/14		9.5	720.62											720.62		Promotional at STB Tower								
McCracken, R.	10/14/14		9.5	599.07							599.07														
Villarreal, J.	10/14/14		9.5	736.73												736.73	Promotional at STB Tower								
Bennewate, B.	10/15/14	8.0	16.0	771.12								771.12													
Fuentes, E.	10/15/14		24.0	1,820.52								1,820.52													
Purguy, P.	10/15/14		24.0	1,294.20										1,294.20											
Bass, L.	10/17/14		9.0	577.80																					
Bennewate, B.	10/17/14		9.0	433.76												577.80	Promotional at STB Tower								
Davis, S.	10/17/14		2.0	117.81												117.81	Engineer test coverage								
Koepke, B.	10/17/14		9.0	730.89												730.89	Engineer test coverage								
Muller, L.	10/17/14		17.0	772.40											772.40										
Lopez, G.	10/18/14		24.0	1,510.92						1,510.92															
Galbraith, R.	10/20/14		2.0	117.81						117.81															
McLeod, G.	10/22/14		24.0	1,884.00										1,884.00											
Powell, K.	10/22/14		24.0	1,440.00								1,440.00													
Skei, E.	10/22/14	24.0	-	-																					
Ventura, G.	10/22/14		2.0	205.68												205.68	Board packets								
Bennewate, B.	10/24/14		2.5	120.48												120.48	Engineer test coverage								
Hauser, B.	10/24/14		24.0	1,368.36	1,368.36																				
Lauritson, R.	10/24/14		24.0	2,862.72									2,862.72												
Galbraith, R.	10/25/14		5.0	294.52						294.52															
Hickman, K.	10/25/14		22.0	1,399.86	1,399.86																				
Galbraith, R.	10/26/14		24.0	1,413.72									1,413.72												
Lauritson, R.	10/27/14		1.5	178.92												178.92	Structure fire investigation								
Ventura, G.	10/27/14		2.0	205.68												205.68	Board meeting								
Broumand, A.	10/28/14		13.0	786.24				786.24																	
Powell, K.	10/28/14		24.0	1,440.00									1,440.00												
Purguy, P.	10/28/14		24.0	1,294.20											1,294.20										
Ventura, G.	10/28/14	4.0	-	-													Server virus/BC applications								
Badaracco, J.	09/15-10/02/14	36.0	130.0	10,543.65		10,543.65																			
Broumand, A.	09/18-09/28/14		152.0	9,192.96		9,192.96																			
Davis, S.	09/18-09/28/14	24.0	128.0	7,539.84		7,539.84																			
McCracken, R.	09/25-09/26/14	12.0	19.0	1,198.14		1,198.14																			
St. Oegger, D.	09/25-09/28/14		56.0	3,684.24		3,684.24																			
Grand Total			110,203.18	9,536.22	43,661.73	292.20	1,316.28	184.46	1,923.25	8,348.79	28,064.87	3,768.00	8,561.00	4,546.38	8.7%	39.6%	0.3%	1.2%	0.2%	1.7%	7.6%	25.5%	3.4%	7.8%	4.1%

**MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
SUMMARY OF OVERTIME EXPENSE BY CATEGORY**

Fiscal Year 2013-14

Month	Paid	Sick	Reimb.-Fire Assignment	Emergency Callback	Class Cover	Paramedic	Flex Day	Extra Staffing	Shift Vacancy	BC Coverage	Dispatch Coverage	Other	Total OT	Monthly % of Budget	Cum. % of Budget
JULY	17,047.80	21,550.17	1,005.12	1,475.64	516.83	6,730.92	13,279.82	15,550.45	9,420.00	3,630.96	3,726.19	93,933.90	11.1%	11.1%	
AUGUST	15,315.23	60,900.04	-	1,322.28	110.79	10,935.72	-	20,107.22	-	861.96	824.53	110,377.77	13.0%	24.0%	
SEPTEMBER	12,665.18	94,071.40	2,211.15	2,691.72	429.27	2,722.32	1,726.31	12,127.25	1,884.00	1,763.10	4,918.40	137,210.10	16.1%	40.2%	
OCTOBER	21,165.09	-	1,961.08	1,306.28	470.86	4,835.64	-	18,184.57	9,420.00	1,993.32	7,271.41	66,608.25	7.8%	48.0%	
NOVEMBER	3,594.15	-	6,945.40	1,586.97	350.09	1,425.60	-	5,882.79	4,710.00	2,540.88	5,462.78	32,498.66	3.8%	51.8%	
DECEMBER	6,826.38	9,239.53	1,316.32	-	-	1,687.95	-	24,260.50	12,879.42	7,330.14	399.42	63,939.66	7.5%	59.4%	
JANUARY	9,070.66	-	-	531.59	-	2,919.60	16,384.59	21,701.93	7,536.00	7,897.86	1,171.76	67,213.98	7.9%	67.3%	
FEBRUARY	4,363.35	-	1,675.73	254.28	235.40	-	9,011.52	10,115.66	4,710.00	4,724.91	933.33	36,024.18	4.2%	71.5%	
MARCH	4,059.13	-	1,259.06	4,929.53	3,421.31	-	1,459.80	24,381.64	17,898.00	2,347.38	6,257.51	66,013.35	7.8%	79.3%	
APRIL	2,865.60	-	981.36	1,822.71	156.93	-	1,142.40	43,392.95	21,666.00	1,443.83	9,113.12	82,584.90	9.7%	89.0%	
MAY	4,949.34	49,748.43	6,884.82	4,117.70	718.31	3,968.04	22,596.42	31,472.36	20,724.00	3,356.64	8,835.36	157,371.41	18.5%	107.5%	
JUNE	4,112.40	5,900.27	4,416.03	2,197.94	-	2,148.12	-	35,979.06	11,304.00	12,055.32	2,442.25	80,555.39	9.5%	117.0%	
TOTAL	106,034.30	241,409.84	28,656.06	22,236.64	6,409.79	37,373.91	65,600.86	263,156.37	122,151.42	49,946.30	51,356.05	994,331.54	117.0%	100.0%	

YTD October 408,130.02
YTD Oct. Fire Asgmt 176,521.61
OT w/out Fire Asgmt 231,608.41

Fiscal Year 2014-15

Month	Paid	Sick	Reimb.-Fire Assignment	Emergency Callback	Class Cover	Paramedic	Flex Day	Extra Staffing	Shift Vacancy	BC Coverage	Dispatch Coverage	Other	Total OT	Monthly % of Budget	Cum. % of Budget
JULY	340.88	-	2,887.45	-	709.26	2,529.00	-	26,949.83	18,840.00	3,199.50	2,773.13	58,229.05	6.9%	6.9%	
AUGUST	3,195.00	187,986.81	29,957.92	420.10	-	-	-	42,588.18	4,710.00	6,543.30	2,378.76	277,780.07	32.7%	39.5%	
SEPTEMBER	9,167.77	106,053.76	265.49	4,534.23	-	1,578.96	24,140.76	27,240.84	7,536.00	2,254.08	956.81	183,728.69	21.6%	61.1%	
OCTOBER	9,536.22	43,661.73	292.20	1,316.28	184.46	1,923.25	8,348.79	28,064.87	3,768.00	8,561.00	4,546.38	110,203.18	13.0%	74.1%	
NOVEMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	74.1%
DECEMBER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	74.1%
TOTAL	22,239.87	337,702.30	33,403.06	6,270.61	893.72	6,031.21	32,489.55	124,843.72	34,854.00	20,557.88	10,655.08	629,940.99	74.1%	100.0%	

YTD October 629,940.99
YTD Oct. Fire Asgmt 337,702.30
OT w/out Fire Asgmt 292,238.69

**MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
FIRE ASSIGNMENTS - BILLING
FY 2013-2014**

Fire Name, #	Invoice #	Period Covered	Date Billed/ Inv. Received	Agency	Total Due	Date Rec'd	Amt. Rec'd.
West Fork Complex, CO-SJF-0285	2013-04	07/02-07/11/13	08/07/13	USFS	\$ 18,460.49	11/14/13	\$ 18,460.49
Chariot Fire, CA-MVU-014084		07/08-07/11/13	09/03/13	Cal-EMA	29,226.50	12/04/13	29,226.50
Falls Fire, CA-CNF-002512		08/06-08/08/13	09/09/13	Cal-EMA	23,401.17	12/03/13	23,401.17
Silver Fire, CA-RRU-079781		08/08-08/10/13	09/03/13	Cal-EMA	29,398.41	12/04/13	29,398.41
American Fire, CA-TNF-1562	2013-06	08/12-08/19/13	09/12/13	USFS	12,499.70	05/09/14	12,499.70
American Fire, CA-TNF-1562		08/15-08/18/13	03/10/14	Cal-EMA	7,935.70	05/30/14	7,935.70
Shirley Fire, CA-SQF-3228		08/19-08/20/13	10/03/13	Cal-EMA	14,621.25	12/06/13	14,621.25
Shirley Complex, CA-SQF-3229		08/20-08/23/13	09/09/13	Cal-EMA	35,955.95	12/09/13	35,955.95
Hough Complex, CA-PNF-1324	2013-07	08/19-08/28/13	10/03/13	USFS	37,607.18	04/16/14	37,607.18
Rim Fire, CA-STF-2857		08/23-09/03/13	10/28/13	Cal-EMA	156,698.60	01/07/14	156,698.60
Pfeiffer Fire, CA-LPF-3810	2013-08	12/16-12/22/13	01/28/13	USFS	23,511.23	04/10/14	23,511.23
Miguelito Fire, CA-SBC-005573		05/13-05/16/14		Cal-EMA	26,883.39		
Coco's Fire, CA-MVU-010212		05/14-05/19/14	07/18/14	Cal-EMA	86,886.41	09/22/14	86,886.41
					\$ 503,085.98		\$ 476,202.59

**MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
FIRE ASSIGNMENTS - BILLING
FY 2014-2015**

Fire Name, #	Invoice #	Period Covered	Date Billed/ Inv. Received	Agency	Total Due	Date Rec'd	Amt. Rec'd.
EI Portal, CA-YNP-0083	2014-09	07/27-08/14/14	10/23/14	USFS	\$ 14,789.54		
Little Deer (July), CA-KNF-005564		08/01-08/24/14	10/30/14	Cal-OES	88,281.48		
Bald Fire, CA-LNF-003479		08/02-08/06/14	10/24/14	Cal-OES	33,595.72		
Eiler Fire, CA-SHU-006933		08/06-08/16/14	10/24/14	Cal-OES	96,835.29		
Cover BTU-August, CA-BTU-010882		08/09-08/15/14		Cal-OES	76,030.11		
Junction, CA-MMU-014633		08/18-08/21/14	10/30/14	Cal-OES	23,118.98		
Tecolote, CA-ANF-004034		08/18/14		Cal-OES	9,310.45		
Tecolote, CA-ANF-004034	2014-10	08/18/14	10/23/14	USFS	1,622.00		
Way, CA-CND-003148	2014-11	08/19-08/25/14	10/23/14	USFS	11,203.88		
Silverado Fire, CA-CNF-002873		09/13-09/15/14		Cal-OES	18,523.29		
King Fire, CA-ENF-023461	2014-12	09/18-10/02/14	10/23/14	USFS	29,750.38		
Boles Fire, CA-SKU-007064		09/16-09/21/14		Cal-OES	42,668.12		
King Fire, CA-ENF-023461 (OES & 391)		09/20-09/26/14		Cal-OES	184,372.37		
					\$ 630,101.62		
						\$	-

PRICE, POSTEL & PARMA LLP

COUNSELLORS AT LAW
 POST OFFICE BOX 99
 SANTA BARBARA, CA 93102-0099

(805) 962-0011

TAX ID # 95-1782877

MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
 595 SAN YSIDRO ROAD
 SANTA BARBARA, CA 93108

October 8, 2014
 File #: 12611
 Invoice #: 117820
 Billing Attorney: MSM

ACCOUNT SUMMARY BALANCE

RE: GENERAL MATTERS	2,676.00
Our File Number: 12611-00000	
RE: PERSONNEL MATTERS	354.00
Our File Number: 12611-00037	
RE: BOARD MTGS	2,950.00
Our File Number: 12611-00061	
RE: 2014 PROPOSITION 4 OVERRIDE	737.50
Our File Number: 12611-00083	
RE: RELM RADIOS	1,350.00
Our File Number: 12611-00084	
<hr/>	
Current Total Charges	8,067.50

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SUMMARY OF CURRENT CHARGES

Current Fees	8,917.50	
Total Current Fees & Costs	<u>8,917.50</u>	
Courtesy Adjustment	-850.00	
Total Current Due		\$8,067.50

SUMMARY OF PAST DUE BALANCES

Total Past Due		\$0.00
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Cochrane Property Management, Inc.

Period: 01 Oct 2014-31 Oct 2014

P.O. Box 4370
 Santa Barbara, CA 93140

Owner Statement



Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD)
 c/o Cochrane Property Management, Inc.
 PO Box 4370
 Santa Barbara, CA 93140



Properties
186 - Cochrane Prop.
Mgmt. FBO MFPD -
 1255-1259 E. Valley Road
 Santa Barbara, CA 93108

Date	Payee / Payer	Type	Reference	Description	Income	Expense	Balance
				Beginning Cash Balance as of 10/01/2014			6,950.25
10/01/2014	David Ward	Receipt	0032954504	1259 - Rent Income - October 2014	320.32		7,270.57
10/01/2014	David Ward	Receipt	0033268921	1259 - Rent Income - October 2014	811.03		8,081.60
10/02/2014	Larry Todd Edwards	ACH receipt	F2FS-3SCR	1255 - Rent Income - September rent - prorated at new rent effective 9/3/14 \$1718/30 x 28	76.54		8,158.14
10/02/2014	Larry Todd Edwards	ACH receipt	F2FS-3SCR	1255 - Rent Income - October 2014	1,641.46		9,799.60
10/03/2014	Thomas V. Homer	Receipt	1284	1257 - Rent Income - October 2014	1,284.00		11,083.60
10/03/2014	Thomas V. Homer	Receipt	1284	1257 - Prepaid Rent - Prepaid Rent Income	26.00		11,109.60
10/09/2014	dba United Drain & Sewer	Check	18709	1255 - Plumbing - 10/9/14 - materials 40 gal Rheem watr heater/6yr warranty		771.79	10,337.81
10/09/2014	dba United Drain & Sewer	Check	18709	1257 - Plumbing - 10/9/14 - materials 40 gal Rheem watr heater/6yr warranty		771.79	9,566.02
10/09/2014	dba United Drain & Sewer	Check	18709	1259 - Plumbing - 10/9/14 - materials 50 gal Rheem watr heater/6yr warranty		881.80	8,684.22
10/16/2014	David Ward	Receipt	0037276883	1259 - Rent Income - October 2014	151.58		8,835.80
10/22/2014	Montecito Water District	Payment	ACH	Water/Sewer - monthly water 01-1256-03: 8/26/14 - 9/27/14 (29 HCF) - October 2014 - Montecito Water monthly bill		202.17	8,633.63
10/22/2014	Cochrane Property Management, Inc.	Check	18710	Administrative Fee - Monthly service fee - min \$5 - October 2014 - Monthly service fee - min \$5		5.00	8,628.63
10/22/2014	Cochrane Property Management, Inc.	Check	18710	Property Mgmt Fees - Property Mgmt Fees for 10/2014		258.30	8,370.33
10/22/2014	Hydrex, Inc. (Santa Barbara)	Check	18711	Pest Control - 9/8/14 - mo rodent service - 30 bait stations		92.00	8,278.33
10/22/2014	Hydrex, Inc. (Santa Barbara)	Check	18711	Pest Control - 8/11/14 mo rodent service - 30 bait stations		92.00	8,186.33

Date	Payee / Payer	Type	Reference	Description	Income	Expense	Balance
10/22/2014	Kal Rad	Check	18712	1255 - Carpentry - 6/16/14 - water proof and repair exterior wall, prime & 2 coats of paint, haul away debris (after removal of beehive) - stucco repair needed on exterior wall		987.46	7,198.87
10/22/2014	Peyton/Scapes	Check	18713	Gardening/Landscaping - October 2014		55.00	7,143.87
10/22/2014	Peyton/Scapes	Check	18713	Gardening/Landscaping - October 2014		55.00	7,088.87
10/22/2014	Peyton/Scapes	Check	18713	Gardening/Landscaping - October 2014		55.00	7,033.87
10/22/2014	Rayne Water Conditioning	Check	18714	1257 - Water/Sewer - Monthly water softening 9/24/14 - October 2014		48.31	6,985.56
10/22/2014	Rayne Water Conditioning	Check	18714	1255 - Water/Sewer - Monthly water softening 9/24/14 - October 2014		77.09	6,908.47
10/22/2014	Rayne Water Conditioning	Check	18714	1259 - Water/Sewer - Monthly water softening 9/24/14 - October 2014		48.31	6,860.16
				Ending Cash Balance			6,860.16
Total					4,310.93	4,401.02	

Property Cash Summary

Required Reserves	5,000.00
Prepaid Rent for Future Rent	26.00

Cash Flow**Cochrane Property Management, Inc.**

Properties: 186 - Cochrane Prop. Mgmt. FBO MFPD - 1255-1259 E. Valley Road Santa Barbara, CA 93108

Owned By: Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD)

Date Range: 10/01/2014 to 10/31/2014

Account Name	Selected Period	% of Selected Period	Fiscal Year To Date	% of Fiscal Year To Date
Operating Income & Expense				
Income				
Income				
Rent Income	4,305.00	100.00	41,093.93	100.00
Total Income	4,305.00	100.00	41,093.93	100.00
Total Operating Income	4,305.00	100.00	41,093.93	100.00
Expense				
Office Expenses				
Administrative Fee	5.00	0.12	50.00	0.12
Total Office Expenses	5.00	0.12	50.00	0.12
Repair & Maintenance				
Gardening/ Landscaping	165.00	3.83	2,250.00	5.48
Plumbing	2,425.38	56.34	2,425.38	5.90
Carpentry	987.46	22.94	987.46	2.40
Pest Control	184.00	4.27	1,170.00	2.85
Total Repair & Maintenance	3,761.84	87.38	6,832.84	16.63
Property Mgmt Fees	258.30	6.00	2,465.64	6.00
Property Tax	0.00	0.00	736.12	1.79
Utilities				
Water/Sewer	375.88	8.73	3,290.66	8.01
Trash/Recycling	0.00	0.00	711.46	1.73
Total Utilities	375.88	8.73	4,002.12	9.74
Total Operating Expense	4,401.02	102.23	14,086.72	34.28
NOI - Net Operating Income	-96.02	-2.23	27,007.21	65.72
Total Income	4,305.00	100.00	41,093.93	100.00
Total Expense	4,401.02	102.23	14,086.72	34.28
Net Income	-96.02	-2.23	27,007.21	65.72
Other Items				
Prepaid Rent	5.93		26.00	
Owner Distribution	0.00		-30,512.66	
Net Other Items	5.93		-30,486.66	
Cash Flow	-90.09		-3,479.45	

Cash Flow

Account Name	Selected Period	% of Selected Period	Fiscal Year To Date	% of Fiscal Year To Date
Beginning Cash	6,950.25		10,339.61	
Beginning Cash + Cash Flow	6,860.16		6,860.16	
Actual Ending Cash	6,860.16		6,860.16	

Agenda

Item #6

Minutes to be sent separately

No later than

12:00 pm

11/21/2014

MINUTES FOR THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

Held at Fire District Headquarters, 595 San Ysidro Road, October 27, 2014 at 2:00 p.m.

The meeting was called to order by Director Venable at 2:00 p.m.

Present: Director Sinsler, Director Powell, Director Keller and Director Jensen. Chief Hickman and District Counsel M. Manion were also present.

- 1. Public comment: Any person may address the Board at this time on any non-agenda matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Montecito Fire Protection District. (30 minutes total time is allotted for this discussion.)**

Chief Hickman presented certificates to Bret Koepke, Aaron Briner for completing the Blue Card Training Program. He also acknowledged Eric Klemowicz, Rod Walkup and Scott Chapman who were not present, but also completed the program.

- 2. Community Facilities District No. 2011 (Upper Hyde Road) Approve the second reading by title only of Ordinance No. 2014-02 of the Montecito Fire Protection District dissolving Community Facilities District No. 2011 (Upper Hyde Road).**

Public Comment:

Roger Collis stated that the LLC has not been finalized, and is still being drafted. The construction documents were submitted to the County, are now being reviewed by MNS (District engineers) and the Upper Hyde Road engineering firm to review again. These plans are different than the original set previously reviewed, signed and approved by the District. The new engineer revised the plans to avoid the installation of a large and expensive retaining wall in the area of the DeSitter easement. There are now questions around the easement portion of the road and who should bear the costs of improvements to this area.

Martha Collins stated that when the DeSitter easement was negotiated, the UHR residents were not consulted, nor did they participate in negotiations. The location of the easement has created increased costs of the construction of the road. She also stated that a letter from their engineer, Mr. Robert Winslow, indicates the turnaround at the end of her driveway is equivalent to the hammerhead proposed at the cave.

Michael Collins stated that the rebuild process has been difficult for the residents. The primary goal should have been to treat all roads equally, yet there were other substandard roads that were not asked to widen. The DeSitter easement is too narrow, and the previous easement held by the Collins and the Hayams would not have needed a retaining wall. If a large retaining wall is necessary, he suggested that the District should be responsible for costs associated with that section of the road.

Mr. Manion explained that several owners did not have easements across the DeSitter property. The District acquired the easement through eminent domain. If the Board desires specifics about the negotiations to obtain the property, they should consider postponing the second reading and the engineers and Todd Amspoker should report back

to the Board.

Mr. Collis explained that the retaining wall is not a given, and the engineers are reviewing the options.

Mrs. Collins asked that the Board postpone the second reading of the Ordinance, because the previously approved plans are no longer valid.

Mr. Collis advised that he spoke with Mr. Knudson and Mr. Soto who suggested that they be creative with this section of the road. It turns out that the plans that the UHR engineers submitted to the County were different than the plans previously approved by the District. The property owners were not informed of this issue until this weekend. They will not be able to submit documents to contractors to bid until these issues are resolved. Without that, they will not know what the cost of the road will be.

Director Sinser asked if there are any actions or lack of action by the Board that are responsible for the delays. Mr Collis stated that he does not feel the delays are related to any Board actions or inaction.

Mr. Manion pointed out that the easement has been known since 2011. The additional costs may impact the UHR residents' desire to dissolve the CFD.

Chief Hickman explained that the District requested the new UHR plans that were submitted to the County for review when it was determined that they were different. Much of what was previously agreed to had been omitted. MNS found many issues with drivable width, curb issues, and grading outside of the District's easement. There has always been a concern with whether the material would support a 1 to 1 cut, but there was never any intent to allow the road surface to go off the easement. Their engineers have since been working closely with our engineers to address the challenges.

Chief Gregson explained that there was a breakdown in communication. Once the District realized the plans submitted by the UHR residents' engineers to the County were different than the plans the District had approved many months prior, we needed to review the new plans. There was always a possibility that there may be a need for a wall, but that could not be determined without a soils report. The District has worked diligently to help the residents bring the costs down on the road. He added that he does not believe that the 8' x 100' retaining wall is final, and they are still waiting for more information from the UHR engineers.

Director Powell stated that the District stamped a set of plans that had a specific road widths included in the DeSitter easement. The UHR residents went to a new engineering firm who made changes that were not acceptable to the concessions previously signed and approved by the District. The delay has developed in trying to get the two sets of plans harmonized and brought into alignment.

Mr. Manion explained that without the property owners taking possession of the easement, those owners would be forced to file their own prescriptive easement claim. Additionally the previous easements owned by the Collins and Hayams still exist.

Michael Collins stated that the easement should be given to the UHR residents after the road is built. Mr. Manion explained that it was clear that if the road was constructed by the CFD then the easement would remain with the CFD, however, if the CFD is dissolved and the road is to be constructed by the owners then the easement will need to be conveyed to the owners.

Director Keller suggested postponing the second reading until next month.

The Board discussed reasons in support of completing the second reading and delaying the second reading.

Katherine Lane Collis stated that the owners have had some issues, but they have stood together to build a safe road. They have been approached by many suggesting litigation against the District, but they have not gone that way. They want to work together. There are questions about who had easements and who didn't, as her parents had easements in the 1960's. She was concerned about prejudices that might exist against the residents in their neighborhood.

Nathan Lane stated that the residents have always been united.

Michael Collins stated that they have always been 100% united; the only time there were issues were when costs came in at \$5 million.

Ivana Noell stated that this has been very difficult; each resident is struggling for a different set of circumstances, and asked the Board to move forward with the 2nd reading today.

The Board took a recess at 3:36 p.m. and reconvened at 3:47 pm

On a motion by Made by Director Sinser seconded by Director Venable, the Board approved the second reading by title only of Ordinance No. 2014-02 of the Montecito Fire Protection District dissolving Community Facilities District No. 2011 (Upper Hyde Road) by the following roll call vote: (The title was read by Director Powell.)

The Board discussed their reasons for delaying the second reading last month and why they feel the second reading should occur at this meeting.

Ayes:	G. Sinser, J.A. Powell, J. Venable, R.J. Jensen
Noes:	None
Abstain:	S. Keller
Absent:	None

- Upper Hyde Road Easement. Approve and authorize the Board President to execute an Easement Agreement granting designated Upper Hyde Road property owners a vehicular access and public utilities easement over certain real property designated as APN 013-030-022.**

Mr. Manion explained that this relates to the easement that the District condemned and obtained for those property owners who did not have easements over that property. Once the easement is transferred, the District Board should authorize the President to quit claim the deed to the UHR residents, and grant some limited authority that allows small changes to the easement document including changing of vesting information. The terms and conditions of the easement cannot be modified.

Public Comment:

Norm Krock asked for minor wording changes to the easement document, and distributed a letter to the board. He also proposed that the words "and Grantees" be added after "DeSitter" ...to read "DeSitter and Grantees will be remain subject to such..." on P2, item 10, second sentence.

His second request would be to attach a copy of final condemnation document as an amendment to prevent any future claims of non-disclosure.

Roger Collis advised that the proposed easement transfer document is currently being reviewed by the UHR resident's legal counsel.

The Board and counsel discussed the requests submitted by Mr. Krock, UHR residents' non exclusive right to use the easement, and that costs associated with future road improvements would belong to the property owners. Additionally, their cost share would be based on their own road agreement. Mr. Manion felt that Mr. Krock's request was acceptable and non substantive, and stated that any changes to the easement would be the owners' responsibility to re-negotiate. He also said any owner's who previously had prescriptive rights, still maintain those rights up to the point that they accept the easement from the District.

Mrs. Collins stated that there is another agreement that Mr. Manion is not aware of.

On a motion made by Director Powell seconded by Director Keller, the Board unanimously approved and authorized the Board President to execute an Easement Agreement granting designated Upper Hyde Road property owners a vehicular access and public utilities easement over certain real property designated as APN 013-030-and that the District issue a Quit Claim Deed of the easement to designated Upper Hyde Road property owners within a reasonable time after all property owners sign the Easement Agreement.

4. Verbal report from Jerry Gray on services provided by the District Chaplain.

Jerry Gray introduced himself and explained his involvement with the District including his interactions with Santa Barbara City Fire, Santa Barbara County Fire, and Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department. He often presides at weddings, invocations, promotions, and memorial services. In addition to availing himself to District employees, he is also available for the community, to help families if requested. He is also an Auxiliary employee, and assists in training MERRAG, and Critical Incident Stress Debriefings.

The Board took no action.

5. Presentation on worker's compensation insurance options by Bill Curtis, of Sullivan, Curtis, Monroe, the District's broker of record for worker's compensation insurance.

Mr. Curtis introduced himself as the District's Broker of Record. He reviewed the coverage, fees and cost differences between State Fund, FASIS and SDRMA, adding that he recommended changing to SDRMA.

The Board took no action.

6. Verbal update from Dan Gira of AMEC on Environmental Impact Report for Station 3 Site Acquisition and Construction.

Director Sinser stepped down from the dais.

Mr. Gira reported that they have made a lot of progress, and are waiting on the release of the report from Citygate, so that they can review the report for consistency. He hopes to target the end of this year and start of next year to present the Draft EIR.

Public comment:

Sylvia Easton stated that it makes sense for the District to move forward with this regardless of who owns the designated property as AMEC offered to complete the EIR for free.

The Board took no action.

7. Report from the Finance Committee (copy of Agenda for Finance Committee Meeting attached).

a. Consider Committee's recommendation to change insurance providers for Worker's Compensation.

On a motion made by Director Keller, seconded by Director Powell, the Board unanimously approved cancelling the District's current insurance provider and purchasing coverage through SDRMA.

b. Consider Committee's recommendation to approve District's warrants and claims for September.

After clarification by Ms. Gil on some of the information in the financial reports, the Board unanimously approved the District's warrants and claims for September on a motion made by Director Powell, seconded by Director Keller.

c. Consider Committee's recommendation to approve Resolution 2014-13, Fixing the Employer's Contribution Under the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act.

On a motion by made by Director Keller seconded by Director Sinser, the Board approved Resolution 2014-13, Fixing the Employer's Contribution Under the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act by the following roll call vote:

Ayes:	G. Sinser, J.A. Powell, J. Venable, S. Keller, R.J. Jensen
Noes:	None
Abstain:	None
Absent:	None

d. Consider Committee's recommendation to approve purchase of hardware and software necessary to upgrade District's IT infrastructure per Resolution 2013-18. (Line item approved in FY 2014/15 Budget.)

Ms. Ventura reviewed the staff report presented to the Board, and recommend that the purchase be made through the lowest bidder, Gov Connection.

On a motion made by Director Sinser, seconded by Director Keller, the Board unanimously approved purchasing the hardware and software necessary to upgrade District's IT infrastructure from Gov Connection.

Public Comment: Warner Owens pointed out that this was already an approved line item in the final budget.

8. Report from the Community Outreach Committee (copy of Agenda for Community Committee Meeting attached).

Director Keller reviewed their last meeting with Ameravant, adding that they are disappointed in the delays in getting the website online.

She also reported that they discussed the possibility of developing a policy to include additional advertising for District Board vacancies during election years. They will come back with a recommendation and budget estimates at a future meeting.

The Board took no action.

9. Approval of Minutes of September 22, 2014 Regular Meeting.

On a motion made by Director Venable, seconded Director Powell, the Board unanimously approved the Minutes of September 22, 2014 Regular Meeting.

10. Staff presentation on proposed changes to State Responsibility Area.

Chief Hickman explained that we met with Cal Fire and Santa Barbara County, and it was determined that it would be best to hold off on sending a letter as suggested at the last meeting.

Chief McElwee reported we had good collaboration with Cal Fire and Santa Barbara County, and ultimately came to agreement on three specific changes. They want to continue the current evaluation with proposed changes that could have the greatest

success, and perform a larger review at a later date of the entire District. This will benefit some residents by removing them from the SRA designated area, in that they will no longer be subject to the SRA fee. This should have little impact in cost share, as the areas removed border the SRA areas, and we will still be in unified command.

Director Sinser asked for a short staff report on items like these for future Board packets.

The Board took no action.

11. Fire Chief's report.

The Chief reported that Chief McLeod and Chief McElwee will be retiring at the end of this December; Fire Prevention Week allowed the District to reach over 1,000 children and we utilized our new inflatable house; final draft from Citygate is expected to arrive early November; California Shakeout on October 16th; portable water tank recently placed and availed at Mr. McCaw's property on East Valley Road; request for Measure Q support; and Active Shooter summit with local schools.

12. Board of Director's report.

Director Sinser reported that he attended the Montecito Association meeting on October 7, 2014.

13. Consider moving November regular meeting to November 17, 2014 at 2:00 p.m.

On a motion made by Director Keller, seconded by Director Venable, the Board unanimously approved moving the November regular meeting to November 17, 2014 as early as we can get Citygate to attend.

14. Consider holding special meeting in December to initiate oath of office for Peter van Duinwyk.

On a motion by Director Powell, seconded Director Keller, the Board unanimously agreed to initiate the oath of office for Peter van Duinwyk, and to honor the retirement of Director Jensen at the December 22, 2014.

15. Suggestions from Directors for items other than regular agenda items to be included for the November Regular Board meeting.

The Board had no additional items for the next meeting.

16 CLOSED SESSION – Conference with Legal Counsel - Pending Litigation (Government Code Section 54956.9.)

Claimant: The Ivana Noell Family Trust and Ivana Noell

Agency claimed against: Montecito Fire Protection District

Ms. Noell asked the District to consider a tolling agreement to a 6 month extension on

her Government tort claim so that she can formally request mediation.

The Board entered into closed session at 6:22 p.m. and came back into open session at 6:30 p.m. Mr. Manion announced that there was no action taken in the closed session.

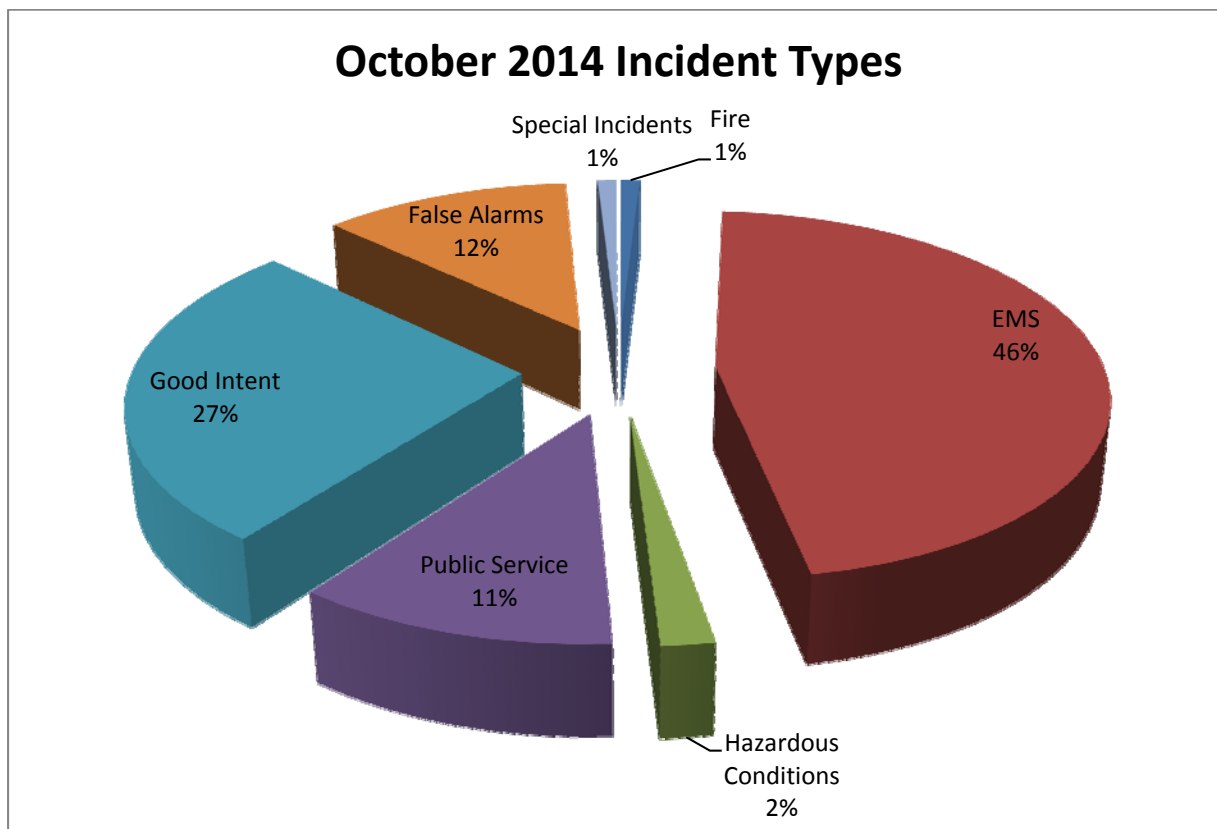
The meeting was adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

Agenda

Item #7

**OCTOBER 2014
CALLS BY INCIDENT TYPE
TOTAL INCIDENTS: 108**

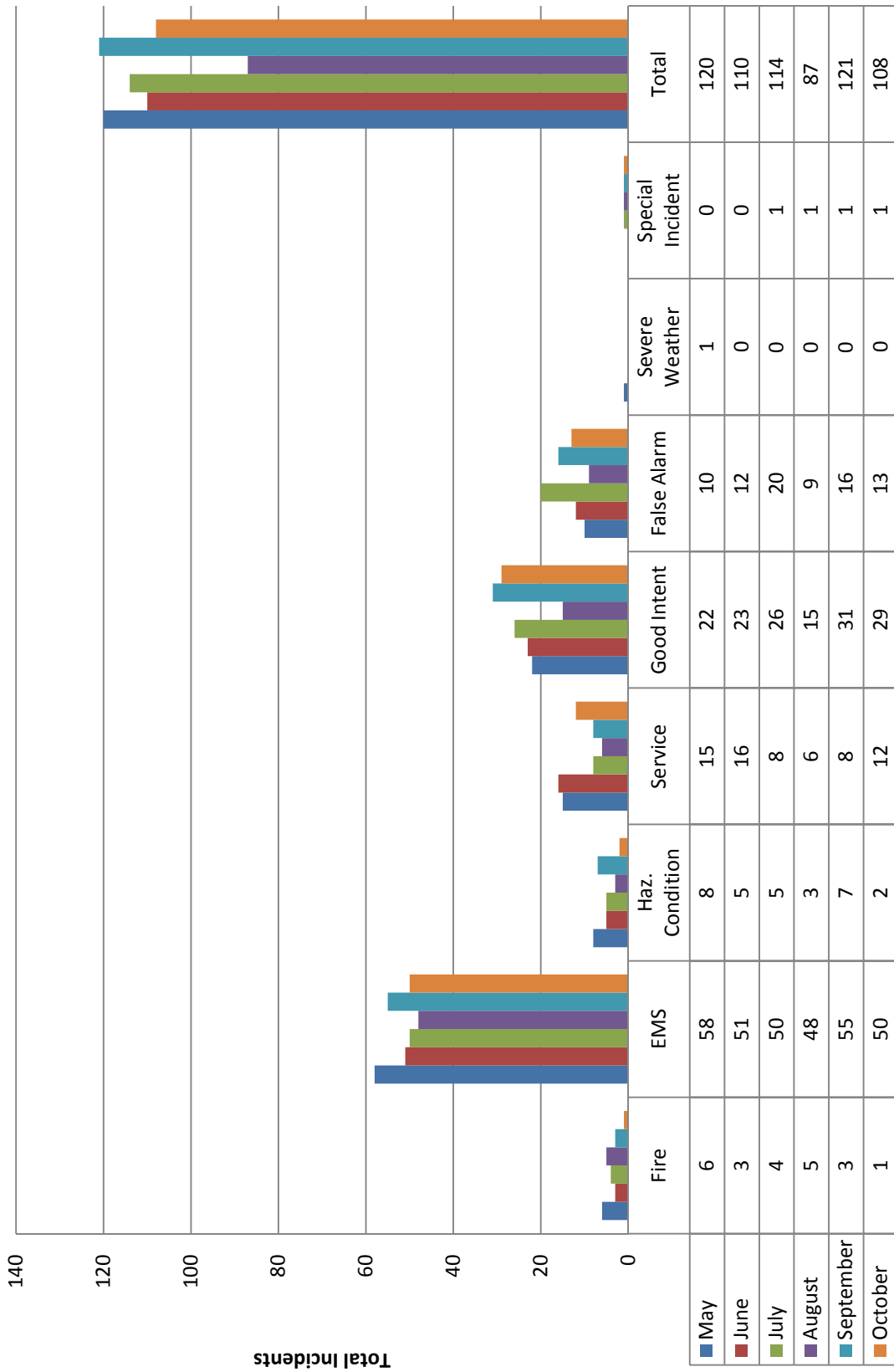
FIRE: 1	EMS: 50
HAZARDOUS CONDITION: 2	PUBLIC SERVICE**: 12
GOOD INTENT*: 28	FALSE ALARM: 13
SEVERE WEATHER: 0	SPECIAL INCIDENT TYPE: 1



*Good Intent: Firefighters respond to a reported emergency, but find a different type of incident or nothing at all upon arrival to the area. Example: A caller reports smoke on the hillside. Firefighters arrive to discover a grading operation at a construction site is creating dust mistaken for smoke. Dispatched and Cancelled Enroute falls in this category.

** Public Service: Non-emergency requests for assistance. Examples: lock out, animal rescue, ring removal, water problem; lift assists, seized gate, stalled elevator, providing the Sheriff’s Department with a ladder to enter a building.

Incident Trend May - October 2014





City of Santa Barbara

Fire Department

www.SantaBarbaraCA.gov

Administration

Tel: 805.965.5254

Fax: 805.564.5730

Fire Prevention/ Public Education

Tel: 805.564.5702

Fax: 805.564.5715

121 W. Carrillo St.
Santa Barbara, CA
93101

October 22, 2014

Fire Chief Chip Hickman
595 San Ysidro Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

Dear Chief Hickman,

As Strike Team Leader for XSB 1521C at both the Silverado Fire in Orange County and the King Fire in El Dorado County, I would like to take a moment to express my thanks for your department's crew members. E 391 with Acting Captain Dana St. Oegger, Acting Engineer Greg Lopez, Firefighter Alex Broumand and Firefighter Sean Davis worked hard every day and had a positive attitude. The crews fit in well with the other resources on the strike team and I always felt confident that the job would be completed correctly and safely. They were prepared, on time, knowledgeable and were safe. Many times you go on incidents and there are issues that cause the Strike Team Leader to take time away from the big picture and deal with non fire related problems, however this was not the case on this assignment. You should be proud that your Firefighters represented the Montecito Fire Protection like true professionals. It was a pleasure to work with them.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim McCoy", with a large, stylized initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

Jim McCoy

cc: Acting Captain St.Oegger, Acting Engineer Lopez, Firefighter Broumand
and Firefighter Davis

