

Final
Station 3 Site
Identification Study

Montecito Fire Protection District
Montecito, California



August 2008

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Introduction

In 2003, the Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD) Board of Directors identified the need to establish a new fire station to address areas in eastern Montecito that are not adequately covered by existing emergency response services. In September 2004, the MFPD passed and adopted Resolution 2004-10 which identifies a parcel that could accommodate a new station, the district's highest priority. In 2007, the MFPD retained the consulting firm AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc. (AMEC) to prepare the Station 3 Site Identification Study in order to provide direction and recommendations to the MFPD.

The purpose of the Station 3 Site Identification Study is to provide the MFPD, the public, and potentially affected property owners with an objective analysis of emergency service, land use, and environmental issues surrounding the potential siting of a new fire station in eastern Montecito. The goal of the Station 3 Site Identification Study is to identify and review a set of sites in eastern Montecito that would potentially be suitable to consider for acquisition to support the establishment of a new fire station. The study area encompasses the eastern portion of Montecito, generally bound on the west by Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road, on the east by the MFPD eastern boundary, on the south by Jameson Lane, and on the north by Feather Hill Road (Figure 1). The study consists of four major sections:

- **Population Forecast** - Estimates both existing and foreseeable future levels of population growth and development in eastern Montecito.
- **Response Time Analysis** - Analyzes existing emergency response service times within the MFPD and identifies those areas within the district that are currently underserved.
- **Potential Sites Analysis** - Presents site selection criteria used in this study to identify potential sites; evaluates potential Fire Station sites in eastern Montecito and compares site selection criteria, MFPD goals, and existing conditions or constraints such as public safety, vehicle access, land use designations, and environmental constraints.
- **Recommendations** - Provides recommendations based on site and response time analyses for a limited subset of eastern Montecito sites that would be suitable for the establishment of a new fire station.

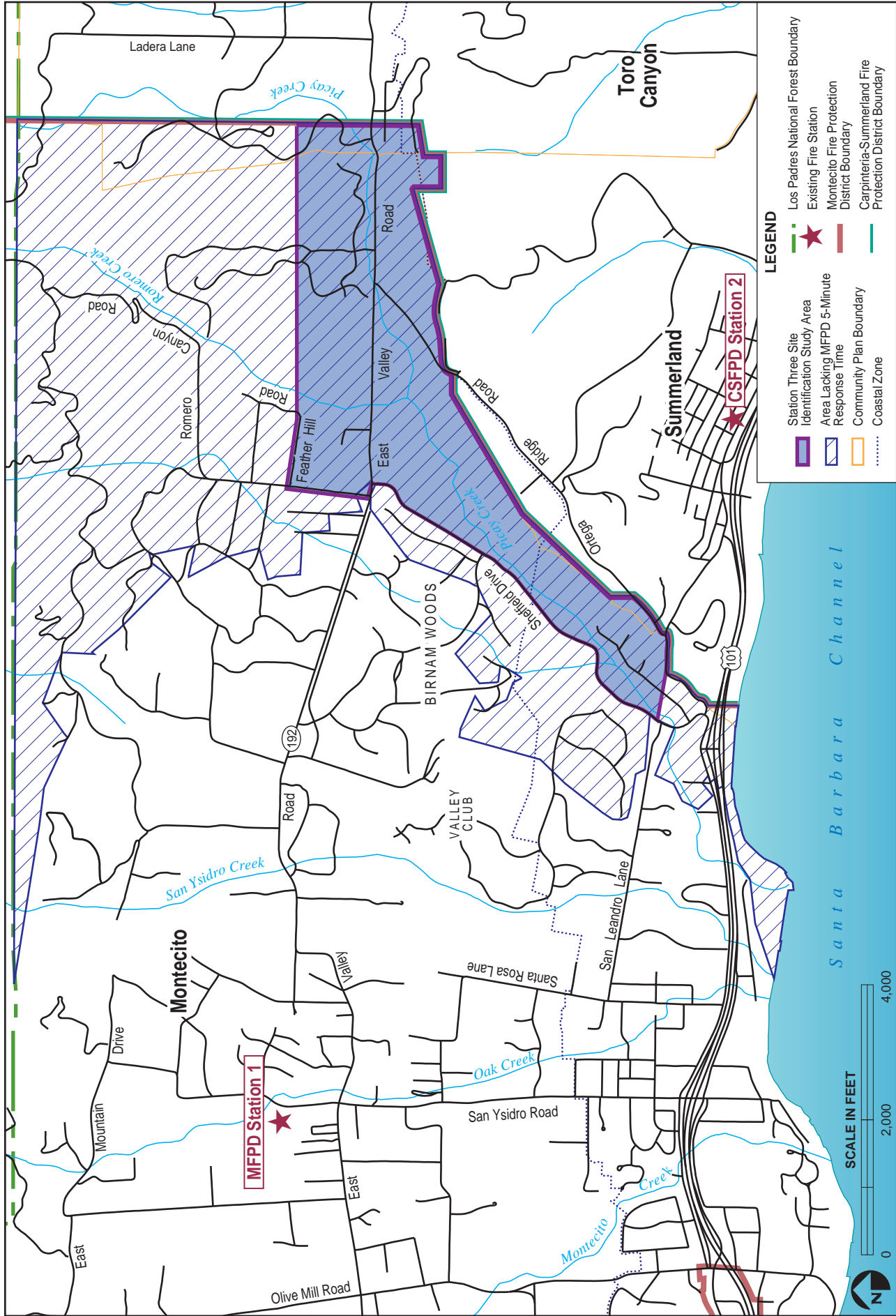


MFPD Station 1

On January 22, 2008 the MFPD held a public briefing on the status and content of the Station 3 Site Identification Study to give the public an opportunity to provide input on the process. On March 12, 2008, the MFPD held a public workshop to provide an opportunity for the public to provide additional input on a preliminary list of potential parcels in eastern Montecito that could be suitable for acquisition. On May 27, 2008, the MFPD held a public hearing to be briefed on the outcome of the Draft Study and receive public comment.¹ After publication and public review of the Final Study, the MFPD will hold another public hearing on August 18, 2008 in order to present the findings of the study and gather additional public input.

This study uses information from several sources, such as the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan (1982), the Montecito Community Plan Update (1992), County of Santa Barbara GIS data (2006), the National Fire Protection Association 1710 Standard for the Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations (2001), and technical reports prepared for the MFPD.

¹ Meeting minutes from the May 27th hearing had not been approved by the time of publication of this study. They will be made available at the MFPD headquarters shortly after publication.



Population Growth

The potential for increased population growth and associated new home construction within the Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD) service area would affect demand for MFPD emergency services. Population growth and new home construction in the eastern portion of the community would be of particular concern as the MFPD is currently unable to provide this area with the same emergency response time service as the majority of the district. In order to determine the potential for increased demand in emergency services, this study reviews available population forecasts, the status of existing County plans and projects, and additional development potential under existing adopted plans.

Regional Growth Forecasts

The population of Santa Barbara County was estimated to be 424,425 in 2007 (California Department of Finance [CDOF] 2007). Population estimates provided by the CDOF have been historically accurate and correspond well with available growth forecasts. Estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau are still under development and have to date been inconsistent with observed population growth. The U.S. Census is currently reevaluating their estimation methods to bring them in line with the projections of agencies such as the CDOF.

Most of the forecasted growth for Santa Barbara County is expected in the North County, especially the City of Santa Maria. Growth on the South Coast, in comparison, is limited by land use restrictions and community sentiment. Of the additional 75,300 residents predicted by the year 2040 (Santa Barbara County Association of Governments [SBCAG] 2007), only 12,200, or roughly 16 percent, are projected to live on the South Coast (Table 1). More than half of those 12,200 people would live in the City of Goleta.

Table 1: Predicted Regional Population Growth from 2005-2040

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	Increase 2005-2040
Santa Barbara County	417,500	430,200	444,900	459,600	473,400	481,400	487,000	492,800	18.0%
South Coast¹	204,700	205,800	208,500	211,300	213,600	215,700	216,300	216,900	6.0%
City of Santa Barbara	89,800	90,000	91,000	92,000	92,400	92,800	92,800	93,000	3.6%
City of Goleta	31,000	31,700	33,100	34,500	35,900	37,300	37,300	37,300	20.3%
Unincorporated Santa Barbara²	64,400	64,600	64,800	65,000	65,200	65,400	65,500	65,800	2.2%

¹ Includes Cities of Goleta, Santa Barbara, and Carpinteria, and unincorporated areas

² Includes Montecito

Source: SBCAG 2007.

Potential Growth Analysis

Population Growth in Montecito

Population growth in the Montecito area is affected by both regional population growth pressure and even more so by County land use regulations. In particular, the Montecito Community Plan (MCP) regulates the location and total amount of allowable development, while the Montecito Growth Management Ordinance strictly limits the rate of such development. These policies appear to have been effective in slowing growth in Montecito, with total annual population growth in Montecito equating to roughly 50 individuals per year over the last decade, a significant decline from historic rates (Table 2).

Table 2: Population Growth in Montecito, 1970-2000

Year	Montecito Population	Percent Growth	Annual Growth Rate
1970	7,650	-	-
1980	8,970	17.3%	1.7%
1990	9,439	5.2%	0.5%
2000	10,000	5.9%	0.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000.

As of the most recent census, the population of Montecito was 10,000 residents (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000). While the precise effects of regional growth on Montecito's population are unclear, of the 12,200 additional residents forecasted for the South Coast by SBCAG for the year 2040, only 1,400 are currently projected to live in the unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County. These unincorporated areas include Goleta, Toro Canyon, Summerland, Isla Vista, University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB), and Montecito. While disaggregated population projections for Montecito are not available, Montecito's share of this projected population increase is likely to be proportionately small.

Growth Potential in Eastern Montecito and the Underserved Area

Growth in Montecito is limited by several factors; these include geographical, socioeconomic, and regulatory constraints. Geographically, Montecito is bordered on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the north by the Santa Ynez Mountains and Los Padres National Forest. Additionally, the development potential of the area is limited by environmental constraints such as steep slopes, oak woodlands, and riparian corridors. Community sentiment and high land values also serve to dampen pressure for growth. In response, the County's adopted land use plans restrict development potential in such constrained areas to large lots, typically of 1 to 5 acres in size and apply special regulations such as the Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Overlay to further guide and restrict development. The effects of County land use and zoning regulations on potential growth in Montecito, especially in the eastern portion, are discussed below. This discussion considers growth potential in both the area currently underserved by the MFPD and the larger area of eastern Montecito (Figure 2) that would fall within the primary service area of the proposed Station 3.

Potential Growth Analysis

Montecito Community Plan (MCP)

The MCP was adopted in 1992, with minor updates in 1995. The MCP provides overarching goals and policies to guide new growth and development in Montecito, and specifies ways in which development should conform to the existing character and land use of the community. The MCP sets forth land use and zoning designations for the community which guide and limit the location, intensity, density, and type of all development that can occur within the community (Figure 3). The MCP has been designed in concert with the Montecito Growth Management Ordinance (discussed below) which regulates the pace of new residential development. The MCP's policies and development standards are designed to protect the community's semi-rural character, preserve important resources, and ensure that new development can be adequately served by available public and private services (e.g., sewer, water, and fire protection). The MCP's policies and development standards also work in concert with the Montecito Architectural Guidelines to ensure that growth is harmonious with the existing character of the community. Under the MCP and applicable County-wide regulations, the following development is permitted in the eastern portion of the community.

Potential Additional Single-Family Home Development

With a few exceptions, land use development potential in eastern Montecito is restricted to single-family homes and associated uses. Existing and potential future development in eastern Montecito was tabulated based on data from the County Assessor. Increased single-family home development in the underserved area could occur through development of existing legal, vacant, undeveloped parcels. In addition, existing parcels could potentially be further subdivided under eastern Montecito's primarily 1 to 5-acre zoning. Large vacant parcels such as the Palmer Jackson Ranch hold the most potential for new development, but numerous smaller underdeveloped parcels which could potentially be subdivided also exist throughout eastern Montecito.



The 260-acre Palmer Jackson Ranch is an area of future potential growth.

Currently developed lots may be subdivided to allow for construction of new units, provided that the new lot sizes are above the minimum required by zoning, and that such development could be found consistent with the policies and development standards of the MCP regarding site constraints and appropriate design. In accounting for development potential of both existing legal vacant parcels and the potential for future subdivision, a total of 193 new single-family homes could be constructed in eastern Montecito, with 175 of these located within the area currently underserved by the MFPD's response services.

Residential Second Units (RSUs)

Additional development could occur in eastern Montecito and the underserved area through construction of second residential units (e.g., 'granny flats'). The MCP and overall County policy allow for the construction of Residential Second Units (RSUs) on residential lots larger than 7,000 square feet (sf) (or 6,000 sf if lot was created before June 2, 1966). In order to be eligible for an RSU permit, the property owner must be a full-time resident of the primary unit. The exact number of RSUs in Montecito is unknown and relatively few permits for such units are issued annually by the County. For example, in the 7-year period between 1993 and 2000, the County issued only 53 RSU permits on the entire South Coast, or only slightly more than 7 per year (County of Santa Barbara 2006a). However, based on County Assessor's data, an estimated 820 RSUs could theoretically be constructed in eastern Montecito, with 524 in the area currently underserved by the MFPD (Table 3). The actual number of such units constructed over the coming decades would likely be dramatically lower based on historic trends and due to environmental constraints and County permit barriers.

Potential Growth Analysis

Table 3: Existing and Potential Residential Development in Eastern Montecito

	Existing Units	Potential Development			Total Potential Units
		Primary Residences	RSUs	Guest Houses ³	
Eastern Montecito¹	682	193	820	36	1731
Underserved Area²	385	175	524	35	1119

¹ See Figure 2

² The portion of eastern Montecito that is currently underserved by the MFPD's emergency response services

³ Guest Houses are counted only for those parcels which do not qualify for RSUs

Source: County of Santa Barbara 2006b.

Guest houses

Lot sizes larger than 2 acres are allowed to construct one guest house, unless the lot already contains a RSU. Based on a review of land use and zoning designations and associated regulations, it appears that a total of 71 guest houses could theoretically be constructed in eastern Montecito including the potential for 35 guest houses in the area currently underserved by the MFPD.

Montecito Growth Management Ordinance (MGMO)

The Board of Supervisors adopted the MGMO in 1991 to ensure that the rate of development was paced to remain within the availability of services and resources in the Montecito Planning Area. Prior to its adoption, growth of population and housing units was substantially higher than recommended for Montecito in the County's Comprehensive Plan. The MGMO grew out of community concerns over this pattern of accelerated residential growth and its effect on infrastructure, services, and the community's quality of life. Completion of a Planning and Development study of resources and constraints, followed by extensive community dialogue and environmental review of growth rate alternatives (County of Santa Barbara 1990), led to the institution of a growth management program.

The MGMO restricts growth in the following ways:

- Any new residential unit that adds to the housing stock is subject to the MGMO.
- Sets an annual growth limit of 0.5 percent for these new residential units. This growth rate cap uses 1989 baseline values, resulting in a maximum of 19 allocations each year.
- Allocations are broken into two distribution cycles per year (i.e., nine in June and ten in December).
- Applicants are more likely to receive allocations if their projects have the least possible impacts on infrastructure, the environment, and traffic.

County-approved affordable units, RSUs, condo conversions, and special care/senior facilities, as well as specifically identified 'grandfathered' projects, are exempt from the MGMO. Additionally, a maximum of eight affordable units are allowed per year and do not count against the yearly allocation cap of 19 units.

The MGMO is due to expire on December 31, 2010 unless extended by the County Board of Supervisors. Because extension beyond 2010 would put the MGMO outside the 20-year planning horizon and buildout projections that were analyzed in the MCP and MGMO Environmental Impact Report, new environmental review would need to be prepared to support any such extension. At this time, it is unclear if the County will seek to extend or update the MGMO or allow the ordinance to expire.

Conclusion

Future potential growth in eastern Montecito is currently limited to maximum of 193 new single-family homes, a theoretical total of 820 RSUs and 36 guest houses, with 175 of these homes, 524 RSUs, and 35 guest houses potentially developable within the underserved area (see Table 3). Under the existing framework, new single-family home development would be limited to a maximum of 19 units per year, but

Potential Growth Analysis

would likely be substantially lower as this 19-unit allocation is shared with the entire community of Montecito. Although RSU development is exempt from the MGMO and exact data for RSU development is unavailable, only limited RSU development in Montecito has been recently permitted or appears to be under consideration by the County (Imhof 2008).

Based on the County's existing regulatory framework and historic trends, a relatively substantial amount of new single-family homes, RSUs, and guest houses could be constructed in eastern Montecito and the underserved area. As long as the existing regulatory framework remains in place, this development would appear likely to occur at a relatively measured pace. Both the total amount of permitted development and the rate at which it could occur could be affected by the eventual necessity to update the 17-year-old MCP and the pending expiration of the MGMO. The outcomes of such updates, and the effects on growth and development, would be influenced by a variety of competing factors, including community sentiment, economics, regional growth pressure, affordable housing mandates, and resource-service constraints. It is beyond the scope of this study to forecast population growth based on future changes to the regulatory framework. However, as discussed above, the existing set of regulations that guide growth in Montecito will be subject to review and potential change over the next 5 years.

Response Time Analysis

Background

History, Stations, Personnel, and Equipment

The Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD) was formed in 1917 and comprised one station in the middle of the district that was staffed with a full-time fire chief and a handful of on-call firefighters. By the mid-1930s a newer station was constructed at the same central location which was staffed by a full-time engine crew and a fire chief. Montecito was less developed during this period, especially the community's eastern and western margins, and the centrally-located fire station served the community well.

In the early 1950s, a number of large estates in the district began to be subdivided and the amount and density of residential development within Montecito was beginning to increase. The MFPD Board of Directors determined that development was increasing significantly in the west end of the district, and due to concerns with residents' insurance rates and public safety, determined that it would be beneficial to build and staff a new station at Sycamore Canyon and Cold Springs roads.

Currently, the district is still served by these two stations. Station 1, which was relocated to 595 San Ysidro Road and expanded to accommodate the MFPD's central offices, provides an emergency response of one Engine Company with at least three personnel, one Rescue Company with two personnel, and a Battalion Chief in a separate Command Vehicle. Station 2 provides an emergency response of one Engine Company with at least three personnel. This provides the MFPD with a total of two Engine Companies, one Rescue Company, and a Battalion Chief responding to each significant call. Depending on the staffing of the Engine Companies, between nine and eleven total personnel are currently available to respond to each significant call.

Mutual Aid

The MFPD also has Automatic Mutual Aid Agreements with the City of Santa Barbara Fire Department (SBFD), the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District (CSFPD), the Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District, and the U.S. Forest Service. These agreements provide a response that supplements the district's response capabilities described above. The most utilized agreements are with the SBFD and the CSFPD and the response time capabilities of these two agencies have been included in this study as they are an important element of service in the MFPD. While Mutual Aid Agreements are a critical component of all service responses, it should be noted that Mutual Aid provided by stations outside of the MFPD is less predictable as these agencies may have other incidents in progress that may necessitate the movement of their engines to other locations. For example, the Summerland Engine Company is often busy responding to service calls on U.S. Highway 101 or moved closer to the downtown Carpinteria area when the Carpinteria Engine is busy on a call.



The MFPD has Mutual Aid Agreements with SBFD Station 2 (shown here) and Station 7.

Existing Physical Setting

The Road Network in Montecito

The MFPD is bounded to the west by City of Santa Barbara limits and to the east by the CSFPD. It is bounded to the north by the Los Padres National Forest and to the south by the Pacific Ocean. There are three major east-west local arterial routes, excluding U.S. Highway 101, that travel the entire district and a number of north-south arteries linking these together (Table 4). Although peak-hour congestion can occur at some intersections (e.g., San Ysidro Road at Jameson Lane), most roads operate within acceptable capacities. The road network within Montecito is relatively conducive to good response times due to the broad grid pattern of east-west and north-south arterials. The MFPD primarily uses major arterial routes

Response Time Analysis

Table 4: Major Arterials used for Emergency Response in Montecito

Roadway Segment	Traffic Count	Acceptable Capacity ³	
East-West Arterials	U.S. Highway 101 (at Sheffield Drive)	85,000 ¹	N/A
	East Valley Road (at Sheffield Drive)	2,600 ¹	12,560 (Buena Vista Road to Sheffield Drive), 5,530 (Sheffield Drive to end of planning area)
	Sycamore Canyon Road (at Hot Springs Road)	9,800 ¹	9,280
	Jameson Lane (east of San Ysidro Road)	3,465 ²	5,530
North-South Arterials	Sheffield Drive	3,390 ²	5,530
	Hot Springs Road	9,800 ¹	10,990
	San Ysidro Road (South of Hwy 192)	8,000 ¹	12,560

¹ Annual Average Daily Traffic (State of California Department of Transportation 2006)

² Combined census traffic count (County of Santa Barbara 2008)

³ As provided in the Montecito Community Plan (County of Santa Barbara 1992)

during emergency responses and travels along shorter segments of secondary roadways in the vicinity of the call location (see Appendix B). Other than U.S. Highway 101 and adjacent railroad tracks, there are few other obstacles that impede responses.

The most important east-west arterial route in regards to response times is Highway 192 (East Valley/ Sycamore Canyon roads) which is approximately mid-way between the ocean and the foothills. In addition, MFPD emergency vehicles utilize Jameson Lane and Mountain Drive and smaller roads such as San Leandro Lane for east-west access within the community. In the study area, both Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road provide important north-south access to the community.

Traffic congestion is not normally a significant concern affecting district responses; however, severe congestion on U.S. Highway 101 can occasionally cause traffic to use Highway 192, which has created grid-lock conditions within the district. This is a rare event and is not typical of traffic conditions in the MFPD.

Service Calls

The MFPD responds to a total of approximately 1,200 calls for service each year. Calls are grouped into six categories: Medical Emergency/ Rescue; Fire; Hazardous Conditions; Service; Good Intent; and False Alarm. On average, the majority of calls that the MFPD receives are Medical Emergency/ Rescue calls (Table 5).

Rapid response is critical in preventing minor emergency incidents from escalating into major fire or emergency events. Fires can grow rapidly. What may start out as a small fire on a piece of furniture or in a waste basket that can be put out with a small extinguisher can grow, within 5 to 10 minutes, into a fire that requires 200 gallons of water per minute from a fire hose in order to extinguish. Within 10 to 15 minutes, the same fire may require two or three fire lines to control. The sooner fire crews arrive, the less personnel are required to control the fire, the less damage done, and the less threat to life and property.

The same principles hold true for vegetation fires. The most recent Zaca Fire in Santa Barbara County provides a useful example. A fire that took almost 3 months to contain, cost \$117 million, and burned 240,000 acres, may have been contained by a single fire crew if one could have arrived soon enough.

Table 5: Service Calls

Type of Call	Percent of Total Calls (%)
Medical Emergency/ Rescue	52
Fire	6
Hazardous Conditions	5
Service	11
Good Intent	10
False Alarm	16

¹ 'Good Intent' calls include well-intentioned calls that report non-incidents.

Source: MFPD 2007.

Response Time Analysis

However, the Zaca Fire began deep in a rural area where a response time of 5 minutes or less would not normally be feasible.

In the MFPD, the threat from a wildland fire is significantly higher than many areas in the County. Montecito is a semi-rural, heavily-wooded community with extensive estate development along the urban-wildland interface with the front country of the Santa Ynez Mountains, creating substantial exposure to wildland fires originating within the Los Padres National Forest. Although Montecito has some densely populated portions, extensive areas of the community consist of estates scattered among mature oak woodlands and groves of non-native trees. Many homes, particularly in the foothills and the eastern areas of the community, are not far removed from steep hillsides vegetated with dense stands of native chaparral known to be susceptible to wildland fires.



MFPD equipment on location during a service call.

Many heavily vegetated slopes face to the south and are warmed by the sun much of the day. This dries out vegetation sooner in the summer, which is drought tolerant by nature and burns easily as fire fuels. 'Sundowner winds' and Santa Ana conditions also influence the area and contribute to rapid fire spread during days of high fire hazard. It is critical that these high fire hazard days are planned for in advance and that the response of fire personnel is rapid and well-trained. Five minutes can mean the difference between a fire that is extinguished quickly and a fire that last for days like the Coyote Fire of 1964, with associated extensive property damage.

Medical Emergency/ Rescue calls in Montecito typically involve medical emergencies such as heart attacks, strokes, diabetic emergencies, and broken

bones. For most medical emergencies every minute of response time counts. With heart issues, as well as strokes and many other conditions, it is recommended that paramedics arrive within 5 minutes. In the case of trauma incidents, the rapid arrival of trained personnel can stop critical bleeding and stabilize spinal injuries.

Additionally, the presence of trained professionals can help to stabilize the shock that people experience, and people immediately feel taken care of and a sense of relief. The scenes of accidents are also stabilized by professionals to prevent further injuries due to traffic, hazardous materials, or the further shifting of an overturned vehicle.

As discussed above, the timing of responses is critical to successfully address emergency incidents. A rapid response can make the difference between a minor brush fire and a community-wide event, increase the effectiveness of medical treatment, and reduce accident-related trauma.

Existing Regulatory Setting

Montecito Fire Protection District Goals

The MFPD is organized for the purpose of saving the lives of anyone who may be in danger due to fire, smoke, gases, etc.; to extinguish fires with the least possible damage to property from fire or water; to prevent fires by fire prevention ordinances; and to perform such other acts for public safety as may arise in event of disaster or other emergency (MFPD 2008). The MFPD strives to meet all accepted standards applicable to its delivery of Fire and Rescue services to the community.

Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan

The Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan, particularly the Public Facilities Services section of the Montecito Community Plan, provides goals and policies that address fire facilities and hazards. Goals F-M-1 and -2 (see Appendix D) include ensuring that adequate fire protection services are available in high fire hazard areas prior to permitting new development and reducing fire hazards throughout the community. Specifically, the Montecito Community Plan states that ". . . if development in the eastern portion of [Montecito] was to continue at higher levels, the [MFPD] might have the need for a new fire station in the eastern area" (County of Santa Barbara 1992).

Standards for Response Times

With regard to emergency response time standards, there are two agencies that have developed criteria for fire department response times; the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the Insurance Services Office (ISO). However, ISO criteria for the location of fire engine companies is generally viewed as only applicable for heavily developed, urban communities and is not considered an appropriate standard for the purposes of this study which focuses on a semi-rural community (McClain 2008). The standard developed by the NFPA is the response time standard which the MFPD strives to meet.

NFPA 1710, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments, is the emergency response standard that is most referenced in this study. In short, this standard requires that the first responding Engine Company arrive on the scene of an emergency within 5 minutes after receiving a call, or that two engines arrive within 9 minutes after receiving a call.

The 5-minute response time standard includes 1 minute of turnout time and 4 minutes of travel time.

Response time is defined by the NFPA as “The travel time that begins when units are en route to the emergency incident and ends when units arrive at the scene.” This is distinct from turnout time, which is defined as “The time beginning when units acknowledge notification of the emergency to the beginning point of response time” (NFPA 2001). Thus, for the purpose of this study, the ‘5-minute response time’ standard includes 4 minutes of travel time and 1 minute of turnout time.

Existing MFPD Response Times

Methodology

This study employs the generally-accepted 5-minute response time standard, fire district records, and real-time field investigations to develop a picture of the current deployment of resources by the MFPD and the existing response times for the District. Using Geographic Informational Systems (GIS) road network data from the County of Santa Barbara, areas around MFPD Station 1 and Station 2 were mapped to show the extent of each station’s 5-minute response time area (Figure 4).

The extent of each station’s 5-minute response time area was determined using analysis in GIS software that accounted for average roadway speeds and road network connectivity. These GIS mapping techniques were further verified and adjusted through ground-truthing studies performed by former MFPD Fire Chief Ron McClain (see Appendix B). Several assumptions were used in this GIS analysis that were based on both MFPD records and real-time investigations. One year of emergency call response data from MFPD Station 1 were analyzed to determine major routes taken, average travel time, and average road speed (MFPD 2007, see also Appendix B). Additionally, the real-time studies conducted by former Fire Chief McClain along roadways in the MFPD were also used to determine average emergency response times. These ground-truthing studies included multiple simulated response runs recorded in real time to various locations in the community (see Appendix B). The data from these records and investigations resulted in the following assumptions used in the GIS analysis:

- 1 minute of ‘turnout time’ and 4 minutes of ‘travel time’ constitute the 5-minute response time standard.
- Average speed traveled on roadways during emergency responses is 31.05 miles per hour (this accounts for higher speeds traveled along major arterials as well slower speeds traveled on smaller roadways).
- Average length of road segment traveled during emergency responses is 2.07 miles (this accounts for 4 minutes of travel time at 31.05 miles per hour).

After initial 5-minute response time areas were mapped with GIS analysis, these preliminary data were verified and modified by results of former Fire Chief McClain’s ground-truthing studies. The resulting Response Time Map displays the geographic area that an MFPD station can be expected to serve *on average* within 5 minutes of receiving a service call.

Response Time Analysis

The response time analysis also considers the emergency response services from Mutual Aid engines of the SBFD and CSFPD. As previously noted, while Mutual Aid Agreements are a critical component of all fire service responses, they can not be relied upon for planning purposes. Mutual Aid agencies may have other incidents in progress at the time of a service call in the MFPD; therefore, these Mutual Aid agencies may not always be available and relied upon for emergency response service in the MFPD. In particular, in the MFPD's eastern service area, the single engine company based at CSFPD Station 2 may be occupied while responding to emergency situations in other areas of the CSFPD and thus be unavailable for Mutual Aid duties.

It is important to note that actual response times within the MFPD are based on a number of variable conditions including traffic, weather, and the person operating the apparatus. While the Response Time Map provided has been produced as accurately as possible, it is not intended to show a precise point on the ground that an emergency vehicle will arrive at in an exact time. Rather, this map should be viewed as a planning tool that accurately demonstrates average response time conditions to decision makers.

Results of Studies Regarding Current Response Times

Based on GIS data and field studies, Montecito can be divided into four zones which each have measurable response and deployment patterns (see Figure 4). Zone I generally includes the area east of the Santa Barbara City limits to Station 2 on Sycamore Canyon Road. Zone II generally includes the area east of Station 2 to Station 1. Zone III includes the area east of Station 1 to approximately Romero Canyon Road. Zone IV includes the area east of Romero Canyon Road to the MFPD boundary.

Of the four zones, Zone II has the highest level of service with regard to deployment and emergency response. This is because Zone II is located between the two MFPD stations and response time analysis shows that all of the district's equipment will arrive, on average at any location in Zone II, within the 5-minute response time. Additionally, response time data indicate that a Mutual Aid engine will arrive, on average, within 6 to 10 minutes. This more than meets NFPA Standard 1710 with regard to response time and number of personnel.

Zones I and III are similar in that the first engine from their respective MFPD stations will arrive on average within the 5-minute response time. All remaining MFPD and Mutual Aid equipment will arrive, on average, in less than 9 minutes. Zone IV is the area of greatest concern for this study in which no MFPD emergency equipment will arrive within the 5-minute response time. Within 9 minutes, on average, all MFPD equipment would arrive along with Mutual Aid from CSFPD, if available.

Additionally, there are other areas of the MFPD depicted in the Response Time Map that are also not located within a 5-minute response time area. These areas are typically much more rural in nature than the rest of the district and are home to lower population and structure densities. Areas such as Gibraltar Road and other properties off Mountain Drive and Bella Vista Drive cannot be provided the same standard of response as the rest of district due to their rural locations. Some areas along the coast near Fernald Point Lane and Butterfly Beach are also located outside of 5-minute response time areas due to obstacles in the road network that slow response times such as U.S. Highway 101. While it is important to note that these underserved areas exist in the MFPD, the purpose and need for this study is driven in majority by the much larger underserved area in the eastern end of the district referred to as Zone IV.



Portions of eastern Montecito lie outside of the MFPD's 5-minute response time area.

Expected Improvement to Response Times With a Third Station

With the addition of a staffed third fire station, the MFPD would experience a higher level of emergency response service throughout the district. Overall, the MFPD would have additional resources on duty to respond to multiple calls and to provide a more powerful response to major incidents when they occur. In addition to this, both the aforementioned Zones III and IV would benefit from decreased response times. Zone III would benefit from overlapping response service from Stations 1 and 3, similar to current conditions in Zone II. Most importantly, approximately 385 existing residential units currently located in the

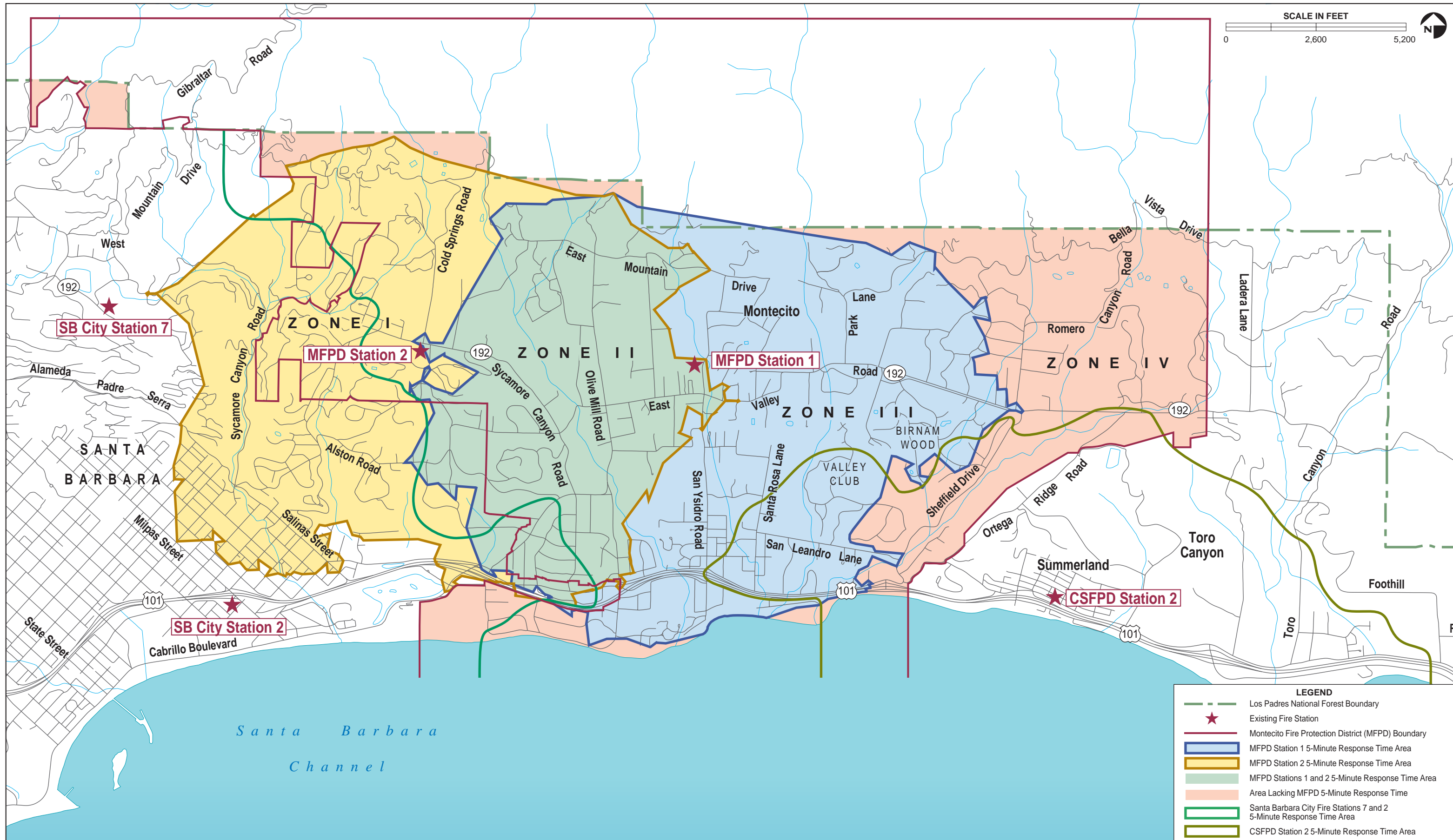


Figure 4: Existing 5-Minute Response Time Service

Response Time Analysis

Response Time Analysis

underserved Zone IV of the MFPD would receive service which meets the MFPD's standards. Zone IV has the potential to increase to a total of approximately 1,119 residential units with development permitted under existing zoning and with the theoretical addition of up to 175 primary residences and 559 RSUs/guest houses (see Table 3). The addition of Station 3 would ensure that a large majority of current and future residences in the underserved Zone IV are served by a 5-minute response time. This would consequently result in Zones I through IV meeting the MFPD's goal of compliance with the NFPA Response Time Standard.

Station 3 Site Location

An analysis of current emergency response data suggests that a location for Station 3 near the intersection of East Valley Road, Romero Canyon Road, and Sheffield Drive would offer the most effective point from which to respond. This location would maximize both east-west access to the district as well as access to foothill areas to the north and coastal areas to the south. From that location, the east end of the district can easily be reached within a 5-minute response time as well as areas up Romero Canyon Road and down Sheffield Drive. Within Zone IV, only the area along Bella Vista Drive from Romero Creek to the east would be outside a 5-minute response time (McClain 2008). This area represents an extremely small percentage of properties in the underserved area. The site-specific analyses in the *Potential Sites Analysis* section uses this station location as a baseline from which each potential sites' response time capability can be evaluated.

The intersection of East Valley Road, Romero Canyon Road, and Sheffield Drive would offer the most ideal theoretical location for the proposed Station 3 in terms of response time service.

Potential Sites Analysis

Site Selection and Site-Specific Constraints

Site Selection History

Since the need for a new station in eastern Montecito was officially identified (MFPD Resolution 2004-10, September 2004), the Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD) has commissioned two previous site planning studies. One study was completed in 2005 for a parcel on East Valley Road, and another in 2007 for a site on the corner of Ortega Ridge Road and East Valley Road. The parcel studied in 2005 was rejected due to the presence of two legally occupied residences. The parcel studied in 2007 was considered a better site, but had major constraints due to the presence of archaeological resources, sensitive biological resources, and steep slopes.

Initial Selection of Sites

The MFPD, in coordination with the consultant team, examined the study area (Figure 1) and identified potential sites for the proposed Station 3 location. These initial sites consist of both smaller individual parcels which could be wholly acquired and sections of larger parcels, a portion of which could be acquired. These initial sites were selected through review of aerial photos and previous site planning studies, visits to the study area via public roads and other right-of-ways, and consultation with district officials. These initial selections were based strictly upon the suitability of site location and a general size and configuration which could accommodate Station 3. In general, the costs of acquiring these parcels and the owners' willingness to sell were not factors in making initial selections. The intent of this process was to establish a list of potential physically suitable target parcels which would meet essential response time criteria. However, as discussed later in this report, financial, land use, and community acceptability issues are also important factors in the establishment of Station 3.

Table 6 includes a list and description of the initially-selected parcels. Figure 5 provides the locations of these parcels.

Table 6: Parcels Identified as Potential Sites for Station 3

Site	Site Name/Ownership	Parcel Number	Parcel Size (acres) ¹	Location	Existing Use	Zoning ²
A	Palmer Jackson East/ Palmer G Jackson Trust	155-070-008	76.87	2500 East Valley Road	Lemon orchard	2-acre minimum lot size (2-E-1)
B	Archdiocese of Los Angeles/Roman Catholic Bishop LA/SD	155-070-009	1.4	Across street from 2347 East Valley Road	Vacant	5-acre minimum lot size (5-E-1)
C	Palmer Jackson West/ Palmer G Jackson Trust	155-070-012	17.58	2300 East Valley Road	Lemon orchard	2-acre minimum lot size (2-E-1)
D	Kimball-Griffith #1/ Kimball-Griffith LP	005-030-007	29.17	East Valley Road, approximately 200 feet east of Ortega Ridge Road	Vacant	10-acre minimum lot size (10-E-1)
E	Kimball-Griffith #2/ Kimball-Griffith LP	005-030-003	16.33	Ortega Ridge Road, near East Valley Road	Vacant	5-acre minimum lot size (5-E-1)
F	Feather Hill/Mary Cormack Survivors Trust	155-050-014	1.0	2222 Feather Hill Road (at Romero Canyon Road)	Avocado orchard and residence	2-acre minimum lot size (2-E-1)
G	Stonehouse/680 Stonehouse Lane, LLC	155-060-030	2.01	End of Stonehouse Lane	Vacant	2-acre minimum lot size (2-E-1)
H	Birnam Wood/Birnam Wood Golf Club	007-480-032	2.22	550 Eastgate Lane, corner of Sheffield Drive and East Valley Road	Existing maintenance facilities and residence	2-acre minimum lot size (2-E-1) acres (2-E-1)
I	Upper Sheffield/ Carrington Family Trust	007-480-016	0.62	565 Sheffield Drive	Existing residence	2-acre minimum lot size (2-E-1)
J	Klein/Theodore M Klein	007-250-012	14.48	Sheffield Drive, approximately 2400 feet north of San Leandro Lane	Vacant	5-acre minimum lot size (5-E-1)
K	Montecito Valley Ranch/Coffin Family Trust	005-060-028 005-060-027	5.28 12.46	Sheffield Drive, approximately 3100 feet north of San Leandro Lane	Horse boarding and stable facilities, partially vacant	3-acre minimum lot size (3-E-1)
L	Cleese/Pines Trust	005-020-044	14.62	2349 East Valley Road	Existing residence and horse facilities	5-acre minimum lot size (5-E-1)
M	Sinser-de Dominic/Sinser-de Dominic Trust	005-020-051	1.78	2353 East Valley Road	Horse coral and stables	5-acre minimum lot size (5-E-1)
N	Valley Club of Montecito	005-020-050	84.55	500 Sheffield Drive	Golf Course	Recreation

¹Fire station acreage requirement is approximately 1.5 acres; new site would include only a portion of most parcels under consideration.

²All parcels except Site N are designated 'Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential' for land use and zoned 'Residential'.



Figure 5. Potential Sites for Station 3 – Montecito Fire Protection District

Potential Sites Analysis

Site Selection Criteria

In order to assess the suitability of parcels identified during the initial site selection process, a set of Site Selection Criteria was developed by the MFPD and the consultant team (Table 7). Criteria were weighted by importance to the MFPD in recognition of the district’s mission to provide emergency services, and identified as either ‘Essential’, ‘Desirable’, or ‘Other Important Factors’. ‘Essential Criteria’ are those criteria which are absolutely necessary for a candidate site to accommodate a new fire station and meet the community’s emergency service needs. Failure to satisfy ‘Essential Criteria’ would eliminate a parcel from further consideration. ‘Desirable Criteria’ are those criteria which are important but not necessary in terms of the MFPD’s emergency response needs and have been used to analyze the relative desirability of sites which satisfy ‘Essential Criteria’. ‘Other Important Factors’ are criteria which are least critical in terms of the meeting the community’s emergency response needs and have been used to further determine the desirability of potential sites. All of these factors will need to be evaluated and balanced by the MFPD as it considers the most appropriate location for Station 3.

Table 7: Site Selection Criteria

Essential Criteria	1	Site meets accepted response time standard (NFPA 1710)
	2	Site addresses service demand projections for potential growth within identified study area
	3	Site meets department needs for the present and future in terms of size and configuration (e.g., parking, height, building footprint, and equipment storage)
	4	Site is in an area that has minimal current or future traffic issues such as congestion, speeds, line of sight, road width, or available turning radius
	5	Site is in a location that facilitates easy arterial access for response
Desirable Criteria	6	Site located in an area that is safe from major hazards (e.g., flooding, slope failure, earthquake)
	7	Site exhibits low to moderate environmental constraints (e.g., steep slopes, biological resources, archaeological sites, water resources, etc.)
	8	Site has reasonable land use issues (e.g., zoning, applicable policies, potential future permit issues)
	9	Site has least impact on neighbors (degree of neighborhood concern, number of affected neighbors)
	10	Property owner’s willingness to sell
Other Important Factors	11	Site is undeveloped or underdeveloped. (e.g., dilapidated building)
	12	Reasonable site acquisition/development costs

Potential Sites Analysis

Essential Criteria

- *Meets Response Time Standard (Criterion 1)*

The MFPD has chosen to use the response time standard set by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) in NFPA 1710. As described previously, NFPA 1710 is a voluntary set of operating standards for professional fire protection services which includes a 5-minute emergency response time standard comprised of 1 minute of turnout time² and 4 minutes of travel time (NFPA 2001).

As mentioned in the *Response Time Analysis* section, current emergency response data suggests that a location for Station 3 near the intersection of East Valley and Romero Canyon roads would offer the most effective point from which to respond. For the purposes of this Study, the emergency response ability of each potential site is analyzed against the baseline of a station located at the intersection of East Valley Road with Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road.

- *Addresses Service Demand Projections (Criterion 2)*

Projections of increased development in eastern Montecito correspond to increased demand for fire protection services. Due to the less developed nature of the east end of the community, future growth in Montecito is expected to be concentrated in the study area, which is already underserved by existing MFPD facilities (see *Potential Growth Analysis*). It is necessary that the selected site would be positioned in a location to provide adequate response to the demands of future development in this currently underserved area.

- *Appropriate Size and Configuration of Parcel (Criterion 3)*

A prospective site must have a size and shape that could accommodate the station and associated infrastructure (e.g., parking, storage, access routes, etc.). For large parcels it is expected that the proposed station would only require a portion of the overall parcel size (approximately 1.5 acres).

- *Minimal Current or Future Traffic Issues (Criterion 4)*

Although eastern Montecito is lightly developed and experiences comparatively low traffic volumes and congestion, the streets in the study area do exhibit some traffic constraints. In particular, the community's semi-rural character, often narrow and winding roads and prevalence of mature roadside trees, can limit line of sight from driveways to oncoming traffic, which is considered a critical factor in ensuring a safe station location. Blind curves or crests in the immediate vicinity of a parcel would make it a less desirable site. Additionally, road width and turning areas must be sufficient to allow for safe maneuvering of the large fire protection vehicles with minimal blockage of the road. Congestion, which is currently relatively low, would be expected to increase with any future development. CALTRANS has established standards for line of sight based on traffic speeds: for posted speeds of 25 mph, acceptable line of sight is considered 150 feet or more; for posted speeds of 35 mph, acceptable line of sight is considered 250 feet or more; and for posted speeds of 45 mph, acceptable line of sight is considered 360 feet or more (CALTRANS 2007).

- *Easy Arterial Access (Criterion 5)*

In order to minimize response time to the underserved area, it is necessary for the potential site to have direct or nearby, easy access to one or more of the main arterial streets. Arterial streets in the study area include East Valley Road, Sheffield Drive, and Romero Canyon Road. Of these three, the most central and heavily used arterial is East Valley Road.

² Turnout time refers to the time required for emergency service personnel to 'suit up' and exit the station.

Desirable Criteria

- *Area is Safe from Major Natural Hazards (Criterion 6)*

Major natural hazards that could affect the siting of Station 3 include flooding, slope failure, unstable soils, and earthquakes. A number of these hazards exist within the study area as discussed below.

Flooding. Potential flooding hazards in the study are related to bank over-topping and related floodplains associated with three creeks; Romero, Picay, and Buena Vista creeks. In particular, historic flooding along Romero Creek has caused past damage within the study area. The floodplains associated with these three creeks could potentially affect several of the sites under consideration for Station 3 (Figure 6). Development of Station 3 adjacent to one of the study area's creeks or within the associated floodplain could expose the station and personnel to flood hazards. Any structure built within the floodplain would be required to have finished floor elevations 2 feet above the 100-year flood elevation and generally be set back a minimum of 50 feet from the top of the creek bank to avoid erosion hazards (County of Santa Barbara 1992). Construction within floodplains can raise site development costs due to potential need to import fill to raise building areas or the need for bank protection measures to prevent erosion. County policy generally discourages construction within floodplains or the installation of creek bank improvements. Because of these issues, it would be most suitable to locate Station 3 outside of a 100-year floodplain with appropriate setbacks from area creeks.

Slope Failure-Unstable Soils. The study area and the sites under consideration contain limited areas that could be subject to slope failure due to steep grades and/or the presence of unstable soils. Portions of steep north and west facing slopes of Ortega Ridge contain Orthents and Todos-Lodo complex soils, which are known or appear to be weak or subject to failure during grading and construction (USDA 1981; AMEC 2008). The presence of unstable soil conditions at a particular site that could lead to slope failure which could create environmental damage from erosion and potential landslides. These conditions could also increase station construction costs through the need for expensive slope or soil engineering techniques (e.g., extensive grading, retaining walls, caissons, etc).

Earthquakes. The MFPD Station 3 study area is located in a zone of moderate to high seismicity associated with both regional and local faults. All potential sites are located within approximately 0.5 miles of potentially active faults in the area which include the Fernald Point, Mission Ridge, and Arroyo Parida faults and would be exposed to generally the same level of earthquake-related hazards. The Montecito Community Plan discourages construction within 50 feet of historically active and active faults. For situations where faults cannot be avoided, special engineering features are required by the County to minimize structural damage from potential fault rupture (Santa Barbara County 1992). Station 3 would also be subject to standard construction requirements of the Uniform Building Code to ensure that its design accounts for seismic events.

- *Low to Moderate Environmental Constraints (Criterion 7)*

In order to minimize potential environmental impacts associated with the establishment of Station 3, a number of environmental constraints need to be analyzed for each potential site. An ideal site would exhibit only low to moderate environmental constraints. These environmental constraints include:

Steep Slopes. Steep slopes within the study area are generally confined to the north and west facing slopes of Ortega Ridge (Figure 6). Development on steep slopes in excess of 20 percent is discouraged by the Montecito Community Plan, the Hillside and Watershed Protection policies of the County's Land Use Element and the County's Environmental Resource Management Element. All development on slopes of 20 percent or greater requires a drainage plan to minimize landslide, soil creep, and erosion hazards, and is also subject to review by the Board of Architectural Review (Santa Barbara County 1992). Soils in Montecito can be prone to liquefaction or subject to problems associated with expansion or compression (USDA 1981). As a consequence, development on these soils can require grading or special foundation construction to address soils constraints, which can increase site development costs and environmental impacts.

Potential Sites Analysis

Archaeology. Montecito is known to support a number of important archaeological and historic resource sites. These include both pre-historic sites such as the well known Chumash archaeological site at Hammonds Meadow and a number of historic structures around the community. County Land Use Element policies require preservation or avoidance of known archaeological or historic resources to the maximum extent feasible. The County requires archaeological or cultural resource surveys to determine whether the project site is located either at a known archaeological site or in an area with potential archaeological resources (County of Santa Barbara 1982).

Water Resources. Known water resources within the study area include Picay, Buena Vista, and Romero Creeks, as well as a number of tributaries and minor drainages. The presence of such surface water resources on a parcel would require special practices during construction and potentially during operation of a future Station 3. The Montecito Community Plan requires a minimum 50-foot setback from the top of stream banks as well as steps to minimize impacts from increased runoff, sedimentation, and biochemical degradation in order to protect water resources (County of Santa Barbara 1992).

Biological Resources. The study area supports a variety of habitats and species which are identified as sensitive or worthy of protection in the Montecito Community Plan, the County's Local Coastal Plan, and the Conservation Element of the Comprehensive Plan. These resources include riparian and oak woodlands, all native trees, coastal sage scrub, monarch butterfly roosts, raptor nest trees, and sensitive native flora and fauna. A number of these resources are mapped as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH) which are located throughout the study area, mostly associated with creek habitats (Figure 6). County policy generally requires avoidance or minimization of impacts to identified sensitive resources. New development within 100 feet of an ESH is required to use setbacks and buffer zones to protect such areas. Oak woodlands a minimum of 1-acre are also protected. Activities must be carried out to avoid damage to native trees (County of Santa Barbara 1982; 1992).



Environmentally Sensitive Habitat associated with Romero Creek.

- *Land Use (Criterion 8)*

The development of Station 3 would be subject to review and approval by the County of Santa Barbara. In order to be approved, the location and design of Station 3 site must be found consistent with the policies of the Montecito Community Plan, the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan, and the County's zoning ordinance. These County policies generally mandate avoidance of development in hazardous areas or on steep slopes, protection of environmental resources such as biological or cultural resources, and protection of Montecito's semi-rural character (County of Santa Barbara 1982; 1992). Table 8 summarizes key land use policies and goals applicable to the establishment of Station 3.

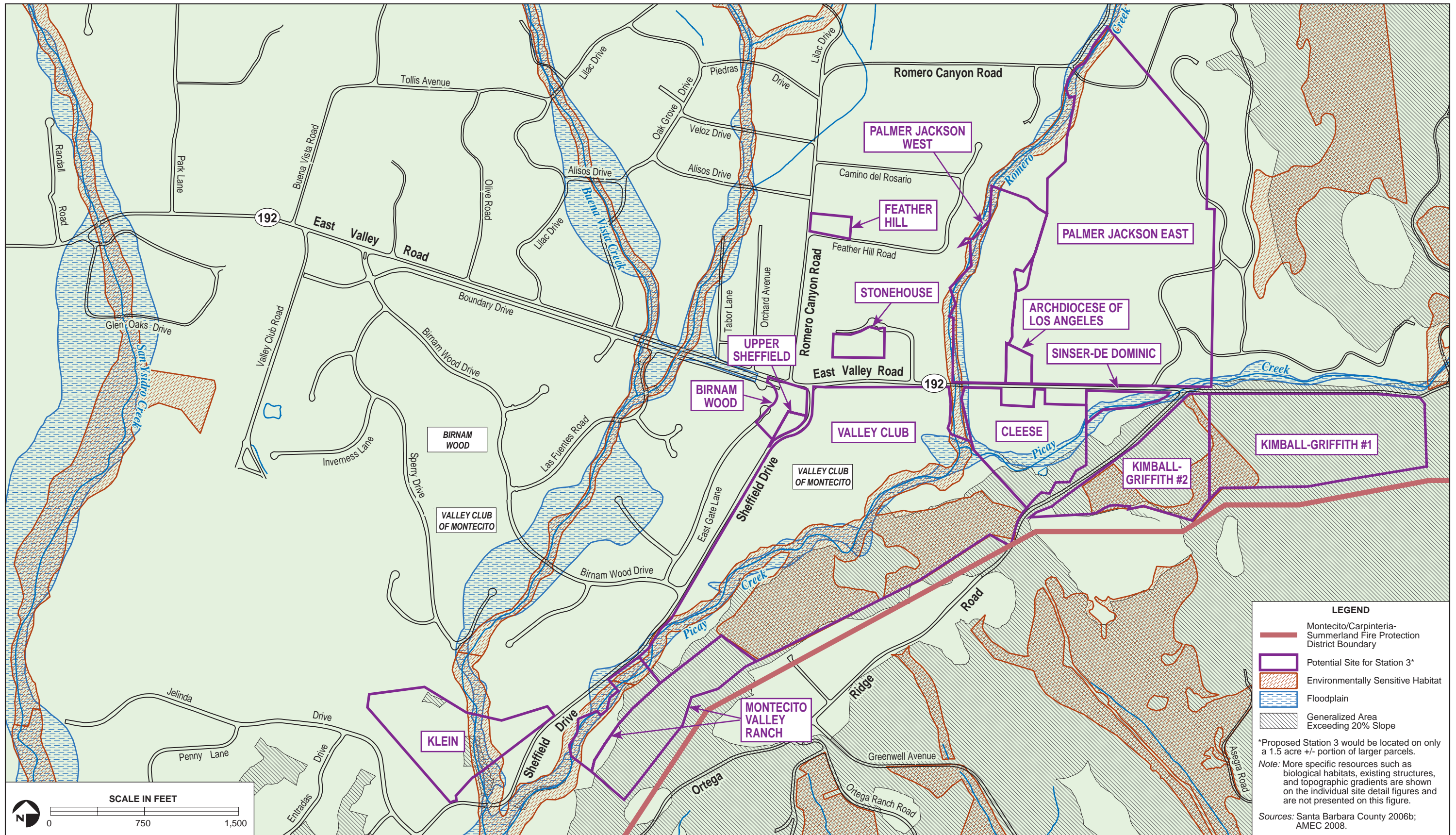


Figure 6. Major Environmental Constraints in the Project Vicinity

Potential Sites Analysis

Table 8: Key Land Use Policies

Plan	Policy/Goal	Policy Summary	Discussion
Santa Barbara County Land Use Element	Land Use Development Policy #4	Adequate public or private services and resources (i.e., water, sewer, roads, etc.) must be available	Applies to all sites.
	Hillside and Watershed Protection Policy #1	Minimize cut and fill	Applies to potential sites located on steep slopes or with significant native vegetation that would require extensive site preparation activities before development.
	Hillside and Watershed Protection Policy #2	Design development to preserve existing natural features and minimize excavation and grading	
	Historical and Archaeological Sites Policy #1	Avoid development on significant cultural sites	Applies to sites with significant historical and archaeological resources. Strongly discourages development that could adversely impact significant cultural resources and requires avoidance where feasible.
	Historical and Archaeological Sites Policy #2	Avoid impacts to cultural sites for development on parcels where such sites are located	
	Historical and Archaeological Sites Policy #3	Mitigation in accordance with State Office of Historic Preservation and the Native American Heritage Commission	
	Visual Resources Policy #3	New structures shall be in conformance with scale and character of the existing community	Applies to all sites, particularly highly visible sites such as those located on hillsides or within existing neighborhoods.
Santa Barbara County Environmental Resource Management Element	Category A	Prohibit urbanization on lands with significant environmental constraints	Discourages development on sites with steep slopes (>20-30%), archaeological resources, existing agriculture, sensitive biological resources, and flood hazards.
	Category B	Prohibit urbanization on lands with significant environmental constraints, with minor exceptions	
Montecito Community Plan	Goal LU-M-1	Protect semi-rural quality of life and community character	Applies to all potential sites in the study area.
	Policy LUED-M-1.1	Public uses shall be compatible with the community's residential character	Applies to all sites.
	Goal FM-1	Ensure that adequate fire protection services and facilities are available	Applies to all potential sites in the study area and the goals of this study.
	Policy PRT-M-1.6	Existing recreational facilities and uses shall not be impacted	Applies to sites within existing recreational facilities and uses, such as golf courses and trails.
	Goal BIO-M-1	Recognize the importance of the biological resources of Montecito	Applies to all potential sites with designated ESH, native trees such as coast live oaks and rare or unique wildlife or plant species.
	Policy BIO-M-1.2	Environmentally sensitive habitat: riparian woodland, monarch butterfly roosts, sensitive native flora, and coastal sage scrub and shall be protected	Applies to all potential sites with designated ESH onsite or nearby.
	Policy BIO-M-1.6	Riparian vegetation shall be protected and restoration of degraded riparian areas shall be encouraged	Applies to all sites containing riparian vegetation.
	Policy BIO-M-1.16	All existing native trees shall be preserved	Applies to all sites with coast live oak, sycamore, alders, willows, bays, etc.
	Policy BIO-M-1.19	Oak woodland shall be protected as a collective entity, rather than as individual trees	Applies to all sites containing oak woodland.

Potential Sites Analysis

Table 8: Key Land Use Policies, continued

Plan	Policy/Goal	Policy Summary	Discussion
	Policy GEO-M-1.2	Grading shall be minimized to prevent scars to the natural topography and potential erosion and other safety risks	Applies to all sites located on steep slopes and on soils susceptible to erosion.
	Policy CR-M-2.1	Significant cultural, archaeological, and historic resources shall be protected and preserved	Applies to sites with significant cultural, archaeological, and/or historic resources.
	Policy VIS-M-1.3	Minimize impacts to open space views	Applies to sites visible from public roads and viewpoints.
	Policy VIS-M-2.1	Preserve lands in open space for scenic value	Applies to sites with road-side turnouts, trails and, mountainous areas.

Source: County of Santa Barbara 1982; 1992

The initially-selected sites possess similar land use and zoning designations, allowing for single-family residences with minimum lot sizes that range from 2 to 10 acres. While these designations do not expressly allow for the development of a new fire station, Montecito Land Use Development Code (2007) allows for construction of fire stations in residential areas if a Major Conditional Use Permit (CUP) is granted. In order to approve a CUP, the County Planning Commission must make a number of findings, including that the selected parcel is of adequate size and shape to accommodate the project, that significant environmental impacts have been mitigated, adequate public services are available, and that the proposed project would be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood (County of Santa Barbara 2007). The MFPD's request for a CUP would also be subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act, to address potential project related environmental impacts.

- *Least Impact on Neighbors (Criterion 9)*

Eastern Montecito is a semi-rural community with residential sites generally located on 1- to 5-acre parcels. Although the study area contains a number of large underdeveloped parcels, existing residential development includes many developed areas including Birnam Wood, the Romero Canyon/Featherhill Road neighborhood, and multiple scattered residential estates. As such, each site is screened to consider potential impacts on existing residents. This screening enables the MFPD to consider any new sources of intermittent noise and activity associated with the construction and operation of Station 3 and the best approach to minimize potential impacts. If possible, a site would be selected that minimizes conflicts with nearby residences and has the least impact on local traffic and public safety.

- *Owner's Willingness to Sell (Criterion 10)*

Parcels which are currently for sale or which the owners are willing to sell to the MFPD are preferable to those where the owners are reluctant or unwilling to sell. While the property owner's willingness to sell is not a physical environmental constraint, it is important in regard to community sentiment and may also affect the price of a particular parcel. Purchase from a willing seller would minimize public controversy and reduce the timing and cost associated with the construction of a new station, avoiding potentially costly legal proceedings. Therefore, the owner's willingness to sell could play a key role in choosing a site for Station 3.

Other Important Factors

- *Site is Undeveloped or Underdeveloped (Criterion 11)*

To make the most efficient use of available land, it is preferable that the site chosen for Station 3 be currently undeveloped or has buildings that are currently unusable. The MFPD would prefer not to demolish or otherwise modify usable existing structures if possible. Demolition and/or relocation of existing structures may be controversial, cause delays, and add expenses to the construction of Station 3.

- *Reasonable Site Acquisition and Development Costs (Criterion 12)*

As a publicly-funded entity, the MFPD has a responsibility to minimize the costs associated with siting and construction of Station 3. All other factors being equal, sites which have lower purchase costs, permitting requirements, site preparation needs, or projected construction costs are preferred. While site acquisition and development costs are not identified as 'Essential' or 'Desirable' criteria for this study, they are critical factors which can influence the feasibility of the successful establishment of Station 3. For example, sites located near the intersection of East Valley Road and Sheffield Drive are ideal from an emergency response time perspective. However, where site acquisition would necessitate demolition of existing structures, major disruption of existing uses, or acquisition from an unwilling seller, these factors would need to be balanced with 'Essential' and 'Desirable' criteria. Such factors could substantially increase the cost required for site acquisition and the planning process, and increase overall development costs. Thus when considering sites, the MFPD will need to balance site acquisition factors with ideal site parameters related to public safety.

Site-Specific Constraints Analysis

The following section provides an analysis of each potential sites' physical and environmental constraints and an evaluation of consistency with the MFPD's Site Selection Criteria. All potential properties were initially screened to gain an understanding of each sites' relative suitability to support the establishment of Station 3 (Table 9). From this primary screening, a group of potential sites were identified to not meet 'Essential' Criteria and were discarded from further analysis in this study. Of the remaining potential sites, each property was thoroughly analyzed for its suitability to accommodate the proposed Station 3. From these analyses, a recommendation is presented for a select set of properties that would be most suitable for acquisition by the MFPD.

Sites Not Considered For Further Analysis

After a primary screening of the initially-selected parcels (Table 9), three potential sites were eliminated from further analysis in this study due to inconsistencies with 'Essential' Criteria. These three properties include:

- Site F – Feather Hill (APN 155-050-014);
- Site I – Upper Sheffield (APN 007-480-016); and
- Site M – Sinser-de Dominic (APN 005-020-051).

A brief description of each site not considered for further analysis in this study has been provided on the following pages.

Potential Sites Analysis

Table 9: Summary of Site Selection Criteria Compatibility

Site	Site Selection Criteria Satisfied?												Suitable for Further Analysis ?		
	Essential						Desirable							Other	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Palmer Jackson East (A)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Archdiocese of Los Angeles (B)	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Palmer Jackson West (C)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Kimball-Griffith #1 (D)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes	No	No	Partially	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Kimball-Griffith #2 (E)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	No	No	Partially	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Feather Hill (F)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Stonehouse (G)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Birnam Wood (H)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Upper Sheffield (I)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Klein (J)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Montecito Valley Ranch (K)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	No	No	Partially	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Cleese (L)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	
Sinser-de Dominic (M)	Yes	Yes	No	Partially	Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Valley Club (N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes	Partially	No	Partially	Yes	

1-Response Time	3-Size & Configuration	5-Arterial Access	7-Environmental Constraints	9-Impact on Neighbors	11-Undeveloped
2-Growth Projections	4-Traffic Issues	6-Major Disasters	8-Land Use Issues	10-Owner's Willingness to Sell	12-Site Acquisition/Development Costs

Note: See Table 7 for detailed descriptions of Site Selection Criteria.

Sites Not Considered For Further Analysis (cont'd)

Site F – Feather Hill

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site Name: Site F – Feather Hill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location: 222 Feather Hill Road at Romero Canyon Road
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parcel Number: 155-050-014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parcel Size: 1.0 acres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land Use: Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential (SRR-0.5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zoning: Residential, Minimum Parcel Size 2 acres (2-E-1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Owner: Mary Cormack Survivors Trust 	

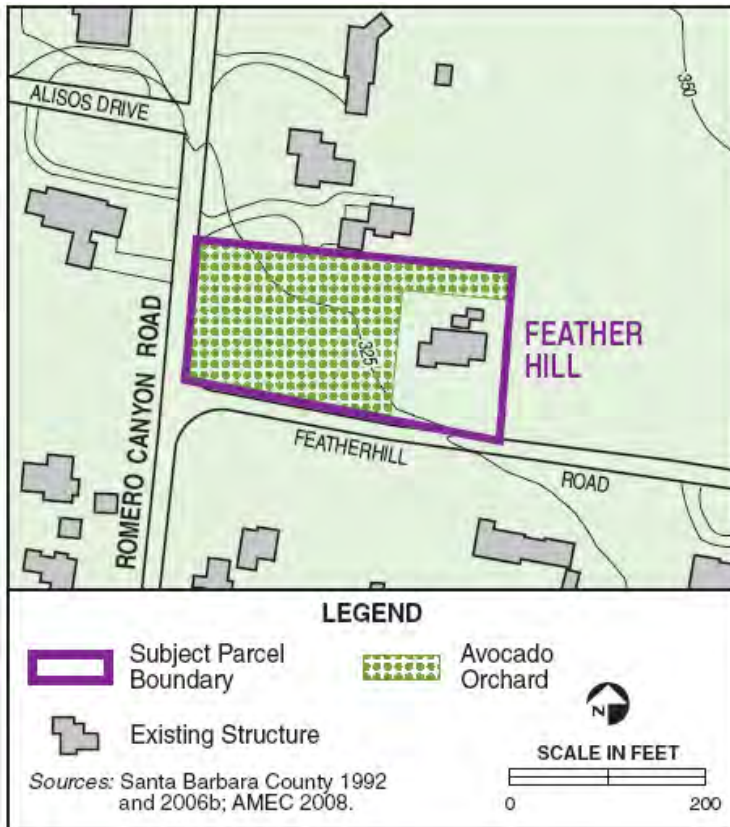


Figure 7: Site F – Feather Hill



Site F is occupied by an existing single-family home and mature avocado orchard.

Site F is located at the corner of Feather Hill and Romero Canyon roads and would have direct access onto Romero Canyon Road, an important arterial. This site was not considered for further analysis because it does not meet two out of five of the MFPD’s ‘Essential’ Site Selection Criteria (Table 9). This 1.0-acre site is substantially smaller than the required minimum of 1.5 acres for Station 3 and its location on the corner of Feather Hill and Romero Canyon roads poses several

traffic issues. Both roads are narrow (approximately 19 feet wide) and are relatively densely developed with homes on small lots. This level of development could create traffic safety issues due to vehicle conflicts associated with cars accessing the 20 driveways between Feather Hill Road and East Valley Road as well as on-street recreation by residents, including small children (see Appendix A). Hedges and landscaping along Romero Canyon Road limit available line of sight up and down Romero Canyon Road without MFPD equipment first pulling out into the vehicle right-of-way. Site F also fails three out of five ‘Desirable’ Criteria (Table 9) as station development here could affect multiple existing neighbors when compared to the other potential sites, including five residences within 100 feet (Figure 7). In addition, the property owner has not expressed an interest to sell. Finally, Site F does not meet either of the ‘Other Important Factors’ as station development would require acquisition and demolition of an existing home and site development costs would be high because this site would require the extension of sewers lines approximately 325 feet east from Orchard Avenue (see Appendix C).

Potential Sites Analysis

Site I – Upper Sheffield

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Name: Site I – Upper Sheffield 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: 565 Sheffield Drive
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parcel Number: 007-480-016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parcel Size: 0.62 acres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Use: Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential (SRR-0.5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoning: Residential, Minimum Parcel Size 2 acres (2-E-1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner: Carrington Family Trust 	

Site I is located on Sheffield Drive just south of East Valley Road and would have direct access to Sheffield Drive, a major arterial. This site was deemed unsuitable for further analysis in this study because it does not meet two ‘Essential’ Criteria (Table 9). Site I is of insufficient size to accommodate Station 3 and is the smallest of any site considered. In order to accommodate Station 3, this site’s small size would require MFPD consideration of acquisition of a portion of the adjacent Birnam Wood site (Site H) to provide sufficient space, thus complicating site acquisition and increasing development costs. Additionally, the site’s proximity to the Sheffield Drive/East Valley Road intersection and poor line of sight to the north associated with an existing curve in the road could create turning movement and site access hazards. Development of Site I would also conflict with three out of five ‘Desirable’ Site Selection Criteria. A small unnamed drainage runs through the site which is heavily vegetated with at least 20 specimen native trees, including both coast live oaks and sycamores. Station development would require substantial removal of mature native trees and potentially expensive drainage improvements, activities that are both potentially in conflict with adopted County policy. Development on this site would also be within 150 feet of three existing homes and the property owner has not expressed an interest to sell. In addition, acquisition and development of this site would require demolition of an existing home.

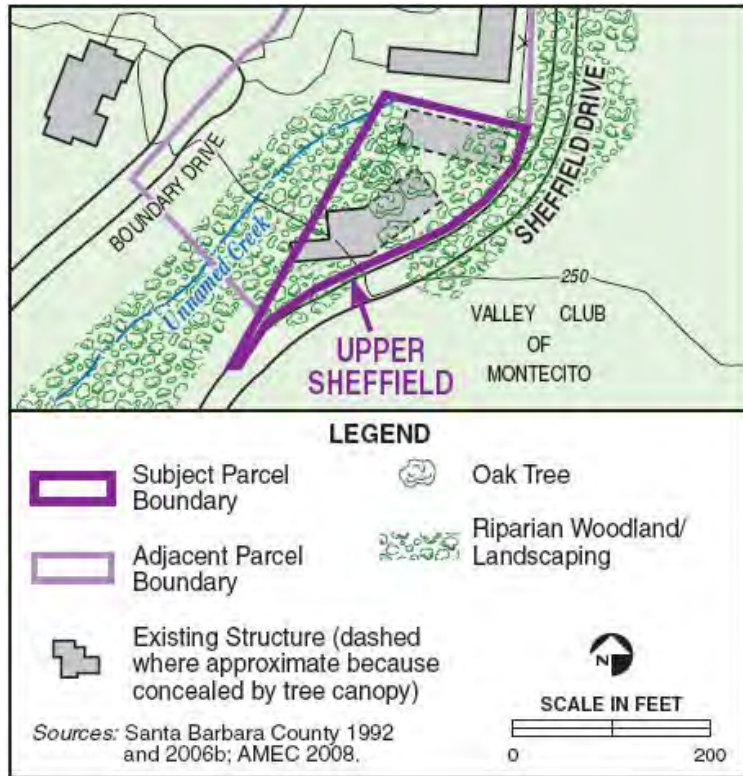


Figure 8: Site I – Upper Sheffield



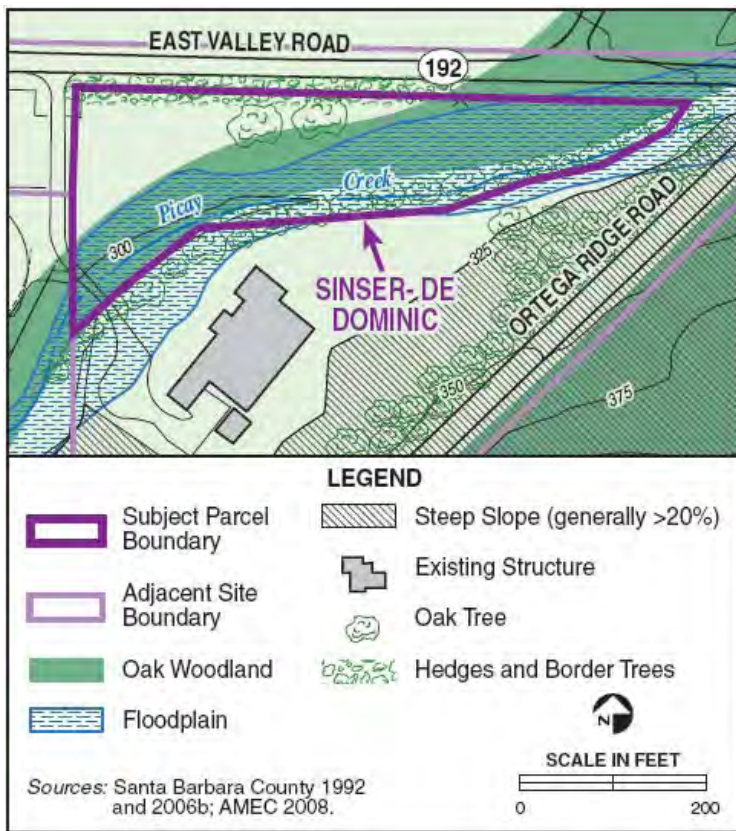
Site I is located along a curve on Sheffield Drive that has poor line of sight.

Potential Sites Analysis

Site M – Sinser-de Dominic

▪ Site Name: Site M – Sinser-de Dominic	▪ Location: 2353 East Valley Road
▪ Parcel Number: 005-020-051	▪ Parcel Size: 1.78 acres
▪ Land Use: Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential (SRR-0.2)	▪ Zoning: Residential, Minimum Parcel Size 5 acres (5-E-1)
▪ Owner: Sinser-de Dominic Trust	

Site M is located along East Valley Road, east of Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road and would provide ample frontage along the East Valley Road arterial. This site was eliminated from further analysis because it fails to meet 'Essential' Site Selection Criteria due to its small size and configuration (Table 9). Because the site is long and narrow and bound by Picay Creek on the south, only limited areas would be easily available for development of Station 3. In addition, Site M fails to fully satisfy three out of five 'Desirable' Criteria due to the presence of Picay Creek and the hazards associated with its 100-year floodplain. These site constraints would leave only approximately 0.78 acres readily available for development without major site improvements which would require alteration of Picay Creek with associated damage to sensitive oak and riparian woodland (Figure 9). In addition, this site is in relatively close proximity to two existing residences, and the property owner has not expressed a willingness to sell.



View of equestrian facilities on Site M from East Valley Road. Site M has very limited developable area (shown here) on its western portion due to environmental constraints such as Picay Creek in background.

Figure 9: Site M – Sinser-de Dominic

Potential Sites Analysis

Sites Considered For Further Analysis

After discarding the three sites not considered for further analysis, the remaining ten potential sites were fully analyzed for their ability to satisfy ‘Essential’ criteria, ‘Desirable’ criteria, and ‘Other Important Factors’ developed for this study. Although these sites exhibit different levels of compliance with established MFPD Site Selection Criteria, all were determined to be suitable for further analysis in order to provide the MFPD and interested public with sufficient information to weigh the issues involved with and potential challenges to siting a new fire station in eastern Montecito. Table 10 provides a summary of the remaining ten potential sites and key issues associated with each site. A discussion and analysis of each of the remaining potential sites for Station 3 has been provided on the following pages. These analyses focus on major issues related to each site and are generally discussed in order of importance.

Table 10: Major Constraints for Sites Considered for Further Analysis

Site	Site Name/ Ownership	Parcel Number	Size of Parcel (acres)	Key Constraints	Potential Key Land Use Policies ¹
A	Palmer Jackson East/ Palmer G Jackson Trust	155-070-008	76.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scattered mature oak trees Prime farmland Minor tributary drainage High speeds on adjacent arterial 	LUPD #4; ERME Category A and B; Goal LU-M-1; Policy LUED-M-1.1, Goal F-M-1, Policy BIO-M-1.16; and Policy BIO-M-1.19.
B	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Bishop (Los Angeles/San Diego)	155-070-009	1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded historic Catholic cemetery Small size may not meet MFPD needs High speeds on adjacent arterial Existing mature oak trees Prime farmland 	LUPD #4; Historical and Archaeological Sites Policies 1, 2, and 3; ERME Category A and B; Goal LU-M-1; Policy LUED-M-1.1, Goal F-M-1; Goal BIO-M-1; Policy BIO-M-1.16; Policy BIO-M-1.19; and Policy CR-M-2.1.
C	Palmer Jackson West/ Palmer G Jackson Trust	155-070-012	17.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent to Romero Creek 100-year floodplain, ESH, and riparian woodland Limited line of sight due to Romero Creek bridge High speeds on adjacent arterial Prime farmland 	LUPD #4; ERME Category A and B; Goal LU-M-1; Policy LUED-M-1.1, Goal F-M-1, Goal BIO-M-1; Policy BIO-M-1.2; Policy BIO-M-1.6; and Policy BIO-M-1.16.
D	Kimball-Griffith #1/ Kimball-Griffith LP	005-030-007	29.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steep slopes and erosion potential Grading and site preparation costs Located on eastern edge of study area Existing oak woodland High speeds on adjacent arterial 	LUPD #4; Hillside and Water Protection Policies 1 and 2; Visual Resources Policy #3; ERME Category A and B; Goal LU-M-1; Policy LUED-M-1.1, Goal F-M-1; Goal BIO-M-1; Policy BIO-M-1.2; Policy BIO-M-1.16; Policy BIO-M-1.19; Policy GEO-M-1.2; and Policy VIS-M-2.1.
E	Kimball- Griffith #2/ Kimball-Griffith LP	005-030-003	16.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steep slopes and erosion potential Grading and site preparation costs Located on eastern edge of study area ESH, oak woodland, and coastal sage scrub High speeds on adjacent arterial 	LUPD #4; Hillside and Water Protection Policies 1 and 2; Visual Resources Policy #3; ERME Category A and B; Goal LU-M-1; Policy LUED-M-1.1, Goal F-M-1; Goal BIO-M-1; Policy BIO-M-1.2; Policy BIO-M-1.16; Policy BIO-M-1.19; Policy GEO-M-1.2; and Policy VIS-M-2.1.
G	Stonehouse/680 Stonehouse Lane, LLC	155-060-030	2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to existing residences Traffic safety and vehicle access on small private lane Scattered oak trees 	LUPD #4; Goal LU-M-1; Policy LUED-M-1.1, Goal F-M-1; Goal BIO-M-1; and Policy BIO-M-1.16.
H	Birnam Wood/ Birnam Wood Golf Club	007-480-032	2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential flooding hazards Existing residence and maintenance facilities Riparian woodland 	LUPD #4; ERME Category A and B; Goal LU-M-1; Policy LUED-M-1.1, Goal F-M-1; Policy PRT-M-1.6; Goal BIO-

Potential Sites Analysis

Table 10: Major Constraints for Sites Considered for Further Analysis, continued

Site	Site Name/ Ownership	Parcel Number	Size of Parcel (acres)	Key Constraints	Potential Key Land Use Policies ¹
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specimen oak trees • Proximity to existing residences • High site development costs 	M-1; Policy BIO-M-1.16; and Policy BIO-M-1.19.
J	Klein/Theodore M Klein	007-250-012	14.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to ESH • Mature oak trees • Limited frontage with Sheffield Drive • Moderate slopes • Southern edge of study area 	LUPD #4; Goal LU-M-1; Policy LUED-M-1.1, Goal F-M-1; Goal BIO-M-1; Policy BIO-M-1.2; ; Policy BIO-M-1.6; Policy BIO-M-1.16; Policy BIO-M-1.19; and Policy GEO-M-1.2
K	Montecito Valley Ranch/Coffin Family Trust	005-060-028 005-060-027	5.3 12.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steep slopes/limited developable area • Potentially unstable soils • Proximity to Picay Creek 100-year floodplain, ESH, and oak and riparian woodland • Need for bridge across Picay Creek • Potentially high development costs 	LUPD #4; Hillside and Water Protection Policies 1 and 2; Visual Resources Policy #3; ERME Category A and B; Goal LU-M-1; Policy LUED-M-1.1, Goal F-M-1; Policy PRT-M-1.6; Goal BIO-M-1; Policy BIO-M-1.2; Policy BIO-M-1.6; Policy BIO-M-1.16; Policy BIO-M-1.19; and Policy GEO-M-1.2; and Policy VIS-M-2.1.
L	Cleese/Pines Trust	005-020-044	14.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent to Romero Creek 100-year floodplain, ESH, and riparian woodland • Limited line of sight 	LUPD #4; Visual Resources Policy #3; ERME Category A and B; Goal LU-M-1; Policy LUED-M-1.1, Goal F-M-1; Goal BIO-M-1; Policy BIO-M-1.2; Policy BIO-M-1.6; Policy BIO-M-1.16; and Policy BIO-M-1.19.
N	Valley Club	005-020-050	84.55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited line of sight • Existing portions of golf course would be significantly altered • Proximity to Romero Creek 100-year floodplain, ESH, and riparian woodland • Mature native oaks and Monterey Cypress trees would likely be removed or relocated • Owner unwilling to sell 	LUPD #4; Hillside and Water Protection Policies 1 and 2; Historical and Archaeological Sites Policies 1 and 2; Visual Resources Policy #3; ERME Category A and B; Policy LUED-M-1.1, Goal F-M-1; Policy PRT-M-1.6; Goal BIO-M-1; Policy BIO-M-1.2; Policy BIO-M-1.6; Policy BIO-M-1.16; Policy CR-M-2.1; Policy VIS-M-1.3; and Policy VIS-M-2.1.

¹ See Table 8: Key Land Use Policies

Potential Sites Analysis

SITE A – PALMER JACKSON EAST

Overview

- Owner: Palmer G. Jackson Trust
- Parcel Number: 155-070-008
- Land Use: Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential (SRR-0.5)
- Location: 2500 East Valley Road
- Parcel Size: 76.87 acres
- Zoning: Residential, minimum parcel size 2 acres (2-E-1)

Background

This potential site is located on the mountain (north) side of East Valley Road, east of Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road, and west of Ortega Ridge Road (Figure 5). The potential location of Station 3 would be at the southern end of this property, on approximately 1.5 acres facing a portion of the parcel's more than 1,300 feet of frontage on East Valley Road (Figure 10). The site slopes gently to the south and is part of a large agricultural operation currently cultivated with lemon orchards. Mature coast live oak trees exist in several groves around the large property, concentrated along southward draining Picay Creek located on the east side of the property. Surrounding areas are generally undeveloped.

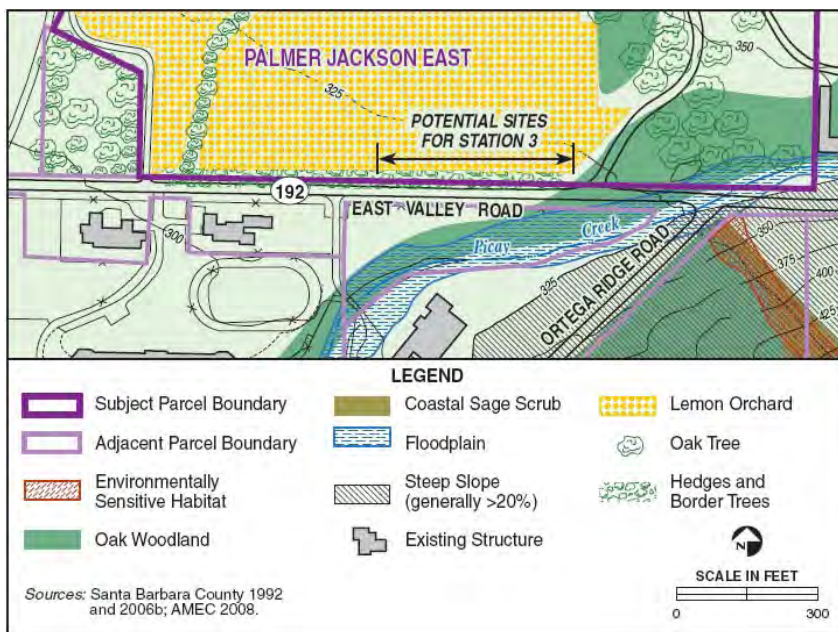


Figure 10: Site A – Palmer Jackson East

At initial public workshops, the MFPD identified important Station 3 siting criteria. The site's consistency with 'Essential' criteria, 'Desirable' criteria, and 'Other Important Factors' is evaluated below.

Valley Road with Sheffield Drive or Romero Canyon Road where response time to outlying areas would be 5 minutes, this site's location would require an additional 40 seconds to respond to service calls on upper Bella Vista Drive (see Appendix B). Site A's location would meet adopted standards to provide service to the majority of the area currently lacking 5-minute response time service (Figure 4).

Size and Configuration. This site's large size would allow for adequate space for station construction, outdoor storage, parking, and design flexibility for building and driveway location.

Vehicle Access. The site is located on a long, straight section of East Valley Road with an excellent line of sight of more than 500 feet in each direction. East Valley Road carries relatively low traffic volumes with an average daily traffic count of approximately 2,600, well below the acceptable capacity for this segment (CALTRANS 2006) (see Table 4). However, traffic speeds on East Valley Road can exceed 50 miles per hour which may require installation of a warning signal or other methods to permit safe emergency vehicle access. Depending on final station location on Site A, emergency vehicles could potentially share the site's existing driveway.

Access to Major Arterials. This site's location on the major east-west arterial serving greater Montecito would allow for rapid access to currently underserved portions of the community.

Consistency with Desirable Criteria

Biological Resources. Potential locations for Station 3 on Site A are developed with lemon orchards, with many coast live oak trees scattered along the site's East Valley Road frontage. Picay Creek on the site's far

Consistency with Essential Criteria

Response Time. This site's location on East Valley Road, the major east-west arterial serving the study area, would facilitate emergency personnel response to greater Montecito. The site's close proximity to Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road, approximately 0.39 miles to the east, would permit rapid service to areas north and south of East Valley Road. In comparison to the ideal response time location at the intersection of East

Potential Sites Analysis

eastern end is lined with mature coast live oak trees and is designated as ESH (County of Santa Barbara 1992).

Agricultural Resources. On-site soils are considered prime farmland (County of Santa Barbara 2006b) and are currently used to grow lemons. Development of Station 3 on the site would result in removal of 1.5 acres of prime soils from agricultural production. Removal of this small amount of prime soil from agricultural production is unlikely to create substantial environmental or County policy issues. However, design of Station 3 would need to incorporate an appropriate buffer to protect adjacent agriculture.

Water Resources. No creeks or wetlands exist on the area of Site A under consideration for potential location for Station 3 and the site is not within a mapped floodplain. Picay Creek is located across East Valley Road, approximately 200 feet south of the potential location of Station 3. A small oak-lined drainage is located near the site's western boundary.

Impact on Neighbors. Potential locations for Station 3 on Site A are approximately 200 feet from the closest existing single-family residence across the street on East Valley Road. Given Site A's more than 1,300 feet of frontage along East Valley Road, Station 3 could be sited to avoid locations in close proximity to existing neighboring residences.

Land Use. While development of Station 3 would result in the loss of 1.5 acres of prime agricultural soils, such development would appear generally consistent with the policies of the Montecito Community Plan and the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D).

Owner's Willingness to Sell. The property owner has expressed tentative interest in cooperating with the MFPD and County of Santa Barbara to explore the potential for location of an on-site station (see Appendix A).

Consistency with Other Important Factors

The site is currently undeveloped, with the exception of the lemon orchard. The site's undeveloped character, level topography, and lack of major environmental constraints could minimize site acquisition and development costs.



View from Ortega Ridge Road of lemon orchards on Site A along East Valley Road.



Site A from East Valley Road.

Conclusion

Site A meets all 'Essential' criteria required for the proposed location of Station 3. It would provide excellent access to East Valley Road and is close enough to Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road to serve areas underserved by the MFPD. The line of sight for this portion of East Valley Road and the turning radius out of the property onto East Valley Road would be appropriate for Station 3.

This site is consistent with all 'Desirable' criteria and lacks any significant natural hazards or major environmental constraints. A small area of prime agricultural soils would potentially be developed. Site A has a low potential to negatively impact neighbors with only one neighboring residence within 200 feet to the south across East Valley Road. The size of the site would allow for flexibility of station placement away from the neighboring residence. The property owner has indicated tentative interest in cooperating with the MFPD and County.

Overall, Site A is highly suitable as the proposed location of Station 3.

Potential Sites Analysis

SITE B – ARCHDIOCESE OF LOS ANGELES

Overview

- Owner: Archdiocese of Los Angeles
- Parcel Number: 155-070-009
- Land Use Designation: Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential (SRR-0.2)
- Location: 2400 block of East Valley Road
- Parcel Size: 1.4 acres
- Zoning: Residential, minimum parcel size 5 acres (5-E-1)

Background

This site is located on the mountain (north) side of East Valley Road east of Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road and west of Ortega Ridge Road (Figure 5). Site B can be accessed from an existing driveway on an adjacent parcel off East Valley Road (Figure 11). The site is generally level, slopes gently to the south, and is bordered by lemon orchards. The site is currently vacant, but contains a recorded historic Catholic cemetery. On-site soils are considered prime farmland and support many coast live oak trees.

At initial public workshops, the MFPD identified important Station 3 siting criteria. The site's consistency with the MFPD's 'Essential' criteria, 'Desirable' criteria, and 'Other Important Factors' is evaluated below.

Consistency with Essential Criteria

Response Time. This site's location on East Valley Road, the major east-west arterial serving the study area, would facilitate emergency personnel response to greater Montecito. The site's close proximity to Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road, approximately 0.33 miles to the east, would enable rapid service to areas north and south of East Valley Road. In comparison to the ideal response time location at the intersection of East Valley Road with Sheffield Drive or Romero Canyon Road where response time to outlying areas would be 5 minutes, this site's location would require an additional 35 seconds to respond to service calls on upper Bella Vista Drive (see Appendix B). However, Site B's location would meet adopted standards to provide service to the majority of the area currently lacking 5-minute response time service (Figure 4).

Size and Configuration. Site B's 1.4-acre size is 0.10 acres less than the recommended minimum of 1.5 acres needed for Station 3. This relatively small size would reduce flexibility of station placement on the property with regard to building location, driveway alignment, tree protection, equipment storage, etc.

Vehicle Access. Site B has excellent line of sight along East Valley Road of more than 500 feet to the east and approximately 480 feet to the west. East Valley Road carries relatively low traffic volumes with an average daily traffic count of approximately 2,600, well below the acceptable capacity for this segment (CALTRANS 2006) (see Table 4). However, traffic speeds on East Valley Road frequently exceed 50 miles per hour, possibly necessitating mitigation such as a warning signal.

Access to Major Arterials. Direct access onto East Valley Road, the major arterial serving greater Montecito, would facilitate rapid emergency response to areas currently underserved by MFPD.

Consistency with Desirable Criteria

Cultural Resources. This site is a recorded historic Catholic cemetery, and is therefore a culturally significant resource. The number and exact location of burials on site is unknown and would require

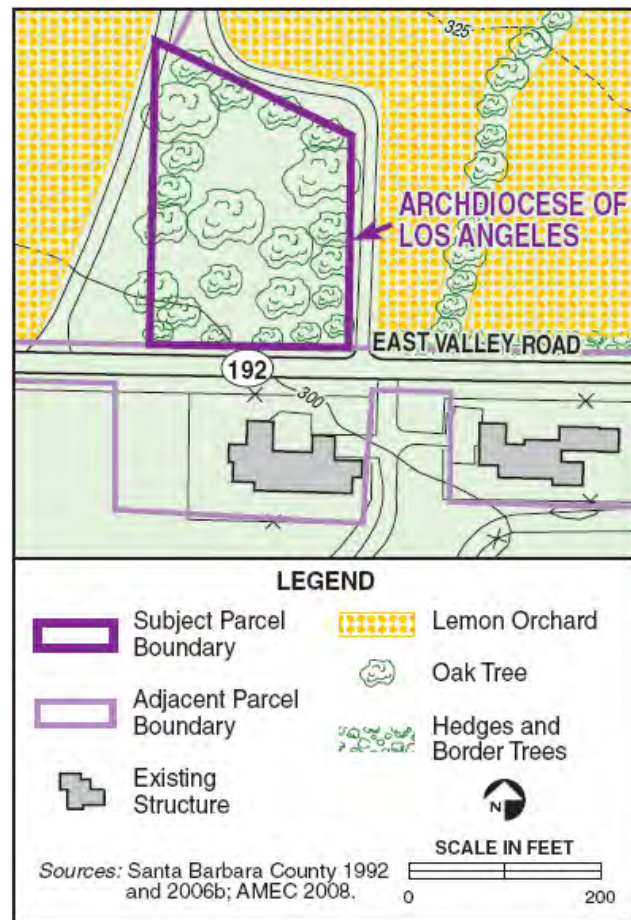


Figure 11: Site B – Archdiocese of LA

Potential Sites Analysis

extensive investigation. It is unclear if sufficient space is available to accommodate Station 3 and supporting facilities without reinterment or relocation of existing burials. The use of an abandoned historic cemetery to accommodate Station 3 would require careful review of ethical considerations involved in possible reinterment and relocation of burials. In addition, substantial costs and time would be required to fully investigate this matter. Construction of Station 3 on a historic cemetery may require preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) to assess cultural resource impacts and may raise possible concerns with adopted County policies (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D). Although the cost and time required to address this issue are unknown, the presence of significant cultural resources on this site could considerably increase project development costs and delay project implementation.

Biological Resources. The site supports existing oak woodland with more than 20 oak trees spread throughout, although understory vegetation is limited due to previous clearing. The site is not designated as ESH. Site development would require removal or relocation of several mature coast live oak trees.

Agricultural Resources. On-site soils are considered prime farmland (County of Santa Barbara 2006b); however, the site is not currently used for agricultural purposes, most likely due its small size, historic significance, and oak woodland.

Water Resources. A small oak-lined drainage is located approximately 75 feet east of the site.

Land Use. The presence of significant cultural resources and coast live oak trees on site creates the potential for substantial conflicts with several Montecito Community Plan and Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan policies (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D). The County strongly discourages development on significant cultural sites and requires that project design avoid impacts to such sites. Potential oak removal could also raise less severe potential Montecito Community Plan and the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan policy issues with regard to biological resource protection.

Impact on Neighbors. Site B is located within 100 feet of an existing single-family residence located directly across the site on East Valley Road.

Consistency with Other Important Factors

The site is currently undeveloped but was historically used as a cemetery. It is unclear how living descendants (if any) of those interred at the site would react to any relocation proposals.



Site B facing south towards East Valley Road.

Conclusion

Site B meets all 'Essential' criteria required for the proposed location of Station 3. However, the site is 0.10 acres smaller than the 1.5 acres needed for Station 3. The small size of Site B does not allow for flexibility for the placement of Station 3 on the property.

Site B meets three out of five of the 'Desirable' Criteria and lacks any significant natural hazards. However, the existence of a recorded historic cemetery on at least part of the site could pose a major barrier to construction of Station 3. Development of this site would likely require extensive investigation of cultural resource issues which is anticipated to require several years and would potentially add several hundred thousand dollars to site development costs. In addition, development of significant cultural resource sites can become controversial, which adds substantial uncertainty to the potential to develop this site. Without detailed knowledge of the extent and significance of on-site cultural resources, it is difficult to ascertain if Site B could be feasibly developed. Development of Site B may also require removal of substantial numbers of native coast live oak trees.

Overall, Site B does not appear desirable as the location for the establishment of Station 3.

Potential Sites Analysis

SITE C – PALMER JACKSON WEST

Overview

- Owner: Palmer G. Jackson Trust
- Parcel Number: 155-070-012
- Land Use: Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential (SRR-0.5)
- Location: 2300 East Valley Road
- Parcel Size: 17.58 acres
- Zoning: Residential, minimum parcel size 2 acres (2-E-1)

Background

This site is located on the mountain (north) side of East Valley Road east of Sheffield Drive and west of Ortega Ridge Road (Figure 5). The MFPD's proposed Station 3 would potentially be located at the southern-most portion of this property, along the parcel's frontage with East Valley Road (Figure 12). The site is mostly level, slopes gently to the south, and is bordered by agricultural or undeveloped land. The parcel has extensive frontage along East Valley Road (approximately 400 feet) and is part of a large agricultural area. Romero Creek runs north-south immediately adjacent to the western edge of the property.

At initial public workshops, the MFPD identified important Station 3 siting criteria. The site's consistency with the MFPD's 'Essential' criteria, 'Desirable' criteria, and 'Other Important Factors' is evaluated below.

Consistency with Essential Criteria

Response Time. This site's location on East Valley Road, the major east-west arterial serving the study area, would facilitate emergency personnel response to greater Montecito. The site's close proximity to Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road, approximately 0.28 miles to the east, would permit relatively rapid service to areas both north and south of East Valley Road. In comparison to the ideal response time location at the intersection of East Valley Road with Sheffield Drive or Romero Canyon Road where response time to surrounding areas would be 5 minutes, this site would require an additional 30 seconds to respond to service calls on upper Bella Vista Drive (see Appendix B). Site C's location would meet adopted standards to provide service to the majority of the area currently lacking 5-minute response time service (Figure 4).

Size and Configuration. The site's overall size would allow for a design configuration that would be adequate for parking and necessary fire fighting facilities associated with Station 3, while accommodating for required setbacks due to the site's proximity to Romero Creek. Nearly 400 feet of frontage along East Valley Road allows for some flexibility for the proposed building and driveway location.

Vehicle Access. Site C is located on East Valley Road, a major east-west arterial with relatively low traffic volumes and congestion (CALTRANS 2006) (see Table 4). Site C provides a clear line of sight for more than 500 feet to the east along East Valley Road. However, line of sight to the west along East Valley Road is moderately obstructed by the Romero Creek Bridge, located approximately 213 feet from the site. Traffic speeds on East Valley Road frequently exceed 50 miles per hour which may require installation of a warning signal or other methods to permit safe emergency vehicle access. According to the Highway Design Manual, line of sight to the east would be inadequate based on the posted speed limit of 35 miles per hour (CALTRANS 2007); however, this matter would require further investigation as it is possible that due to their elevation above the road, fire trucks would have adequate line of sight.

Access to Major Arterials. This site's location on East Valley Road would provide rapid access to the area of eastern Montecito that is currently underserved by MFPD. No current driveway exists but could be constructed anywhere along the parcel's frontage with East Valley Road, contingent upon approval from Caltrans, as long

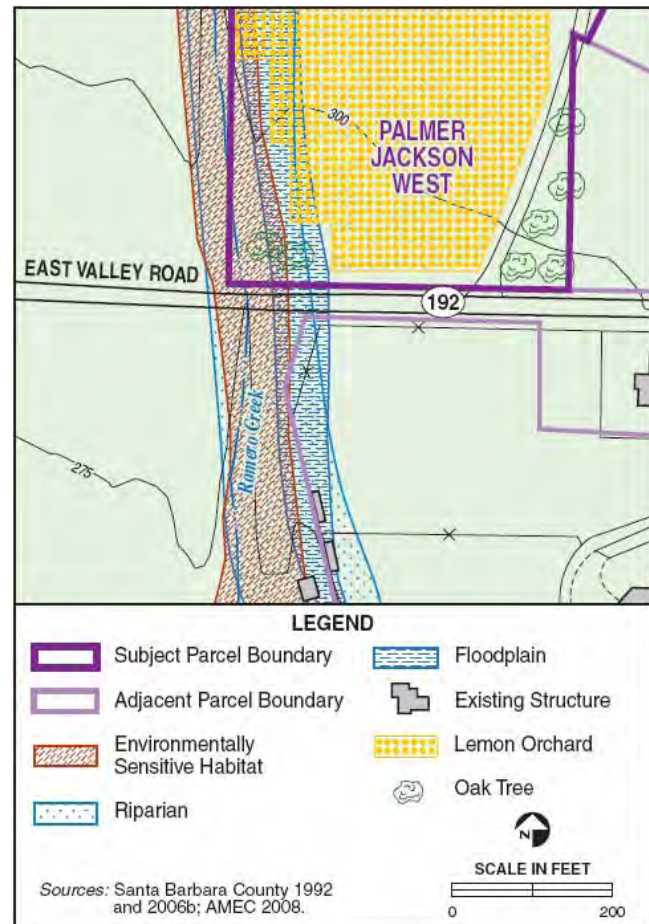


Figure 12: Site C – Palmer Jackson West

Potential Sites Analysis

as adequate line of sight is maintained to the west to account for the presence of Romero Creek Bridge.

Consistency with Desirable Criteria

Biological Resources. Most of Site C has been historically cultivated with lemons and lacks significant biological value. However, Romero Creek is located on the site's western edge and is lined with many mature coast live oak trees and is designated as ESH by the County (County of Santa Barbara 1992). The proposed location of Station 3 would be setback 50 feet from the creek and 100 feet from the ESH in order to avoid impacts to these resources.

Agricultural Resources. On-site soils are considered prime farmland (County of Santa Barbara 2006b) and are used for growing lemons. Development of Station 3 would lead to the loss of 1.5 acres or more of prime agricultural soils. Removal of this small amount of prime soil from agricultural production is unlikely to create substantial environmental or County policy issues. However, design of Station 3 would need to incorporate an appropriate buffer to protect adjacent agriculture.

Water Resources. Romero Creek drains to the south along the western property boundary. Station 3 would ideally be located outside the creek's 100-year floodplain and setback at least 50 feet from the top of the stream bank.

Land Use. The site's only land use constraints are concerned with the avoidance of biological resources and flooding hazards, which are confined to the site's western boundary along Romero Creek. While the development of Station 3 would result in the loss of 1.5 acres of prime agricultural soils, development of areas set back from Romero Creek would appear generally consistent with the policies of the Montecito Community Plan and the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D).

Impact on Neighbors. Site C is approximately 150 feet from an existing single-family residence. Given the amount of frontage along East Valley Road, placement of Station 3 would have the flexibility to avoid locations directly across from neighboring residences on East Valley Road.

Owner's Willingness to Sell. The property owner has expressed tentative interest in cooperating with the MFPD and County of Santa Barbara to explore the potential for location of a station on site (see Appendix A).

Consistency with Other Important Factors

Montecito Sewer District usage history indicates that development on the northern part of this site is currently served by a septic system, but sewer service would be available through the existing main in East Valley Road (see Appendix C). The site's undeveloped character, level topography, and lack of major environmental constraints would most likely minimize site acquisition and development costs.



Lemon orchards on Site C observed in September 2007.



A constraint for development of Station 3 on Site C is the limited line of sight to the west along East Valley Road due to the bridge over Romero Creek.

Conclusion

Site C meets all 'Essential' criteria required for the proposed location of Station 3. The minor impediment to line of sight to the west along East Valley Road due to the Romero Creek Bridge could be addressed through siting Station 3 along the eastern portion of Site C. The level of service of this portion of East Valley Road and the turning radius out of the property are appropriate for Station 3. The site's physical layout satisfies the size and configuration needed for Station 3.

This site is consistent with most 'Desirable' Criteria. Because of its proximity to Romero Creek, Station 3 would have to be located outside of the 100-year floodplain away from the stream bank and set back from nearby ESH. These setbacks would compliment those required to address line of sight issues. The property owner has indicated initial willingness to cooperate with the MFPD and the County of Santa Barbara.

Overall, Site C is highly suitable as the proposed location of Station 3.

Potential Sites Analysis

SITE D – KIMBALL-GRIFFITH #1

Overview

- Owner: Kimball-Griffith LP
- Parcel Number: 005-030-007
- Land Use: Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential (SRR-0.1)
- Location: East Valley Road, approximately 200 feet east of Ortega Ridge Road
- Parcel Size: 29.17 acres
- Zoning: Residential, Minimum Parcel Size 10 acres (10-E-1)

Background

This site is located on the ocean (south) side of East Valley Road, east of Ortega Ridge Road (Figure 5). Site D slopes steadily upwards from East Valley Road (Figure 13). This parcel is currently not developed and is characterized by oak woodland intermixed with areas of chaparral containing mature coast live oak trees and coastal sage scrub. Surrounding areas are generally undeveloped.

At initial public workshops, the MFPD identified important Station 3 siting criteria. The site's consistency with the MFPD's 'Essential' criteria, 'Desirable' criteria, and 'Other Important Factors' are evaluated below.

Consistency with Essential Criteria

Response Time. This site's location on East Valley Road, the major east-west arterial serving the study area, would facilitate emergency personnel response to greater Montecito. However, as the eastern-most site under consideration, the site's location approximately 0.70 miles east of the Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road would greatly increase response times to areas north and south of East Valley Road. In comparison to the ideal location at the intersection of East Valley Road with Sheffield Drive or Romero Canyon Road where response time to outlying areas would be 5 minutes, this site's location would require an additional 75 seconds to respond to service calls on upper Bella Vista Drive (see Appendix B). Still, Site D's location would meet adopted standards to provide service to the majority of the area currently lacking 5-minute response time service (Figure 4).

Size and Configuration. The site's overall large size would provide adequate space for parking and necessary fire fighting facilities associated with Station 3.

Vehicle Access. East Valley Road is a major east-west arterial that carries relatively low average daily traffic volumes of 2,600 and has minimal congestion (CALTRANS 2006) (see Table 4). No current driveway exists on site but line of sight from Site D's frontage along East Valley Road extends for more than 500 feet in each direction. Traffic speeds on East Valley Road frequently exceed 50 miles per hour which may require installation of a warning signal or other methods to permit safe emergency vehicle access.

Access to Major Arterials. This site would provide direct rapid access to an arterial; however, the site's location at the eastern end of the community would result in longer response times.

Consistency with Desirable Criteria

Natural Hazards. The dense mix of chaparral, oak trees, and coastal sage scrub on site constitutes high fire hazard vegetation and would require substantial vegetation clearing and fuels management to reduce

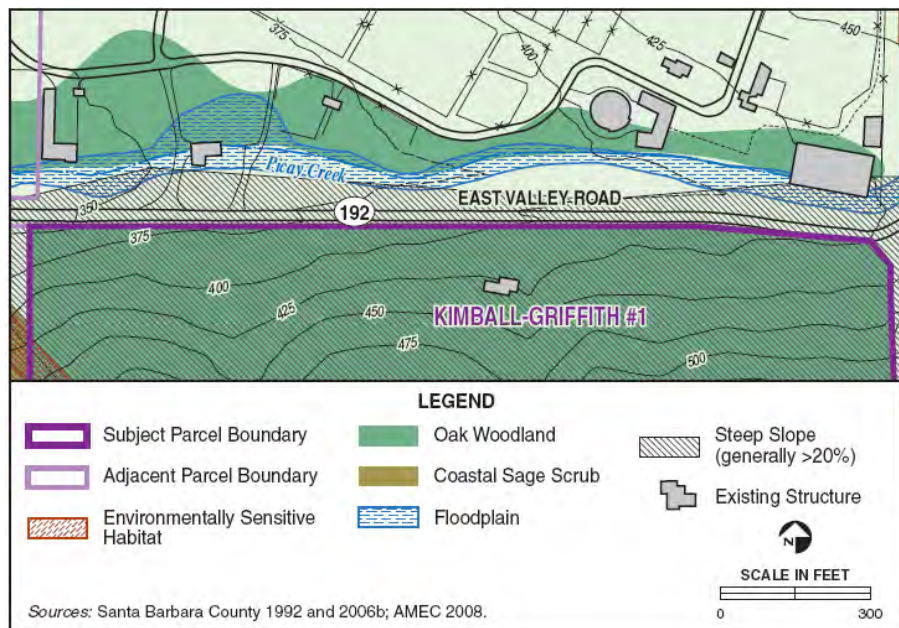


Figure 13: Site D – Kimball-Griffith #1

Potential Sites Analysis

such hazards. Extensive clearing of vegetation may create potential conflicts with County Hillside and Watershed Protection policies and Montecito Community Plan habitat protection policies (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D).

Geologic Hazards. Site D is characterized by steep slopes generally in excess of 20 percent and erosion-prone soils. On-site soils consist of Ballard Variant (BbC) with 2 to 9 percent slopes immediately fronting East Valley Road, and Todos-Lodo Complex (TdF2) with 30 to 50 percent slopes over the majority of the site (County of Santa Barbara 2006b). Todos-Lodo Complex is identified as having severe constraints for construction, including low strength, severe shrink-swell potential, and a variety of erosion hazards (USDA 1981).

Biological Resources. Oak woodland interspersed with chaparral and coastal sage scrub characterizes the site's vegetation. Mapped ESH exists in the southwest portion of Site D, approximately 100 feet from the potential Station 3 location (Figure 13); however, AMEC's review of the site indicates that oak trees are prevalent throughout the site. Therefore, significant grading and vegetation clearing for Station 3 development may raise Montecito Community Plan habitat and oak protection policy consistency issues.

Land Use. Development of Station 3 on Site D would require extensive grading to create level building areas, as well as clearing of native vegetation. Extensive grading on areas in excess of 20 percent slopes and the clearing of large areas of native vegetation would raise substantial conflicts with County Hillside and Watershed Protection, Visual Resource, Environmental Resource Management Element, and Montecito Community Plan biological resource protection policies (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D).

Consistency with Other Important Factors

Development of Site D for Station 3 would require substantial site preparation activities including grading and excavation to stabilize the hillside which would substantially increase site development costs.



Site D facing west along East Valley Road. Note steep slopes and coast live oak trees.



Site D facing east along East Valley Road. The site adjacent to East Valley Road includes steep slopes (>20% grade) vegetated with mature oak trees.

Conclusion

Site D meets the 'Essential' Criteria required for the proposed location of Station 3. However, as the easternmost site under review, Site D's distance from Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road would incrementally add time to responses north and south of East Valley Road. High westbound traffic speeds on East Valley Road could pose safety issues for vehicles exiting the site and require careful driveway siting and design.

This site is consistent with two out of five 'Desirable' Criteria. Development of Site D would require substantial site preparation including grading and clearing of vegetation. Soils on site exhibit low strength, potential for high shrink-swell, and are susceptible to slope failure due to stability and the angle of the slope, and therefore may be prone to erosion.

Overall, the site is somewhat suitable as the proposed location of Station 3, but site development costs, environmental impacts, and potential conflicts with adopted County policies would be high.

Potential Sites Analysis

SITE E – KIMBALL-GRIFFITH #2

Overview

- Owner: Kimball-Griffith LP
- Parcel Number: 005-030-003
- Land Use: Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential (SRR-0.2)
- Location: Ortega Ridge Road, near East Valley Road
- Parcel Size: 16.33 acres
- Zoning: Residential, minimum parcel size 5 acres (5-E-1)

Background

This site is located on relatively steep slopes on the east side of Ortega Ridge Road (Figure 5). This site is currently undeveloped and is characterized by dense oak woodland containing mature coast live oak trees interspersed with coastal sage scrub and areas of chaparral (Figure 14). Slopes on site generally exceed 20 percent, and two small tributary canyons drain this hillside northwest into Picay Creek.

At initial public workshops, the MFPD identified important Station 3 siting criteria. The site's consistency with the MFPD's 'Essential' criteria, 'Desirable' criteria, and 'Other Important Factors' is evaluated below.

Consistency with Essential Criteria

Response Time. This site's location on Ortega Ridge Road (south of East Valley Road), approximately 0.70 miles east of Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road, would greatly increase response times to most of the currently underserved area. In comparison to the ideal location at the intersection of East Valley Road with Sheffield Drive or Romero Canyon Road where response times to surrounding areas would be 5 minutes, this site's location would require an additional 80 seconds to response to service calls on upper Buena Vista Drive (see Appendix B). However, response times to lower Sheffield Drive would decrease if access to lower Sheffield Drive was via Ortega Ridge Road (McClain 2008; see also Appendix B). Still, Site E's location would meet adopted standards to provide service to the majority of the area currently lacking 5-minute response time service, but its location away from the center of the study area is not ideal (Figure 4).

Size and Configuration. The site's overall size satisfies the amount required for the proposed fire fighting facilities associated with Station 3.

Vehicle Access. Ortega Ridge Road is a narrow roadway which connects eastern Montecito with Summerland and carries approximately 1,100 daily trips near Site E (County of Santa Barbara 2008). Site E would have an acceptable line of sight of more than 500 feet along Ortega Ridge Road in both directions; however, the relatively narrow width of Ortega Ridge Road (21 feet) may require added on-site improvements (e.g., a wider driveway than would otherwise be required for turnout) to facilitate engine access and turning movements. Fire engines would be required to stop at the intersection of Ortega Ridge Road and East Valley Road before proceeding east or west. This two-lane arterial has relatively low traffic volumes and minimal congestion (CALTRANS 2006) (see Table 4). Line of sight at this intersection is approximately 350 feet to the west due to a slight curve, and approximately 500 feet to the east. However, traffic speeds on East Valley Road can exceed 50 miles per hour which may require installation of a warning signal or other methods to permit safe emergency vehicle access.

Access to Major Arterials. Because of the site's location on Ortega Ridge Road off East Valley Road, a Montecito main arterial, fire engines would be required to stop at the intersection of Ortega Ridge Road and

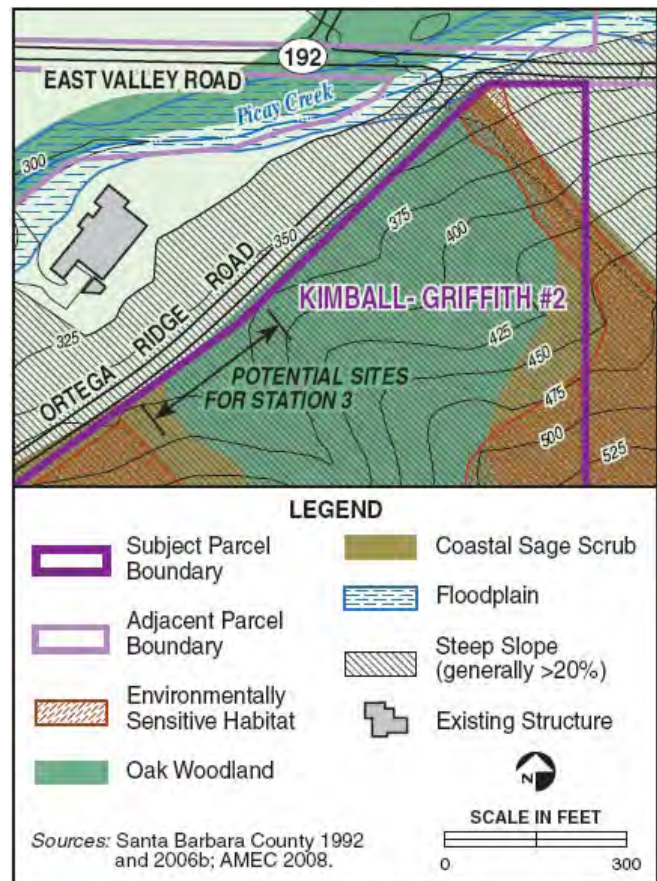


Figure 14: Site E – Kimball-Griffith #2

Potential Sites Analysis

East Valley Road before continuing east or west. No current driveway exists.

Consistency with Desirable Criteria

Natural Hazards. The dense mix of chaparral, oak trees, and coastal sage scrub on site constitutes high fire hazard vegetation and would require substantial vegetation clearing and fuels management to reduce such hazards. Extensive clearing of vegetation may create potential conflicts with County Hillside and Watershed Protection policies and Montecito Community Plan habitat protection policies (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D).

Geologic Hazards. Site E is characterized by steep slopes generally in excess of 20 percent and erosion-prone soils. On-site soils consist of Todos-Lodo Complex (TdF2) with 30 to 50 percent slopes (County of Santa Barbara 2006b). Todos-Lodo Complex is identified as having severe constraints for construction, including low strength, severe shrink-swell potential, and a variety of erosion hazards (USDA 1981).

Biological Resources. Coast live oak woodland interspersed with chaparral and coastal sage scrub characterize the vegetation of Site E. Mapped ESH exists in the southern areas of Site E surrounding the potential Station 3 location (Figure 14); however, AMEC's review of the site indicates that oak trees are prevalent throughout the site. Therefore, significant grading and vegetation clearing for Station 3 development may raise significant Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan and Montecito Community Plan habitat and oak protection policy issues (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D).

Land Use. Development of Station 3 on Site E would require extensive grading to create level building areas, potential filling of one or two drainages, and clearing of native vegetation. Extensive grading on areas in excess of 20 percent slopes and clearing of large areas of native vegetation could raise substantial conflicts with County Hillside and Watershed Protection, Visual Resource, Environmental Resource Management Element, and Montecito Community Plan biological resource protection policies (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D).

Impact on Neighbors. Site E is located on a low traffic volume residential street. The nearest home is located within 180 feet of potential station locations. Two homes exist upslope on top of Ortega Ridge Road, and one downhill across the road and west of the site. Neighboring homes are generally adequately distanced from potential station locations by both elevation and dense vegetation.

Consistency with Other Important Factors

Development of Site E for Station 3 would require substantial site preparation activities, including grading and excavation, to stabilize the hillside. Because of the extensive site preparation needed, site development costs would be relatively high compared to other level or less constrained sites considered in this study.

Conclusion

Site E generally meets all five 'Essential' criteria required for the proposed location of Station 3. However, because the site is located along Ortega Ridge Road, fire engines would be required to stop at the intersection of Ortega Ridge Road and East Valley Road, causing a slight delay in response times. Line of sight to the east on East Valley Road is limited due to the hill just before Toro Canyon. In addition, high traffic speeds of westbound traffic along East Valley Road pose a safety concern for fire engines exiting Ortega Ridge Road.

This site is consistent with two out of five 'Desirable' criteria. Development of Site E would require substantial site preparation including grading and clearing of vegetation. Soils on site exhibit low strength, potential for high shrink-swell, and are susceptible to slope failure due to stability and the angle of the slope, and therefore may be prone to erosion.

Overall, the site is somewhat suitable as the proposed location of Station 3, but site development costs, environmental impacts, and potential conflicts with County policies would be high.



Site E from Ortega Ridge Road. Note the slope and dense vegetation.



View of Ortega Ridge Road north towards East Valley Road (in background).

Potential Sites Analysis

SITE G – STONEHOUSE

Overview

- Owner: 680 Stonehouse Lane, LLC
- Parcel Number: 155-060-030
- Land Use: Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential (SRR-0.5)
- Location: End of Stonehouse Lane cul-de-sac
- Parcel Size: 2.01 acres
- Zoning: Residential, minimum parcel size 2 acres (2-E-1)

Background

This site is located at the end of Stonehouse Lane, a relatively new private cul-de-sac with access off East Valley Road to the west of Romero Canyon Road (Figure 5). The site slopes gently to the south and retains several scattered coast live oaks within a cleared field. Nine homes line this quiet residential cul-de-sac, with the site located at the end of this street (Figure 15).

At initial public workshops, the MFPD identified important Station 3 siting criteria. The site's consistency with the MFPD's 'Essential' criteria, 'Desirable' criteria, and 'Other Important Factors' is evaluated below.

Consistency with Essential Criteria

Response Time. This site is located approximately 0.10 miles from East Valley Road at the end of Stonehouse Lane, a quiet cul-de-sac containing nine single-family residences. From the intersection of Stonehouse Lane and East Valley Road, the distance to Romero Canyon Road is 0.20 miles. Engines would be required to stop at the intersection of Stonehouse Lane and East Valley Road before proceeding in either direction. In comparison to the ideal location at East Valley Road and Sheffield Drive or Romero Canyon Road where response time to surrounding areas would be 5 minutes, this site would require an additional 30 seconds to respond to service calls on upper Bella Vista Drive. However, Site G's location would meet adopted standards to provide service to the majority of the area currently lacking 5-minute response time service (Figure 4).



Figure 15: Site G – Stonehouse

Size and Configuration. Site G is 2.01 acres in size, which is adequate for the proposed location of Station 3. The site has been cleared and graded for at least several months.

Vehicle Access. Site G is located at the end of Stonehouse Lane, a recently constructed cul-de-sac with no congestion, or line of sight issues. However, emergency vehicle access through such a cul-de-sac is likely to raise substantial land use compatibility concerns between proposed Station 3 and existing homes due to safety issues. The intersection of Stonehouse Road at East Valley Road has good line of sight of approximately 325 feet in both directions, which is adequate for the posted speed limit of 35 miles per hour (CALTRANS 2007). This main arterial carries relatively low traffic volumes with an average daily traffic count of approximately 2,600, well below the acceptable capacity for this segment (CALTRANS 2006) (see Table 4). Traffic speeds on East Valley Road can exceed 50 miles per hour which will require further investigation related to line of sight and may require installation of a warning signal or other methods to permit safe emergency vehicle access.

Access to Major Arterials. Due to its location at the end of Stonehouse Lane, fire engines coming from Site G would have to travel 0.10 miles along this quiet residential street before reaching the intersection of East Valley Road, where they would be required to stop before proceeding in either direction.

Potential Sites Analysis

Consistency with Desirable Criteria

Impact on Neighbors. Site G is located on a quiet, residential cul-de-sac and is surrounded by eleven existing residences (two on East Valley Road and nine on Stonehouse Lane). The closest homes are within 50 feet of the site boundary (Figure 15). Stonehouse Lane is currently accessed by nine existing homes that would share this street with traffic associated with Station 3.

Geologic Hazards. On-site soils are classified as Cortina Stony Loamy Sand (ChC) with 2 to 9 percent slopes and are typically known to be exposed to severe flooding hazards; however, County floodplain maps indicate that Romero Creek flood control improvements have removed this site from the creek's floodplain (USDA 1981; County of Santa Barbara 2006b).

Owner's Willingness to Sell. The owner has publicly indicated that he is unwilling to sell, due to plans to develop the property, its location, and line of sight issues associated with the Romero Creek Bridge (see Appendix A).

Consistency with Other Important Factors

The site is currently undeveloped and completely vacant; however, the owner has expressed that plans exist to develop the property into a single-family residence (see Appendix A).



View of Site G from the driveway at Stonehouse Lane.



Site G is in close proximity to 11 neighboring homes. Note the residence on the left-hand side of the photo.

Conclusion

Site G meets four out of five 'Essential' criteria required for the proposed location of Station 3. However, access to the main arterial East Valley Road would be delayed, as fire engines would have to travel 0.10 miles from the end of Stonehouse Lane to East Valley Road and stop at the intersection before entering the main arterial. In addition, the requirement for emergency vehicles to travel down a quiet cul-de-sac would not seem to meet the MFPD's criteria for minimal traffic issues.

Site G meets three out of five 'Desirable' criteria. Compared to other sites, this site would have a tremendously negative impact on neighboring residences. In addition, the property owner has expressed disinterest in selling.

Site G would only be suitable as the proposed location of Station 3 if the MFPD cannot acquire a more desirable site with fewer impacts to neighbors.

Potential Sites Analysis

SITE H – BIRNAM WOOD

Overview

- Owner: Birnam Wood Golf Club
- Parcel Number: 007-480-032
- Land Use: Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential (SRR-0.5)
- Location: 440 Eastgate Lane at the corner of Sheffield Drive and East Valley Road
- Parcel Size: 2.22 acres
- Zoning: Residential, minimum parcel size 2 acres (2-E-1)

Background

This site is located within the Birnam Wood Golf Club (BWGC) at the corner of Sheffield Drive and East Valley Road and is developed with over 10,000 square feet of golf course maintenance buildings and supporting facilities, including the grounds supervisor's home (Figure 5). The site slopes gently to the south to an intermittent drainage in the site's southeast corner. Many large trees, including native oaks and sycamores are located on site. A floodwall along East Valley Road acts as a barrier to sheet flow and sediment transport during extreme rain events (Figure 16).

At initial public workshops, the MFPD identified important Station 3 siting criteria. The site's consistency with the MFPD's 'Essential' criteria, 'Desirable' criteria, and 'Other Important Factors' is evaluated below.

Consistency with Essential Criteria

Response Time. This site is located at an ideal location for Station 3 at the corner of Sheffield Drive and East Valley Road and would optimize emergency personnel response to greater Montecito (see Appendix B). If access was directly onto East Valley Road (opposite Romero Canyon Road), movement would be facilitated in either direction along this main arterial and the optimal response time of 5 minutes would be met. If access onto East Valley Road was via Sheffield Drive, fire engines would be required to stop at the intersection with East Valley Road before proceeding east or west. Site H's location would meet adopted standards to provide service to the majority of the area currently lacking 5-minute response time service (Figure 4).

Size and Configuration. Site H is 2.22 acres in size, which is adequate to accommodate Station 3; however, the parcel's unusual shape and existing flood and biological constraints could reduce the potential developable area, particularly due to potentially required creek setbacks.

Vehicle Access. Station 3 access could be available either directly from East Valley Road or via Sheffield Drive. Sheffield Drive carries relatively low traffic volumes with an average daily traffic count of approximately 3,390 (County of Santa Barbara 2008) (see Table 4). Line of sight to the south on Sheffield Drive is relatively poor and is limited to approximately 50 feet due to a curve south of the site, which does not meet industry standards for line of sight at posted speeds (CALTRANS 2007). Generally, East Valley Road carries relatively low traffic volumes with an average daily traffic count of approximately 2600, well below the acceptable capacity for this segment (CALTRANS 2006) (see Table 4). If access on East Valley were aligned with Romero Canyon Road, line of sight would be more than 500 feet in each direction along East Valley Road.

Access to Major Arterials. Although the site has frontage on both East Valley Road and Sheffield Drive, access from Sheffield Drive could be problematic due to the proximity to the intersection and poor line of sight to the south. Direct access to East Valley Road would require engineering solutions to maintain site protection provided by the existing floodwall. This access would also need to be designed to protect the

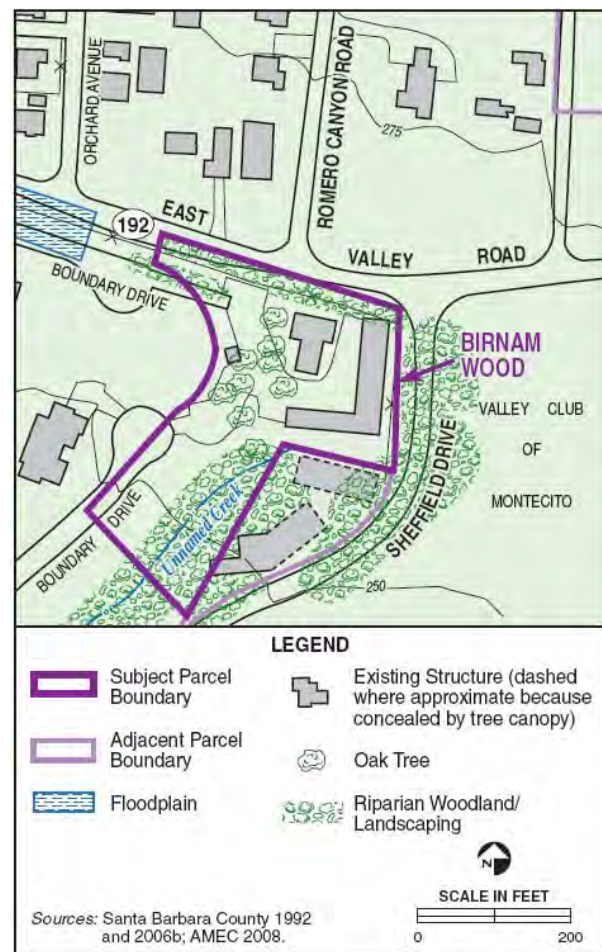


Figure 16: Site H – Birnam Wood

Potential Sites Analysis

South Coast Conduit, a major water supply pipeline. Both issues would require further detailed investigation to identify appropriate engineering solutions to design-related constraints and issues.

Consistency with Desirable Criteria

Flood Hazard. BWGC has submitted testimony that this site is subject to flooding, including sediment flows accumulating on the northeast side of the floodwall. A review of County maps and flooding information showed that this site is approximately 100 feet from the Buena Vista Creek floodplain (Figure 16). However, the source of flooding on the site could be breakout from Buena Vista Creek, sheet flow down Romero Canyon Road, or overflow from local drainages. The existing floodwall along East Valley Road appears to protect Site H from these existing flood hazards. Development of the site, particularly in regard to the floodwall, would require further investigation to determine the extent of and potential mitigations for flood-related hazards.

Biological Resources. This site is almost fully developed; however, more than 12 specimen coast live oaks, some as large as 36 to 48 inches in trunk diameter are scattered throughout the property. In addition, the intermittent creek shared with the adjacent property southeast of the site supports a large grove of mature multi-trunk California sycamore trees, many 40 to 60 feet in height. Development of Station 3 could potentially lead to damage or removal of a number of these trees with associated potential conflicts with Montecito Community Plan biological resource protection policies (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D).

Impact on Neighbors. Three existing homes are located within 100 feet of Site H's boundary (Figure 16).

Owner's Willingness to Sell. The owner has indicated that they are unwilling to sell Site H, as its current use is integral to the operation of BWGC. Its relocation would severely disrupt golf club operation and appropriate sites to accommodate this facility are unavailable (see Appendix A).

Consistency with Other Important Factors

Site acquisition would be costly due to required demolition and relocation of more than 10,000 square feet of BWGC's existing maintenance facilities. This may require purchase of alternate property for these facilities or potential relocation to other BWGC-owned property such as the driving range. Each option has high associated costs such as potential impairment of golf course value (see Appendix A).

Conclusion

Site H meets all 'Essential' criteria required for Station 3 location. Engineering solutions would be needed to protect the South Coast Conduit and ensure flood protection in providing site access; however, access to East Valley Road opposite Romero Canyon Road appears highly suitable. Site H would have the most rapid response time of all the sites proposed for the future location of Station 3.

Site H meets two out of five of the 'Desirable' criteria. Development of Station 3 on Site H could affect three adjacent homes as well as more distant residences in Birnam Wood and could require substantial removal of large native trees. The property owner is unwilling to sell and has submitted evidence that operation of the golf club would be severely disrupted with potential increased associated costs.

Because of probable very high development costs and delays due to these issues, Site H is suitable for further analysis for the proposed location of Station 3 only if no less-constrained site with a willing seller is available.



Site H from East Valley Road opposite Sheffield Drive; note floodwall surrounding property.



Site H is currently used for BWGC maintenance facilities.

Potential Sites Analysis

SITE J – KLEIN

Overview

- Owner: Theodore M. Klein
- Parcel Number: 007-250-012
- Land Use: Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential (SRR-0.5)
- Location: Sheffield Drive, approximately 2,400 feet (1 mile) north of San Leandro Lane
- Parcel Size: 14.48 acres
- Zoning: Residential, minimum parcel size 5 acres (5-E-1)

Background

This site is located off Sheffield Drive, north of San Leandro Lane (Figure 5). The site is part of a larger parcel that is bisected by Buena Vista Creek and its riparian corridor and floodplain (Figure 17). Station 3 would be located on 1.5 to 2 acres east of Buena Vista Creek on a hill which slopes to the southeast and is vegetated with a mixed oak and *Pittosporum* sp. woodland. The site is currently vacant and is bordered by the Valley Club of Montecito to the north and existing homes to the south and east.

At initial public workshops, the MFPD identified important Station 3 siting criteria. The site's consistency with the MFPD's 'Essential' criteria, 'Desirable' criteria, and 'Other Important Factors' is evaluated below.

Consistency with Essential Criteria

Response Time. This site is located on Sheffield Drive approximately 0.70 miles south of East Valley Road at the southern end of the study area. In comparison to the ideal location at East Valley Road and Sheffield Drive or Romero Canyon Road, this site would require an additional 80 seconds to respond to service calls on upper Romero Canyon Road. However, response times to adjacent areas on Sheffield Drive would be rapid. A new station on Site J would meet adopted standards to provide service to the majority of the area currently lacking 5-minute response time service. However, the site's location at the southern end of the study area would not be ideal for providing service to high fire hazard areas on upper Romero Canyon Road (Figure 4).

Size and Configuration. Site J meets the overall size required for Station 3, and the approximately 2.3 acres east of Buena Vista Creek would appear suitable for development; however, this site's limited approximately 50 feet of frontage on Sheffield Drive may reduce driveway alignment options and create site access design issues.

Vehicle Access. Site J would have direct access onto Sheffield Drive. Sheffield Drive is a narrow, winding arterial with relatively low traffic volumes and congestion (County of Santa Barbara 2008) (see Table 4). Existing line of site from the potential driveway location is limited by an existing curve to approximately 220 feet to the south, with adequate line of sight (more than 500 feet) available to the north. Because of driveway alignment issues and the narrow width of Sheffield Drive, the turning radius out of the property would be barely sufficient for large fire vehicles.

Access to Major Arterials. The site would have direct access to Sheffield Drive, an important north-south arterial; however, the site is located well south of East Valley Road and emergency vehicles would be required to stop at the Sheffield Drive/East Valley Road intersection before turning onto East Valley Road.

Consistency with Desirable Criteria

Flood Hazard. Buena Vista Creek and its associated floodplain runs through Site J (Figure 17). However, the proposed location for Station 3 in the northeast corner above Sheffield Drive is outside of the floodplain.

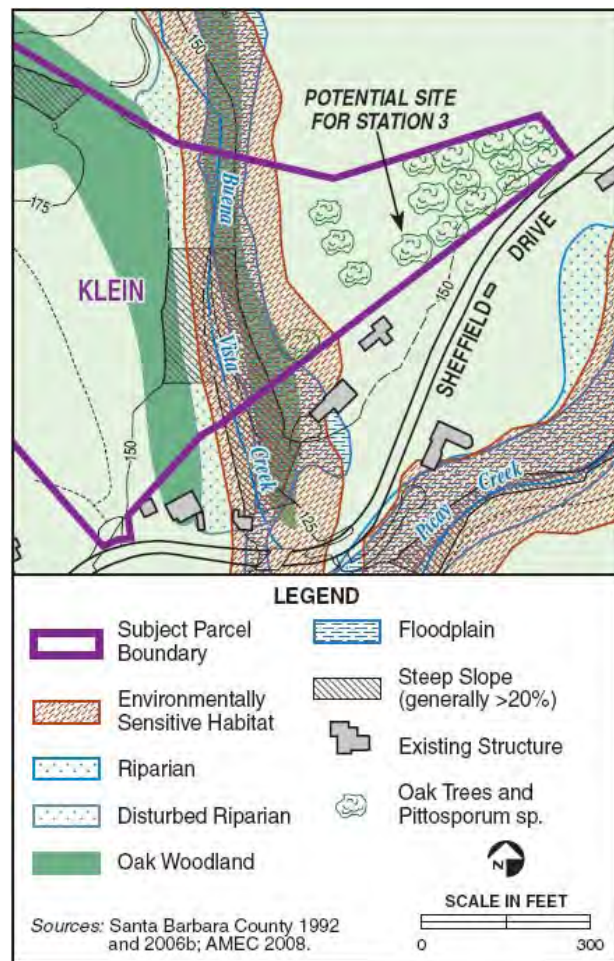


Figure 17: Site J – Klein

Potential Sites Analysis

Biological Resources. Existing biological resources on Site J include the riparian woodland along Buena Vista Creek which is designated as ESH and a dense grove of mixed *Pittosporum* sp., *Myoporum* sp., and oak trees adjacent to Sheffield Drive. A relatively open area of approximately 1 acre exists on the hilltop east of Buena Vista Creek. Therefore, construction of station may require removal of some trees, particularly along the driveway, but most facilities could be sited outside of the riparian zone and other wooded areas.

Land Use. Per Montecito Community Plan and the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan policies, land use constraints include the need to avoid damage to native oak trees and set back development out of the riparian woodland and Buena Vista Creek floodplain (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D).

Owner's Willingness to Sell. The property owner has expressed disinterest in selling the property for the future location of Station 3.

Impact on Neighbors. Approximately four single-family homes are located along Sheffield Drive within 300 feet of the site, and several more homes are located within 500 feet to the south in Ennisbrook. Compared to other sites under consideration, the proposed construction and operation of Station 3 would create moderate potential for conflicts with these surrounding residences.

Cultural Resources. County Cultural Resource Maps indicate the potential presence of cultural resources in the vicinity of the potential site access driveway location.

Consistency with Other Important Factors

The site is currently undeveloped and would have reasonable site acquisition/development costs.



A dense grove of *Pittosporum* sp. and oak trees on Site J.



Facing south on Sheffield Drive, this curve in the road restricts line of sight and poses safety concerns.

Conclusion

Site J meets three out of five 'Essential' criteria required for the proposed location of Station 3. While direct access to Sheffield Drive is available, the site's location at the southern end of the study area would add 80 seconds to response times on upper Romero Canyon Road. Although adequate area would be available for station development, narrow parcel frontage on Sheffield Drive may limit driveway alignment and siting options. The turning radius out of the site and line of sight down Sheffield Drive is not ideal and could pose safety hazards.

Site J meets three out of five of the 'Desirable' criteria. Although Site J supports riparian woodland and ESH along Romero Creek and groves of trees adjacent to Sheffield Drive, adequate space appears to exist to construct Station 3. However, the property owner has expressed disinterest in selling the site to the MFPD.

While Site J is physically suitable to accommodate Station 3, its location on south Sheffield Drive is not ideal to meet required response times to upper Romero Canyon Road. The site should be considered for further study only if more central sites are unavailable.

Potential Sites Analysis

SITE K – MONTECITO VALLEY RANCH

Overview

- Owner: Coffin Family Trust
- Parcel Numbers: 005-060-028 and 005-060-027
- Land Use: Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential (SRR-0.33)
- Location: Sheffield Drive, approximately 3,100 feet (1.25 miles) north of San Leandro Lane
- Parcel Size: 5.28 acres and 12.46 acres, respectively
- Zoning: Residential, minimum parcel size 3 acres (3-E-1)

Background

This site is located off Sheffield Drive, north of San Leandro Lane (Figure 5). Picay Creek runs through the site, therefore, the potential Station 3 building site would be east of the creek across Picay Creek's deeply incised channel from Sheffield Drive (Figure 18). Existing vegetation consists primarily of large eucalyptus trees along Picay Creek, scattered coyote brush, and non-native grasses and mustard in potential development areas. The site is developed with equestrian facilities and is bordered by four residences across Picay Creek.

At initial public workshops, the MFPD identified important Station 3 siting criteria. The site's consistency with the MFPD's 'Essential' criteria, 'Desirable' criteria, and 'Other Important Factors' is evaluated below.

Consistency with Essential Criteria

Response Time. This site is located on Sheffield Drive approximately 0.55 miles south of East Valley Road, somewhat removed from the center of the study area. In comparison to the ideal location at East Valley Road and Sheffield Drive or Romero Canyon Road, this site would require an additional 60 seconds to respond to service calls on upper Romero Canyon Road. However, response times to adjacent areas on Sheffield Drive would be rapid. A new station on Site K would meet adopted standards to provide service to the majority of the area currently lacking 5-minute response time service. However, the site's location 0.55 miles south of East Valley Road would not be ideal for providing service to high fire hazard areas on upper Romero Canyon Road (Figure 4).

Size and Configuration. Site K meets the size required for Station 3, although constraints imposed by the creek channel and steep slopes restrict developable area.

Vehicle Access. Site K would have access on Sheffield Drive. However, access to Sheffield Drive would require construction of a bridge across Picay Creek. Sheffield Drive is a narrow, winding arterial with relatively low traffic volumes and congestion (County of Santa Barbara 2008; see also Table 4). Existing line of sight from the site's probable driveway location is more than 500 feet to the south, but is approximately 350 feet to the north. Per CALTRANS line of sight standards, this is inadequate for the posted speed limit of 45 miles per hour (CALTRANS 2007); however, further investigation would be required to determine line of sight from emergency vehicles that are higher off the ground. Turning radius onto Sheffield Drive from the site is adequate.

Access to Major Arterials. The site would have direct access to Sheffield Drive, an important north-south arterial. Because the site is located 0.55 miles south of East Valley Road, there could be delays at the Sheffield Drive-East Valley Road intersection before emergency vehicles could continue onto East Valley Road.

Consistency with Desirable Criteria

Geologic Hazards. Soils at Site K consist of Orthents (OAG) with 50 to 75 percent slopes on much of the potentially developable portion of the site and Cortina Stoney Loamy Sand (Chc) with 2 to 9 percent slopes

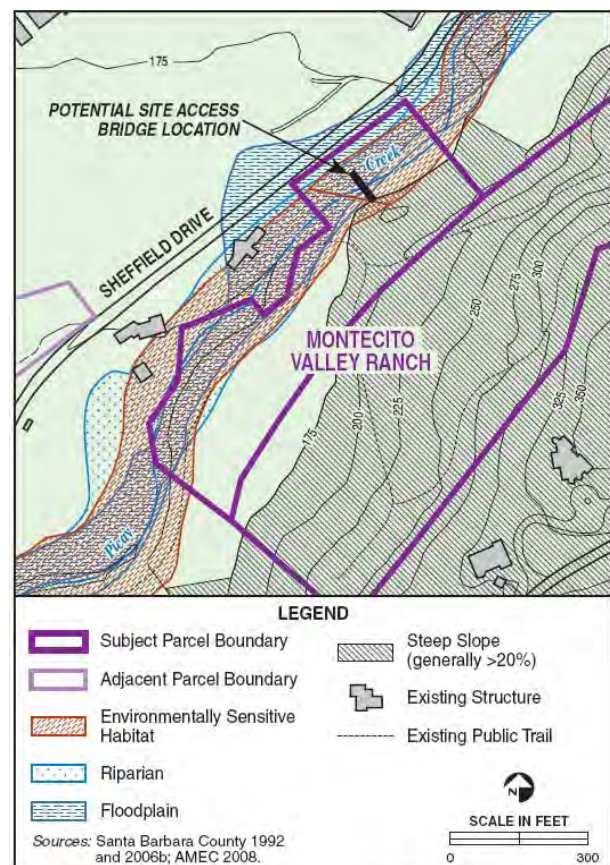


Figure 18: Site K – Montecito Valley Ranch

Potential Sites Analysis

along the riparian corridor (County of Santa Barbara 2006). Orthents soils are constrained for development due to steep slopes, and areas along the creek are subject to flooding (USDA 1981). Substantial areas of this site outside of the creek area appear to have been subject to extensive past grading for road, detention basin, and drainage improvements, all of which show signs of erosion and soil slumping (AMEC 2008). The stability and suitability of this area to accommodate development would require further geologic investigation to confirm its suitability.

Flood Hazards. Picay Creek runs through Site K, and although the channel is 15 to 20 feet deep, County maps indicate that flooding extends outside the creek channel and onto Site K (Figure 18).

Biological Resources. Picay Creek on the site supports a riparian area dominated by non-native eucalyptus trees, with scattered native oak and willow trees. However, the creek is designated as an ESH area because it supports a monarch butterfly roost site (County of Santa Barbara 2006). Any development would need to be set back at least 50 feet from the top of the creekbank or edge of riparian canopy.

Impact on Neighbors. Four residences located within approximately 300 feet of the potential location of Station 3 on Site K would be exposed to increase noise from station operation. Two other homes are located on top of Ortega Ridge, more than 500 feet from the site.

Land Use. Site K lies within the Coastal Zone as designated by the County (County of Santa Barbara 2006). Similar Montecito Community Plan and Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan policies such as ESH and Hillside and Watershed Protection policies apply, in addition to potentially more strict Coastal Zone policies (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D).

Cultural Resources. County Cultural Resource Maps indicate the potential presence of cultural resources in the vicinity of the potential site access driveway location.

Consistency with Other Important Factors

The site is currently developed with horse boarding and stabling facilities. The property owners have expressed opposition to the use of the site for Station 3.



View of Site K after crossing Picay Creek. Sheffield Drive can be seen to the right of the creek.



View of horse boarding and stabling facilities adjacent to Site K. Sheffield Drive is seen in the background.

Conclusion

Site K meets all 'Essential' criteria required for the proposed location of Station 3. However, the site's location 0.55 miles south of East Valley Road would not be ideal for providing service to high fire hazard areas on upper Romero Canyon Road.

Site K meets only one out of five of the 'Desirable' criteria. Development of level areas of the site could be restricted by flooding and bank erosion along Picay Creek, as well as the creek's biological resources such as monarch butterflies and coast live oak trees. Geologic and soils investigations would be required to determine site stability and suitability for development. Retaining walls or other structures may be required to provide adequate level area. Four residences would be impacted by station operation, although these homes are located more than 300 feet across a deep creek channel from the potential station site. Site K may be costly to develop due to the need for a bridge over Picay Creek and possible site preparation costs.

Site K would be suitable for further analysis if other more centrally-located sites with lower site development costs are unavailable.

Potential Sites Analysis

SITE L – CLEESE

Overview

- Owner: Pines Trust
- Parcel Number: 005-020-044
- Land Use: Single-Family, Semi-Rural Residential (SRR-0.2)
- Location: 2349 East Valley Road
- Parcel Size: 14.62 acres
- Zoning: Residential, minimum parcel size 5 acres (5-E-1)

Background

This site is located on East Valley Road east of Romero Canyon Road and Sheffield Drive and west of Ortega Ridge Road (Figure 5). Romero Creek runs along the western edge and Picay Creek runs along the southern boundary of the property (Figure 19). The potential location of Station 3 would be along the western portion of the parcel. The site currently contains one single-family residence and horse facilities and is bounded by East Valley Road to the north, Ortega Ridge Road and undeveloped areas to the south, the Valley Club Golf Course to the east and an existing residence to the west.

At initial public workshops, the MFPD identified important Station 3 siting criteria. The site's consistency with the MFPD's 'Essential' criteria, 'Desirable' criteria, and 'Other Important Factors' is evaluated below.

Consistency with Essential Criteria

Response Time. This site's location on East Valley Road, the major east-west arterial serving the study area, would facilitate emergency personnel response to greater Montecito. The site's close proximity to Romero Canyon Road and Sheffield Drive, approximately 0.28 miles to the east, would also enable rapid service to areas north and south of East Valley Road. In comparison to the ideal response time location at East Valley Road and Sheffield Drive or Romero Canyon Road, this site would require an additional 30 seconds to respond to service calls on upper Bella Vista Drive (see Appendix B). Site L's location would meet adopted standards to provide service to the majority of the area currently lacking 5-minute response time service (Figure 4).

Size and Configuration. Site L's large size meets the size and configuration required for Station 3. Even with creek setbacks, there would be ample room for the facilities that would be associated with Station 3.

Vehicle Access. Site L is located on East Valley Road, a major east-west arterial with relatively low traffic volumes and congestion (CALTRANS 2006) (see Table 4). Site L has an excellent line of sight of more than 500 feet to the east. However, line of sight to the west is slightly impeded by the Romero Creek Bridge and is approximately 264 feet. Observations indicate traffic speeds along this main arterial frequently exceed 50 miles per hour, which may require installation of a warning signal or other methods to permit safe emergency vehicle access. Line of sight to the east would be inadequate based on the posted speeding limit of 35 miles per hour (CALTRANS 2007); however, this matter would require further investigation as it is possible that due to their elevation above the road, fire trucks would have adequate line of sight.

Access to Major Arterials. This site's location on the major east-west arterial serving greater Montecito would allow for direct and therefore rapid access to currently underserved portions of the community.

Consistency with Desirable Criteria

Flood Hazards. Romero Creek runs along the western boundary and Picay Creek runs along the southern portion of Site L (Figure 19). The western portion of the site along East Valley Road that could be utilized by Station 3 is located outside of the floodplains. Station 3 and any improvements would need to be located a minimum of 50 feet from the top of the bank of Romero Creek.

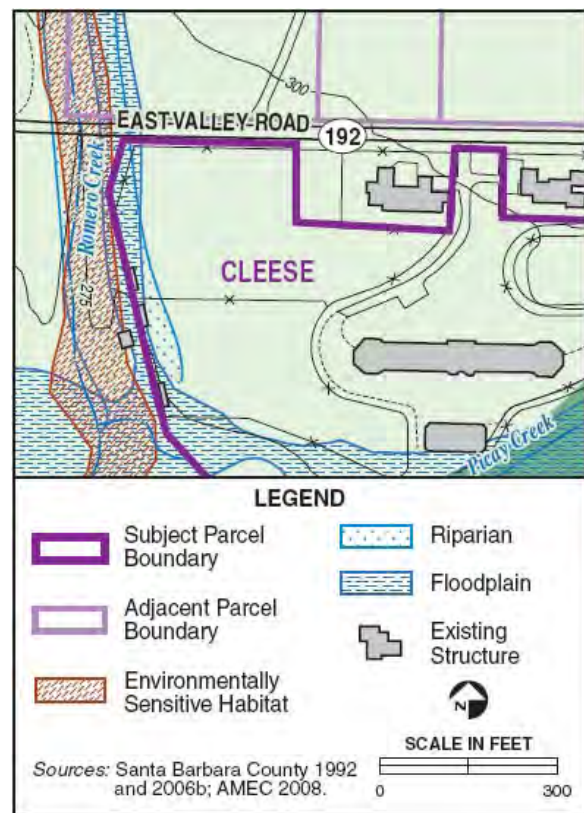


Figure 19: Site L – Cleese

Potential Sites Analysis

Biological Resources. The site's western boundary with Romero Creek contains designated ESH (County of Santa Barbara 2006). There is also oak woodland in the southern portion of the site. However, the area under consideration for Station 3 consists of irrigated pasture of low biological value. Station 3 and any improvements would need to be located a minimum of 50 feet from the top of the bank of Romero Creek.

Agricultural Resources. On-site soils are considered prime farmland if irrigated and are not currently under cultivation, but are used for irrigated pasture to support horses (County of Santa Barbara 2006; AMEC 2008). The relatively small amount of prime soils that would be developed for Station 3 is unlikely to be considered a major environmental or policy issue by the County.

Impact on Neighbors. There are two single-family residences immediately east of the potential location for Station 3 on Site L and one residence on Site L. Other neighboring residences exist within 300 feet across East Valley Road to the northwest on Stonehouse Lane. Because of these adjacent residences, this potential site would have relatively high conflict with neighbors.

Owner's Willingness to Sell. Since publication of the Draft Study, this property has changed ownership and no communication from the present ownership has been received to date. However, the most significant issues with potential development of Station 3 on this site appears to be its close proximity to the existing residences on the property, the disruption of the site's existing access driveway, and the effect of the loss of irrigated pasture on the existing equestrian uses on site. These issues would likely be of substantial concern to the property owner, particularly the location of a fire station within 100 feet of the existing residence.

Consistency with Other Important Factors

Existing development on this site is currently served by a septic system, but sewer service is available from the existing main in East Valley Road (see Appendix C).



View of single-family residence and horse stables (in background) on Site L from East Valley Road.



Horse corral on Site L; note Ortega Ridge in background.

Conclusion

Site L meets all 'Essential' criteria required for the proposed location of Station 3. Line-of-sight to the west on East Valley Road is somewhat impeded by the Romero Creek Bridge and would require further study. Access to East Valley Road and proximity to Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road would provide excellent service to areas currently underserved by the MFPD.

Site L meets three out of the five 'Desirable' criteria. The western and southern boundaries of the site lie within Romero and Picay Creeks' 100-year floodplains and include riparian and oak woodland habitats. However, ample open pasture is available to locate Station 3 outside of these constrained areas. The greatest concerns over potential development of this site would be Station 3's immediate proximity to the existing residence on site, disruption of the access driveway, and loss of irrigated pasture for the existing equestrian operations on site. Potential conflicts with adjacent neighbors could also be an issue.

Overall, Site L has limited environmental constraints and meets most of the MFPD's 'Essential' and 'Desirable' Site Selection Criteria. However, due to the potential for disruption of the existing residential and equestrian uses of the site as well as possible conflicts with neighbors, Site L is recommended for development of Station 3 only if other more suitable sites are not available.

Potential Sites Analysis

SITE N – VALLEY CLUB

Overview

- Owner: Valley Club of Montecito
- Parcel Number: 005-020-050
- Land Use: Recreation/Open Space (Golf Course)
- Location: 500 Sheffield Drive (southeast of the intersection with East Valley Road)
- Parcel Size: 84.55 acres
- Zoning: Recreation

Background

This site is located at the Valley Club of Montecito along East Valley Road, east of Sheffield Drive and west of Romero Creek (Figure 5). Site N has two potential station locations on East Valley Road: Location 1 is at the northwestern corner of the site adjacent to the intersection of East Valley Road with Sheffield Drive; Location 2 is at the northeastern corner of the site adjacent to Romero Creek. Both locations are developed with greens, tees, and fairways of the Valley Club Golf Course (Figures 5 and 20). The site slopes gently to the south and contains many mature trees, including native oaks and Monterey Cypress (Figure 20; Appendix A).

At initial public workshops, the MFPD identified important Station 3 siting criteria. The site's consistency with the MFPD's 'Essential' criteria, 'Desirable' criteria, and 'Other Important Factors' is evaluated below.

Consistency with Essential Criteria

Response Time. This site's two potential locations for Station 3 along East Valley Road would have slightly different response times. Location 1 would meet the ideal response time due to its location at the intersection of East Valley Road with Sheffield Drive where response time to outlying areas would be 5 minutes. Location 2 would require an additional 15 seconds to respond to service calls on upper Bella Vista Drive (see Appendix B; *Note: Site N response times were extrapolated from measured response times at Sites C – Palmer Jackson West and G – Stonehouse*).

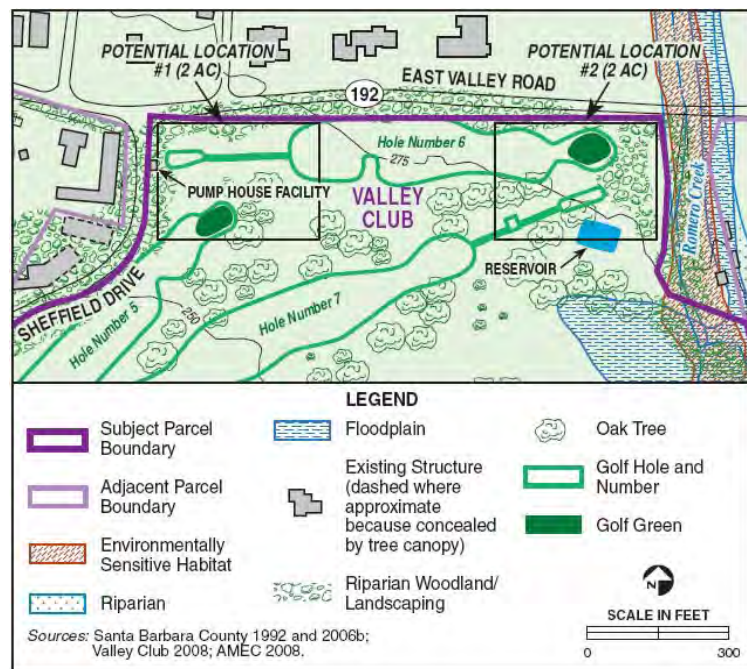


Figure 20: Site N – Valley Club

Size and Configuration. Site N is 84.55 acres in size; both locations 1 and 2 are each approximately 2 acres and appropriately sized to accommodate Station 3. These two potential locations were selected to minimize impacts to the existing Valley Club Golf Course.

Vehicle Access. Station 3 vehicle access would be directly onto East Valley Road which carries relatively low traffic volumes of approximately 2600 vehicles per day, well below the acceptable capacity for this segment of the road (CALTRANS 2006; see Table 4). Line of sight for emergency vehicle access would vary depending on the final station driveway location. It is estimated that line of sight from Location 1 would be more than 500 feet to the east and approximately 275 feet to the west along East Valley Road. Line of sight from Location 2 is estimated to be approximately 375 feet to the east due to the Romero Creek Bridge and approximately 425 feet to the west. Line of sight from both locations would be adequate based on the posted speed limit of 35 miles per hour (CALTRANS 2007). However, traffic speeds on East Valley Road can exceed 50 miles per hour, indicating that line of sight to the west from Location 1 and to the east from Location 2 are inadequate and may require installation of a warning signal or the employment other methods to permit safe emergency vehicle access.

Access to Major Arterials. Although Location 1 has frontage on both East Valley Road and Sheffield Drive, access from Sheffield Drive would be problematic due to the proximity to the intersection and poor line of sight to the south. Station 3 would need to be set back at least 150 feet from the intersection. Access to East Valley Road from the property would require engineering solutions to protect the South Coast Conduit, a major underground water supply pipeline.

Consistency with Desirable Criteria

Flood Hazard. Location 2 is 150 feet or more from the Romero Creek floodplain (Figure 20; County of Santa Barbara 2006b).

Biological Resources. The Valley Club is a heavily wooded site with trees lining all road frontages and golf course fairways. Approximately 22 coast live oak trees and 34 mature Monterey Cypress trees are scattered throughout Locations 1 and 2 (see Appendix A). Many of the oak trees are large specimens with trunk diameters ranging from 24 to 48 inches at breast height (AMEC 2008). Depending on location and design, development of Station 3 has the potential to directly damage or cause the removal of a number of these trees, potentially conflicting with Montecito Community Plan and Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan biological resource protection policies (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D).

Historic Resources. The Valley Club would likely be considered a historic resource because it is almost 80 years old, is largely in its original configuration, and was designed by Dr. Alister MacKenzie, a renowned golf course architect (Appendix A). Although not currently listed as a landmark or place of historical significance by the County of Santa Barbara, the site's age, largely intact features, international recognition, and design by a noted figure in golfing history, has a high potential to lead to this site's identification as an important historical resource (County of Santa Barbara 2006c; Appendix A).

Land Use. Development of Station 3 on Site N would be potentially inconsistent with several Montecito Community Plan and Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan policies (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D). In addition to the aforementioned affects on native trees and possible consideration of the site as a historic resource, construction of Station 3 would disrupt public views of the Valley Club and affect its recreational use, potentially inconsistent with visual resources and recreation policies (see Tables 8 and 10 and Appendix D).

Impact on Neighbors. Five existing homes are located within 300 feet of Site N's boundary (Figure 20). Affect on neighbors would depend on the eventual location of Station 3 on the site.

Owner's Willingness to Sell. The owner has indicated that they are unwilling to sell any portion of Site N, as its current use is integral to the continued operation and preservation of this historic golf course. Construction of Station 3 would require major redesign of the golf course, would severely disrupt golf course operation, and has potential to affect its international rating (see Appendix A).

Consistency with Other Important Factors

Site acquisition and development could be costly and time consuming due to the need redesign at least 2 holes of the golf course, particularly the 6th Tee and 5th Green and the possible relocation of other greens or tees (see Appendix A).



The 6th hole would be altered either by relocating the green or shortening the tee box.



Line of sight to the west on East Valley Road from Location 1 may be an issue due to the limited line of sight and high vehicle speeds.

Conclusion

Site N meets all 'Essential' criteria required for Station 3 location.

Site N meets three out of five of the 'Desirable' criteria. Location 2 would require assessment of potential flood hazards associated with the Romero Creek floodplain. Several dozen native trees could potentially be impacted by the construction of Station 3 and redesign of the golf course. Because of its history and international acclaim, many consider Valley Club an important historic resource. Development of Station 3 on Site H could also affect up to five neighboring homes. The property owner is unwilling to sell and has submitted evidence that golf club operation would be severely disrupted by construction of Station 3.

Because of probable high development costs and delays, Site N is suitable for further analysis for the proposed location of Station 3 only if a no less-constrained site with a willing seller is available.

Potential Sites Analysis

Sites Recommended for the Location of MFPD Station 3

AMEC has prepared the following recommendations based on its own analysis of potential sites which uses the Site Selection Criteria identified by the MFPD. In addition, AMEC considered written and oral public testimony, particularly that of property owners and potentially affected neighbors. This analysis also includes AMEC's understanding of general community concerns and how these could combine with issues raised by property owners or neighbors and potentially affect the ability to develop a particular site. Also considered was the important future role to be played by the County's permit process, its adopted land use regulations, and effects on site development feasibility. AMEC considered how all of these factors affect the MFPD's ability to successfully complete site acquisition and development of Station 3 in a reasonably expeditious manner that would conserve public funds and, if possible, avoid unduly controversy within the community. After a thorough evaluation of site specific constraints, AMEC recommends the following two sites in order of desirability:

Recommended Sites

1. *Site A – Palmer Jackson East*

This site is located on the mountain (north) side of East Valley Road, east of Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road. While the site is located 0.39 miles east of the theoretical ideal response time site at East Valley Road and Sheffield Drive or Romero Canyon Road, its location directly on East Valley Road would still provide rapid access to most of the underserved area. The site's more than 1,300 feet of frontage on East Valley Road would permit substantial flexibility for the placement of Station 3. This flexibility would allow siting the station away from neighboring residences across the street, avoidance of the oak woodland on the eastern portion of the site, and locating the driveway to maximize line of sight and facilitate turning movements. The 76.87 acres owned by the Palmer G. Jackson Trust contain lemon orchards and several single-family residential homes farther north on the parcel (Figure 10), but these homes would be over 500 feet from the proposed Station 3. However, if MFPD vehicles were to share the existing driveway with residents on the parcel, it could potentially raise some traffic congestion and safety issues.

Site A meets all 'Desirable' criteria and has no major known environmental constraints. It is well outside of the 100-year floodplain of any creek, except for the southeastern-most corner of the parcel, which would not be suitable as the location for Station 3 due to the dense oak woodland. The site has no known cultural resources; however, this would need to be confirmed through future surveys in the event that Site A was chosen. However, the site is large enough to permit station siting flexibility to potentially avoid any cultural resources that may be encountered.¹ Although lemons are currently cultivated on the site's prime agricultural soils, the site's land use and zoning designations are residential. The relatively small amount of agricultural land to be developed is unlikely to raise major environmental or County policy issues; however, further investigation would be required to minimize conflicts between the fire station and continuing agricultural operations (see below). Impacts on neighboring residences across the street on East Valley Road could be minimized by placing Station 3 farther east along the parcel. The site is relatively level and undeveloped which would tend to minimize site acquisition and development costs. The property owner has also expressed tentative interest in engaging in discussion with the MFPD and the County, a very important consideration which would minimize both acquisition costs and public controversy.

As discussed above, low site constraints, lack of existing development, and a potentially willing seller are valuable qualities and help offset the site's location east of the ideal response time location. It should also be noted that the majority of the area currently underserved by the MFPD would meet the 5-minute response time standard at this location.

Although not required, the MFPD has expressed a desire to work in cooperation with the property owner regarding acquisition and identification of precise site size and location. If Site A were selected, engineering and architectural design would need to be completed and permits obtained from the County of Santa Barbara. AMEC recommends that the following actions occur concurrently with property owner negotiations:

¹ A review of County records indicates that the site has not been surveyed for cultural resources

Potential Sites Analysis

- Completion of a Phase I cultural resource survey to confirm the absence of significant archaeological or historic resources;
- Completion of a standard Phase I hazardous materials investigation. The site's historic use for agricultural cultivation creates a relatively low potential for soil contamination. Further, no obvious signs of such contamination (e.g., pesticide barrels) were observed during AMEC's initial review;
- Coordination with the County Planning and Development Department and Agricultural Commissioner's Office to determine any requirements for agricultural buffers between the new station and existing lemon orchard and the size of any required buffer. The County has no set requirements for agricultural buffers, but for recent developments adjacent to lemon orchards these have ranged from 50 to 100 feet and would need to be designed to address site-specific conditions on this ranch (Gillette 2008);¹ and
- Completion of a County pre-application review process to garner initial County staff input on project design, location on the site, and identification of any environmental or policy issues that would need to be addressed.

2. Site C – Palmer Jackson West

This site is located on the mountain (north) side of East Valley Road, east of Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon Road. While the site is located 0.28 miles east of the theoretical ideal response time site at East Valley Road and Sheffield Drive or Romero Canyon Road, its location directly on East Valley Road would still provide rapid access to most of the underserved area. The site's more than 400 feet of frontage on East Valley Road would permit some flexibility for the placement of Station 3. However, the potentially limited line of sight to the west due to the Romero Creek Bridge may require siting the Station as far east on this site as possible. Several single-family residences are located on the northern end of the parcel (Figure 12) and are not anticipated to be affected if Station 3 were located on the southern edge along East Valley Road. The access road that current residents on the parcel use would not be shared with MFPD Station 3.

The locations under consideration for Station 3 on Site C meet all 'Desirable' criteria and have no major known environmental constraints. The 100-year floodplain and ESH of Romero Creek are limited to the site's western edge. The site has no known cultural resources, but this would need to be confirmed through surveys. Site size may be sufficiently large to permit station siting flexibility to avoid any cultural resources that are encountered.² Although lemons are currently cultivated on the site's prime agricultural soils, the site's land use and zoning designations are residential. The relatively small amount of agricultural land to be developed is unlikely to raise major environmental or County policy issues; however, further investigation would be required to minimize conflicts between the fire station and continuing agricultural operations. Impact on neighboring residences would be minimal, as there are no homes directly across from the site or within 250 feet. Site C is the only site (along with Site A, Palmer Jackson East) where the property owner has expressed tentative interest in engaging in discussion with the MFPD and the County. Overall, Site C is recommended as the second best proposed location for Station 3.

Although the site is located 0.30 miles east of the theoretical ideal response time site at East Valley Road/Sheffield Drive/ Romero Canyon Road, its location directly on East Valley Road would provide rapid access to most of the currently underserved area. As discussed above, low site constraints, lack of existing development and a potentially willing seller more than offsite the sites location east of the ideal response time location.

Although not required, the MFPD has expressed a desire to work in cooperation with the property owner regarding acquisition and identification of precise site size and location. If Site C were selected, engineering and architectural design would need to be completed and permits obtained from the County of Santa Barbara. AMEC recommends that the following actions occur concurrently with property owner negotiations:

- Completion of a Phase I cultural resource survey to confirm the absence of significant archaeological or historic resources;

¹ As part of the Saint Athanasius Church and School in Goleta, the County imposed no setback, but used a parking lot and hedge as a buffer between the church complex and adjacent lemon orchards.

² A review of County records indicates that the site has not been surveyed for cultural resources.

Potential Sites Analysis

- Completion of a standard Phase I hazardous materials investigation. The site's historic use for agricultural cultivation creates a relatively low potential for soil contamination. Further, no obvious signs of such contamination (e.g., pesticide barrels) were observed during AMEC's initial review;
- Coordination with the County Planning and Development Department and Agricultural Commissioner's Office to determine any requirements for agricultural buffers between the new station and existing lemon orchard and the size of any required buffer. The County has no set requirements for agricultural buffers, but for recent developments adjacent to lemon orchards, these have ranged from 50 to 100 feet and would need to be designed to address site specific conditions on this ranch (Gillette 2008);¹ and
- Completion of a County pre-application review process to garner initial County staff input on project design, location on the site, and early identification of any environmental or policy issues that would need to be addressed.

Other Recommended Sites

If neither Site A nor C were selected as the location for Station 3, AMEC has determined that the following four sites would adequately support the establishment of a new fire station. These four recommended sites are listed in the following order of desirability:

- 3. Site L – Cleese;
- 4. Site H – Birnam Wood;
- 5. Site D – Kimball-Griffith #1; and
- 6. Site N – Valley Club.

All of these sites meet the MFPD's 'Essential' criteria in regard to location and would provide rapid emergency response to the currently underserved community. However, each of these sites does not meet several of the MFPD's 'Desirable' criteria. Based upon AMEC's review of these sites, typical community concerns, and the community dialogue to date, an attempt to develop Station 3 on any of these parcels would likely engender significant controversy and add substantial time, expense, and uncertainty to the Station 3 site acquisition and development effort. Because of this potential for uncertainty, added costs and delays, AMEC recommends that these sites be considered by the MFPD only if efforts to pursue the above recommended sites number 1 and 2 cannot be successfully implemented.

¹ As part of the Saint Athanasius Church and School in Goleta, the County imposed no setback, but used a parking lot and hedge as a buffer between the church complex and adjacent lemon orchards.

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Appendix A

Public Comment

Table A-1: Summary of Public Comments Received in Writing

Relevant Site	Public Commenter	Comment Summary
Site A: Palmer Jackson East	Palmer Jackson	Actual ownership and size of parcel, impact on neighbors should be deemed higher, not pushing for development on property thereby affecting population forecast
Site F: Feather Hill	Anne Burns	Safety concerns due to recreational uses (i.e., walking, biking, running) and children in neighborhood
	Gary Gulbransen	Safety concerns due to children in neighborhood and cars backing out of driveways onto narrow Romero Canyon Rd.
	Tom Mullaney	Overdevelopment of Montecito
	John Reynolds	Quiet, narrow, windy street unsuitable for fire station
Site G: Stonehouse	Steve Decker	Unwilling to sell, plans to build on parcel, quiet, private lane inappropriate location, safety hazard due to proximity to Romero Creek Bridge
Site H: Birnam Wood	Steven Amerikaner	South Coast Conduit buried on south side of East Valley Road would require extra driveway support to avoid damage
	Birnam Wood Golf Club	Poor line of sight, flooding, trees, unsupportive neighbors, unwilling to sell, site developed, high acquisition costs
	Robert Hazard, Jr.	Golf course designed by famed architect, shareholders and members affected if maintenance facility needed to be relocated
Site I: Upper Sheffield	R.A. Carrington	Creek runs through property, historic house

Table A-1: Summary of Public Comments Received in Writing

Relevant Site	Public Commenter	Comment Summary
Site J: Klein	Ted Klein	Access to Sheffield Dr., many old coast live oak trees
	Alan Moelleken	Residential neighborhood, safety concerns due to poor line of sight caused by curve in Sheffield Dr.
Site N: Valley Club	Robert Hazard, Jr.	Opposed to including site in study due to redesign of the 5 th and 6 th holes and likely associated litigation
	Valley Club of Montecito	Site a historic golf course designed by a famed architect; internationally and nationally recognized; efforts made to retain original design; course layout would be altered, significantly affecting ranking; pumphouse, reservoir and South Coast Conduit pose engineering constraints; power lines and mature native trees would need to be removed or relocated; intense and fierce opposition can be expected
All sites on Sheffield Drive (i.e., I: Upper Sheffield, J: Klein, and K: Montecito Valley Ranch)	Steven Pinsker	Narrowness of Sheffield Dr., line of sight issues due to blind curves, poor turning radius, occasional traffic congestion, residential neighborhood an inappropriate location

Summary of Public Comments Received by Phone

-On 3/20/2008, Dan Gira of AMEC Earth and Environmental spoke with Mr. Ted Klein on the phone, the owner of Parcel J, located on Sheffield Drive. Mr Klein indicated that his property has approximately 50 feet of access with Sheffield Drive and several mature oak trees, some possibly as old as 100 years.

-On 3/31/2008, Andrew Chen of AMEC spoke with Ted Klein on the phone. Mr. Klein highlighted the fact that the northern portion of his property (Parcel J) would have to share access to Sheffield Drive with a potential fire station, which could be an issue of concern for a new station. He also indicated that since his property was the southern-most property considered in the study, response time service to the northeastern portion of the MFPD would suffer. Mr. Chen concurred with the potential issues that Mr. Klein's comments had raised for the study and thanked him for his input.

Birnam Wood Golf Club

Summary of Reasons Fire District Should Not Try to Acquire Parcel

March 2008

1. **Fire District's Needs. The Site is Not Suitable as a Fire Station.**

a. **Access.** The only practical vehicular access from a public street is through the Birnam Wood main gate.

(i) **No Direct Access to East Valley Road.** There is a solid concrete wall along the E. Valley frontage, extending southerly on Sheffield. This wall was constructed after the 1969 rains to prevent flood water and mud from flowing onto the parcel from Romero Canyon Road and E. Valley Road.

The County has already prohibited a direct connection to East Valley Road. When the house on the parcel was approved, the County placed a condition on the permit prohibiting direct access.

(ii) **No Direct Access to Sheffield.** An access driveway to Sheffield Drive is infeasible. There is a blind curve just south of the parcel and cars travel on Sheffield at high speeds. Fire trucks would not be able to back into the garage without creating a traffic hazard.

b. **Other Site Constraints.** There are significant site constraints, such as the creek, oak trees and county setback requirements.

2. **Acquisition Costs Will Be Higher Than Necessary to Meet the District's Needs.** The property is held and operates as a single parcel. If a portion is condemned, the entirety becomes unusable for its current purposes.

a. The entire parcel is being used (see Site Plan). The current uses on the portion closest to E. Valley cannot be moved to the remainder of this parcel because there is not enough room for all the improvements and operations.

b. For operational reasons, all of the current uses need to be on the same parcel.

3. **Direct Acquisition Costs Will Be High.** The property is fully developed. Direct damages will include the fee value of the property and the value of all improvements, including a single family house, a maintenance building, and all related facilities. This will be far more expensive than acquiring an undeveloped parcel.

4. **Severance Damages Will Drive the Purchase Price Even Higher:** The property is used to maintain the golf course and all common areas on each of the private lots. If the maintenance operation is eliminated from this site, the club will either have to move to another site on the club, purchase another site for the purpose, or the club will suffer a diminution in value.

There is no other site on the club that will work for a maintenance operation.

Another site will have to be adjacent to the club to provide a practical location, since the maintenance manager must be at the property 24/7. There are no such sites on the market.

A parcel outside the club might need to be rezoned to allow the maintenance uses.

Cost Implications: The District would be required to pay much more in addition to the value of the acquired property (and its improvements). It would be required to pay the club for the diminution in value of the Club's remaining property.

5. **Environmental Impacts.** There are a number of large mature oaks on the property, in addition to a stream with a riparian habitat. It is likely that the environmental review of this property will be more complex, time consuming and expensive than the review of a different site.

6. **Private, Golf-Oriented Community.** This is a private golf-oriented community with 132 homes and 1600 members. Displacing our maintenance operation will have a significant adverse impact on golf operations to the detriment of those residents and members.

7. **The Site Does Not Meet the District's Selection Criteria.**

"Essential Criteria"

#1: Response Times: FD vehicles must go through Birnam Wood Main Gate; will the response time standards be met?

#4: Traffic/Road Access. Unsuitable due to flood wall and poor line of sight.

"Desirable Criteria"

#1: Safety: This site experienced flooding.

#2: Environmental Constraints: This site has flooding, riparian area, oak trees.

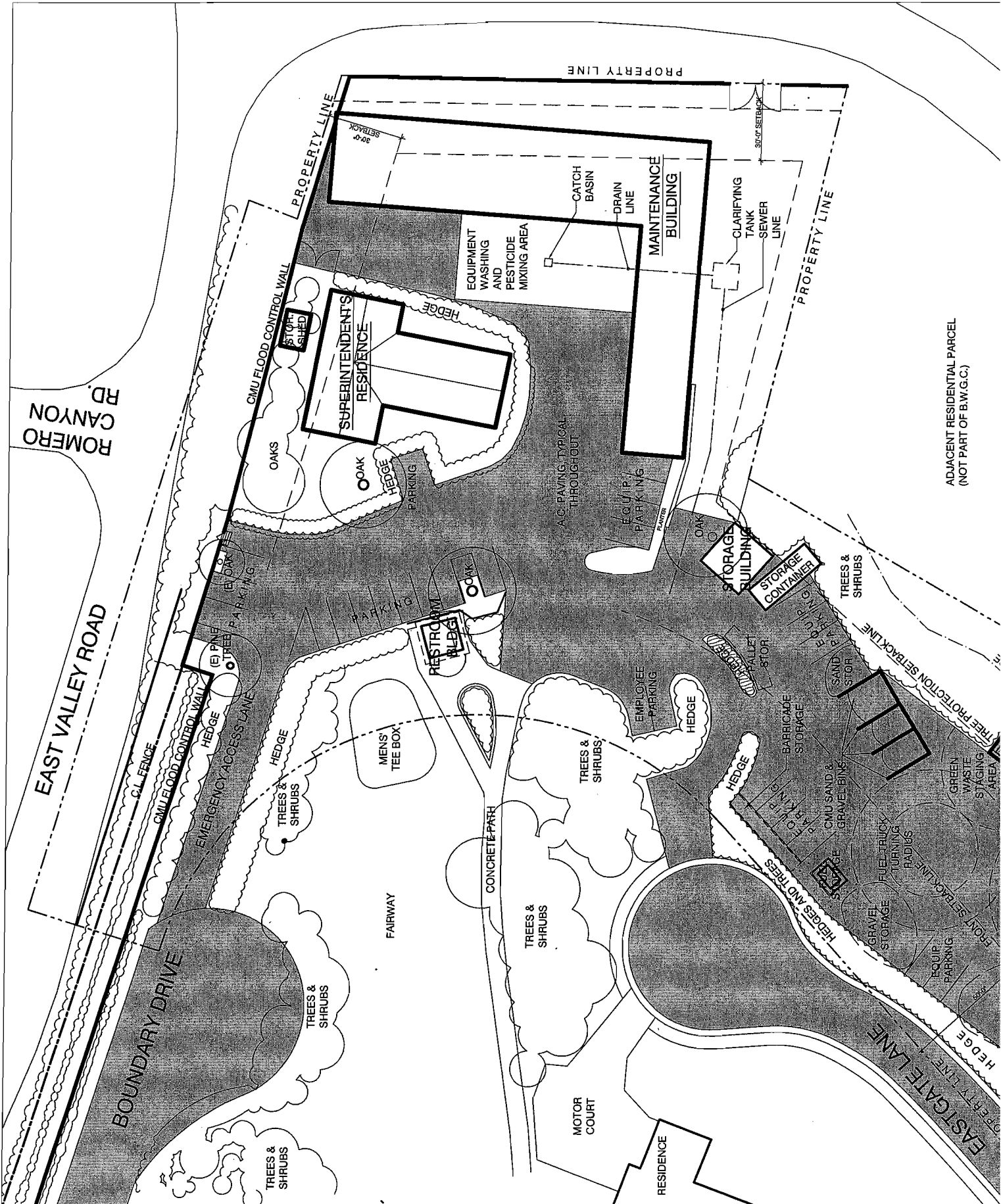
#4: Neighbor Impact: Close neighbors who are not supportive.

#5: Owner Willing to Sell? No.

"Other Important Factors"

#1: Undeveloped or underdeveloped? No. This site is fully developed.

#2: Costs: At this site, costs will be very high.



SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

Held at Fire District Headquarters, 595 San Ysidro Road, March 12, 2008. The meeting was called to order by President Jensen at 4:04 p.m. Present were Director Jensen, Director Venable and Director Newquist. Others present at the meeting: L. Bass, S. Chapman, A. Chen, T. Edwards, D. Gira, A. Gregson, D. Holthe, E. Hvolbøll, K. Johnson, B. Koepke, R. Lauritson, J. Langhorne, R. Lauritson, C. Lim, R. McClain, S. Pfister, T. Poulos, C. Price, G. Ventura and K. Wallace.

1. There was no public comment.
2. On a motion made by Director Newquist, seconded by Director Jensen, the minutes of the February 19, 2008 Regular Meeting were approved. Director Venable abstained.
3. After a brief explanation of payments made to AMEC, Informa Corporation, Jensen Audio Video, US Bank Corporate, and Samsun Clinic, the warrants and claims for the month of February 2008 were unanimously approved on a motion made by Director Newquist, seconded by Director Venable.
4. Chief Wallace asked the Board to consider approval of Resolution 2008-1 amending the final budget. He explained that the amendment appropriates the reimbursement of revenues received from the USFS and OES for District participation at fires over the past summer. Ms Lim then explained how our fire billing and reimbursement process works.

After a review of the changes, the Board voted to approve Resolution 2008-01 amending the Final Budget for Fiscal Year 2007-08 on motion made by Director Venable and seconded by Director Newquist. The resolution was adopted by the following roll call vote:

Ayes:	R.J. Jensen, J. Venable, D. Newquist
Noes:	None
Absent:	None

5. Chief Wallace advised that Director Newquist asked to review the District Housing policy at the last regular Board Meeting. He stated that staff has been extremely busy working on current issues, and was not able to prepare a report on call back responses as had been requested.

Minutes of March 12, 2008 Special Meeting

Director Nedquist advised that he was unsatisfied with the current policy and planned to rewrite it and present it for approval at the next board meeting.

The Board took no action.

6. Chief Wallace explained that we have not had any instructors available to instruct CPR classes since the approval of Ordinance 2007-1, therefore there has been no impact to date.

The Board took no action.

7. Chief Wallace advised the Board that statements of economic interest must be submitted to the District Administrative Secretary no later than April 1, 2008.

The Board took no action.

8. Fire Chief's Report

Chief Wallace reported on several issues including the following: attendance at the Homeowner's Defense Fund Roundtable March 1; Fire at 1000 Channel Dr and gift to participating local agencies from the property owner as thanks; donations wish list strategy to be developed during the 2008/09 budget process; CAD implementation and acknowledgement of Jackie Jenkins, Don Cobb and Geri Ventura for their contribution in getting the program online; FDAC Board Meeting on March 14; Cal Fire's attempt to collect SRA fees throughout California; Neighborhood Clean Up Programs; Evacuation Drill scheduled for April 26; Overview of Annual Officer and Staff Workshop.

9. Director Newquist requested that the April Board Meeting include consideration of revised Housing Policy, and a performance review of the District's property management company.

The Board took a dinner break at 4:38 p.m. and reconvened at 6:00 p.m. to continue with the Station 3 Public Workshop.

10. Chief Wallace advised that the Board determined a need for a 3rd station three years ago by resolution. He then introduced Dan Gira of AMEC, who would facilitate the public workshop.

Mr. Gira advised that he is very familiar with the Montecito community having worked on the Montecito Community Plan, as well as Ennisbrook, Las Entradas, and Montecito Valley Ranch. He stated that he is aware of the community's concern with maintaining the quality of life that

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currently exists.

He explained that AMEC is in the preliminary stages of developing the site selection study and their research will take several months to gather information and assemble a final report for the Board's consideration. He stated that this will not be the last opportunity to comment, as the District values public input.

Mr. Gira explained that they attempted to notify all property owners on the initial property list, however, there were some glitches in their mailing database, and he hopes to have corrected that.

Mr. Gira reviewed why the Board initiated the study, and advised that the study would include a population forecast, emergency response time analysis, site selection criteria to prioritize factors for site acquisition; and a site specific constraints analysis to determine the suitability of available parcels.

Mr. McClain provided an overview of the Fire District's history, how response times are determined and the importance of emergency responders reaching the situation within 5 minutes of receiving the call. He advised that the standards were developed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). The purpose of this standard is to specify the minimum criteria addressing the effectiveness and efficiency of fire suppression operations and emergency medical responses.

He explained that statistics show that survivability is greatly increased when reaching medical emergencies within that time frame, particularly in instances of heart attacks and strokes. He then reviewed a map showing where the District is able to meet the 5 minute response time, and where the District is deficient. Most areas East of Sheffield and Romero Canyon fall outside of the 5 minute response time.

Andrew Chen of AMEC reviewed the essential criteria, desirable criteria, and other important factors that will be considered when developing the study. He then reviewed each of the properties that are currently being considered in the study, including the property owner's name, address and key issues relating to the property.

Mr. Gira pointed out that the current list properties being researched are part of the *initial* screening process. He advised that there may be other properties that aren't on the list that might have been overlooked, and asked the audience to contact him if they were aware of other potential sites that should be considered.

He advised that he is aware that one of the major concerns of the

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residents in the areas being considered for the third station are how a fire station would affect nearby property values. He explained that AMEC will attempt to provide data that will address that issue. He has worked on other projects that have had similar community concerns, such as low cost housing and trails projects.

He explained that the goal is to narrow the list to the most appropriate sites for the Board to consider based on the previously listed criteria. He advised that they will allow 2 weeks for submission of additional public comments to be considered in the study and invited the public to submit letters, and any data that may help them research the project.

Once finalized, the study will be publicized and available in advance of the Board hearing. Mr. Gira explained that there will still be many issues that need to be addressed before final property acquisition and building can begin, including the county zoning process and environmental documents.

Mr. Gira reminded that audience that AMEC has no stake in the project and their intent is to provide a study that includes the most objective information possible.

He then opened the workshop up to public comments and questions.

Does the 5 minute response time get met on the East end of the District if Carpinteria-Summerland responds to the underserved area?

At times the Carpinteria-Summerland Fire District can meet the minimum response times into the East end of Montecito, but we cannot rely on their service as the Summerland station also responds into the city of Carpinteria and is not always available to respond. It was noted that the communities of Summerland and Carpinteria will always be their top priority above and beyond Montecito's needs. Additionally, the Summerland station is scheduled for relocation after the completion of the freeway widening in that area. The location of the Carpinteria Summerland Station relocation is unknown at this time.

What size parcel is the District looking for?

One acre could work, but one and a half acres would provide the optimum amount a space necessary to meet all of the District's needs.

When will the District consider eminent domain?

District Counsel advised that it is not being considered at this time, but it is within the powers of the district to move forward with eminent domain procedures if it is necessary.

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How tall will the structure(s) be at the third station?

The third station would most likely be similar to the Station 2 architecture, which is approximately 35 feet tall. If space allows, there would also be a hose tower on the property which would be approximately 50 feet tall.

BirnamWood representatives Steve Amerikaner and Marty Moore provided a report to the Board explaining why the Birnam Wood property listed by AMEC would not be suitable for the third station based on the following reasons:

- *There are no other sites in Birnam Wood where their maintenance building could be relocated.*
- *The elimination of the maintenance building would affect the entire subdivision, and damages would likely have to be paid to all properties affected.*
- *The lot is 2.5 acres, but only 4800 feet of it is buildable space.*
- *There is a golf tee at 8th hole next to the property.*
- *Parking issues for maintenance vehicles and equipment.*
- *A third station in that location would limit or prevent access to their dumpsters and other materials currently being stored in that area.*
- *Existing flood control wall would prevent access on to East Valley Road.*
- *The only location for a driveway on the property would be at the end of a blind curve on Sheffield. The alternative to that would be to drive through Birnamwood extending the response time and therefore defeating the purpose of adding the third station.*
- *Existing environmental concerns will make it difficult and costly to build there, including the creek and oaks trees.*

What is status of funding for the third station?

The Fire District has typically saved in advance for capital projects such as this. There will be approximately 3.8 million dollars in the land and building fund by the end of this year, and the District will continue contributing to this fund so that there should be enough to cover most costs by the time construction could begin.

Palmer Jackson addressed the Board and advised that the map and legend are misleading: the parcel identified as Palmer Jackson West is actually Featherhill Ranch; the parcel identified as Palmer Jackson East is Rancho San Carlos, which is owned by a limited partnership which includes over 25 parcels. He advised that they have worked many years to come up with current land use designations, which does not include a fire station. He stated that it is possible that there could be a solution by working together with the County. (The County/Montecito Fire District

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and the Jackson Ranch property owners.) He suggested that they meet to discuss the possibilities.

What is the size of property owned by the archdiocese, and what are the implications of the potential cultural findings on site.

It is currently a grave yard, with some grave markers on the site, and other markers that have been previously disturbed. They have indicated that they are not motivated to sale at this time.

Are existing stations over taxed?

Not at this time, but we are concerned with providing the same standard equally throughout the community, which is currently not the case.

What is most urgent emergency ?

The chances of a structure fire inside a residence has been reduced greatly within the community with our ordinance requiring the installation of fire sprinklers in homes over three thousand five hundred (3500) square feet or more in overall floor area. Over 50 percent of all calls within the community are medical emergencies. It is well documented that the survival rate of a heart attack or stroke victim is increased greatly by the early arrival of medical assistance.

Mr. Klein commented that he felt any property on Sheffield for this project would be wrong, as nothing meets traffic criteria: there are blind turns, and it does not seem servicable to area being studied.

Mr. Gira reminded the group that this is only an a preliminary screening of potential properties and as the study progresses, some of the properties on the list may fall in the lower tier of the list, others may be completely removed.

Is the current amount that the District has saved sufficient for the project?

The District is continuing to set aside money during each budget process, and it is anticipated that there will be adequate funding to complete the project by the time construction would begin.

Is there a time table for the project?

There is no time table for completion at this time.

If there is a willing seller how will the price be determined ?

If there is a willing seller, a negotiation process will be initiated or it could be determined with mutually selected appraisor.

Dwight Coffin, president of the Montecito Valley Ranch addressed the

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Board, stating that there are 18 lots in their development, of which 11 have been built on. It is their hope to continue to enjoy quiet neighborhood and they will oppose any attempt to construct a fire station on Sheffield. Additionally, he advised that it will cost several million dollars to build bridge over the creek, and there are significant slopes that will also increase the overall costs to build on the proposed location in their development. A fire station on that property would obstruct the views of existing homes, increase traffic and noise in the area and he asked that we consider removing their property in the study.

Mr. Peterson of the Featherhill neighborhood pointed out that there are 9 back out driveways, several rock walls that have existed for 100 years, road clearances of less than 20 feet in some areas, and no turning radius in most areas along Featherhill. He advised that he would love to have a fire station closer to their neighborhood, but anything located on Featherhill would be a poor choice for a third fire station for the community.

Gene Sinsler, whose property was designated as parcel M on the list advised that the property is narrow and long, and would be difficult to build on.

Mr. Gira advised that any specific details of the properties would be very helpful, and make the report more comprehensive. Additionally he asked that if anyone knows of additional sites that were not included in the study to provide that information to AMEC so that the study can be most comprehensive.

Rosemary Carmac Rice questioned why her property was listed solely as an avocado ranch, as there is a house on the property. Mr. Gira advised that they reviewed aerial photos when developing the preliminary list and the structure may not have been visible or it was an oversight. Existing development will go into the equation when prioritizing properties, but Mr. Gira reminded the group that they are only in the preliminary stages of the study.

11. With no other questions, President Jensen adjourned the meeting at 7:36 p.m.

Gerri Ventura

From: Anne Burns [anne@susanburns.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 12, 2008 5:10 PM
To: Gerri Ventura
Cc: susan@susanburns.com
Subject: Featherhill & Romero

Gerri,

I am unable to attend this evening's workshop. I am sending this email to voice my concerns in lieu of my attendance.

With regards to the possible location of a fire station near the corner of Romero Canyon and Featherhill, I have safety concerns. Many people make recreational use of the road, by walking and biking. The cottages of the neighborhood are home to many families with young children. In light of this, it seems awfully dangerous to have emergency vehicles speeding up and down the road.

It is my hope that a location is found which has less of an impact on area residents.

Thank you,

Anne Burns
Coldwell Banker
anne@susanburns.com
(805) 565-8145 office
(805) 205-0071 mobile

Steve Decker
Cross Creek Ranch
670 Stonehouse Lane
Santa Barbara, CA 93108
805 565-3400 office
805 708-6400 cell
805 456-0347 fax
stevedecker@cox.net

March 17, 2008

Chief Kevin Wallace
Montecito Fire Protection District
595 San Ysidro Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

Re: MFPD Fire Station 3 Siting Study
680 Stonehouse Lane

Dear Chief Wallace,

I, and I am sure the community, appreciated your presentation and the opportunity to speak at your March 12th hearing on this matter. It was a good opportunity to gather a greater sense of the particulars of this issue. In general, I am supportive of a fire station in the eastern Montecito valley. Of course, siting and acquisition will be an understandably difficult process.

However, aside from my unwillingness to sell my parcel for this purpose, I am opposed to it being the location for a fire station. The following are some of the factors which I believe make my site a poor choice:


1. Although the parcel is presently vacant, I am currently commencing the process to build a 6700 square foot residence thereon.
2. The parcel is at the end of a quiet, private lane that is otherwise completely built out. I am sure the residents that line Stonehouse Lane would strongly object to the prospects of daily sorties of your large, loud equipment.
3. Stonehouse Lane exits onto East Valley Road at a distance from the Romero Creek Bridge that will, undoubtedly, create a safety hazard to oncoming traffic from the east over the bridge, as well as your large, slow to accelerate equipment. In general, in either direction, people do not much slow down going over the bridge. Coming from the east, it is pretty much a blind spot as to what is on the other side of the bridge, or traffic emerging from Stonehouse Lane, until a driver is well over the bridge.

In reviewing your preliminary potential site survey, I believe that either of the Jackson properties or that of the Archdiocese would be an ideal location. These properties front directly on East Valley Road. This siting is more open than any of the others and allow for direct access to our main east/west corridor. Presumably, this would serve well for response time.

Ironically, it was encouraging that Mr. Palmer Jackson opened up to this possibility. I encourage those involved in this matter to look favorably on Mr. Jackson's overture.

I look forward to participating in this process as a resident of the area.

Sincerely yours,



Steve Decker
680 Stonehouse Lane, LLC



27 March 2008

Steve Decker
Cross Creek Ranch
670 Stonehouse Lane
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

RE: MFPD Fire Station Siting Study

Dear Mr. Decker,

Thank you very much for your letter of concern to Chief Wallace regarding the Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD) Siting Study. Your input regarding information about your property is appreciated.

AMEC Earth and Environmental has been retained by the MFPD to perform the Siting Study. We are aware of the traffic and safety concerns along East Valley Road as well as the potential to impact the residents of Stonehouse Lane and will certainly consider these issues along with your additional input during completion of this study. The study should be available in approximately 2 months and its availability will be thoroughly noticed. At that time, the MFPD Board of Directors will consider the study and accept additional public comment.

Should you have any questions or additional concerns in the interim, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully,

Dan Gira
Senior Program Manager

AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.
104 West Anapamu Street, Suite 204A
Santa Barbara, California 93101
Tel.: 1+ (805) 962-0922
Fax: 1+ (805) 966-1706
www.amec.com

From: Gira, Daniel
Sent: Monday, March 24, 2008 7:40 AM
To: Chen, Andrew L
Subject: FW: Proposed Fire Station in Eastern Montecito
Attachments: Res 2004-10.pdf

[Now we are starting to see some action.....](#)

From: Geri Ventura [mailto:gventura@MontecitoFire.com]
Sent: Monday, March 24, 2008 7:41 AM
To: tmullaney@hmsllc.net
Cc: Gary Gulbransen; Judi Anderson; Julian Walton-Masters
Subject: RE: Proposed Fire Station in Eastern Montecito

Dear Mr. Mullaney,

I have attached Resolution 2004-10 which established the need for a third station as was voted on September 20, 2005 by Fire District Directors Roland J. Jensen and John Venable. Director Newquist was absent.

I have forwarded your comments to the Fire Chief Kevin Wallace, and Dan Gira of AMEC, who is conducting the study on land acquisition for the 3rd station.

Thank you for your comments,

Gerri Simmons Ventura
gsimmons@montecitofire.com

From: Tom Mullaney [mailto:tmullaney@hmsllc.net]
Sent: Sunday, March 23, 2008 11:49 AM
To: Geri Ventura
Cc: Gary Gulbransen; Judi Anderson; Julian Walton-Masters
Subject: Proposed Fire Station in Eastern Montecito

Ms. Simmons -

Will you please include in the record my opposition to this misguided effort to put a fire station in Eastern Montecito?

We have paved over enough of our wonderful town, and we do not need to have your colleagues do even more damage, particularly in the more rural sector of our community.

There is nothing magic about a 5 minute response time: we are perfectly happy with the current response times and are willing to bear any associated risks. And I do not make that comment lightly, as I have many millions that I have put into my home in recent years.

Please stop spending our money on this project, which only adds insult to the injury of the continued overdevelopment of Montecito that this proposal represents.

Lastly, would you please email me back exactly who has voted to do this project? I would like to know the names of the elected or appointed officials who are behind this development.

05/16/2008

Thank you.

Tom Mullaney
2267 Feather Hill Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

(805) 259-9486
tmullaney@hmsllc.net

RESOLUTION NO. 2004-10

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ESTABLISHING DISTRICT PLANNING PRIORITIES

WHEREAS, the Montecito Fire Protection District ("District") was formed in 1917 to protect the Montecito community from fire and other perils; and

WHEREAS, the District has consistently strived to provide a high level of service to all areas of the District and surrounding community; and

WHEREAS, response times are an important factor in emergencies and the District strives to meet currently recommended response time standards, and

WHEREAS, studies conducted by the District indicate that many areas in the eastern portion of the District are beyond those currently recommended response time standards; and

WHEREAS, residential development in the eastern portion of the District has increased and is expected to continue to increase in light of land use and development trends; and

WHEREAS, such development will result in significant numbers of residential dwelling units located in areas outside of currently recommended response time standards; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors considered a report from the District's Fire Chief on November, 17, 2003, and determined a need to plan for a new Station 3 in the eastern portion of the District; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors considered many factors that were studied in order for the Fire Chief to make a recommendation as to the proposed best general location for a new Station 3; and

WHEREAS, continually rising real estate costs indicate that the acquisition of land for a new Station 3 is in the best interest of the District as soon as a need is established, one or more acceptable locations identified, and appropriate environmental review considered; and

WHEREAS, the mission of the fire service in general has expanded greatly since 1917, to include emergency medical and rescue services, hazardous materials response, technical rescue, urban search and rescue, response to terrorist acts, as well as many new challenges, resulting from the increase in District population and homes, as well as traffic on U.S. Highway 101; and

WHEREAS, new responsibilities will arise in the future; and

WHEREAS, these expanded roles and responsibilities constantly require additional expertise, equipment, and supplies; and

WHEREAS, such equipment and supplies need to be adequately stored, staged, maintained and delivered to emergencies; and

WHEREAS, the District has for its entire history depended on the ability to call in “off-duty” personnel during times of emergency to augment on-duty staffing in order to properly respond to the emergency; and

WHEREAS, because of continuously rising housing costs in not only the District but throughout the southern area of Santa Barbara County, many employees have not been able to acquire adequate housing in the immediate vicinity of the District; and

WHEREAS, a survey of current District employees shows that less than 50% live in the southern area of Santa Barbara County, while more than half live in either Ventura County, northern Santa Barbara County, or distant San Luis Obispo County; and

WHEREAS, in times of emergency the potential traffic delays due to the fact there are only four highways (U.S. 101 South, U.S. 101 North, State Highway 150 and State Highway 154) linking the District to these more distant communities may adversely affect the District’s ability to call in sufficient off-duty personnel to adequately augment on-duty personnel, as may be required; and

WHEREAS, the District has met with representatives of the Montecito Firefighters Association and discussed methods to insure that the District can adequately augment its on-duty forces during emergencies; and

WHEREAS, many options have been considered by the Board of Directors to respond to the District’s identified needs, including the possibility that the District provide subsidized housing to employees and

also that the District investigate methods to assist employees with the purchase of housing geographically convenient to the District.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of the Montecito Fire Protection District does hereby resolve, determine and order as follows:

1. The District's highest planning priority is the identification and acquisition of a parcel or parcels of land, located appropriately, and adequate to accommodate a fire station and such facilities as the District determines may be necessary to serve the public for the next 50 years, subject to appropriate environmental analysis and review.
2. The Fire Chief is directed to develop a plan for the eventual construction and staffing of this third fire station at such time as the Board deems necessary.
3. The needs of the District to store and maintain diverse types of equipment shall be addressed by the Fire Chief in planning future facilities, including a third fire station and possible other facilities both to be held in fee ownership and/or leased.
4. During the planning for a third fire station the Fire Chief and Board will consider the inclusion of some form of employee housing in conjunction with the new fire station.
5. The District will pursue as a second planning priority the provision of housing to its employees in southern Santa Barbara County so that a larger number of the District's employees will be available to augment the on-duty forces in emergencies.
6. Such housing should be suitable to meet the needs of both single employees and employees with families.
7. A plan to fairly manage an employee housing program should be drafted by the Fire Chief and shall include methods to financially assist its employees in purchasing housing, as well as the District owning and renting housing to its employees.
8. The pursuit and acquisition of appropriate housing will be ongoing as District finances allow until further determination by the Board of Directors.
9. The Fire Chief is directed to research and report to the Board of Directors methods of financing the facilities described in this resolution.

10. The Fire Chief is directed to recommend a budget that sets aside funds toward the acquisition of the facilities described in this resolution in a manner that does not affect the operations of the District at the level of service currently provided, and does not adversely affect the ability of the District to adequately compensate its employees, to be held in a separate fund, and that such funds be designated for their intended purpose as described in this resolution.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Governing Board of Montecito Fire Protection District this 20th day of September, 2004, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES: R.J. Jensen, J. Venable

NAYS: None

ABSENT: D. Newquist

Roland J.Jensen
President of the Board of Directors
MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

ATTEST:

J. Venable
Secretary

From: Gira, Daniel
Sent: Monday, March 24, 2008 3:55 PM
To: amoelleken@yahoo.com
Cc: Kevin Wallace; Chen, Andrew L
Subject: FW: Proposed fire station
Attachments: MFPD_Initial-Parcels-Ad_Col.pdf

Dear Dr. Moelleken:

Thank you for your letter of concern to Chief Wallace regarding the Montecito Fire Station Siting Study.

AMEC Earth and Environmental (AMEC) has been retained by the Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD) to perform a study to identify possible sites for construction of a new station in the underserved eastern end of Montecito, along with constraints and issues associated with development of a fire station on those sites. Currently, 11 sites are under review and consideration (please refer to attached figure).

AMEC is aware of the traffic and circulation concerns along Sheffield Drive and will certainly consider these issues along with your additional input during completion of this study.

The study should be available in approximately 2 months and its availability will be thoroughly noticed. At that time, the MFPD board of Directors will consider the study and accept additional public comment.

Should you have any questions or additional concerns in the interim, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Dan Gira
Program Manager
AMEC Earth and Environmental
104 West Anapamu Street, Suite 204A
(805) 962-0992

-----Original Message-----

From: Alan Moelleken [mailto:amoelleken@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, March 24, 2008 2:54 PM
To: Kevin Wallace
Subject: Proposed fire station

Chief Wallace:

I live at 354 Sheffield Drive, i.e., directly across the street from one of the proposed sites for a new fire station, and would like to voice my strong opposition to having a fire station erected in this location.

There are several reasons for my opposition:

I chose to build a home at 354 Sheffield Drive because it is located in a purely residential neighborhood. Having a fire station across the street from my home would dramatically change this and negatively affect my life style. I am a busy spine surgeon with long hours of work and desperately need my rest, especially at night. Surely, there would be increased noise from vehicles entering and exiting the fire station.

Foremost, I am afraid that a station in this location would jeopardize the safety of my entire family. I personally have witnessed an accident right in front of my house caused by a speeding car that was unable to stop when I entered

05/16/2008

Sheffield Drive (a dangerous curve just above my property limits visibility at this point). If this location is dangerous now, what would it be with a fire station right there?

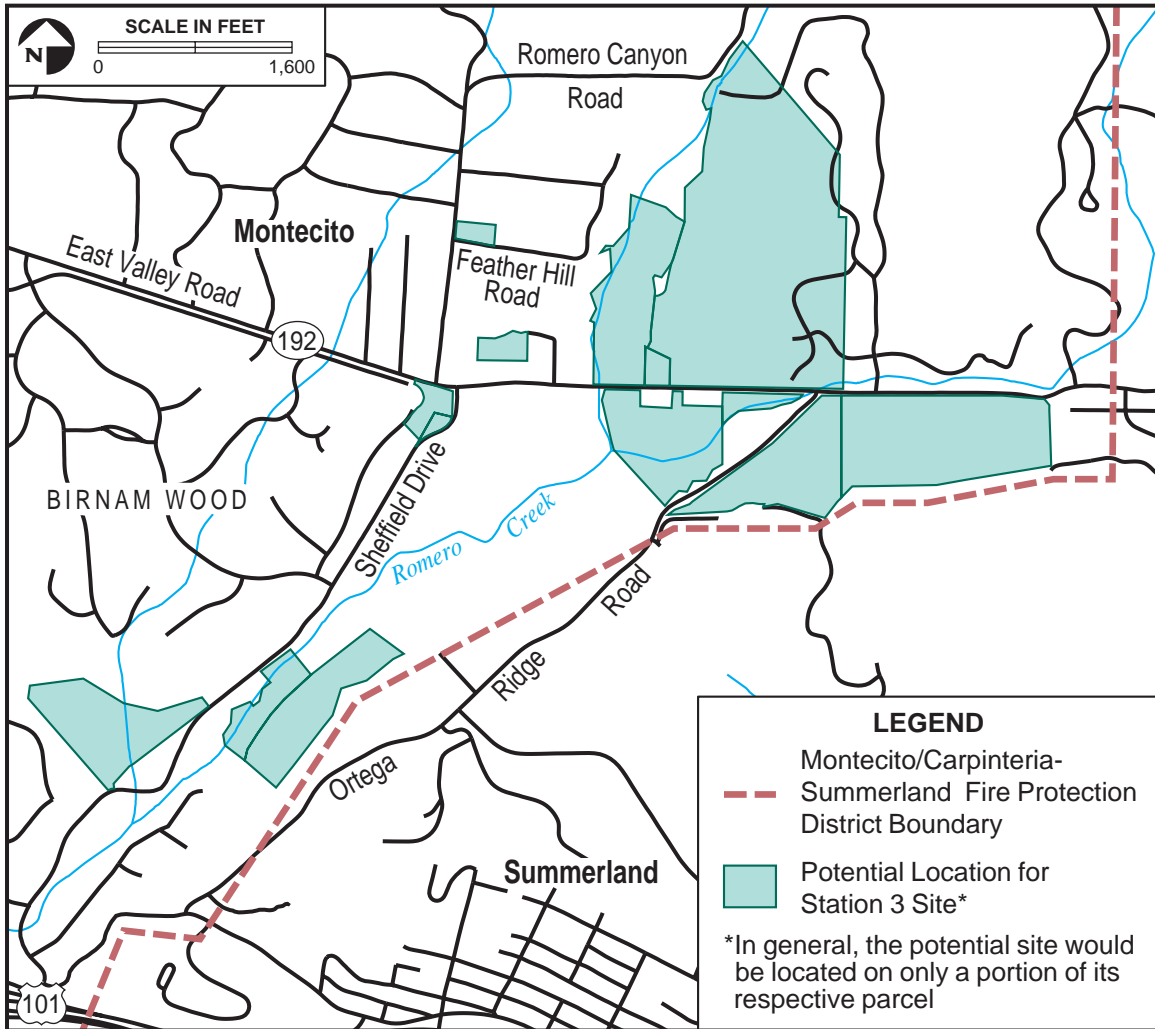
I haven't quite figured out what the financial consequences of a fire station across my home would be. I assume they are not favorable, another reason why I am against the station in this location.

Please choose a more appropriate site for the proposed fire station.

Yours truly,

Alan P. Moelleken, M.D.

Never miss a thing. [Make Yahoo your homepage.](#)



Potential Fire Station Sites, Montecito Fire Protection District



MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Dan Gira, AMEC
FROM: Michael- M.C. Gardner, General Manager
RE: Alternative Golf Course Maintenance Compound Location
DATE: 1 May 2008

Some thoughts on reasons the driving range is not suitable for the maintenance facility:

- Based upon our experience, the area remaining after construction of a maintenance facility would be inadequate for a driving range. The loss of the driving range will make membership at Birnam Wood substantially less attractive and less valuable. Currently, the club has over 550 members with golfing privileges that purchased their memberships for substantial sums, assuming the continued availability of a driving range for practice and lesson activity. It will compromise the financial viability of the Club if fewer memberships are sold and will cripple the Golf Program since there will be no adequate facility to provide practice and golf instruction. Our Golf Shop and teaching staff indicate that the driving range use is integral to our Member's golfing and learning experience. If the golf membership is less valuable, the homes within the Club's boundaries (which are sold with golf privileges) will also experience a decline in value.
- Impact on adjoining properties. The properties adjacent to the driving range are much closer to the range than the adjacent homes are to the current maintenance facility. As a result, the operations of the relocated maintenance facility will have a greater impact on the neighboring homes. Out in the open you will be involving storage of over 50 vehicles, shed roof heights of 16' to 20', piles of rubbish and materials, hazardous material disposal, machinery workshops, large truck loading, unloading, turnaround facilities, employee parking, etc. The appearance, noise, smell, lighting and increased traffic inherent to the operation will be a significant issue, not only to Birnam Wood property owners, but also to the Valley Club's clubhouse, which overlooks the range and the properties at the south end of Valley Club Road. All Members that have purchased homes in Birnam Wood did so with the knowledge that the maintenance facility was in its current obscure location. We can anticipate significant opposition to the relocation of the maintenance facility from people who are experiencing these impacts, both near the facility and throughout all of Birnam Wood.

- The available area at the driving range is limited by its primary function, which is a flood control drainage retention basin. The range has a substantial drainage infrastructure that is designed to contain excess water during flood events. The area dedicated to this purpose would not be available for any other operations.
- Golfers crossing Lemon Ranch Road, from #15 to #16 will have to deal with a lot more traffic, and the increased traffic turning into a blind curve from Lemon Ranch Road to Crocker-Sperry Drive will create a significant traffic hazard. This additional traffic will also have a negative impact on the intersection of Birnam Wood Drive and Crocker Sperry.
- Impact studies. To build a new facility at the driving range, several impact studies would be required. Certainly there would be an environmental impact study and probably similar requirements to satisfy other city, county and Federal agencies. The Fire District would have to foot the bill for these studies and the completion of these studies would delay the project.
- Expense of building a new golf course maintenance facility. The Birnam Wood maintenance facilities were built many years ago, at a time when such facilities were built as part of an agricultural operation. While such facilities meet the operations needs of today, a new facility will be required to meet or exceed all current building and environmental regulations, and to comply with applicable local, state and federal agency demands. The Fire District can anticipate this to be an expensive undertaking.
- Impact on the view shed. In addition to the immediate neighbors, the Fire Department may face considerable objection from homeowners who currently look “down” on the driving range from the surrounding hills and would object to a large metal building etc. erected where there used to be turfgrass. In the past, there has been significant opposition to even raising the fence at the driving range by as little as six feet, due to the impact on homeowner’s view sheds.
- Expense of building a new residence. In addition to the significant expense of building a new state-of-the-art golf course maintenance facility, the Fire District would need to replace in-kind the Golf Course Superintendents’ four bedroom two bath home, which would have to be located within Birnam Wood as near as possible to the new maintenance facility.
- Other long term expense. Any significant legal fees and lost income, both from initiation fees and dues represent potential claims by the Club should they be caused by being forced to relocate the maintenance facility and residence.

Gary G Gulbransen

Montecito Fire Protection District
595 San Ysidro Rd
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

March 17, 2008

RE: FIRE STATION 3 SITES

For your consideration:

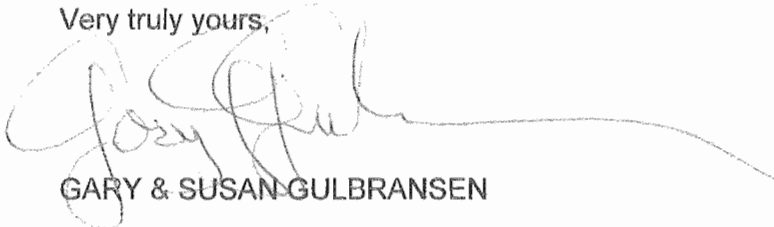
We would caution the District that Potential Fire Station Site F on Featherhill Road has drawbacks.

The lower part of Romero Canyon from East Valley Road to Featherhill Rd has an unusual concentration of small lots with houses and children. Over the years I have seen a succession of lemonade stand operations by generations of children. It seems there is always a new crop of kids overflowing their small yards on to Romero Canyon.

The access to these small homes appear to be "drive in" and in many cases "back out" on to Romero Canyon Road. Many times I have stopped to allow someone to complete their exit after they have partially blocked the road.

These two hazards alone should be enough to discard Site F from consideration. Public safety would be at risk with fire trucks hurtling down from Featherhill to East Valley Road at all hours of the day and night.

Very truly yours,



GARY & SUSAN GULBRANSEN

2240 Featherhill Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93108

E-mail: ppilot5@hotmail.com

Tel: Home 805-969-4454 Office 805-565-5877 Fax: 805-969-5877

file:Fire Station Siting

Culberson
2249 Kerns Hill Rd
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

SAN FRANCISCO CA 941
18 MAR 2008 PM 7 T

Antelope Fine Protection F
595 San Vicente Rd
Santa Barbara, CA



27 March 2008

Gary G Gulbransen
2240 Feather Hill Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

RE: MFPD Fire Station Siting Study

Dear Mr. Gulbransen,

Thank you very much for your letter of concern to Chief Wallace regarding the Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD) Siting Study. Your input regarding public safety and traffic concerns on Romero Canyon Road is appreciated.

AMEC Earth and Environmental has been retained by the MFPD to perform the Siting Study. We are aware of the traffic and safety concerns along Romero Canyon Road and will certainly consider these issues along with your additional input during completion of this study. The study should be available in approximately 2 months and its availability will be thoroughly noticed. At that time, the MFPD board of Directors will consider the study and accept additional public comment.

Should you have any questions or additional concerns in the interim, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully,

Dan Gira
Senior Program Manager

AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.
104 West Anapamu Street, Suite 204A
Santa Barbara, California 93101
Tel.: 1+ (805) 962-0922
Fax: 1+ (805) 966-1706
www.amec.com

P.O. Box 50712
S. B. CA 93150
(805) 969-5703
3/13/08

MR. DAN GIRA
AMEC

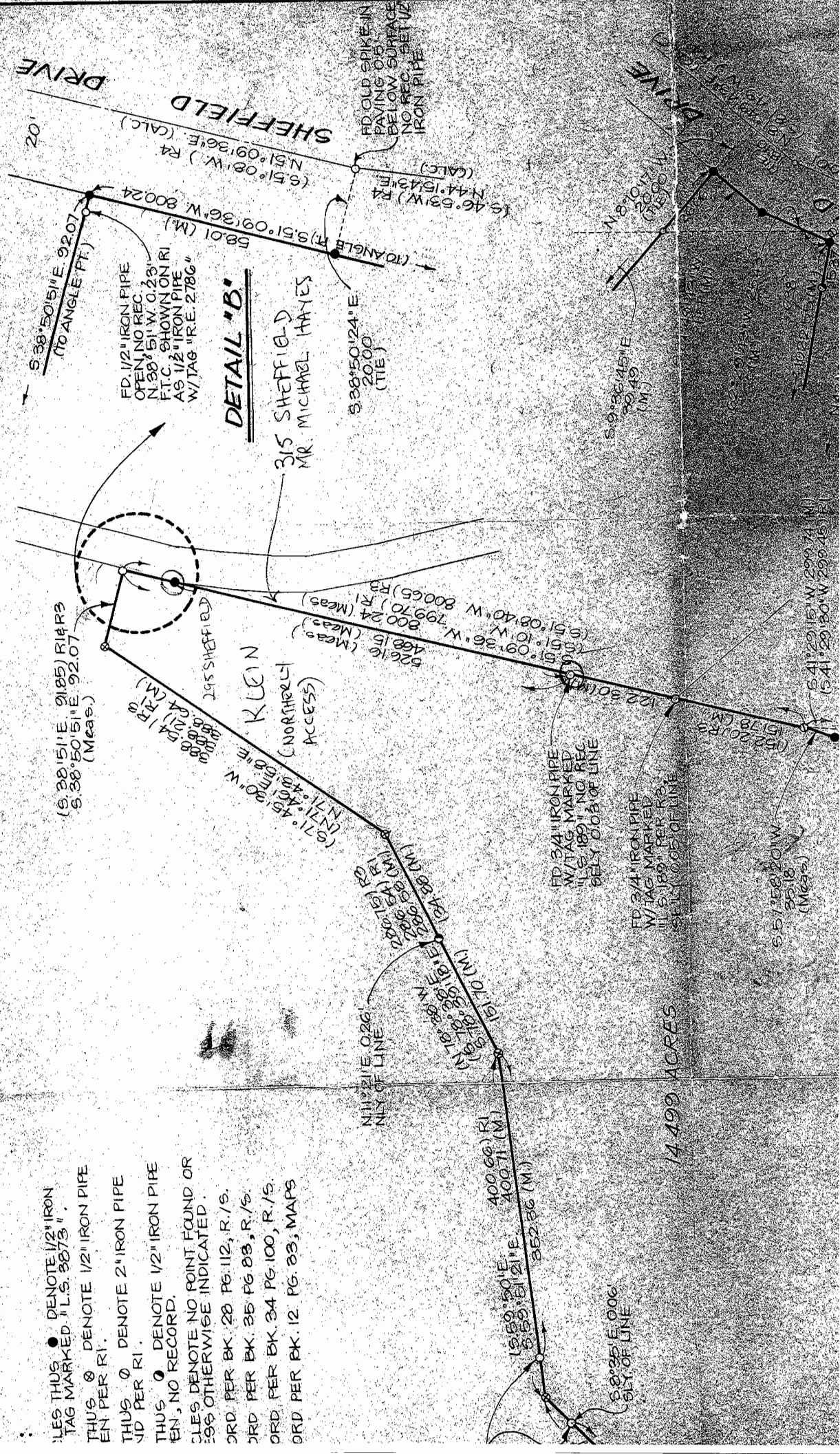
DEAR DAN:

AS YOU CAN SEE 295 SHEFFIELD HAS A LIMITED AND PROBLEMATIC ACCESS TO SHEFFIELD.

ALSO IN THE VICINITY OF THIS ACCESS ARE MANY FINE SPECIMENS OF QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA, SOME OF WHICH COULD BE A CENTURY OLD.

Sincerely,
Ted Klein

• DENOTES 1/2" IRON PIPE TAG MARKED I.L.S. 3273"
 ○ DENOTES 1/2" IRON PIPE EN PER RI.
 ○ DENOTES 2" IRON PIPE JD PER RI.
 ○ DENOTES 1/2" IRON PIPE EN, NO RECORD.
 ○ DENOTES NO POINT FOUND OR FOUND OTHERWISE INDICATED.
 ORD PER BK. 28 PG. 112, R. 1/5.
 ORD PER BK. 35 PG. 83, R. 1/5.
 ORD PER BK. 34 PG. 100, R. 1/5.
 ORD PER BK. 12 PG. 83, MAPS



DETAIL "B"

FD. 1/2" IRON PIPE
 OPEN, NO REC. 2.23'
 N. 38° 51' W. 0.23'
 F.T.C. SHOWN ON RI
 AS 1/2" IRON PIPE
 W/ TAG "R.E. 2786"

315 SHEFFIELD
 MR. MICHAEL HAYES

14.499 ACRES

From: Steven A Amerikaner [SAmerikaner@bhfs.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2008 2:59 PM
To: Gira, Daniel
Subject: Montecito Fire Protection District

Dear Dan:

It was good seeing you again last night. Your group made an excellent presentation, and we appreciate the District's open approach to the task you are undertaking.

There is one additional point for your consideration: I am told that the South Coast Conduit, a very large water transmission line that serves Montecito, Summerland and Carpinteria, is buried on the south side of East Valley Road. I don't know any of the technical details, but I imagine that a very substantial driveway support structure would be needed to hold the weight of a fire truck to avoid damage to the water transmission line. This factor would add to the cost of locating the fire station on the south side of E. Valley Road.

As you can understand, the folks at Birnam Wood are interested in finding out whether or not this site will still be on the "potential sites" list produced by your company for the District. Given the information we presented, it seems pretty clear to me that the site doesn't meet your core criteria.

Is there anything I can tell them at this point?

Steve

Steven A. Amerikaner
Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP
21 East Carrillo Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

SAmerikaner@bhfs.com

805.882.1407 Office (Direct)
805.965.4333 Facsimile
805.882.1467 Olga Rittershaus (Assistant)

Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck is proud to have completed its strategic merger with California's Hatch & Parent. Now, with offices across the Western U.S. and in Washington, D.C., we offer the largest water law and policy group in the West, along with our unparalleled expertise in real estate, land use, environmental compliance, business transactions, taxation, litigation, government relations, wealth management, intellectual property and gaming. Learn more about our merger and our practice areas at www.bhfs.com.

This is a transmission from Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP. This message and any documents attached to this may be confidential and contain information protected by the attorney-client privilege or attorney work product doctrine. They are intended for the addressee only. If any attachments require conversion or this transmission is received in error, please call my assistant.

From: Geri Ventura [gventura@MontecitoFire.com]
Sent: Monday, March 24, 2008 7:41 AM
To: tmullaney@hmsllc.net
Cc: Gary Gulbransen; Judi Anderson; Julian Walton-Masters
Subject: RE: Proposed Fire Station in Eastern Montecito

Attachments: Res 2004-10.pdf
Dear Mr. Mullaney,

I have attached Resolution 2004-10 which established the need for a third station as was voted on September 20, 2005 by Fire District Directors Roland J. Jensen and John Venable. Director Newquist was absent.

I have forwarded your comments to the Fire Chief Kevin Wallace, and Dan Gira of AMEC, who is conducting the study on land acquisition for the 3rd station.

Thank you for your comments,

Geri Simmons Ventura
gsimmons@montecitofire.com

From: Tom Mullaney [mailto:tmullaney@hmsllc.net]
Sent: Sunday, March 23, 2008 11:49 AM
To: Geri Ventura
Cc: Gary Gulbransen; Judi Anderson; Julian Walton-Masters
Subject: Proposed Fire Station in Eastern Montecito

Ms. Simmons -

Will you please include in the record my opposition to this misguided effort to put a fire station in Eastern Montecito?

We have paved over enough of our wonderful town, and we do not need to have your colleagues do even more damage, particularly in the more rural sector of our community.

There is nothing magic about a 5 minute response time: we are perfectly happy with the current response times and are willing to bear any associated risks. And I do not make that comment lightly, as I have many millions that I have put into my home in recent years.

Please stop spending our money on this project, which only adds insult to the injury of the continued overdevelopment of Montecito that this proposal represents.

Lastly, would you please email me back exactly who has voted to do this project? I would like to know the names of the elected or appointed officials who are behind this development.

Thank you.

Tom Mullaney
2267 Feather Hill Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

(805) 259-9486
tmullaney@hmsllc.net

To: Steven Pinsker
Cc: kwallace@montecitofire.com; Chen, Andrew L
Subject: RE: mfpd station site survey
[Dear Mr. Pinsker,](#)

[thank you very much for providing this input and noting the traffic and circulation concerns that exists along Sheffield Drive. We will be sure to address these issues in the upcoming study.](#)

[Please feel free to contact me at any time with additional questions or concerns.](#)

[Sincerely,](#)

[Dan Gira
Program Manager
AMEC Earth and Environmental
104 West Anapamu Street, Suite 204A
\(805\) 962-0992](#)

From: Steven Pinsker [mailto:steven.pinsker@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 18, 2008 11:16 AM
To: Gira, Daniel
Cc: 'Pinsker, Marnie'
Subject: mfpd station site survey

Dear Mr. Gira – As a follow up to last week’s community meeting, I offer that any site on Sheffield Drive would be inappropriate and would violate a number of your “Essential Criteria.” Specifically, Sheffield is a very narrow road (not even wide enough for a much needed bike path) with large mature trees running nearly its entire length. Most of the road has “line of sight” issues due to its numerous blind curves. In fact, there is a series of blind curves immediately south of the Klein site as well as the top of the street near East Valley. There is insufficient turning radius for a car, let alone a fire truck or an emergency vehicle, at every point of the road. Finally, in the past 20 years due to the development of Las Entradas/Ennisbrook, the Morgan Ranch and the Montecito Valley Ranch, plus all the building in the foothills, Sheffield has become a very busy road with occasional traffic problems, while the neighborhood has become residential in nature and inappropriate for an 24/7 operation such as a fire station. Please include these observations in your study. Thank you. Steven Pinsker (969-6148)

From: Gira, Daniel
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2008 10:54 AM
To: 'RA Carrington'; KWALLACE@MONTECITOFIRE.COM
Cc: kwallace@montecitofire.com; Chen, Andrew L
Subject: RE: PRESENTATION
[Dear Mr. Carrington,](#)

[Thank you for attending last night's meeting and for your input regarding your property's constraints. We will consider this as part of the study.](#)

[We have not yet considered the Valley Club due to location and possible access issues. We consider if these original assumptions are valid.](#)

[Regards,](#)

[Dan Gira
Program Manager
AMEC Earth and Environmental
104 West Anapamu Street, Suite 204A
\(805\) 962-0992](#)

From: RA Carrington [<mailto:ratc@cox.net>]
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2008 10:38 AM
To: KWALLACE@MONTECITOFIRE.COM; Gira, Daniel
Subject: PRESENTATION

GENTLEMEN:

THANK U FOR YOUR PRESENTATION LAST NITE. I DID NOT SPEAK BECAUSE I ASSUME MY PROPERTY IS NOT VIABLE UNLESS U DECIDE TO TAKE BIRNAM.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS A CREEK THAT RUNS THROUGH MY PROPERTY AND THAT WATER FLOWS IN IT DURING HEAVY RAINS. ADDITIONALLY, I BELIEVE MY HOUSE IS CLOSE TO 90 YEARS OLD.

ANY REASON THE DISTRICT IS NOT CONSIDERING THE VALLEY CLUB PROPERTY AS A POTENTIAL SITE?

R.A. CARRINGTON
565 SHEFFIELD DR.
SANTA BARBARA, CA. 93108

From: Chen, Andrew L
Sent: Thursday, April 03, 2008 5:04 PM
To: 'jsr@realtyadvocate.com'
Cc: Gira, Daniel; 'kwallace@montecitofire.com'
Subject: RE: Romero Canyon a terrible location for a fire department

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

Thank you very much for your letter of concern regarding the Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD) Siting Study. Your input regarding public safety and traffic concerns on Romero Canyon Road is appreciated.

AMEC is aware of the traffic and safety concerns along Romero Canyon Road and will certainly consider these issues along with your additional input during completion of this study. The study should be available in approximately 2 months and its availability will be thoroughly noticed. At that time, the MFPD board of Directors will consider the study and accept additional public comment.

Should you have any questions or additional concerns in the interim, please don't hesitate to contact Dan Gira or myself.

Sincerely,

Andrew Chen
Environmental Analyst
AMEC Earth & Environmental
104 W. Anapamu, Suite 204A
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
805.962.0992
Fax 805.966.1706

P Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail

-----Original Message-----

From: John Sperry Reynolds [mailto:jsr@RealtyAdvocate.com]
Sent: Monday, March 31, 2008 7:37 PM
To: Gira, Daniel; patrick.ophuls@gmail.com
Cc: kwallace@montecitofire.com
Subject: Romero Canyon a terrible location for a fire department

670 Romero Canyon has been in my family since 1974. I am the owner of this property. I was shocked to discover that you are actually considering placing a noisy huge industrial facility in our bucolic Romero Canyon. This is a terrible location for you. Our streets are too narrow. and windy. Your sirens would inalterably destroy our peace and expectation of peace. Seems to me you need something on East Valley road. East valley is much busier and better suited for commercial volume and nuisance. The selected site is less than the size you need.

I trust that you will choose a site where your new neighbors can support and not fight your enterprise. A site more commercially suited. A site on East Valley.

Please keep me posted.

Thank you,

John Sperry Reynolds
RE/MAX Team Director
RealtyAdvocate.com
JSR@RealtyAdvocate.com
805.448-7750
670 Romero Canyon,
Santa Barbara, CA. 93108

Station 3 Siting Study.txt

From: Patrick Ophuls [patrick.ophuls@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2008 10:03 AM
To: Gira, Daniel
Cc: kwallace@montecitofire.com
Subject: Station 3 Siting Study

Gentlemen,

I reside at 675 Romero Canyon Road, across the street from Site F at Featherhill and Romero.

I attended the first part of the March 12 workshop but could not stay for most of the discussion. I have one general request: please elevate "Site poses least impact on neighbors" from a desirable to an essential criterion.

With respect to Site F, the proposed location is not simply in an existing neighborhood, it is also in an especially dense neighborhood (by Montecito standards) because of the many houses on smaller lots on the western side of the road. Choosing this location would therefore impact a relatively large number of households.

In addition, I would like to point out that the site flunks one of your essential criteria. Romero Canyon Road is narrow with a compromised turning radius and poor lines of sight. At certain times during the day, construction traffic can be heavy (and fast); at other times (early morning and evening), there are walkers or joggers in the road, often with dogs and children in tow (and no sidewalks to retreat to).

Sincerely yours,

Patrick Ophuls

Geri Ventura

From: PJPETAN@aol.com
Sent: Tuesday, May 27, 2008 12:07 PM
To: Geri Ventura
Subject: Montecito meeting

Gerry:

I am unable to attend the meeting tonight. Here is a copy of the letter that I will deliver later today to the District office.

Palmer G. Jackson

May 27, 2008

Board of Directors
Montecito Fire Protection District
595 San Ysidro Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

**Re: Station 3 Site
Identification Study
Montecito Fire Protection District
Montecito, CA**

Gentlemen:

Due to shortness of the notice for your meeting I am unable to attend tonight because of a previous commitment. To make sure there is no misunderstanding I respectfully request that this letter be read aloud and added to the record of your meeting.

I have reviewed the subject Report and see that the two recommended sites are our properties, referred to respectively as "Palmer Jackson East" and "Palmer Jackson West". Please consider the following comments and observations:

Ownership of the property referred to as "Palmer Jackson East" is not vested in the "Palmer Jackson Trust". That property is owned by a limited partnership known as "Petan Company". As I explained at your Special Meeting held on March 12, 2008, that limited partnership is made up of extended members of two different families. #10 on the Report's list of Desirable Criteria is the property owner's willingness to sell. Given the multiple interests involved in the ownership of this property it is not possible to state that there is a willingness to sell at this time. As I have previously indicated, if the Fire District and the County are prepared

to engage in a three-way discussion of options, we are willing to join in exploring possibilities. To state that we are willing sellers at this time overstates our position.

The size of the “Palmer Jackson East” property is not correctly stated. It is not 76.87 acres but instead consists of a total of over 235 acres and is divided into more than 25 parcels. The importance of this bears on #9 on the Report’s list of Desirable Criteria, the impact on neighbors. Importantly, as it relates to this property, we have noted that the Report evaluates impacts only on exiting neighbors and not on potential new neighbors where property such as ours is not currently developed but could be. By failing to take that into consideration, the Report does not recognize the substantial severance damages that would be payable and thus the dramatic increase in the cost of the project that would result if this property were not acquired from a willing seller.

The Report explains that a potential of 175 new single-family homes are included in the future projected growth for the underserved area of eastern Montecito. Of those 175, 93 of those potential homes - or 53% - are located on our properties. As you recall, at your meeting on March 12, I stated that development options for our properties are very complex and not something we have been pushing for in the near future.

On page 12, the Report quotes the 1992 Montecito Community Plan stating that “...if development in the eastern portion of [Montecito] was to continue at higher levels, the [MFPD] might have the need for a new fire station in the eastern area”. However it appears that growth at such higher levels has not yet occurred nor is it presently threatened due in large part (as the Report also points out) to the effect of the Montecito Growth Management Ordinance which, subject to certain exceptions, caps growth at 19 units per year for so long as it remains in effect.

Therefore, given that 53% of the potential build-out will be on our properties; that we have not been pushing for development in the short term; that growth has effectively been capped by the MGMO; that the 1992 Montecito Community Plan stated it will be only if and only when development continues at higher levels than projected that a new fire station *might* be needed, and that such accelerated development has *not* yet taken place, we have a real question as to the need - at least at this time – for a third station.

However, as I said earlier, we are willing to explore possibilities with the District and with the County in an ongoing three-way dialog with a view towards identifying both the solutions and the timing for those solutions that will meet the needs of the District, the County and ourselves for when that need does arise.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very Truly Yours,

Palmer G. Jackson

ROBERT C. HAZARD, JR.

Mr. Roland J. Jensen, Board President
Mr. John Venable, Board Member
Mr. Dana Newquist, Board Member
Montecito Fire Protection District
595 San Ysidro Road
Montecito, CA 93108

Re: Montecito Fire Protection District, Meeting at the Main Fire Station
“Station 3 Site Identification Study” Presentation, 6:00 pm, May 27, 2008

Gentlemen,

When Daniel Gira, consultant to the Fire District and Program Manager, made the statement during his presentation regarding potential fire station sites in East Montecito that the ideal location for the third fire station would be where East Valley Road, Sheffield Drive and Romero Canyon intersect, the logical question was asked, “Why was the Valley Club site eliminated from the study, even before the first round of 30 possible sites were considered?”

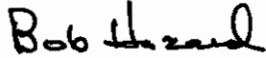
The consultant’s answer was that it was dismissed out of hand because the Fire District was reluctant to take on a site owned by one of the most exclusive Clubs in the world. A fire station on that site would require redesign of the 5th and 6th holes located at the intersection of East Valley Road and Sheffield Drive. Such action by the Fire District would invite extensive litigation. At that point, the Attorney for the Fire District added that a mention of the Valley Club site perhaps should be included in the final draft.

All three representatives from the Birnam Wood community who were in attendance want to make it crystal clear to the Fire District Directors, their attorneys and consultants that we are adamantly and unanimously opposed to including the Valley Club site in the final draft of your report. Birnam shares over 160 members in common with Valley and both Clubs value the sanctity of the famed Alistair MacKenzie Course at Valley Club, one of the highest rated courses in the world. Your original decision was correct and you should stick with it; and not compound the situation with a major error.

You might also give the same consideration to the famed Robert Trent Jones, Sr. course at Birnam Wood, a 40-year old course that Mr. Jones called, “The toughest short course in the country.” The 135 homeowner Member shareholders, plus the 665 Members who live outside the gates of Birnam Wood, would be incensed at losing their golf instruction center and their practice range through a forced relocation of the golf course maintenance facility, if a Birnam Wood site were chosen.

The current recommendation in your draft report is that the Birnam Wood site, the John Cleese site (now Craig McCaw) and the Kimball-Griffith #1 site “would likely engender significant controversy and add substantial time, expense and uncertainty to the Station 3 site acquisition and development effort. Because of this potential for uncertainty, added costs and delays, AMEC recommends that these sites be considered by the MFPD only if efforts to pursue the above recommended sites (the two Palmer Jackson sites) cannot be successfully implemented.”

Respectfully,



Bob Hazard
May 29, 2008

Cc ✓ Dan Gira, Senior Project Manager
Andrew Chen, Assistant Project Manager
Chief Kevin Wallace, Fire Chief
Former Chief, Ron McClain

THE VALLEY CLUB OF MONTECITO

1901 East Valley Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93108
(805) 969-2215

June 18, 2008

Mr. Andrew Chen
104 West Anapamu, Suite 204A
Santa Barbara, California 93101

Dear Mr. Chen:

This letter is in response to a suggestion made at the Montecito Fire Protection Meeting. "Station #3 Site Identification Study Presentation" on May 27, 2008. The suggestion was that The Valley Club of Montecito be considered as a potential site for Fire Station #3.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE VALLEY CLUB OF MONTECITO

The golf course of the Valley Club of Montecito is widely recognized as one of Dr. Alister MacKenzie's remarkable achievements. MacKenzie is considered one of the foremost golf architects in the world. During the period 1907-1933 Dr. MacKenzie designed some 67 golf courses around the world and is widely acknowledged as the premier golf architect of the early 20th century. Some of his notable courses include Cypress Point, Pasatiempo and the Valley Club in California. Additionally MacKenzie designed Augusta National for the famous amateur golfer Bobby Jones as well as Royal Melbourne in Australia; Lahinch in Ireland; Moortown, Alwoodley in England and others in Argentina, Uruguay and New Zealand.

The Valley Club, constructed in 1928 and 1929 enjoys a special place in golf history as one of the courses MacKenzie designed that has been preserved in its original design. The Valley Club is frequently cited as one of the best examples of MacKenzie's genius, preserved through the years by careful maintenance and respect. Many national and international rankings of The Valley Club in the top 100 courses reference this course as emblematic of MacKenzie's contribution to golf history. Indeed, the course has been referred to as one of the "masterpieces" by the true "master" of golf architecture. It is unfortunate that most of MacKenzie's other courses have had their designs "tinkered with" by various greens committees over the years. By contrast The Valley Club has undertaken to preserve all aspects of MacKenzie's original design. Through the use of aerial photos taken in the 1930's the club has painstakingly verified consistency in maintaining the original design. MacKenzie himself, in his celebrated treatise, "*The Spirit of St. Andrews*" and others reference The Valley Club of Montecito in numerous books and other publications. The course has been visited and studied by historians and other researchers.

Golf historians and golfers around the world respect and treasure the masterpiece MacKenzie created here in Montecito. The Club is dedicated to preserving this historic gift.

NATIONAL RANKING AND RECOGNITION OF THE VALLEY CLUB OF MONTECITO:

There are 16,921 golf courses in the United States and about 27,000 in the entire world. The courses are rated and ranked every 1 to 2 years by the 3 major golf publications in the United States which are: *Golf Digest*, *Golf Magazine* and *Golf Week*.

The Valley Club first appeared on *Golf Magazine's* list in about 1990 as one of the 100 Best Courses in the United States. Most recently, The Valley Club has been nationally ranked as follows by *Golf Magazine*:

2003	#48
2005	#58
2007	#59

In 1998 The Valley Club debuted on *Golf Magazine's* list of "The Top 100 Courses in the World" as number 94 and was number 85 in 2003.

Golf Digest has rated The Valley Club in its top 15 courses in California since 1987 and beginning in 1995, as one of the "100 Greatest Courses in the United States. The Valley Club is currently also the 10th ranked course (out of approximately 2,000 courses) in California. On *Golf Digest's* most recent survey in 2007, it was ranked as number 96 in the United States and was as high as number 58 in 2001.

The newest magazine to rate courses, *Golf Week*, has a special category called "The Best Classic Courses" (built before 1960) in the United States. It ranked The Valley Club in recent surveys as follows:

2001	#39
2002	#36
2003	#40
2005	#45
2008	#41

The Valley Club recently undertook a complete restoration of the greens and bunkers. The course is now identical to the course built in 1929.

The American Association of Golf Course Architects held their annual meeting in 2002 in Santa Barbara because they wanted the members of the group to see and examine the outstanding work of Dr. Alister MacKenzie at The Valley Club.

Gary Galyean, an author and expert on golf course architecture (in charge of the *Golf Magazine* course surveys for many years) made the following statement when he heard that an essential part of the course was being considered for a fire station:

"The Valley Club is a work of art and an historically important piece of landscape architecture. Even if a person doesn't play golf, the course is part of American history and part of the cultural fabric of America. It is significant landscape architecture, apart from the game of golf. It is comparable to the type of work that English landscape designer, Capability Brown did at Blenheim Palace in 1764 near Oxford, England. [Blenheim Palace was the birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.] Taking a portion of The Valley Club for this purpose would be tantamount to chopping off the legs of an original piece of Chippendale furniture to use as firewood."

The Board of Directors and members submit that it would be a defilement of the highest order if two acres of an irreplaceable portion of the course were expropriated for a fire station. A fire station which could more easily be located elsewhere without the partial destruction of an architectural masterpiece which is The Valley Club of Montecito.

IMPORTANT FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN THE LOCATION OF FIRE STATION #3 ON VALLEY CLUB PROPERTY:

1. Course Layout: The potential site of Station #3 as drawn at the corner of Sheffield Drive and East Valley Road would take over the Sixth Tee Box and a meaningful portion of the Sixth Fairway as well as the Fifth Green and surrounding bunkers. This would be significant given the compactness of the course layout in this area with very limited space between tee boxes and adjoining greens as well as open space between fairways. There is no way to re-route the holes or space to redesign holes without significantly reducing the length of these two holes and negatively impacting the courses standing in the U. S. and World rankings.
2. Costs: The area in the northwest corner of the potential site houses a pumphouse where our Lake Cachuma water enters the property and is pumped the length of the Sixth Fairway to a reservoir for storage.
3. Water from Lake Cachuma is transported via the South Coast Conduit, a three foot in diameter, three inch thick steel pipe buried at a depth of five feet. This pipeline enters The Valley Club property at the Southeast corner of East Valley Road and Sheffield Drive where there is a pump in use. From this point it diagonally bisects the 6th fairway in a line from the 6th tee to the 7th tee. From there it goes in a line immediately to the right of one of the course's reservoirs along Picay Creek and heads up Ortega Ridge to the Ortega Reservoir. This is a closely monitored water line which supplies water to Summerland and Carpinteria via the Ortega Reservoir. It is highly likely that the Water District would require the re-routing of the pipeline to assure access to the line for servicing and repair.
4. Power lines currently come up Sheffield Drive and prior to reaching East Valley Road cut across The Valley Club property behind the 6th tee. Potential re-routing at a location underground may be required here as well as with the overhead lines that run the entire length of the course on the south side of East Valley Road.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

1. The site being considered has numerous sizeable mature oaks and cypress trees behind the 6th tee, along the East Valley Road fence, behind the 5th green and along the southern side of the 6th fairway. In all (22) mature Oaks and (34) mature Monterey Cypress trees would have to be removed or relocated, if possible.

CONCLUSION:

Due to the limited amount of space there is no way for The Valley Club to adequately compensate for the loss of yardage on the 6th Hole which is the shortest Par 4 on the course. The Fire Station if placed on Valley Club property in the designated location would result in the relocation of the 6th Tee and the 5th Green. These changes would severely impair The Club's ability to maintain the Alister MacKenzie design which it has painstakingly attempted to do over these many years. There is absolutely no way The Club could be adequately compensated for such a major loss.

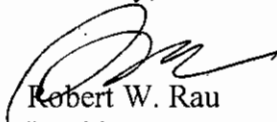
The large amount of environmental loss through the removal of Oak Trees and Cyprus Pines is incalculable.

The damage caused by the relocation of the Lake Cachuma conduit and power lines is another reason to locate the Fire Station at another site.

If The Valley Club site were chosen for the location of the Fire Station you would have very intense and fierce opposition to such a selection. The Board of Directors and the Members will feel duty bound to preserve the classic and highly rated golf course in its original state.

It is hereby requested that due consideration be given to excluding The Valley Club as a potential site for the location of Fire Station #3.

Sincerely,



Robert W. Rau
President

Chen, Andrew L

From: Chen, Andrew L
Sent: Monday, July 21, 2008 10:21 AM
To: 'tmason@eriv.com'
Cc: Gira, Daniel; 'kwallace@montecitofire.com'
Subject: Montecito Fire Protection District Study Notice

Ms. Mason,

This letter is intended to inform you that the property located on 2349 East Valley Road, Montecito, CA 93108 (APN 005-020-044), owned by the Pines Trust, has been previously selected as a potential site for a new fire station in the Montecito Fire Protection District's (MFPD) Station 3 Identification Study. This property, under prior ownership (John M Cleese), was analyzed as a potential site in the MFPD's Draft Station 3 Identification Study that was made available to public comment on May 20th, 2008. The property located on 2349 East Valley Road, owned by the Pines Trust, was identified as one of three potential sites that would be suitable for acquisition to support the construction of a new fire station if efforts to pursue both of the two preferred properties, 2500 and 2300 East Valley Road, are unsuccessful. A copy of the Draft Study can be downloaded at www.montecitofire.com.

AMEC Earth and Environmental has been retained by the MFPD to perform the Study and is currently in the process of preparing the Final Station 3 Site Identification Study which will most likely be made available to the public on the week of August 11. We encourage you to review the findings of the Draft Study and provide comments if desired. Should you have any difficulty downloading the file or have any questions or concerns in the interim, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully,

Andrew Chen

Assistant Project Manager
AMEC Earth & Environmental
104 W. Anapamu Street, Suite 204A
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
805.962.0992
Fax 805.966.1706



Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail



30 July 2008

Teresa Mason
The Pines Trust
PO Box 2908
Kirkland, WA 98083-2908

RE: Montecito Fire Protection District Fire Station 3 Identification Study

Dear Ms. Mason,

This letter is intended to inform you that the property located on 2349 East Valley Road, Montecito, CA 93108 (APN 005-020-044), owned by the Pines Trust, has been previously selected as a potential site for a new fire station in the Montecito Fire Protection District's (MFPD) Station 3 Identification Study. This property, under prior ownership (John M Cleese), was analyzed as a potential site in the MFPD's Draft Station 3 Identification Study that was made available to public comment on May 20th, 2008. The property located on 2349 East Valley Road, owned by the Pines Trust, was identified as one of three potential sites that would be suitable for acquisition to support the construction of a new fire station if efforts to pursue both of the two preferred properties, 2500 and 2300 East Valley Road, are unsuccessful. A copy of the Draft Study can be downloaded at www.montecitofire.com.

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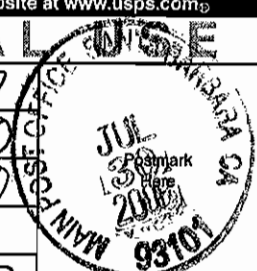
Respectfully,

Andrew Chen
Assistant Project Manager

AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.
104 West Anapamu Street, Suite 204A
Santa Barbara, California 93101
Tel.: 1+ (805) 962-0922
Fax: 1+ (805) 966-1706
www.amec.com

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City, State, ZIP+4 [®] <u>Kirkland WA 98083</u>	
PS Form 3800, August 2006 See Reverse for Instructions	



Appendix B

Response Time Data

Montecito Fire Protection District

NFPA Fire Experience Survey

01/01/2007 to 12/31/2007

Part II: MAJOR FIRES

Date	Name of Occup/Owner, Address and Property Use	Civilian Fire Deaths	Property Loss
04/13/2007	No Occupant or Owner Listed 1506 MIRAMAR BEACH 1 or 2 family dwelling	0	50,000.00
05/23/2007	No Occupant or Owner Listed 61 OLIVE MILL LN Outside or special property, Other	0	1,000.00

Montecito Fire Protection District

NFPA Fire Experience Survey

01/01/2007 to 12/31/2007

Part III: BREAKDOWN OF STRUCTURE FIRES AND OTHER FIRES AND INCIDENTS

A. FIRES IN STRUCTURES BY FIXED PROPERTY USE	Number of Fires	Civilian Casualties		Property Damage
		Deaths	Injuries	
1. Private Dwellings	5	0	0	50,000
2. Apartments	0	0	0	0
3. Hotels and Motels	0	0	0	0
4. All Other Residential	0	0	0	0
5. TOTAL RESIDENTIAL FIRES	5	0	0	50,000
6. Public Assembly	0	0	0	0
7. Schools and Colleges	0	0	0	0
8. Health Care/Penal	0	0	0	0
9. Stores and Offices	0	0	0	0
10. Industry/Utility	0	0	0	0
11. Storage in Structures	0	0	0	0
12. Other Structures	0	0	0	0
13. TOTAL STRUCTURE FIRES	5	0	0	50,000
B. OTHER FIRES AND INCIDENTS				
14a. Highway Vehicles	1	0	0	0
14b. Other Vehicles	0	0	0	0
15. Non-Structure/Non-Vehicle	2	0	0	0
16. Brush/Grass/Wildland	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
17. Rubbish/Dumpsters	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
18. All Other Fires	7	0	0	1,000
19. TOTAL FOR FIRES	15	0	0	51000.0000
20. Rescue/Emergency Med	530	XX		
21. False Alarms	211	XX		
22. Mutual Aid (Given)	115	XX		
23a. Hazmat Responses	9	XX		
23b. Other Hazardous Responses	45	XX		
24. All Other Responses	256	XX		
25. TOTAL FOR ALL INCIDENTS	1,181	XX		

Montecito Fire Protection District

NFPA Fire Experience Survey

01/01/2007 to 12/31/2007

Part IV: BREAKDOWN OF FALSE ALARM RESPONSES

Type of Response	Number of Incidents
1. Malicious, Mischievous False Call	2
2. System Malfunction	79
3. Unintentional	92
4. Other False Alarms	38

Part V: INTENTIONALLY SET FIRES IN STRUCTURES AND VEHICLES

	Number of Fires	Civilian Deaths	Casualties Injuries	Property Damage
1. Structure Fires Intentionally Set	1	0	0	0
2. Vehicle Fires Intentionally Set	0	0	0	0

Part VI: FIRE SERVICE EXPOSURES AND INJURIES

Total Number of Infectious Disease Exposures.....:	0
Total Number of Hazardous Condition Exposures.....:	0
Total Number of Nonfatal Firefighter Injuries.....:	0

On-Duty Fire Fighter Injuries (Nonfatal) by Type of Duty, and Nature of Most Serious Injury

Nature of Most Serious Injury	Respond/Return	At Fire Ground	Non-Fire Emerg	Train.	Other On-Duty
1. Burns	0	0	0	0	0
2a. Smoke or Gas Inhalation	0	0	0	0	0
2b. Other Respiratory Distress	0	0	0	0	0
3. Burns and Smoke Inhalation	0	0	0	0	0
4. Wound/Cut/Bleeding/Bruise	0	0	0	0	0
5. Dislocation/Fracture	0	0	0	0	0
6. Heart Attack or Stroke	0	0	0	0	0
7. Strain/Sprain/Muscle Pain	0	0	0	0	0
8. Thermal Stress	0	0	0	0	0
9. All Other	0	0	0	0	0
10. TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0

Fire Ground Injuries (Nonfatal) By Cause

1. Exposure to Fire Products	0		
2. Exposure to Chem./Radiation	0		
3. Fell, Slipped, Jumped	0	4. Overexertion	0
5. Stepped on/Contact With	0	6. Struck By	0
7. Extreme Weather	0	8. All Other	0

Number of Injuries Resulting in Lost Time: 0
 How many shifts were lost as a result of these injuries: _____

Fire Department Vehicle Accidents

Accidents involving fire department emergency vehicles: _____ Resulting injuries: _____
 Accidents involving firefighter's personal vehicles...: _____ Resulting injuries: _____

Location	Distance	Time			Speed/MPH	Validated
		Minutes	Seconds	Total Seconds		
San Ysidro and La Vereda	0.99	2	49	169	21.09	
Romero Canyon and East Valley	2.01	3	50	230	31.46	31.46
Romero Canyon and Bella Vista	3.49	7	35	455	27.61	
Bella Vista at District Boundary	4.32	10	40	640	24.30	
300 Hot Springs Bld E	1.35	2	35	155	31.35	31.35
300 Hot Springs, Medical Center	1.4	3	22	202	24.95	
1557 East Valley Road	0.32	2	8	128	9.00	
300 Hot Springs, Dinning Room	1.35	3	24	204	23.82	
East Valley and El Bosque	0.47		59	59	28.68	28.68
470 East Gate	2.21	4	58	298	26.70	
300 Hot Springs, Personal Care	1.4	3	30	210	24.00	
1524 East Valley Road	0.24		22	22	39.27	39.27
1369 Oak Creek Canyon	1.52	4	19	259	21.13	
100 Miramar Ave	1.25	2	5	125	36.00	36.00
Ortega Hill and Sheffield	2.23	4	38	278	28.88	28.88
470 Eastgate	2.21	4	38	278	28.62	28.62
300 Hot Springs , Personal Care	1.35	3	31	211	23.03	
859 Picacho Lane	1.12	2	26	146	27.62	27.62
743 Lilac	1.87	6	2	362	18.60	
1823 East Mountain Drive	1.55	4	16	256	21.80	
2275 Featherhill	2.53	5	20	320	28.46	28.46
2711 Bella Vista	4.24	10	7	607	25.15	
1560 North Jameson	1.29	2	52	172	27.00	27.00
89 Eucalyptus Lane	1.24	2	29	149	29.96	29.96
1369 Oak Creek Canyon	1.52	4	20	260	21.05	
900 San Ysidro Lane	0.85	3	16	196	15.61	
2275 Featherhill	2.53	5	40	340	26.79	
900 Blk Park Lane West	1.81	7	37	457	14.26	
2060 Creekside Drive	2.49	5	11	311	28.82	28.82
300 Hot Springs	1.35	3	35	215	22.60	
300 Hot Springs	1.35	4	0	240	20.25	
193 Tiburon Bay	1.5	2	40	160	33.75	33.75
300 Hotsprings	1.35	4	23	263	18.48	
300 Hotsprings	1.35	3	16	196	24.80	
					Average	30.76

Validated= Determined to be free of anomalies

Montecito Fire District Response Time Study

Station One to East Valley Road and Romero Canyon Road (EV/RC)

	Miles	Top Speed	Minutes/Seconds	
Test One	1.96	45	0:03:32	
Test Two	2.10	45	0:03:49	
Test Three	2	45	0:03:34	
Test Four	1.97	45	0:03:28	
Test Five	1.98	45	0:03:32	
GE	2.01			
Average	2.00		0:03:35	MPH 33.54

Station One to Station Two

	Miles	Top Speed	Minutes/Seconds	
Test One	1.91	40	0:03:57	
Test Three	2	40	0:03:44	
Test Four	1.92	40	0:04:00	
GE	2.01			
Average	1.96		0:03:54	MPH 30.15

EV/RC to East Valley and Ortega Rodge Road (EV/OR)

	Miles	Top Speed	Minutes/Seconds	
Test One	0.58	45	0:01:00	
Test Two	0.60		0:00:59	
Test Three	0.56		0:00:54	
Test Four	0.60		0:01:01	
Test Five	0.58		0:01:00	
GE	0.59			
Average	0.59		0:00:59	MPH 35.69

Sumerland Fire Station to EV/OR

	Miles	Top Speed	Minutes/Seconds	
Test One	1.90	45	0:03:32	
Test Three	1.92		0:03:32	
Test Four	1.90		0:03:45	
Test Five	1.90		0:03:52	
GE*	1.97			
Average	1.92		0:03:40	MPH 31.39

EV/RC to Romero Canyon and Bella Vista

	Miles	Top Speed	Minutes/Seconds	
Test Four	1.45	35	0:03:19	
GE	1.48			
Average	1.47		0:03:19	MPH 26.50

EV/RC to Sheffield Road and Ortega Hill Road

	Miles	Top Speed	Minutes/Seconds	
Test Four	1.20	40	0:02:02	
Test Five	1.22		0:02:16	
GE	1.26			
Average	1.23		0:02:09	MPH 34.23

EV/OR to East Valley and Ladera Lane

	Miles	Top Speed	Minutes/Seconds
Test Four			
GE	0.70		
Average	0.70		

Station One to Coast Village Road/Olive Mill Road

	Miles	Top Speed	Minutes/Seconds	MPH
Test Four	1.65	40	0:02:59	
Test Five	1.62		0:03:10	
GE	1.72			
Average	1.66		0:03:04	33.45

Coast Village/ Olive Mill to Channel Drive/ Butterfly Lane

	Miles	Top Speed	Minutes/Seconds	MPH
Test Four	0.70		0:01:30	
GE	0.75			
Average	0.73		0:01:30	29.00

Station Two to Coyote/East Mountain

	Miles	Top Speed	Minutes/Seconds	MPH
Test Four	1.58		0:03:19	
GE	1.64			
Average	1.61		0:03:19	29.13

Station Two to Coast Village Road/ Hot Springs Road

	Miles	Top Speed	Minutes/Seconds	MPH
Test Four	1.89	45	0:03:27	
GE	1.99			
Average	1.94		0:03:27	33.74

Station Two to City Station Seven

	Miles	Top Speed	Minutes/Seconds	AVERAGE MPH
GE	2.37			
Test Four				
Average	2.37			31.68

- Test One- Sept. 20 at 0900 hrs. Clear and dry, light to moderate traffic (Dodge)
- Test Two- Sept. 21 at 0930 hrs- Clear and Dry, Moderate Traffic (Toyota)
- Test Three- October 6 at 1000 hrs. Clear and dry, Moderate traffic (Jaguar)
- Test Four- October 10 at 0930 hrs. Clear and dry, Moderate traffic (Dodge)
- Test Five- Jan. 21, 2008 at 1300 hrs. Clear and dry, Moderate Traffic (VW)

Notes,

- Station one to East Valley= .17
- Station one to Sycamore Canyon Road= 1.05
- GE= Measurement using Google Earth

NFPA 1710

Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments

2001 Edition



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An International Codes and Standards Organization

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NFPA 1710

Standard for the

Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments

2001 Edition

This edition of NFPA 1710, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Fire and Emergency Service Organization and Deployment — Career and acted on by NFPA at its May Association Technical Meeting held May 13–17, 2001, in Anaheim, CA. It was issued by the Standards Council on July 13, 2001, with an effective date of August 2, 2001.

This edition of NFPA 1710 was approved as an American National Standard on August 2, 2001.

Origin and Development of NFPA 1710

The development of this benchmark standard is the result of a considerable amount of hard work and tenacity by Technical Committee members and the organizations they represent. In the case of this standard, their work is the first organized approach to defining levels of service, deployment capabilities, and staffing levels for those “substantially” career fire departments.

Research work and empirical studies in North America were used by the Committee as a basis for developing response times and resource capabilities for those services being provided, as identified by the fire department. Committee members have collectively well over 1000 years of fire-fighting experience in small, medium, and metro fire departments.

The work done by the Committee provides the user with a template for developing an implementation plan on the standard. Most importantly, it will provide the body politic and the citizens a true picture of the risks in their community, and the fire department’s capabilities to respond to and manage those risks.

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Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the organization, operation, deployment, and evaluation of substantially all career public fire protection and emergency medical services.

This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was balloted on the final text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred. A key to classifications is found at the back of the document.

NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

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NFPA 1710**Standard for the****Organization and Deployment of Fire
Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical
Operations, and Special Operations to the
Public by Career Fire Departments****2001 Edition**

NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates that explanatory material on the paragraph can be found in Annex A.

A reference in brackets [] following a section or paragraph indicates material that has been extracted from another NFPA document. The complete title and edition of the document the material is extracted from is found in Annex B. Editorial changes to extracted material consist of revising references to an appropriate division in this document or the inclusion of the document number with the division number when the reference is to the original document. Requests for interpretations or revisions of extracted text shall be sent to the appropriate technical committee.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 2 and Annex B.

Chapter 1 Administration**1.1* Scope.**

1.1.1 This standard contains minimum requirements relating to the organization and deployment of fire suppression operations, emergency medical operations, and special operations to the public by substantially all career fire departments.

1.1.2 The requirements address functions and objectives of fire department emergency service delivery, response capabilities, and resources.

1.1.3 This standard also contains minimum requirements for managing resources and systems, such as health and safety, incident management, training, communications, and pre-incident planning.

1.1.4 This standard addresses the strategic and system issues involving the organization, operation, and deployment of a fire department and does not address tactical operations at a specific emergency incident.

1.2 Purpose.

1.2.1* The purpose of this standard is to specify the minimum criteria addressing the effectiveness and efficiency of the career public fire suppression operations, emergency medical service, and special operations delivery in protecting the citizens of the jurisdiction and the occupational safety and health of fire department employees.

1.2.2 Nothing herein is intended to restrict any jurisdiction from exceeding these minimum requirements.

1.3 Equivalency. Nothing in this standard is intended to prohibit the use of systems, methods, or approaches of equivalent or superior performance to those prescribed in this standard. Technical documentation shall be submitted to the Authority Having Jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency.

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General. The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-1901.

NFPA 295, *Standard for Wildfire Control*, 1998 edition.

NFPA 403, *Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports*, 1998 edition.

NFPA 472, *Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*, 1997 edition.

NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*, 1999 edition.

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, 1997 edition.

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System*, 2000 edition.

NFPA 1670, *Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Rescue Incidents*, 1999 edition.

2.1.2 Other Publications.

2.1.2.1 U.S. Government Publications. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Title 29, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 1910.120, "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response," 1986.

Title 29, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 1910.146, "Permit-Required Confined Space."

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1 General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this standard. Where terms are not included, common usage of the terms shall apply.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2* Authority Having Jurisdiction. The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

3.2.3 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.4 Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

3.3 General Definitions.**3.3.1 Aid.**

3.3.1.1* Automatic Aid. A plan developed between two or more fire departments for immediate joint response on first alarms. [1142:1.4]

3.3.1.2* Mutual Aid. Reciprocal assistance by emergency services under a prearranged plan. [402:1.4]

3.3.2* Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting. The fire-fighting actions taken to rescue persons and to control or extinguish fire involving or adjacent to aircraft on the ground. [1500:1.5]

3.3.3* Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting (ARFF) Vehicle. A vehicle intended to carry rescue and fire-fighting equipment for rescuing occupants and combating fires in aircraft at, or in the vicinity of, an airport. [1002:1.4]

3.3.4* Airport Fire Department Personnel. Personnel under the operational jurisdiction of the chief of the airport fire department assigned to aircraft rescue and fire fighting or other emergency response activities. [403:1.3]

3.3.5* Alarm. A signal or message from a person or device indicating the existence of a fire, medical emergency, or other situation that requires fire department action. [1221:1.4]

3.3.6* Apparatus. A motor-driven vehicle or group of vehicles designed and constructed for the purpose of fighting fires. [295:1.3]

3.3.6.1 Fire Apparatus. A fire department emergency vehicle used for rescue, fire suppression, or other specialized functions. [1404:1.4]

3.3.6.2 Quint Apparatus. A fire department emergency vehicle with a permanently mounted fire pump, a water tank, a hose storage area, an aerial device with a permanently mounted waterway, and a complement of ground ladders.

3.3.6.3 Specialized Apparatus. A fire department emergency vehicle that provides support services at emergency scenes, including command vehicles, rescue vehicles, hazardous material containment vehicles, air supply vehicles, electrical generation and lighting vehicles, or vehicles used to transport equipment and personnel.

3.3.7 Attack.

3.3.7.1 Initial Attack. Fire-fighting efforts and activities that occur in the time increment between the arrival of the fire department on the scene of a fire and the tactical decision by the incident commander that the resources dispatched on the original response will be insufficient to control and extinguish the fire, or that the fire is extinguished.

3.3.7.2 Sustained Attack. The activities of fire confinement, control, and extinguishment that are beyond those assigned to the initial responding companies.

3.3.8* Company. A group of members: (1) Under the direct supervision of an officer; (2) Trained and equipped to perform assigned tasks; (3) Usually organized and identified as engine companies, ladder companies, rescue companies, squad companies, or multi-functional companies; (4) Operating with one piece of fire apparatus (engine, ladder truck, elevating platform, quint, rescue, squad, ambulance) except where multiple apparatus are assigned that are dispatched and arrive together, continuously operate together, and are managed by a single company officer; (5) Arriving at the incident scene on fire apparatus.

3.3.9 Emergency Incident. A specific emergency operation. [1500:1.5]

3.3.10 Emergency Medical Care. The provision of treatment to patients, including first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, basic life support (EMT level), advanced life support (Para-

medic level), and other medical procedures that occur prior to arrival at a hospital or other health care facility. [1581:1.3]

3.3.11 Emergency Operations. Activities of the fire department relating to rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical care, and special operations, including response to the scene of the incident and all functions performed at the scene. [1500:1.5]

3.3.12 Fire Chief. The highest ranking officer in charge of a fire department. [1201:1.7]

3.3.13 Fire Department Member. See 3.3.29 Member. [1500:1.5]

3.3.14 Fire Department Vehicle. Any vehicle, including fire apparatus, operated by a fire department. [1002:1.4]

3.3.15 Fire Protection. Methods of providing for fire control or fire extinguishment. [801:1.5]

3.3.16* Fire Suppression. The activities involved in controlling and extinguishing fires. [1500:1.5]

3.3.17* First Responder (EMS). Functional provision of initial assessment (i.e., airway, breathing, and circulatory systems) and basic first-aid intervention, including CPR and automatic external defibrillator (AED) capability.

3.3.18 Forcible Entry. Techniques used by fire personnel to gain entry into buildings, vehicles, aircraft, or other areas of confinement when normal means of entry are locked or blocked.

3.3.19* Hazard. The potential for harm or damage to people, property, or the environment. [1500:1.5]

3.3.20 Hazardous Material. A substance that presents an unusual danger to persons due to properties of toxicity, chemical reactivity, or decomposition, corrosivity, explosion or detonation, etiological hazards, or similar properties. [1500:1.5]

3.3.21* High Hazard Occupancy. Building that has high hazard materials, processes, or contents.

3.3.22 Incident Commander. The fire department member in overall command of an emergency incident. [1500:1.5]

3.3.23* Incident Management System (IMS). An organized system of roles, responsibilities, and standard operating procedures used to manage emergency operations. [1021:1.4]

3.3.24 Incident Safety Officer. An individual appointed to respond or assigned at an incident scene by the incident commander to perform the duties and responsibilities of that position as part of the command staff.

3.3.25 Initial Full Alarm Assignment. Those personnel, equipment, and resources ordinarily dispatched upon notification of a structural fire.

3.3.26 Initial Rapid Intervention Crew (IRIC). Two members of the initial attack crew who are assigned for rapid deployment to rescue lost or trapped members.

3.3.27 Life Support.

3.3.27.1 Advanced Life Support (ALS). Functional provision of advanced airway management, including intubation, advanced cardiac monitoring, manual defibrillation, establishment and maintenance of intravenous access, and drug therapy.

3.3.27.2* Basic Life Support (BLS). Functional provision of patient assessment, including basic airway management; oxygen therapy; stabilization of spinal, musculo-skeletal, soft tissue, and shock injuries; stabilization of bleeding; and stabilization and intervention for sudden illness, poisoning and heat/cold injuries, childbirth, CPR, and automatic external defibrillator (AED) capability.

3.3.28* Marine Rescue and Fire Fighting. The fire-fighting action taken to prevent, control, or extinguish fire involved in or adjacent to a marine vessel and the rescue actions for occupants using normal and emergency routes for egress.

3.3.29* Member. A person involved in performing the duties and responsibilities of a fire department under the auspices of the organization. [1500:1.5]

3.3.30 Officer.

3.3.30.1* Company Officer. A supervisor of a crew/company of personnel.

3.3.30.2* Supervisory Chief Officer. A member whose responsibility is to assume command through a formalized transfer of command process and to allow company officers to directly supervise personnel assigned to them.

3.3.31* Public Fire Department. An organization providing rescue, fire suppression, emergency medical services, and related activities to the public.

3.3.32 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP). Any facility where 911 calls are answered, either directly or through re-routing. [1221:1.4]

3.3.33* Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC). A dedicated crew of fire fighters who are assigned for rapid deployment to rescue lost or trapped members.

3.3.34 Related Activities. Any and all functions that fire department members can be called upon to perform in the performance of their duties. [1500:1.5]

3.3.35 Rescue. Those activities directed at locating endangered persons at an emergency incident, removing those persons from danger, treating the injured, and providing for transport to an appropriate health care facility. [1410:1.3]

3.3.36* Special Operations. Those emergency incidents to which the fire department responds that require specific and advanced training and specialized tools and equipment. [1561:1.3]

3.3.37* Staff Aide. A fire fighter or fire officer assigned to a supervisory chief officer to assist with the logistical, tactical, and accountability functions of incident, division, or sector command.

3.3.38 Standard Operating Procedure. An organizational directive that establishes a standard course of action.

3.3.39 Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings, enclosed structures, aircraft interiors, vehicles, vessels, aircraft, or like properties that are involved in a fire or emergency situation. [1500:1.5]

3.3.40 Tactical Considerations. Specific fire-fighting objectives that will present an unusually significant fire or life safety hazard when they are conducted in a fire or other emergency.

3.3.41 Team. Two or more individuals who have been assigned a common task and are in communication with each

other, coordinate their activities as a work group, and support the safety of one another.

3.3.42 Time.

3.3.42.1 Alarm Time. The point of receipt of the emergency alarm at the public safety answering point to the point where sufficient information is known to the dispatcher to deploy applicable units to the emergency.

3.3.42.2 Call Processing Time. See 3.3.42.3 Dispatch Time.

3.3.42.3* Dispatch Time. The point of receipt of the emergency alarm at the public safety answering point to the point where sufficient information is known to the dispatcher and applicable units are notified of the emergency.

3.3.42.4 Response Time. The time that begins when units are en route to the emergency incident and ends when units arrive at the scene.

3.3.42.5 Turnout Time. The time beginning when units acknowledge notification of the emergency to the beginning point of response time.

Chapter 4 Organization

4.1 Fire Department Organizational Statement.

4.1.1* The authority having jurisdiction shall maintain a written statement or policy that establishes the following:

- (1) Existence of the fire department
- (2) Services that the fire department is required to provide
- (3) Basic organizational structure
- (4) Expected number of fire department members
- (5) Functions that fire department members are expected to perform

4.1.2* The fire department organizational statement shall include service delivery objectives.

4.1.2.1 These objectives shall include specific response time objectives for each major service component (i.e., fire suppression, EMS, special operations, aircraft rescue and fire fighting, marine rescue and fire fighting, and/or wildland fire fighting) and objectives for the percentage of responses that meet the response time objectives.

4.1.2.1.1 The fire department shall establish the following time objectives:

- (1) One minute (60 seconds) for turnout time
- (2)*Four minutes (240 seconds) or less for the arrival of the first arriving engine company at a fire suppression incident and/or 8 minutes (480 seconds) or less for the deployment of a full first alarm assignment at a fire suppression incident
- (3) Four minutes (240 seconds) or less for the arrival of a unit with first responder or higher level capability at an emergency medical incident
- (4) Eight minutes (480 seconds) or less for the arrival of an advanced life support unit at an emergency medical incident, where this service is provided by the fire department

4.1.2.1.2 The fire department shall establish a performance objective of not less than 90 percent for the achievement of each response time objective specified in 4.1.2.1.1.

4.1.2.1.3 The fire department shall evaluate its level of service and deployment delivery and response time objectives on

an annual basis. The evaluations shall be based on data relating to level of service, deployment, and the achievement of each response time objective in each geographic area within the jurisdiction of the fire department.

4.1.2.1.4 The fire department shall provide the authority having jurisdiction with a written report, quadrennially, which shall be based on the annual evaluations required by 4.1.2.1.3.

4.1.2.1.4.1 The quadrennial report shall define the geographic areas and/or circumstances in which the requirements of this standard are not being met.

4.1.2.1.4.2 This report shall explain the predictable consequences of these deficiencies and address the steps that are necessary to achieve compliance.

4.2 Fire Suppression Services. The fire department organizational statement shall set forth the criteria for the various types of fire suppression incidents to which the fire department is required to respond.

4.3 Emergency Medical Services.

4.3.1 The fire department organizational statement shall set forth the criteria for the various types of emergency medical incidents to which the fire department is required and/or expected to respond.

4.3.2 The fire department organizational statement shall ensure that the fire department's emergency medical response capability includes personnel, equipment, and resources to deploy at the first responder level with automatic external defibrillator (AED) or higher treatment level.

4.3.2.1 Where emergency medical services beyond the first responder with automatic defibrillator level are provided by another agency or private organization, the authority having jurisdiction, based upon recommendations from the fire department, shall include the minimum staffing, deployment and response criteria as required in Section 5.3 in the following:

- (1) The fire department organizational statement
- (2) Any contract, service agreement, governmental agreement, or memorandum of understanding between the authority having jurisdiction and the other agency or private organization

4.4 Special Operations.

4.4.1 The fire department organizational statement shall set forth the criteria for the various types of special operations response and mitigation activities to which the fire department is required and/or expected to respond.

4.4.2* The fire department organizational statement shall ensure that the fire department's hazardous materials response capability includes personnel, equipment, and resources to deploy at the first responder operational level as required by 29 CFR 1910.120.

4.4.3 The fire department organizational statement shall ensure that the fire department's confined space response capability includes personnel, equipment, and resources to deploy at the confined space operational level as required by 29 CFR 1910.146.

4.4.4 The fire department organizational statement shall set forth the criteria for the various types of fire department response during natural disasters or terrorism incidents, weap-

ons of mass destruction incidents, or large scale or mass casualty events.

4.5 Airport Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services. The fire department organizational statement shall set forth the criteria for the various types of airport rescue and fire-fighting incidents to which the fire department is required and/or expected to respond.

4.6 Marine Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services. The fire department organizational statement shall set forth the criteria for the various types of marine rescue and fire-fighting incidents to which the fire department is required and/or expected to respond.

4.7 Wildland Fire Suppression Services. The fire department organizational statement shall set forth the criteria for the various types of wildland fire suppression incidents to which the fire department is required and/or expected to respond.

4.8 Intercommunity Organization.

4.8.1* Mutual aid, automatic aid, and fire protection agreements shall be in writing and shall address such issues as liability for injuries and deaths, disability retirements, cost of service, authorization to respond, staffing, and equipment, including the resources to be made available and the designation of the incident commander.

4.8.2 Procedures and training of personnel for all fire departments in mutual aid, automatic aid, and fire protection agreement plans shall be comprehensive to produce an effective fire force and to ensure uniform operations.

4.8.3 Companies responding to mutual aid incidents shall be equipped with communications equipment that allow personnel to communicate with incident commander and division supervisors, group supervisors, or sector officers.

Chapter 5 Fire Department Services

5.1 Purpose.

5.1.1 The services provided by the fire department shall include those activities as required by Chapter 4.

5.1.2 The procedures involved in these services, including operations and deployment, shall be established through written administrative regulations, standard operating procedures, and departmental orders.

5.2* Fire Suppression Services. Fire suppression operations shall be organized to ensure that the fire department's fire suppression capability includes personnel, equipment, and resources to deploy the initial arriving company, the full initial alarm assignment, and additional alarm assignments. The fire department shall be permitted to use established automatic mutual aid and mutual aid agreements to comply with the requirements of Section 5.2.

5.2.1 Staffing.

5.2.1.1* On-duty fire suppression personnel shall be comprised of the numbers necessary for fire-fighting performance relative to the expected fire-fighting conditions. These numbers shall be determined through task analyses that take the following factors into consideration:

- (1) Life hazard to the populace protected

- (2) Provisions of safe and effective fire-fighting performance conditions for the fire fighters
- (3) Potential property loss
- (4) Nature, configuration, hazards, and internal protection of the properties involved
- (5) Types of fireground tactics and evolutions employed as standard procedure, type of apparatus used, and results expected to be obtained at the fire scene

5.2.1.2* On-duty personnel assigned to fire suppression shall be organized into company units and shall have appropriate apparatus and equipment assigned to such companies.

5.2.1.2.1* The fire department shall identify minimum company staffing levels as necessary to meet the deployment criteria required in 5.2.3 to ensure that a sufficient number of members are assigned, on duty, and available to safely and effectively respond with each company.

5.2.1.2.2 Each company shall be led by an officer who shall be considered a part of the company.

5.2.1.2.3* Supervisory chief officers shall be dispatched or notified to respond to all full alarm assignments.

5.2.1.2.4 The supervisory chief officer shall ensure that the incident management system is established as required in Section 6.2.

5.2.1.2.5* Supervisory chief officers shall have staff aides deployed to them for purposes of incident management and accountability at emergency incidents.

5.2.2 Operating Units. Fire company staffing requirements shall be based on minimum levels for emergency operations for safety, effectiveness, and efficiency.

5.2.2.1 Fire companies whose primary functions are to pump and deliver water and perform basic fire fighting at fires, including search and rescue, shall be known as engine companies.

5.2.2.1.1 These companies shall be staffed with a minimum of four on-duty personnel.

5.2.2.1.2 In jurisdictions with tactical hazards, high hazard occupancies, high incident frequencies, geographical restrictions, or other pertinent factors as identified by the authority having jurisdiction, these companies shall be staffed with a minimum of five or six on-duty members.

5.2.2.2 Fire companies whose primary functions are to perform the variety of services associated with truck work, such as forcible entry, ventilation, search and rescue, aerial operations for water delivery and rescue, utility control, illumination, overhaul, and salvage work, shall be known as ladder or truck companies.

5.2.2.2.1 These companies shall be staffed with a minimum of four on-duty personnel.

5.2.2.2.2 In jurisdictions with tactical hazards, high hazard occupancies, high incident frequencies, geographical restrictions, or other pertinent factors as identified by the authority having jurisdiction, these companies shall be staffed with a minimum of five or six on-duty personnel.

5.2.2.3 Other types of companies equipped with specialized apparatus and equipment shall be provided to assist engine and ladder companies where deemed necessary as part of established practice.

5.2.2.3.1 These companies shall be staffed with a minimum number of on-duty personnel as required by the tactical hazards, high hazard occupancies, high incident frequencies, geographical restrictions, or other pertinent factors as identified by the authority having jurisdiction.

5.2.2.4 Fire companies that deploy with quint apparatus, designed to operate as either an engine company or a ladder company, shall be staffed as specified in 5.2.2. If the company is expected to perform multiple roles simultaneously, additional staffing, above the levels specified in 5.2.2, shall be provided to ensure that those operations can be performed safely, effectively, and efficiently.

5.2.3 Deployment.

5.2.3.1 Initial Arriving Company.

5.2.3.1.1 The fire department's fire suppression resources shall be deployed to provide for the arrival of an engine company within a 4-minute response time and/or the initial full alarm assignment within an 8-minute response time to 90 percent of the incidents as established in Chapter 4.

5.2.3.1.2* Personnel assigned to the initial arriving company shall have the capability to implement an initial rapid intervention crew (IRIC).

5.2.3.2 Initial Full Alarm Assignment Capability.

5.2.3.2.1* The fire department shall have the capability to deploy an initial full alarm assignment within an 8-minute response time to 90 percent of the incidents as established in Chapter 4.

5.2.3.2.2 The initial full alarm assignment shall provide for the following:

- (1) Establishment of incident command outside of the hazard area for the overall coordination and direction of the initial full alarm assignment. A minimum of one individual shall be dedicated to this task.
- (2) Establishment of an uninterrupted water supply of a minimum 1480 L/min (400 gpm) for 30 minutes. Supply line(s) shall be maintained by an operator who shall ensure uninterrupted water flow application.
- (3) Establishment of an effective water flow application rate of 1110 L/min (300 gpm) from two handlines, each of which shall have a minimum of 370 L/min (100 gpm). Attack and backup lines shall be operated by a minimum of two personnel each to effectively and safely maintain the line.
- (4) Provision of one support person for each attack and backup line deployed to provide hydrant hookup and to assist in line lays, utility control, and forcible entry.
- (5) A minimum of one victim search and rescue team shall be part of the initial full alarm assignment. Each search and rescue team shall consist of a minimum of two personnel.
- (6) A minimum of one ventilation team shall be part of the initial full alarm assignment. Each ventilation team shall consist of a minimum of two personnel.
- (7) If an aerial device is used in operations, one person shall function as an aerial operator who shall maintain primary control of the aerial device at all times.
- (8) Establishment of an IRIC that shall consist of a minimum of two properly equipped and trained personnel.

5.2.3.3 Additional Alarm Assignments.

5.2.3.3.1 The fire department shall have the capability for additional alarm assignments that can provide for additional

personnel and additional services, including the application of water to the fire; engagement in search and rescue, forcible entry, ventilation, and preservation of property; accountability for personnel; and provision of support activities for those situations that are beyond the capability of the initial full alarm assignment.

5.2.3.3.2 When an incident escalates beyond an initial full alarm assignment or when significant risk is present to fire fighters due to the magnitude of the incident, the incident commander shall upgrade the IRIC to a full rapid intervention crew(s) (RIC) that consists of four fully equipped and trained fire fighters.

5.2.3.3.3 An incident safety officer shall be deployed to all incidents that escalate beyond an initial full alarm assignment or when significant risk is present to fire fighters. The incident safety officer shall ensure that the safety and health system is established as required in Section 6.1.

5.3* Emergency Medical Services.

5.3.1 Purpose. EMS operations shall be organized to ensure that the fire department's emergency medical capability includes personnel, equipment, and resources to deploy the initial arriving company and additional alarm assignments. The fire department shall be permitted to use established automatic mutual aid or mutual aid agreements to comply with the requirements of Section 5.3.

5.3.1.1 The purpose of this section shall be to provide standards for the delivery of EMS by fire departments.

5.3.1.2 The fire department shall clearly document its role, responsibilities, functions, and objectives for the delivery of EMS.

5.3.2* System Components.

5.3.2.1 The basic treatment levels within an EMS system, for the purposes of this standard, shall be categorized as first responder, basic life support (BLS), and advanced life support (ALS). The specific patient treatment capabilities associated with each level shall be determined by the authority having jurisdiction for the approval and licensing of EMS providers within each state and province.

5.3.2.2 The minimal level of training for all fire fighters that respond to emergency incidents shall be to the first responder/AED level. The authority having jurisdiction shall determine if further training is required.

5.3.3 EMS System Functions.

5.3.3.1 The five basic functions within a career fire department EMS system shall be as follows:

- (1) Initial response to provide medical treatment at the location of the emergency (first responder with AED capability or higher)
- (2) BLS response
- (3) ALS response
- (4) Patient transport in an ambulance or alternative vehicle designed to provide for uninterrupted patient care at the ALS or BLS level while en route to a medical facility
- (5) Assurance of response and medical care through a quality management program

5.3.3.2 The fire department shall be involved in providing any or all of the functions as identified in 5.3.3.1(1) through 5.3.3.1(5).

5.3.3.3 Staffing.

5.3.3.3.1 On-duty EMS units shall be staffed with the minimum numbers of personnel necessary for emergency medical care relative to the level of EMS provided by the fire department.

5.3.3.3.2 EMS staffing requirements shall be based on the minimum levels needed to provide patient care and member safety.

5.3.3.3.2.1 Units that provide emergency medical care shall be staffed at a minimum with personnel that are trained to the first responder/AED level.

5.3.3.3.2.2 Units that provide BLS transport shall be staffed and trained at the level prescribed by the state or provincial agency responsible for providing emergency medical services licensing.

5.3.3.3.2.3 Units that provide ALS transport shall be staffed and trained at the level prescribed by the state or provincial agency responsible for providing emergency medical services licensing.

5.3.3.4 Service Delivery Deployment.

5.3.3.4.1 The fire department shall adopt service delivery objectives based on time standards for the deployment of each service component for which it is responsible.

5.3.3.4.2 The fire department's EMS for providing first responder with AED shall be deployed to provide for the arrival of a first responder with AED company within a 4-minute response time to 90 percent of the incidents as established in Chapter 4.

5.3.3.4.3* When provided, the fire department's EMS for providing ALS shall be deployed to provide for the arrival of an ALS company within an 8-minute response time to 90 percent of the incidents as established in Chapter 4.

5.3.3.4.4 Personnel deployed to ALS emergency responses shall include a minimum of two members trained at the emergency medical technician – paramedic level and two members trained at the emergency medical technician – basic level arriving on scene within the established response time.

5.3.4 Quality Management.

5.3.4.1 The fire department shall institute a quality management program to ensure that the service has appropriate response times as required in 4.1.2.1.1 for all medical responses.

5.3.4.2 All first responder and BLS medical care provided by the fire department shall be reviewed by the fire department medical personnel. This review process shall be documented.

5.3.4.3 All fire departments with ALS services shall have a named medical director with the responsibility to oversee and ensure quality medical care in accordance with state or provincial laws or regulations. This review process shall be documented.

5.3.4.4 Fire departments providing ALS services shall provide a mechanism for immediate communications with EMS supervision and medical oversight.

5.4 Special Operations Response.

5.4.1 Special operations shall be organized to ensure that the fire department's special operations capability includes personnel, equipment, and resources to deploy the initial arriving

company and additional alarm assignments providing such services. The fire department shall be permitted to use established automatic mutual aid or mutual aid agreements to comply with the requirements of Section 5.4.

5.4.2 The fire department shall adopt a special operations response plan and standard operating procedures that specify the role and responsibilities of the fire department and the authorized functions of members responding to hazardous materials emergency incidents.

5.4.3 All fire department members who are expected to respond to emergency incidents beyond the first responder operations level for hazardous materials response shall be trained to the applicable requirements of NFPA 472, *Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*.

5.4.4 All fire department members who are expected to respond to emergency incidents beyond the confined space operations level for confined space operations shall be trained to the applicable requirements of NFPA 1670, *Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Rescue Incidents*.

5.4.5 The fire department shall have the capacity to implement an RIC during all special operations incidents that would subject fire fighters to immediate danger of injury, or in the event of equipment failure or other sudden events, as required by NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*.

5.4.6 If a higher level of emergency response is needed beyond the capability of the fire department for special operations, the fire department shall determine the availability of outside resources that deploy these capabilities and the procedures for initiating their response. The fire department shall be limited to performing only those specific special operations functions for which its personnel have been trained and are properly equipped.

5.5 Airport Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services.

5.5.1 Airport fire departments shall adopt operations response plan and standard operating procedures (SOPs) that specify the roles and responsibilities for non-aircraft incidents as required by 5.1.2.

5.5.2 Airport rescue and fire-fighting operations shall be organized to ensure that the fire department's capability includes personnel, equipment, and resources to deploy the initial arriving company, the full initial alarm assignment, and additional alarm assignments as required in 5.2.3.

5.5.3 Airport fire departments shall have access to special tools, equipment, supplies, personal protective equipment (PPE), and other airport resources that are required to perform operations safely and effectively in their assigned roles and responsibilities.

5.5.4 Deployment.

5.5.4.1 The airport fire department's ARFF resources shall deploy the required number of vehicles as required for the airport assigned category as established by NFPA 403, *Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports*.

5.5.4.2 Airport fire department companies equipped with specialized apparatus and equipment shall be provided to assist ARFF companies where deemed necessary as identified in 5.5.1.

5.5.4.3 Airport fire department companies that deploy to structural incidents on airport property shall meet the response time requirements of 4.1.2.1.1.

5.5.4.4 Airport fire department companies that deploy to emergency medical incidents on airport property shall meet the response time requirements of 5.3.3.4.

5.5.4.5 The airport fire department shall be permitted to use established automatic mutual aid or mutual aid agreements to comply with the requirements of Section 5.5.

5.5.5 Staffing.

5.5.5.1 Airport fire department ARFF companies shall be staffed as required by NFPA 403, *Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports*.

5.5.5.2 Airport fire department companies that deploy to structural incidents on airport property shall meet the staffing requirements of 5.2.1.

5.5.5.3 Airport fire department companies that deploy to emergency medical incidents on airport property shall meet the staffing requirements of 5.3.3.3.

5.5.6 Emergency Operations.

5.5.6.1 At all emergency scene operations, an Incident Management System shall be used that meets the requirements of Section 6.2.

5.5.6.2* Incident command shall be established outside of the hazard area for the overall coordination and direction of the initial full alarm assignment.

5.5.6.3 An individual shall be dedicated to this task of Incident Commander.

5.5.6.4 An incident safety officer shall be deployed to all incidents that escalate beyond a full alarm assignment or when there is a significant risk to fire fighters. The incident safety officer shall ensure that the safety and health system is established as required in Section 6.1.

5.6* Marine Rescue and Fire-Fighting (MRFF) Services.

5.6.1 MRFF operations shall be organized to ensure that the fire department's marine capability includes personnel, equipment, and resources to deploy to the alarm assignments associated with a marine emergency incident.

5.6.2 The fire department shall adopt a marine operations response plan and SOPs that specify the roles and responsibilities of the fire department and the authorized functions of members responding to marine emergencies.

5.6.2.1 Fire department marine SOPs shall be coordinated with the applicable agencies, such as the port or harbor authority and supporting agencies.

5.6.3 Marine fire departments shall have access to special tools, equipment, supplies, PPE, and other marine resources that are required to perform operations safely and effectively in their assigned roles and responsibilities.

5.6.4 Staffing.

5.6.4.1 On-duty marine personnel shall be comprised of the numbers necessary for safe and effective fire-fighting performance relative to the expected MRFF conditions.

5.6.4.1.1 These numbers shall be determined through task analyses as required for types of marine vessels and through

additional task analyses that take the following factors into consideration:

- (1) Life hazard to the populace protected
- (2) Provisions of safe and effective fire-fighting performance conditions for the fire fighters
- (3) Potential property loss
- (4) Nature, configuration, hazards, and internal protection of the properties involved
- (5) Types of tactics and evolutions employed as standard procedure, type of marine vessel used, and results expected to be obtained at the fire scene
- (6) Requirements of the regulatory authorities having jurisdiction over navigable waters, ports, and harbors

5.6.4.2 On-duty personnel assigned to marine fire fighting shall be organized into company units and shall have appropriate vessels and equipment assigned to such companies.

5.6.4.2.1 Each marine company shall be led by an officer who shall be considered a part of the company.

5.6.5 Operating Units.

5.6.5.1* Fire companies whose primary function is to deliver and pump water and extinguishing agents at the scene of a marine incident shall be known as marine companies.

5.6.5.2 These companies shall be staffed with a minimum number of on-duty personnel as required by the tactical and occupancy hazards to which the marine vessel responds and by the regulatory authorities having jurisdiction over navigable waters, ports, and harbors.

5.7 Wildland Fire Suppression Services.

5.7.1 Wildland fire suppression operations shall be organized to ensure that the fire department's wildland fire suppression capability includes personnel, equipment, and resources to deploy wildland direct operations that can address marginal situations before they get out of control and wildland indirect fire-fighting operations that can be assembled and placed into operation against major wildland fires.

5.7.2 Fire departments performing wildland operations shall adopt a wildland fire-fighting operations response plan and SOPs that specify the roles and responsibilities of the fire department and the authorized functions of members responding to wildland fire emergencies.

5.7.2.1 All wildland fire suppression operations shall be organized to ensure compliance with NFPA 295, *Standard for Wild-fire Control*.

5.7.3 Fire departments performing wildland operations shall have access to special tools, equipment, supplies, PPE, and other wildland resources that are required to perform operations safely and effectively in their assigned roles and responsibilities.

5.7.4 Staffing.

5.7.4.1 On-duty wildland fire-fighting personnel shall be comprised of the numbers necessary for safe and effective fire-fighting performance relative to the expected wildland fire-fighting conditions.

5.7.4.1.1 These numbers shall be determined through task analyses that take the following factors into consideration:

- (1) Life hazard to the populace protected

- (2) Provisions of safe and effective fire-fighting performance conditions for the fire fighters
- (3) The number of trained response personnel available to the department including mutual aid resources
- (4) Potential property loss
- (5) Nature, configuration, hazards, and internal protection of the properties involved
- (6) Types of wildland tactics and evolutions employed as standard procedure, type of apparatus used, and results expected to be obtained at the fire scene
- (7) Topography, vegetation, and terrain in the response area(s)

5.7.4.2 On-duty personnel assigned to wildland operations shall be organized into company units and shall have appropriate apparatus and equipment assigned to such companies.

5.7.4.2.1 The fire department shall identify minimum company staffing levels as necessary to meet the deployment criteria to ensure that a sufficient number of members are assigned, on duty, and available to safely and effectively respond with each company.

5.7.4.2.2 Each company shall be led by an officer who shall be considered a part of the company.

5.7.4.2.3 Supervisory chief officers shall be dispatched or notified to respond to all full alarm assignments. The supervisory chief officer shall ensure that the incident management system is established as required in Section 6.2.

5.7.5 Operating Units.

5.7.5.1 Fire companies whose primary function is to deliver and pump water and extinguishing agents at the scene of a wildland fire shall be known as wildland companies.

5.7.5.1.1 These companies shall be staffed with a minimum of four on-duty personnel.

5.7.5.2 Engine and ladder (truck) companies that respond to wildland fire-fighting and/or urban interface wildland fire-fighting incidents shall be staffed as required by 5.2.2.

5.7.5.3 Other types of companies equipped with specialized apparatus and equipment for wildland fire fighting, including aircraft, heavy equipment, mini pumpers, and fast attack vehicles, shall be provided to assist wildland engine and ladder companies where deemed necessary as part of established practice.

5.7.5.3.1 These companies shall be staffed with a minimum number of on-duty personnel as required by the tactical, topographical, environmental, fuel (vegetation), and occupancy hazards.

5.7.6 Deployment.

5.7.6.1 Required Number of Vehicles. The fire department's wildland resources shall deploy the required number of vehicles as required for a direct and/or an indirect attack.

5.7.6.1.1* Prior to the initiation of any wildland fire attack, the fire department shall have the capacity to establish a look-out(s), communications with all crew members, escape route(s), and safety zone(s) for vehicles and personnel.

5.7.6.2 Direct Attack.

5.7.6.2.1 The fire department shall have the capability to safely initiate a direct wildland attack within 10 minutes after arrival of the initial company or crew at the fire scene.

5.7.6.2.2 One individual in the first arriving company or crew shall be assigned as the incident commander for the overall coordination and direction of the direct attack activities.

5.7.6.2.3 The direct wildland attack shall include the following:

- (1) Establishment of an effective water flow application rate of 111 L/min (30 gpm) from at least two 150 m (500 ft) 1½ in. diameter attack handlines from two engines. Each attack handline shall be operated by a minimum of two personnel to effectively and safely deploy and maintain the line.
- (2) Provision of one operator who shall remain with each fire apparatus supplying water flow to ensure uninterrupted water flow application.
- (3) Provision of a wildland crew leader or company officer with each crew who shall be responsible for overall supervision of each of the crew and for maintaining personnel accountability and crew safety.

5.7.6.3 Indirect Attack.

5.7.6.3.1 The fire department providing wildland fire suppression operations shall have the capability to deploy an indirect attack, including application of water to the fire, engagement in search and rescue and preservation of property, accountability for personnel, and provision of support activities for those situations that are beyond the capability of the direct attack.

5.7.6.3.2 An incident safety officer shall be deployed to all incidents that escalate beyond a direct attack alarm assignment or when there is a significant risk to fire fighters.

5.7.7 Nonwildland Emergencies.

5.7.7.1 Wildland companies that deploy to structural incidents shall meet the response time requirements of 4.1.2.1.1.

5.7.7.2 Wildland companies that deploy to emergency medical incidents shall meet the response time requirements of 4.1.2.1.1.

Chapter 6 Systems

6.1 Safety and Health System. A fire-fighter occupational safety and health program shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*.

6.2* Incident Management System.

6.2.1 An incident management system shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System*, to form the basic structure of all emergency operations of the fire department, regardless of the scale of the department or the emergency.

6.2.2* An effective incident management system shall be designed to manage incidents of different types, including structure fires, wildland fires, hazardous materials incidents, emergency medical operations, and other types of emergencies that could be handled by the department.

6.3 Training Systems. The fire department shall have a training program and policy that ensures that personnel are trained and competency is maintained to execute all responsi-

bilities consistent with the department's organization and deployment as addressed in Chapters 4 and 5.

6.4 Communications Systems.

6.4.1 The fire department shall have a reliable communications system to facilitate prompt delivery of public fire suppression, emergency medical services, and special operations.

6.4.2 All communications facilities, equipment, staffing, and operating procedures shall comply with NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*.

6.4.3 Operating procedures for radio communications shall provide for the use of standard protocols and terminology at all types of incidents.

6.4.3.1 Standard terminology, in compliance with NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System*, shall be established to transmit information, including strategic modes of operation, situation reports, and emergency notifications of imminent hazards.

6.5* Pre-Incident Planning. The fire department shall set forth operational requirements to conduct pre-incident planning. Particular attention shall be provided to all target hazards.

Annex A Explanatory Material

Annex A is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only. This annex contains explanatory material, numbered to correspond with the applicable text paragraphs.

A.1.1 The standard includes minimum requirements that are intended to provide effective, efficient, and safe protective services that operate on a sound basis to prevent fires and reduce risk to lives and property, to deal with incidents that occur, and to prepare for anticipated incidents. It sets minimum standards considered necessary for the provision of public fire protection by career fire departments. It addresses the structure and operation of organizations providing such services, including fire suppression and other assigned emergency response responsibilities, which include emergency medical services and special operations.

A.1.2.1 A fundamental concept of fire risk is associated with modern society. Public fire service organizations are expected to reduce the risk within their areas of jurisdiction by taking measures to prevent the outbreak of fires, to limit the extent and severity of fires, to provide for the removal or rescue of endangered persons, to control and extinguish fires that occur within the jurisdiction, and to perform other emergency response operations and delivery of emergency medical services.

The cumulative effects of preventive efforts, risk reduction and control, and fire suppression capabilities result in variable levels of risk to the jurisdictions and their residents.

The risk remaining after deducting the cumulative effect of the public fire service organization's efforts is the responsibility of each individual, including owners, operators, occupants, and casual visitors to properties. It should be noted that fire risk cannot be completely avoided or eliminated.

A.3.2.1 Approved. The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect, or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials; nor does it approve or evalu-

ate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations, procedures, equipment, or materials, the authority having jurisdiction may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure, or use. The authority having jurisdiction may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an organization that is concerned with product evaluations and is thus in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

A.3.3.2 Authority Having Jurisdiction. The phrase “authority having jurisdiction” is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner, since jurisdictions and approval agencies vary, as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the authority having jurisdiction may be a federal, state, local, or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief; fire marshal; chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, or health department; building official; electrical inspector; or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the authority having jurisdiction. In many circumstances, the property owner or his or her designated agent assumes the role of the authority having jurisdiction; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction.

A.3.3.1.1 Automatic Aid. The capabilities of personnel and equipment for a predetermined response to a neighboring jurisdiction upon receipt of an alarm, this process is accomplished through simultaneous dispatch, is documented in writing, and is included as part of a communication center’s dispatch protocols.

A.3.3.1.2 Mutual Aid. A written policy or contract that allows for the deployment of personnel and equipment to respond to an alarm in another jurisdiction, this is part of the written deployment criteria for response to alarms as dispatched by a communication center. (See also 3.3.1.1.)

A.3.3.2 Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting. Such rescue and fire-fighting actions are performed both inside and outside of the aircraft.

A.3.3.3 Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting (ARFF) Vehicle. The apparatus is typically equipped with a large water tank (commencing at 1000 gal and extending to over 6000 gal); a supply of fire-fighting extinguishing agents; remote-controlled large roof turret(s), extendable turret nozzle(s), and bumper turret(s) (ground sweep nozzles) that are used for the discharge of extinguishing agent; and pre-connected handlines.

A.3.3.4 Airport Fire Department Personnel. These individuals can also be responsible for additional fire protection and suppression, emergency medical, and other emergency response within the boundaries of the airport facility.

A.3.3.5 Alarm. In some jurisdictions this is referred to as an incident or call for service.

A.3.3.6 Apparatus. Examples include fire engines, water tenders, and ladder trucks.

A.3.3.8 Company. For fire suppression, jurisdictions exist where the response capability of the initial arriving company is configured with the response of two apparatus. In some jurisdictions, apparatus is not configured with seated and belted positions for four personnel and therefore would respond

with an additional vehicle in consort with the initial arriving engine to carry additional personnel. This response would be to ensure that a minimum of four personnel are assigned to and deployed as a company. The intent of this definition and the requirements in the standard are to ensure that these two (or more) pieces of apparatus would always be dispatched and respond together as a single company. Some examples of this include the following:

- (1) Engine and tanker/tender that would be responding outside a municipal water district
- (2) Multiple-piece company assignment, specified in a fire department’s response SOPs, such as an engine company response with a pumper and a hose wagon
- (3) Engine with a vehicle personnel carrier
- (4) Engine with an ambulance or rescue unit

“Company,” as used in this standard, is synonymous with company unit, response team, crew, and response group, rather than a synonym for a fire department.

A.3.3.16 Fire Suppression. Fire suppression includes all activities performed at the scene of a fire incident or training exercise that expose fire department members to the dangers of heat, flame, smoke, and other products of combustion, explosion, or structural collapse.

A.3.3.17 First Responder (EMS). The first responder also assists higher level emergency medical service providers.

A.3.3.19 Hazard. Hazards include the characteristics of facilities, equipment systems, property, hardware, or other objects; and the actions and inactions of people that create such hazards.

A.3.3.21 High Hazard Occupancy. Also included would be high-risk residential occupancies, neighborhoods with structures in close proximity to one another, special medical occupancies, high-rise occupancies, and hazardous materials occupancies.

A.3.3.23 Incident Management System (IMS). Such systems are often referred to as incident command systems (ICS).

A.3.3.27.2 Basic Life Support (BLS). Basic life support personnel also assist higher level EMS providers.

A.3.3.28 Marine Rescue and Fire Fighting. Marine companies can be utilized for special operations, including a platform for dive and scuba operations and for providing a secure water supply for land-based operations.

A.3.3.29 Member. A fire department member can be a full-time or part-time employee or a paid or unpaid volunteer, can occupy any position or rank within the fire department, and can engage in emergency operations.

A.3.3.30.1 Company Officer. This person can be someone appointed in an acting capacity. The rank structure could be either sergeant, lieutenant, or captain.

A.3.3.30.2 Supervisory Chief Officer. A supervisory chief officer is above that of a company officer, who responds automatically and/or is dispatched to an alarm beyond the initial alarm capabilities, or other special calls. In some jurisdictions this is the rank of battalion chief, district chief, deputy chief, assistant chief, or senior divisional officer (UK fire service).

A.3.3.31 Public Fire Department. The term *fire department* includes any public, governmental, private, or military organization engaging in this type of activity.

A.3.3.33 Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC). The RIC report directly to the incident commander or operations chief. This dedicated crew is not to be confused with the IRIC.

A.3.3.36 Special Operations. Special operations include water rescue, extrication, hazardous materials, confined space entry, high-angle rescue, aircraft rescue and fire fighting, and other operations requiring specialized training.

A.3.3.37 Staff Aide. This member is assigned to a supervisory chief officer who assists at incident scene operations, which can include personnel accountability, communications, and other logistical and administrative support. In addition, this member can assist in coordinating training activities, respond to citizen inquiries, coordinate staffing issues and sick leave follow-up, and resource allocations for facilities and apparatus under the supervisory chief officer's jurisdiction. Staff aides can be known as field incident technician, staff assistant, battalion fire fighter, or battalion adjutant.

A.3.3.42.3 Dispatch Time. Dispatch times are addressed in NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*. These include call-taking and call-processing requirements.

A.4.1.1 The authority having jurisdiction generally has the responsibility to determine the following:

- (1) Scope and level of service provided by the fire department
- (2) Necessary level of funding
- (3) Necessary level of personnel and resources, including facilities

In order to provide service, the authority having jurisdiction should have the power to levy taxes or solicit funding, to own property and equipment, and to cover personnel costs. The authority necessary is conveyed by law to a local jurisdiction.

In addition, the governing body also should monitor the achievement of the management goals of the department, such as fire prevention, community life safety education, fire suppression, employee training, communications, maintenance, and department administration.

The organizational statement is a very important basis for many of the provisions of this standard. The statement sets forth the legal basis for operating a fire department, the organizational structure of the fire department, number of members, training requirements, expected functions, and authorities and responsibilities of various members or defined positions.

A key point is to clearly set out the specific services the fire department is authorized and expected to perform. Most fire departments are responsible to a governing body. The governing body has the right and should assert its authority to set the specific services and the limits of the services the fire department will provide, and it has the responsibility to furnish the necessary resources for delivery of the designated services. The fire department should provide its governing body with a specific description of each service with options or alternatives and an accurate analysis of the costs and resources needed for each service.

Such services could include structural fire fighting, wild-land fire fighting, airport/aircraft fire fighting, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response, high angle rescue, heavy rescue, and others.

Spelling out the specific parameters of services to be provided allows the fire department to plan, staff, equip, train,

and deploy members to perform these duties. It also gives the governing body an accounting of the costs of services and allows it to select those services they can afford to provide. Likewise, the governing body should identify services it cannot afford to provide and cannot authorize the fire department to deliver, or it should assign those services to another agency.

The fire department should be no different than any other government agency that has the parameters of its authority and services clearly defined by the governing body.

Legal counsel should be used to ensure that any statutory services and responsibilities are being met.

The majority of public fire departments are established under the charter provisions of their governing body or through the adoption of statutes. These acts define the legal basis for operating a fire department, the mission of the organization, the duties that are authorized and expected to be performed, and the authority and responsibilities that are assigned to certain individuals to direct the operations of the fire department.

The documents that officially establish the fire department as an identifiable organization are necessary to determine specific responsibilities and to determine the parties responsible for compliance with the provisions of this standard.

In many cases, these documents can be part of state laws, a municipal charter, or an annual budget. In such cases, it would be appropriate to make these existing documents part of the organizational statement, if applicable.

A.4.1.2 There can be incidents or areas where the response criteria are impacted by circumstances such as response personnel who are not on duty, nonstaffed fire station facilities, natural barriers, traffic congestion, insufficient water supply, and density of population or property. The reduced level of service should be documented in the written organizational statement by the percentage of incidents and geographical areas for which the response time criteria are achieved.

A.4.1.2.1.1(2) This service delivery requirement is intended to have a fire department plan and situate its resources to consistently meet a 4-minute initial company fire suppression response and an 8-minute full alarm fire response assignment. However, it is recognized that while on some occasions (for example, a company is out of service for training) the initial company response may not be met in the 4-minute requirement, the 8-minute criterion must always be met.

A.4.4.2 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations require that all fire departments be trained to respond to hazardous materials incidents at the first responder operations level.

Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), known as the Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know Act, established requirements for federal, state, and local governments and industrial facilities regarding emergency planning for spills or other releases, and community right-to-know reporting of hazardous and toxic chemicals.

The Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know Act of 1986 covers the following four major areas that will provide the fire service and communities with a broad perspective on the chemical hazards within the local area and those at individual facilities:

- (1) Sections 301 through 303 — emergency planning
- (2) Section 304 — emergency release notification
- (3) Sections 311 and 312 — community right-to-know reporting requirements
- (4) Section 313 — toxic chemical release inventory

A.4.8.1 Where appropriate, the mutual aid agreement should include automatic responses on first alarms (automatic aid). This concept contemplates joint response of designated apparatus and personnel on a predetermined running assignment basis.

Mutual aid concepts should be considered on a regional basis. In an effective mutual aid arrangement, each fire department should retain reserves of personnel and apparatus. Traditionally and legally, overall command of the incident is vested with the senior officer of the jurisdiction experiencing the emergency.

Some areas use consolidated dispatching to coordinate the response of fire companies to assist an outside fire department. The management of responses can be made easier by utilizing computerization, “running cards,” and other advance planning.

A.5.2 Suppression capability is an expression of how much fire-fighting power can be put into action when there is a fire. It includes the amount of apparatus, equipment, and personnel available; the time needed to respond and place equipment in action; the water supply; the application of strategy and tactics; the level of training; and all of the components that add up to effective fireground operations.

A.5.2.1.1 For more information, see NFPA 1250, *Recommended Practice in Emergency Service Organization Risk Management*; FEMA, National Fire Academy, “Fire Risk Analysis: A Systems Approach”; Phoenix, AZ Fire Department, “Fire Department Evaluation System (FIRECAP).”

A.5.2.1.2 For further information on companies, see 3.3.8 and A.3.3.8.

A.5.2.1.2.1 An early aggressive and offensive primary interior attack on a working fire, where feasible, is usually the most effective strategy to reduce loss of lives and property damage. In Figure A.5.2.1.2.1 the line represents a rate of fire propagation, which combines temperature rise and time. It roughly corresponds to the percentage of property destruction. At approximately 10 minutes into the fire sequence, the hypothetical room of origin flashes over. Extension outside the room begins at this point.

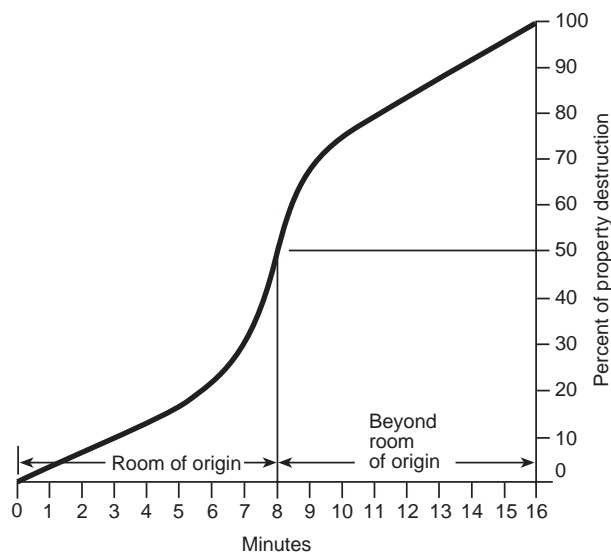


FIGURE A.5.2.1.2.1 Fire propagation curve.

Consequently, given that the progression of a structural fire to the point of flashover (i.e., the very rapid spreading of the fire due to superheating of room contents and other combustibles) generally occurs in less than 10 minutes, two of the most important elements in limiting fire spread are the quick arrival of sufficient numbers of personnel and equipment to attack and extinguish the fire as close to the point of its origin as possible. For more information, refer to *Fire Service Today*, “Reduced Staffing: At What Cost,” and NIST, “Hazard I Fire Hazard Assessment Method.” Also, refer to National Fire Academy, “Fire Risk Analysis: A Systems Approach,” and Office of the Ontario Fire Marshal, *Shaping the Future of Fire Ground Staffing and Delivery Systems within a Comprehensive Fire Safety Effectiveness Model*.

The ability of adequate fire suppression forces to greatly influence the outcome of a structural fire is undeniable and predictable. Data generated by NFPA provides empirical data that rapid and aggressive interior attack can substantially reduce the human and property losses associated with structural fires (see Table A.5.2.1.2.1).

Table A.5.2.1.2.1 Fire Extension in Residential Structures 1994–1998

Extension	Rate per 1000 Fires		
	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Dollar Loss per Fire
Confined to the room of origin	2.32	35.19	3,185
Beyond the room but confined to the floor of origin	19.68	96.86	22,720
Beyond the floor of origin	26.54	63.48	31,912

Note: Residential structures include dwellings, duplexes, manufactured homes (also called mobile homes), apartments, row houses, townhouses, hotels and motels, dormitories, and barracks.

Source: *NFPA Annual Fire Experience Survey and National Fire Incident Reporting System*.

A.5.2.1.2.3 The assignment of specific response districts to command officers should be based on the number of companies, workload, and response distances. Department administrative procedures should indicate clearly the jurisdiction of command officers.

A.5.2.1.2.5 For further information on staff aides, see 3.3.37.

A.5.2.3.1.2 NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*; 29 CFR 1910.134; and U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health Administration, *Memorandum for Regional Administration and State Designees; Response to IDLH or Potential IDLH Atmospheres*.

The initial rapid intervention crew (IRIC) and the rapid intervention crew (RIC) members are equipped with the fire fighters’ protective ensemble, including protective clothing and equipment as required by NFPA 1500.

A.5.2.3.2.1 For the purposes of this standard, the initial full alarm assignment capability is for a response to a structural fire in a typical 264 m² (2000 ft²), two-story, single-family occupancy without a basement and with no exposures (detached home). All communities respond to fire incidents in this type

of structure on a regular basis and therefore the hazards presented by this scenario are not unusual.

Other occupancies and structures in the community that present greater hazards should be addressed by additional fire fighter functions and additional responding personnel on the initial full alarm assignment. For further information on the classification of hazards, see NFPA *Fire Protection Handbook*, 18th edition.

A.5.3 An EMS is defined as a comprehensive, coordinated arrangement of resources and functions that are organized to respond in a timely, staged manner to medical emergencies, regardless of their cause. The term *system* can be applied locally, at the state, province, or national level. The fundamental functions of an EMS system are the following:

- (1) System organization and management
- (2) Medical direction
- (3) Human resources and training
- (4) Communications
- (5) Emergency response
- (6) Transportation
- (7) Care facilities
- (8) Quality assurance
- (9) Public information and education
- (10) Disaster medical services
- (11) Research
- (12) Special populations

A.5.3.2 The following four functions do not necessarily exist as separate elements in a particular system:

- (1) The first responding unit can be an ALS ambulance that can provide ALS treatment and ambulance transportation.
- (2) The first responding unit can be a fire suppression unit that can provide both initial and advanced level medical care.
- (3) ALS can be provided by the ambulance or by an additional fire suppression unit or a unit that is dedicated to ALS response only.
- (4) The system may not have ALS treatment capability — only a fire apparatus with fire fighters trained as first responder AED can respond.

A.5.3.3.4.3 The American Heart Association recommends the minimum required personnel for an emergency cardiac care response. In those systems that have attained survival rates higher than 20 percent for patients with ventricular fibrillation, response teams include, as a minimum, two ALS providers and two BLS providers. See “Guidelines 2000 for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiac Care,” *JAMA*; “Basic Trauma Life Support for Paramedics and Other Providers,” ACEP; “Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support,” ACS; “Pediatric Advanced Life Support,” AHA; and “Emergency Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured,” AAOS.

A.5.5.6.2 The U.S. Air Force has defined the areas involved in the emergency within 240 m (75 ft) of the aircraft as immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

A.5.6 For additional information on marine fire fighting, see NFPA 1405, *Guide for Land-Based Fire Fighters Who Respond to Marine Vessel Fires*.

A.5.6.5.1 For additional information on marine rescue and fire-fighting vessels, see NFPA 1925, *Standard on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels*.

A.5.7.6.1.1 A system developed by Chief Paul Gleason of the United States Forest Service addresses specific mandatory fire orders in a system termed *LCES*, which stands for lookout(s), communication(s), escape route(s), and safety zone(s). These four items are to be implemented as an integrated system by a single resource unit, a strike team, or a full assignment. The implementation of LCES is a minimum safety requirement prior to the initiation of any wildland fire-fighting operations.

A.6.2 Emergency incidents can involve operations that vary considerably in their complexity and scale. The control of these incidents depends on the planned, systematic implementation of an effective fireground organization to accomplish identified objectives. Every fire department, regardless of size, needs a proper system to regulate and direct emergency forces and equipment at both routine and major incidents. The incident management system forms the basic structure of operations, regardless of scale. An effective system is designed to manage incidents of different types, including structure fires, wildland fires, hazardous materials incidents, and medical and other emergencies.

A.6.2.2 Unlike fire incidents where command is normally predicated by rank structure, EMS patient care is based upon statutory recognition of the individual with the highest level of medical certification. It is recommended that departments adopt protocols that define the degree of both member and nonmember involvement in direct patient care based upon local standards, medical control, and statutory requirements.

A.6.5 For additional information, see NFPA 1620, *Recommended Practice for Pre-Incident Planning*.

Annex B Informational References

B.1 Referenced Publications. The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this standard for informational purposes only and are thus not part of the requirements of this document unless also listed in Chapter 2.

B.1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*, 1999 edition.

NFPA 1250, *Recommended Practice in Emergency Service Organization Risk Management*, 2000 edition.

NFPA 1405, *Guide for Land-Based Fire Fighters Who Respond to Marine Vessel Fires*, 2001 edition.

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, 1997 edition.

NFPA 1620, *Recommended Practice for Pre-Incident Planning*, 1998 edition.

NFPA 1925, *Standard on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels*, 1998 edition.

NFPA Annual Fire Experience Survey and National Fire Incident Reporting System.

Fire Protection Handbook, 18th edition, 1997.

Fire Service Today, Gerard, J.C. and A.T. Jacobsen, “Reduced Staffing: At What Cost,” September 1981.

B.1.2 Other Publications.

B.1.2.1 AMA Publication. American Medical Association, 515 North State Street, Chicago, IL 60610.

“Guidelines 2000 for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiac Care.” 1992. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 268(16) (October 28).

B.1.2.2 CFAI Publication. Commission on Fire Accreditation International, 4500 Southgate Place, Suite 100, Chantilly, VA 20151.

Fire and Emergency Service Self Assessment Manuals, National Fire Service Accreditation Program.

B.1.2.3 FEMA Publication. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC 20002.

“Fire Risk Analysis: A Systems Approach,” NFA-SM-FRAS, National Emergency Training Center, National Fire Academy, July 20, 1984.

B.1.2.4 NIST Publication. National Institute of Standards and Technology, Bldg. 820, Rm. 164, Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

“Hazard I Fire Hazard Assessment Method,” U.S. Department of Commerce, June 1991.

B.1.2.5 U.S. Government Publications. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Memorandum for Regional Administration and State Designs; Response to IDLH or Potential IDLH Atmospheres, Department of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Title 29, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 1910.134, “Respiratory Protection,” 1998.

B.1.2.6 Other Publications.

“Guidelines 2000 for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiac Care,” *JAMA*, August 2000.

“Basic Trauma Life Support for Paramedics and Other Providers,” American College of Emergency Physicians; John Campbell (ed); 1997.

Office of the Ontario Fire Marshal, *Shaping the Future of Fire Ground Staffing and Delivery Systems within a Comprehensive Fire Safety Effectiveness Model*, 1993.

“Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support,” American College of Surgeons; Paturaas, Wertz and McSwain (eds); 1999.

“Pediatric Advanced Life Support,” American Heart Association; Besson (ed); 1997.

Phoenix, AZ Fire Department, “Fire Department Evaluation System (FIRECAP),” December 1991.

“Emergency Care and Transportation of the Sick and Injured,” American Association of Orthopedic Surgeons; Browner (ed); 1999.

B.2 Informational References. The following documents or portions thereof are listed here as informational resources only. They are not a part of the requirements of this document.

B.2.1 IAFF Publications. International Association of Fire Fighters, 1750 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Department of Research and Labor Issues, “Effectiveness of Fire-Based EMS,” 1995.

Department of Research and Labor Issues, “Safe Fire Fighting Staffing,” 1993.

B.2.2 U.S. Government Publications. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Title 29, *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 1910.120, “Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response,” 1986.

Title 29, *Code of Federal Regulations* (OSHA), Part 1910.156, “Fire Protection; Means of Egress; Hazardous Materials.”

B.3 References for Extracts. The following documents are listed here to provide reference information, including title and edition, for extracts given throughout this standard as indicated by a reference in brackets [] following a section or paragraph. These documents are not a part of the requirements of this document unless also listed in Chapter 2 for other reasons.

B.3.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 295, *Standard for Wildfire Control*, 1998 edition.

NFPA 402, *Guide for Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Operations*, 1996 edition.

NFPA 403, *Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports*, 1998 edition.

NFPA 801, *Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials*, 1998 edition.

NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*, 1998 edition.

NFPA 1021, *Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*, 1997 edition.

NFPA 1142, *Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting*, 2001 edition.

NFPA 1201, *Standard for Developing Fire Protection Services for the Public*, 2000 edition.

NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*, 1999 edition.

NFPA 1404, *Standard for a Fire Department Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus Program*, 1996 edition.

NFPA 1410, *Standard on Training for Initial Emergency Scene Operations*, 2000 edition.

NFPA 1500, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program*, 1997 edition.

NFPA 1561, *Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System*, 2000 edition.

NFPA 1581, *Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program*, 2000 edition.

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Site Specific Comments

From Ron McClain, former Fire Chief, MFPD

Site Number

- a) Site is 3.9 tenths of a mile from Romero Canyon and adds approximately 40 seconds to responses up Romero Canyon Road and Down Sheffield Road however this location would meet the anticipated standard. Site along East Valley would have good visibility in each direction for entering traffic on East Valley Road.
- b) This site is 3.3 tenths of a mile from Romero Canyon Road and adds approximately 35 seconds to responses up Romero Canyon Road and Down Sheffield Road however this location would meet the anticipated standard. Site along East Valley would have good visibility in each direction for entering traffic on East Valley Road.
- c) This site is 2.8 tenths of a mile from Romero Canyon Road and adds approximately 30 seconds to responses up Romero Canyon Road and Down Sheffield Road however this location would meet the anticipated standard. Site along East Valley would have good visibility in each direction for entering traffic on East Valley Road.
- d) This site is 7 tenths of a mile from Romero Canyon Road and will add approximately one minute and fifteen seconds to responses up Romero Canyon and down Sheffield. The site is very close to the eastern District boundary and most responses would be to the west. Visibility entering East Valley Road is acceptable.
- e) This site is as far from Romero Canyon as site 4 and has the added detraction of needing to stop at the intersection of East Valley and Ortega Ridge in order to enter East Valley Road and travel west. Adds approximately one minute and twenty seconds to response times, however it is possible to use Ortega Ridge Road to access lower Sheffield. Visibility entering Ortega Ridge Road is good in both directions.
- f) This site is 2.4 tenths of a mile up from East Valley and would add approximately 40 seconds to responses down Sheffield Road. Most responses would require the engine to stop at East Valley and Romero before proceeding either way. Site visibility is good in both directions on Romero Canyon.
- g) This site is within a small residential development and would require the engine to travel 1 tenth of a mile through the small development in order to reach East Valley Road. This would add about 30 seconds to all responses for service. Once reaching East Valley the distance to Romero Canyon Road is 2 tenths of a mile and another 20 seconds response time. Site visibility on Stonehouse is not an issue as it is a cul-d-sac, however a stop would have to be made at Stonehouse and East Valley before proceeding either direction.
- h) This site is located at the closest location to Romero Canyon and East Valley and would offer the optimum in response times. If access was directly to East Valley, site visibility would be good and once the apparatus was moving there would be

little further delay in it's response in any direction. If access were to Sheffield Drive, then a delay would occur for accessing East Valley Road in any direction.

- i) This location is also very close to the intersection of East Valley and Romero Canyon. However because it is on Sheffield, apparatus would have to make a stop at East Valley and Sheffield in order to respond to the east or west. Site visibility would be a factor to consider further in the lay-out of a station located here.
- j) This site is located 7 tenths of a mile down Sheffield and would add approximately 1 minute 20 seconds to responses up Romero and east on East Valley. However responses down Sheffield would be reduced. Access to Sheffield would need to be studied further because visibility entering Sheffield is of concern.
- k) This site is located 5.5 tenths of a mile down Sheffield and would add approximately 60 seconds to responses up Romero and east on East Valley. However responses down Sheffield would be reduces. Access to Sheffield over the creek would have to be studied further but visibility entering Sheffield is adequate.
- l) This site is 2.8 tenths of a mile from Romero Canyon Road and adds approximately 30 seconds to responses up Romero Canyon Road and Down Sheffield Road however this location would meet the anticipated standard. Site along East Valley would have good visibility in each direction for entering traffic on East Valley Road.
- m) This site is further out East Valley and response times back to the west would be affected. Site visibility entering East Valley is good. Adds 5 tenths of a mile and approximately 50 seconds.

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time	Arrival Date & Time	Stn	Shift	Response Time
100 Fire, Other					
07-0000169	02/28/2007 16:53:00	02/28/2007 17:04:00	TORO CANYON		00:11:00
07-0000197	03/09/2007 17:54:00	03/09/2007 18:00:00	MOUNTAIN		00:06:00
07-0000240	03/23/2007 17:35:00	03/23/2007 17:45:00			00:10:00
07-0000392	05/03/2007 18:25:00	05/03/2007 18:29:00	MOUNTAIN		00:04:00
07-0000926	10/12/2007 12:58:00	10/12/2007 13:07:00	DANIELSON		00:09:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:08:00
111 Building fire					
07-0000035	01/13/2007 12:49:00	01/13/2007 12:58:00	FOOTHILL		00:09:00
07-0000167	02/28/2007 07:07:00	02/28/2007 07:19:00	HIDDEN VALLEY		00:12:00
07-0000301	04/13/2007 00:13:00	04/13/2007 00:19:00	MIRAMAR BEACH		00:06:00
07-0001037	11/17/2007 10:56:00	11/17/2007 11:02:00	COWLES		00:06:00
07-0001065	11/29/2007 19:05:00	11/29/2007 19:09:00	VALLEY CLUB		00:04:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:07:24
113 Cooking fire, confined to container					
07-0000447	05/22/2007 12:27:00	05/22/2007 12:35:00	SHELBY		00:08:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:08:00
114 Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue					
07-0000461	05/26/2007 09:29:00	05/26/2007 09:37:00	COAST VILLAGE		00:08:00
07-0000461	05/26/2007 09:29:00	05/26/2007 09:37:00	COAST VILLAGE		00:08:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:08:00
116 Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire confined					
07-0000959	10/20/2007 12:47:00	10/20/2007 12:53:00	OLIVE MILL		00:06:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:06:00
118 Trash or rubbish fire, contained					
07-0000490	06/06/2007 03:58:40	06/06/2007 04:07:18	ENNISBROOK		00:08:38
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:08:38
132 Road freight or transport vehicle fire					
07-0000082	01/30/2007 13:39:00	01/30/2007 13:42:00	EAST VALLEY		00:03:00
07-0000826	09/12/2007 21:40:00	09/12/2007 21:47:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:07:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:05:00
140 Natural vegetation fire, Other					
07-0000132	02/16/2007 21:51:00	02/16/2007 21:58:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:07:00
07-0000726	08/06/2007 08:00:00	08/06/2007 08:00:00			00:00:00
07-0000770	08/30/2007 16:20:00	08/30/2007 16:26:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:06:00
07-0001049	11/23/2007 12:35:00	11/23/2007 12:40:00	OLIVE		00:05:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:04:30
1411 Mutual Aid - Forest, woods or wildland fire					
07-0000383	05/01/2007 09:15:00	05/01/2007 10:00:00			00:45:00
07-0000412	05/09/2007 01:30:00	05/09/2007 02:20:00			00:50:00
07-0000497	06/07/2007 21:39:00	06/07/2007 22:26:00			00:47:00
07-0000542	06/24/2007 19:10:00	06/24/2007 19:10:00			00:00:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time	Arrival Date & Time	Stn	Shift	Response Time
1411 Mutual Aid - Forest, woods or wildland fire					
07-0000586	07/05/2007 07:00:00	07/05/2007 08:00:00			01:00:00
07-0000610	07/12/2007 12:52:00	07/12/2007 14:00:00			01:08:00
07-0000619	07/14/2007 07:00:00	07/14/2007 08:30:00			01:30:00
07-0000634	07/17/2007 13:00:00	07/17/2007 18:00:00			05:00:00
07-0000647	07/19/2007 16:00:00	07/20/2007 18:00:00			26:00:00
07-0000786	09/02/2007 19:30:00	09/03/2007 07:00:00			11:30:00
07-0000789	09/03/2007 21:35:00	09/03/2007 22:15:00			00:40:00
07-0000829	09/13/2007 09:45:00	09/13/2007 11:30:00			01:45:00
07-0000836	09/14/2007 20:00:00	09/15/2007 12:00:00			16:00:00
07-0000967	10/21/2007 08:30:00	10/21/2007 08:45:00			00:15:00
07-0000968	10/21/2007 12:45:00	10/21/2007 12:45:00			00:00:00
07-0000984	10/23/2007 08:40:00	10/23/2007 12:00:00		POOMACHA INCIDENT	03:20:00
07-0000978	10/23/2007 14:00:00	10/23/2007 14:40:00			00:40:00
07-0000983	10/23/2007 18:00:00	10/23/2007 20:00:00			02:00:00
07-0000985	10/24/2007 06:00:00	10/24/2007 07:00:00			01:00:00
07-0001052	11/24/2007 06:00:00	11/24/2007 06:41:00			00:41:00

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 03:35:38

142 Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire

07-0000292	04/12/2007 21:57:00	04/12/2007 21:57:00		FOOTHILL	00:00:00
07-0000769	08/30/2007 12:15:00	08/30/2007 12:30:00		ROMERO CANYON	00:15:00

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:07:30

251 Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition

07-0000930	10/13/2007 08:03:00	10/13/2007 08:09:00		PACKING HOUSE	00:06:00
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Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:06:00

300 Rescue, EMS incident, other

07-0000003	01/02/2007 14:14:00	01/02/2007 14:17:00		OLIVE MILL	00:03:00
07-0000049	01/17/2007 12:35:00	01/17/2007 12:36:11		SANTA ROSA	00:01:11
07-0000051	01/18/2007 00:40:00	01/18/2007 00:45:00		ALSTON	00:05:00
07-0000254	03/31/2007 07:31:46	03/31/2007 07:35:50		MONTE VISTA	00:04:04
07-0000313	04/13/2007 16:47:00	04/13/2007 16:54:00			00:07:00
07-0000385	05/02/2007 08:38:47	05/02/2007 08:45:35		EAST VALLEY	00:06:48
07-0000427	05/15/2007 16:36:00	05/15/2007 16:36:00		SAN YSIDRO	00:00:00
07-0000994	10/30/2007 01:28:58	10/30/2007 01:36:22		HOT SPRINGS	00:07:24
07-0001059	11/27/2007 08:21:44	11/27/2007 08:25:00		RANDALL	00:03:16
07-0001076	12/02/2007 18:42:54	12/02/2007 18:46:39		CRESTVIEW	00:03:45
07-0001163	12/26/2007 09:43:00	12/26/2007 09:46:00		CLOYDON CIRCLE	00:03:00

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:04:03

311 Medical assist, assist EMS crew

07-0000149	02/22/2007 08:33:44	02/22/2007 08:44:07		FEATHERHILL	00:10:23
07-0000163	02/26/2007 17:23:00	02/26/2007 17:35:00		BOUNDARY	00:12:00
07-0000196	03/09/2007 10:42:20	03/09/2007 10:48:05		BUENA VISTA	00:05:45
07-0000251	03/30/2007 12:35:19	03/30/2007 12:39:59		HOT SPRINGS	00:04:40

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
311 Medical assist, assist EMS crew							
07-0000512	06/11/2007	21:27:40	06/11/2007	21:37:19	LILAC		00:09:39
07-0000563	06/29/2007	14:18:46	06/29/2007	14:25:30	HOT SPRINGS		00:06:44
07-0000740	08/20/2007	14:05:46	08/20/2007	14:12:51	HOT SPRINGS		00:07:05
07-0000774	08/31/2007	10:38:10	08/31/2007	10:42:35	EUCALYPTUS		00:04:25
07-0000840	09/15/2007	13:11:51	09/15/2007	13:23:30	OAK GROVE		00:11:39
07-0000870	09/25/2007	09:15:40	09/25/2007	09:23:01	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:07:21
07-0000941	10/15/2007	02:12:58	10/15/2007	02:20:22	HOT SPRINGS		00:07:24
07-0000955	10/18/2007	22:23:26	10/18/2007	22:32:49	HOT SPRINGS		00:09:23
07-0001114	12/15/2007	18:17:52	12/15/2007	18:23:08	MOUNTAIN		00:05:16
07-0001172	12/29/2007	10:06:44	12/29/2007	10:11:59	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:15
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:08:23
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury							
07-0000004	01/03/2007	10:28:13	01/03/2007	10:32:00	COLD SPRING		00:03:47
07-0000006	01/04/2007	09:43:00	01/04/2007	09:46:00	SANTA ISABEL		00:03:00
07-0000007	01/04/2007	11:53:54	01/04/2007	11:56:00	EUCALYPTUS		00:02:06
07-0000010	01/06/2007	10:31:25	01/06/2007	10:36:48	LILAC		00:05:23
07-0000011	01/06/2007	11:41:40	01/06/2007	11:43:55	COTA		00:02:15
07-0000012	01/06/2007	21:19:14	01/06/2007	21:23:06	PACKING HOUSE		00:03:52
07-0000016	01/07/2007	05:05:27	01/07/2007	05:09:10	SAN YSIDRO		00:03:43
07-0000013	01/07/2007	13:54:43	01/07/2007	13:57:25	HUMPHREY		00:02:42
07-0000015	01/08/2007	02:13:56	01/08/2007	02:20:50	HIXON		00:06:54
07-0000022	01/09/2007	07:50:59	01/09/2007	07:52:45	DANIELSON		00:01:46
07-0000023	01/10/2007	14:00:02	01/10/2007	14:03:00	CHELHAM		00:02:58
07-0000024	01/11/2007	09:39:10	01/11/2007	09:43:25	HIXON		00:04:15
07-0000030	01/12/2007	11:47:06	01/12/2007	11:51:00	COTTAGE		00:03:54
07-0000033	01/13/2007	03:23:54	01/13/2007	03:33:18	HOT SPRINGS		00:09:24
07-0000036	01/13/2007	14:17:09	01/13/2007	14:23:25	CHELHAM		00:06:16
07-0000037	01/13/2007	18:52:40	01/13/2007	18:57:05	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:25
07-0000039	01/14/2007	21:25:01	01/14/2007	21:30:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:59
07-0000040	01/15/2007	10:05:12	01/15/2007	10:12:00	HILL		00:06:48
07-0000043	01/16/2007	02:26:30	01/16/2007	02:31:40	OLIVE MILL		00:05:10
07-0000044	01/16/2007	03:34:12	01/16/2007	03:40:07	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:55
07-0000047	01/16/2007	17:22:00	01/16/2007	17:29:00	COAST VILLAGE		00:07:00
07-0000053	01/19/2007	00:44:40	01/19/2007	00:50:30	MIRAMAR BEACH		00:05:50
07-0000055	01/19/2007	15:12:00	01/19/2007	15:15:24	OLIVE MILL		00:03:24
07-0000056	01/20/2007	18:17:00	01/20/2007	18:29:50	MOUNTAIN		00:12:50
07-0000058	01/20/2007	22:45:25	01/20/2007	22:49:42	VIRGINIA		00:04:17
07-0000059	01/21/2007	11:03:27	01/21/2007	11:07:03	SAN LEANDRO		00:03:36
07-0000060	01/21/2007	17:18:30	01/21/2007	17:22:50	HIGH		00:04:20
07-0000061	01/22/2007	14:48:00	01/22/2007	14:53:10	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:10
07-0000062	01/22/2007	17:35:17	01/22/2007	17:39:50	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:33
07-0000067	01/24/2007	01:23:58	01/24/2007	01:38:02	EAST VALLEY		00:14:04
07-0000070	01/24/2007	20:12:57	01/24/2007	20:16:01	HIXON		00:03:04

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury							
07-0000075	01/27/2007	23:49:00	01/27/2007	23:56:00	MIRAMAR		00:07:00
07-0000076	01/28/2007	07:43:15	01/28/2007	07:47:51	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:36
07-0000083	01/30/2007	13:56:48	01/30/2007	13:59:01	MOORE		00:02:13
07-0000087	02/02/2007	10:50:00	02/02/2007	10:55:00	ALSTON		00:05:00
07-0000088	02/02/2007	14:22:00	02/02/2007	14:28:00	COAST VILLAGE		00:06:00
07-0000090	02/03/2007	07:19:00	02/03/2007	07:21:20	MIRA MONTE		00:02:20
07-0000092	02/03/2007	19:46:45	02/03/2007	19:48:54	SAN YSIDRO		00:02:09
07-0000093	02/03/2007	21:58:25	02/03/2007	21:59:15	PICACHO		00:00:50
07-0000095	02/04/2007	12:51:48	02/04/2007	12:53:13	EAST VALLEY		00:01:25
07-0000096	02/05/2007	05:37:39	02/05/2007	05:43:45	SEAVIEW		00:06:06
07-0000098	02/06/2007	11:03:25	02/06/2007	11:06:35	EUCALYPTUS		00:03:10
07-0000101	02/06/2007	15:40:00	02/06/2007	15:43:00	EUCALYPTUS HILL		00:03:00
07-0000102	02/07/2007	06:04:01	02/07/2007	06:11:00	SUMMIT		00:06:59
07-0000103	02/07/2007	07:59:20	02/07/2007	08:05:00	PARK WEST		00:05:40
07-0000109	02/10/2007	10:19:50	02/10/2007	10:23:58	PARK HILL		00:04:08
07-0000111	02/11/2007	08:15:55	02/11/2007	08:21:59	ORTEGA RIDGE		00:06:04
07-0000112	02/11/2007	09:59:50	02/11/2007	10:05:43	SEAVIEW		00:05:53
07-0000118	02/13/2007	08:37:00	02/13/2007	08:37:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:00:00
07-0000120	02/13/2007	20:48:30	02/13/2007	20:52:40	LEMON RANCH		00:04:10
07-0000123	02/15/2007	11:51:00	02/15/2007	11:56:00	OLIVE MILL		00:05:00
07-0000124	02/15/2007	12:11:00	02/15/2007	12:16:00	SAN LEANDRO		00:05:00
07-0000125	02/15/2007	13:35:00	02/15/2007	13:40:05	OLIVE MILL		00:05:05
07-0000126	02/16/2007	05:11:00	02/16/2007	05:18:00	MOUNTAIN		00:07:00
07-0000127	02/16/2007	05:24:00	02/16/2007	05:31:00	MOUNTAIN		00:07:00
07-0000130	02/16/2007	17:07:39	02/16/2007	17:12:00	OLIVE		00:04:21
07-0000133	02/17/2007	13:14:10	02/17/2007	13:47:40	PACKING HOUSE		00:33:30
07-0000135	02/18/2007	07:28:20	02/18/2007	07:31:50	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:30
07-0000136	02/18/2007	08:08:38	02/18/2007	08:14:31	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:53
07-0000137	02/18/2007	11:03:02	02/18/2007	11:07:54	PARK HILL		00:04:52
07-0000138	02/18/2007	12:45:00	02/18/2007	12:56:00	WINDING CREEK		00:11:00
07-0000139	02/18/2007	13:22:00	02/18/2007	13:31:00	BANNER		00:09:00
07-0000140	02/18/2007	15:25:00	02/18/2007	15:41:00	CAMBRIDGE		00:16:00
07-0000142	02/19/2007	00:42:59	02/19/2007	00:49:40	HIXON		00:06:41
07-0000143	02/19/2007	19:07:45	02/19/2007	19:12:15	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:30
07-0000146	02/21/2007	00:36:54	02/21/2007	00:43:47	BOUNDARY		00:06:53
07-0000147	02/21/2007	05:20:20	02/21/2007	05:21:50	SAN YSIDRO		00:01:30
07-0000152	02/24/2007	03:47:50	02/24/2007	03:51:55	BUENA VISTA		00:04:05
07-0000154	02/24/2007	12:48:10	02/24/2007	12:50:41	JAMESON		00:02:31
07-0000155	02/25/2007	21:29:52	02/25/2007	21:31:41	SAN YSIDRO		00:01:49
07-0000157	02/26/2007	08:25:07	02/26/2007	08:30:12	GARDEN		00:05:05
07-0000165	02/27/2007	07:36:00	02/27/2007	07:41:00	ALEEDA		00:05:00
07-0000174	03/02/2007	11:32:18	03/02/2007	11:38:15	DANIELSON		00:05:57
07-0000177	03/02/2007	19:57:18	03/02/2007	20:01:17	LILAC		00:03:59

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury							
07-0000190	03/07/2007	13:32:00	03/07/2007	13:41:00	EAST VALLEY		00:09:00
07-0000191	03/08/2007	10:06:34	03/08/2007	10:09:26	JAMESON		00:02:52
07-0000192	03/08/2007	15:18:30	03/08/2007	15:21:29	HOT SPRINGS		00:02:59
07-0000193	03/08/2007	18:50:34	03/08/2007	18:57:24	HOT SPRINGS		00:06:50
07-0000194	03/09/2007	00:48:00	03/09/2007	00:52:48	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:48
07-0000198	03/09/2007	19:55:10	03/09/2007	20:03:05	KNOLLWOOD		00:07:55
07-0000199	03/09/2007	20:10:15	03/09/2007	20:15:00	HIGH		00:04:45
07-0000202	03/10/2007	19:28:44	03/10/2007	19:32:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:16
00-0000204	03/11/2007	22:42:20	03/11/2007	22:47:30	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:10
07-0000204	03/11/2007	22:42:20	03/11/2007	22:47:30	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:10
07-0000209	03/13/2007	05:08:21	03/13/2007	05:14:00	PARK		00:05:39
07-0000210	03/13/2007	12:51:36	03/13/2007	12:55:40	SAN LEANDRO		00:04:04
07-0000212	03/13/2007	17:43:25	03/13/2007	17:48:35	KNOLLWOOD		00:05:10
07-0000215	03/14/2007	20:15:00	03/14/2007	20:19:00	COURT		00:04:00
07-0000217	03/15/2007	09:44:15	03/15/2007	09:48:46	BIRNAMWOOD		00:04:31
07-0000220	03/15/2007	20:21:20	03/15/2007	22:26:30	PACKING HOUSE		02:05:10
07-0000223	03/18/2007	11:33:40	03/18/2007	11:38:00	PEPPER		00:04:20
07-0000225	03/19/2007	00:06:45	03/19/2007	00:15:10	HOT SPRINGS		00:08:25
07-0000226	03/19/2007	03:59:30	03/19/2007	04:05:50	FERNALD POINT		00:06:20
07-0000235	03/22/2007	11:18:47	03/22/2007	11:21:55	MOUNTAIN		00:03:08
07-0000237	03/23/2007	08:38:46	03/23/2007	08:42:03	MONTE VISTA		00:03:17
07-0000239	03/23/2007	15:07:23	03/23/2007	15:14:00	BIRNAMWOOD		00:06:37
07-0000241	03/24/2007	14:39:27	03/24/2007	14:43:34	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:07
07-0000242	03/24/2007	18:03:00	03/24/2007	18:07:15	HERMOSILLO		00:04:15
07-0000243	03/25/2007	11:50:40	03/25/2007	11:53:40	LINGATE		00:03:00
07-0000244	03/25/2007	14:26:05	03/25/2007	14:31:00	CROCKER SPERRY		00:04:55
07-0000250	03/30/2007	09:27:00	03/30/2007	09:31:00	ASHLEY		00:04:00
07-0000252	03/30/2007	15:44:59	03/30/2007	15:47:57	SAN YSIDRO		00:02:58
07-0000253	03/30/2007	21:03:20	03/30/2007	21:07:47	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:27
07-0000256	04/01/2007	09:12:30	04/01/2007	09:15:00	MONTE VISTA		00:02:30
07-0000264	04/03/2007	10:03:10	04/03/2007	10:05:23	SANTA ROSA		00:02:13
07-0000266	04/04/2007	04:41:45	04/04/2007	04:46:30	EAST VALLEY		00:04:45
07-0000267	04/04/2007	09:06:02	04/04/2007	09:10:30	TOLLIS		00:04:28
07-0000268	04/04/2007	09:27:06	04/04/2007	09:34:14	PACKING HOUSE		00:07:08
07-0000270	04/05/2007	13:12:59	04/05/2007	13:17:54	PACKING HOUSE		00:04:55
07-0000276	04/07/2007	22:47:38	04/07/2007	22:52:34	SCHOOL HOUSE		00:04:56
07-0000278	04/08/2007	13:24:30	04/08/2007	13:28:30	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:00
07-0000279	04/08/2007	19:15:48	04/08/2007	19:19:59	EAST VALLEY		00:04:11
07-0000285	04/10/2007	19:22:36	04/10/2007	19:25:00	MOUNTAIN		00:02:24
07-0000286	04/11/2007	00:23:13	04/11/2007	00:30:00	PLAZA DE SONADORES		00:06:47
07-0000287	04/11/2007	10:06:10	04/11/2007	10:09:00	EAST VALLEY		00:02:50
07-0000309	04/13/2007	08:44:45	04/13/2007	08:46:50	HOT SPRINGS		00:02:05
07-0000319	04/15/2007	07:46:20	04/15/2007	07:52:38	HOT SPRINGS		00:06:18

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time	Arrival Date & Time	Stn	Shift	Response Time
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury					
07-0000324	04/17/2007 01:33:10	04/17/2007 01:34:50	MOUNTAIN		00:01:40
07-0000325	04/17/2007 04:08:30	04/17/2007 04:12:40	MALAGA		00:04:10
07-0000326	04/17/2007 10:25:47	04/17/2007 10:30:11	SANTA ELENA		00:04:24
07-0000332	04/18/2007 12:04:42	04/18/2007 12:05:06	EAST VALLEY		00:00:24
07-0000334	04/18/2007 20:16:09	04/18/2007 20:19:00	MALAGA		00:02:51
07-0000341	04/20/2007 21:21:35	04/20/2007 21:32:00	JELINDA		00:10:25
07-0000344	04/23/2007 06:28:50	04/23/2007 06:33:58	SANTA ELENA		00:05:08
07-0000345	04/23/2007 07:06:38	04/23/2007 07:12:15	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:37
07-0000347	04/23/2007 11:49:30	04/23/2007 11:52:40	EUCALYPTUS		00:03:10
07-0000351	04/24/2007 08:11:10	04/24/2007 08:16:03	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:53
07-0000359	04/27/2007 01:25:59	04/27/2007 01:31:31	FERNALD POINT		00:05:32
07-0000361	04/27/2007 11:59:00	04/27/2007 12:01:04	SANTA ROSA		00:02:04
07-0000362	04/27/2007 12:34:15	04/27/2007 12:38:03	DANIELSON		00:03:48
07-0000363	04/27/2007 12:52:15	04/27/2007 12:52:15	DANIELSON		00:00:00
07-0000365	04/27/2007 14:58:05	04/27/2007 15:03:02	BIRNAMWOOD		00:04:57
07-0000367	04/27/2007 22:44:30	04/27/2007 22:49:14	MOUNTAIN		00:04:44
07-0000370	04/28/2007 18:34:00	04/28/2007 18:39:00	COAST VILLAGE		00:05:00
07-0000371	04/28/2007 19:44:48	04/28/2007 19:46:45	EAST VALLEY		00:01:57
07-0000372	04/29/2007 14:45:00	04/29/2007 14:50:00	ORTEGA RIDGE		00:05:00
07-0000374	04/30/2007 11:30:00	04/30/2007 11:32:00	EAST VALLEY		00:02:00
07-0000375	04/30/2007 11:47:00	04/30/2007 11:51:00	PIMIENTO		00:04:00
07-0000376	04/30/2007 12:04:00	04/30/2007 12:10:20	EUCALYPTUS		00:06:20
07-0000378	04/30/2007 23:40:09	04/30/2007 23:43:47	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:38
07-0000380	05/01/2007 07:29:38	05/01/2007 07:32:39	BARKER PASS		00:03:01
07-0000395	05/03/2007 06:53:00	05/03/2007 06:54:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:01:00
07-0000390	05/03/2007 14:36:00	05/03/2007 14:41:36	JAMESON		00:05:36
07-0000391	05/03/2007 17:45:00	05/03/2007 17:49:48	FERNALD POINT		00:04:48
07-0000399	05/05/2007 13:00:00	05/05/2007 13:00:10	SAN YSIDRO		00:00:10
07-0000401	05/05/2007 18:59:30	05/05/2007 19:03:41	FERNALD POINT		00:04:11
07-0000402	05/05/2007 22:49:49	05/05/2007 22:54:24	FERNALD POINT		00:04:35
07-0000403	05/06/2007 10:34:30	05/06/2007 10:38:00	EAST VALLEY		00:03:30
07-0000404	05/07/2007 02:21:58	05/07/2007 02:27:40	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:42
07-0000405	05/07/2007 07:44:44	05/07/2007 07:53:06	PLAZA DE SONADORES		00:08:22
07-0000409	05/08/2007 07:01:30	05/08/2007 07:08:56	TEN ACRE		00:07:26
07-0000415	05/09/2007 16:56:25	05/09/2007 17:02:30	MONARCH		00:06:05
07-0000416	05/09/2007 22:27:40	05/09/2007 22:32:04	SAN YSIDRO		00:04:24
07-0000417	05/10/2007 13:02:35	05/10/2007 13:05:45	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:10
07-0000421	05/13/2007 09:47:25	05/13/2007 09:51:49	HILL		00:04:24
07-0000423	05/14/2007 08:39:03	05/14/2007 08:40:47	SAN YSIDRO		00:01:44
07-0000428	05/17/2007 08:45:49	05/17/2007 08:48:42	SANTA ROSA		00:02:53
07-0000430	05/18/2007 07:51:50	05/18/2007 07:57:27	LAS FUENTES		00:05:37
07-0000433	05/19/2007 10:33:45	05/19/2007 10:37:08	HIXON		00:03:23
07-0000434	05/19/2007 12:09:40	05/19/2007 12:13:40	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time	Arrival Date & Time	Stn	Shift	Response Time
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury					
07-0000455	05/25/2007 12:25:00	05/25/2007 12:29:00	EAST VALLEY		00:04:00
07-0000456	05/25/2007 15:42:00	05/25/2007 15:46:00	HIGH		00:04:00
07-0000457	05/25/2007 17:13:00	05/25/2007 17:21:00	MONARCH		00:08:00
07-0000465	05/28/2007 20:12:35	05/28/2007 20:16:43	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:08
07-0000469	05/31/2007 00:25:20	05/31/2007 00:30:50	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:30
07-0000470	05/31/2007 11:59:08	05/31/2007 12:02:10	JAMESON		00:03:02
07-0000479	06/03/2007 13:57:47	06/03/2007 14:04:37	HOT SPRINGS		00:06:50
07-0000480	06/03/2007 22:44:39	06/03/2007 22:50:40	BIRNAMWOOD		00:06:01
07-0000481	06/03/2007 23:15:37	06/03/2007 23:20:00	BOUNDARY		00:04:23
07-0000483	06/04/2007 14:43:30	06/04/2007 14:49:45	EASTGATE		00:06:15
07-0000485	06/05/2007 08:09:11	06/05/2007 08:14:58	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:47
07-0000486	06/05/2007 14:30:05	06/05/2007 14:39:21	GARDEN		00:09:16
07-0000487	06/05/2007 16:22:20	06/05/2007 16:25:50	WYANT		00:03:30
07-0000488	06/05/2007 17:34:20	06/05/2007 17:38:05	CAMINO VIEJO		00:03:45
07-0000489	06/05/2007 20:38:10	06/05/2007 20:44:17	PLAZA PACIFICA		00:06:07
07-0000491	06/07/2007 02:58:14	06/07/2007 03:02:00	DULZURA		00:03:46
07-0000496	06/07/2007 21:20:37	06/07/2007 21:26:52	EAST VALLEY		00:06:15
07-0000499	06/08/2007 11:37:27	06/08/2007 11:42:45	BIRNAMWOOD		00:05:18
07-0000500	06/08/2007 16:39:00	06/08/2007 16:42:48	EDGECLIFF		00:03:48
07-0000501	06/08/2007 22:04:00	06/08/2007 22:08:00	EUCALYPTUS HILL		00:04:00
07-0000502	06/09/2007 05:43:00	06/09/2007 05:49:05	PLAZA PACIFICA		00:06:05
07-0000503	06/09/2007 09:51:55	06/09/2007 09:56:26	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:31
07-0000510	06/11/2007 17:31:40	06/11/2007 17:36:11	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:31
07-0000511	06/11/2007 19:36:00	06/11/2007 19:41:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:00
07-0000515	06/13/2007 13:19:27	06/13/2007 13:22:10	HIXON		00:02:43
07-0000517	06/14/2007 10:58:00	06/14/2007 11:00:41	EAST VALLEY		00:02:41
07-0000519	06/15/2007 16:24:10	06/15/2007 16:28:00	EAST VALLEY		00:03:50
07-0000523	06/16/2007 22:49:10	06/16/2007 22:51:44	EAST VALLEY		00:02:34
07-0000524	06/17/2007 04:39:30	06/17/2007 04:46:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:06:30
07-0000526	06/17/2007 16:29:09	06/17/2007 16:32:18	FERNALD POINT		00:03:09
07-0000528	06/18/2007 09:02:44	06/18/2007 09:07:34	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:50
07-0000529	06/18/2007 14:44:50	06/18/2007 14:49:29	INVERNESS		00:04:39
07-0000530	06/18/2007 20:01:40	06/18/2007 20:06:16	OLIVE MILL		00:04:36
07-0000532	06/19/2007 21:49:50	06/19/2007 21:55:47	LILAC		00:05:57
07-0000534	06/20/2007 14:00:48	06/20/2007 14:07:18	SAN YSIDRO		00:06:30
07-0000535	06/21/2007 18:04:04	06/21/2007 18:13:03	HOT SPRINGS		00:08:59
07-0000544	06/25/2007 13:15:10	06/25/2007 13:19:02	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:52
07-0000545	06/25/2007 14:38:55	06/25/2007 14:43:40	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:45
07-0000550	06/26/2007 12:16:00	06/26/2007 12:20:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:04:00
07-0000553	06/27/2007 11:00:11	06/27/2007 11:04:40	DANIELSON		00:04:29
07-0000557	06/28/2007 01:22:20	06/28/2007 01:29:01	LOUREYRO		00:06:41
07-0000558	06/28/2007 11:13:00	06/28/2007 11:16:47	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:47
07-0000559	06/28/2007 12:32:00	06/28/2007 12:35:00	JAMESON		00:03:00

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01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury							
07-0000562	06/29/2007	08:18:21	06/29/2007	08:22:41	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:20
07-0000565	06/29/2007	19:39:54	06/29/2007	19:40:59	EAST VALLEY		00:01:05
07-0000569	06/30/2007	18:01:17	06/30/2007	18:05:05	LA VUELTA		00:03:48
07-0000572	06/30/2007	20:25:23	06/30/2007	20:27:55	PACKING HOUSE		00:02:32
07-0000579	07/03/2007	08:40:46	07/03/2007	08:45:35	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:49
07-0000583	07/04/2007	11:56:40	07/04/2007	11:58:35	EAST VALLEY		00:01:55
07-0000585	07/04/2007	23:30:25	07/04/2007	23:36:58	SAN LEANDRO		00:06:33
07-0000588	07/06/2007	10:15:30	07/06/2007	10:20:51	DEERFIELD		00:05:21
07-0000589	07/06/2007	14:22:10	07/06/2007	14:28:50	HOT SPRINGS		00:06:40
07-0000594	07/08/2007	06:46:37	07/08/2007	06:50:16	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:39
07-0000595	07/08/2007	12:22:15	07/08/2007	12:27:49	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:34
07-0000598	07/09/2007	11:40:30	07/09/2007	11:42:25	PIMIENTO		00:01:55
07-0000603	07/11/2007	12:10:20	07/11/2007	12:13:50	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:30
07-0000612	07/12/2007	17:51:11	07/12/2007	17:56:45	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:34
07-0000616	07/13/2007	19:49:17	07/13/2007	19:53:20	PACKING HOUSE		00:04:03
07-0000617	07/14/2007	02:23:45	07/14/2007	02:29:00	HAMMOND		00:05:15
07-0000618	07/14/2007	03:41:38	07/14/2007	03:43:44	HOT SPRINGS		00:02:06
07-0000620	07/14/2007	11:27:18	07/14/2007	11:32:00	SKYVIEW		00:04:42
07-0000626	07/15/2007	22:32:10	07/15/2007	22:35:05	SANTA ANGELA		00:02:55
07-0000631	07/17/2007	07:21:48	07/17/2007	07:27:00	EAST VALLEY		00:05:12
07-0000633	07/17/2007	12:24:30	07/17/2007	12:29:00	FERNALD POINT		00:04:30
07-0000637	07/17/2007	14:46:10	07/17/2007	14:52:25	PARK		00:06:15
07-0000640	07/18/2007	06:58:50	07/18/2007	07:08:42	HOT SPRINGS		00:09:52
07-0000642	07/18/2007	16:06:20	07/18/2007	16:10:04	HUMPHREY		00:03:44
07-0000643	07/18/2007	17:14:45	07/18/2007	17:20:10	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:25
07-0000650	07/20/2007	16:15:32	07/20/2007	16:24:40	PARK		00:09:08
07-0000653	07/23/2007	07:38:40	07/23/2007	07:41:50	JAMESON		00:03:10
07-0000657	07/24/2007	07:59:01	07/24/2007	08:06:47	FEATHERHILL		00:07:46
07-0000659	07/25/2007	05:13:25	07/25/2007	05:19:10	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:45
07-0000661	07/25/2007	07:39:02	07/25/2007	07:43:05	MOUNTAIN		00:04:03
07-0000663	07/25/2007	11:33:40	07/25/2007	11:37:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:20
07-0000665	07/25/2007	17:25:20	07/25/2007	17:28:29	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:09
07-0000667	07/26/2007	08:18:04	07/26/2007	08:24:00	FORGE		00:05:56
07-0000673	07/27/2007	18:35:12	07/27/2007	18:39:40	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:28
07-0000676	07/29/2007	22:38:10	07/29/2007	22:45:39	EASTGATE		00:07:29
07-0000677	07/30/2007	06:58:01	07/30/2007	07:02:56	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:55
07-0000679	07/30/2007	08:12:59	07/30/2007	08:16:16	MOUNTAIN		00:03:17
07-0000683	07/31/2007	18:29:05	07/31/2007	18:33:15	GLEN OAKS		00:04:10
07-0000687	08/01/2007	23:27:09	08/01/2007	23:32:20	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:11
07-0000688	08/02/2007	15:33:50	08/02/2007	15:36:10	LOUREYRO		00:02:20
07-0000690	08/03/2007	16:44:50	08/03/2007	16:52:16	MOUNTAIN		00:07:26
07-0000691	08/03/2007	20:29:48	08/03/2007	20:34:10	SANTO TOMAS		00:04:22
07-0000696	08/05/2007	14:37:11	08/05/2007	14:41:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:49

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time	Arrival Date & Time	Stn	Shift	Response Time
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury					
07-0000705	08/07/2007 19:24:00	08/07/2007 19:26:24	BROOKTREE		00:02:24
07-0000706	08/08/2007 11:49:49	08/08/2007 11:57:26	CIMA DEL MUNDO		00:07:37
07-0000707	08/08/2007 18:47:27	08/08/2007 18:52:37	BUENA VISTA		00:05:10
07-0000708	08/09/2007 08:28:02	08/09/2007 08:33:00	MCLEAN		00:04:58
07-0000711	08/11/2007 09:29:55	08/11/2007 09:31:55	PERIWINKLE		00:02:00
07-0000715	08/13/2007 08:40:39	08/13/2007 08:44:22	SAN YSIDRO		00:03:43
07-0000717	08/13/2007 19:58:45	08/13/2007 20:01:30	SAN YSIDRO		00:02:45
07-0000718	08/14/2007 01:37:55	08/14/2007 01:44:34	VIA MANANA		00:06:39
07-0000722	08/14/2007 17:40:21	08/14/2007 17:46:30	MEADOWBROOK		00:06:09
07-0000725	08/15/2007 18:48:18	08/15/2007 18:59:15	MEADOWBROOK		00:10:57
07-0000734	08/18/2007 18:33:00	08/18/2007 18:40:00	BELLA VISTA		00:07:00
07-0000747	08/23/2007 15:03:11	08/23/2007 15:05:16	HOT SPRINGS		00:02:05
07-0000749	08/24/2007 08:53:36	08/24/2007 08:59:20	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:44
07-0000750	08/24/2007 14:11:36	08/24/2007 14:17:33	OLD COAST HIGHWAY		00:05:57
07-0000752	08/25/2007 19:54:00	08/25/2007 19:58:45	SAN LEANDRO		00:04:45
07-0000753	08/26/2007 14:54:40	08/26/2007 14:55:14	SCHOOL HOUSE		00:00:34
07-0000754	08/27/2007 09:11:26	08/27/2007 09:13:28	EAST VALLEY		00:02:02
07-0000755	08/27/2007 11:19:58	08/27/2007 11:23:26	MOUNTAIN		00:03:28
07-0000767	08/30/2007 08:19:25	08/30/2007 08:24:04	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:39
07-0000771	08/30/2007 19:44:00	08/30/2007 19:53:00	SAN LEANDRO		00:09:00
07-0000773	08/31/2007 07:00:20	08/31/2007 07:06:35	SEAVIEW		00:06:15
07-0000775	08/31/2007 12:29:30	08/31/2007 12:34:27	BUENA VISTA		00:04:57
07-0000780	09/01/2007 07:48:15	09/01/2007 07:52:19	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:04
07-0000784	09/02/2007 17:39:50	09/02/2007 17:45:20			00:05:30
07-0000791	09/04/2007 09:02:31	09/04/2007 09:05:00	KNAPP		00:02:29
07-0000792	09/04/2007 17:25:21	09/04/2007 17:27:30	EAST VALLEY		00:02:09
07-0000795	09/05/2007 16:58:50	09/05/2007 17:01:00	SCHOOL HOUSE		00:02:10
07-0000796	09/06/2007 09:24:00	09/06/2007 09:28:00	ROMERO CANYON		00:04:00
07-0000797	09/06/2007 09:40:00	09/06/2007 09:44:00	EAST VALLEY		00:04:00
07-0000799	09/07/2007 18:06:00	09/07/2007 18:07:58	JAMESON		00:01:58
07-0000801	09/07/2007 20:00:35	09/07/2007 20:03:50	GLEN OAKS		00:03:15
07-0000803	09/08/2007 08:52:12	09/08/2007 08:57:54	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:42
07-0000806	09/09/2007 21:11:39	09/09/2007 21:17:29	LAS FUENTES		00:05:50
07-0000809	09/10/2007 13:06:00	09/10/2007 13:10:00	SAN LEANDRO		00:04:00
07-0000813	09/10/2007 14:46:00	09/10/2007 14:55:11	MOUNTAIN		00:09:11
07-0000814	09/11/2007 01:42:00	09/11/2007 01:46:12	SAN YSIDRO		00:04:12
07-0000816	09/11/2007 12:27:43	09/11/2007 12:29:00	SANTA ROSA		00:01:17
07-0000823	09/12/2007 12:34:19	09/12/2007 12:35:58	EAST VALLEY		00:01:39
07-0000825	09/12/2007 18:10:50	09/12/2007 18:14:40	BUENA VISTA		00:03:50
07-0000828	09/13/2007 09:00:48	09/13/2007 09:04:57	EAST VALLEY		00:04:09
07-0000837	09/15/2007 00:43:23	09/15/2007 00:48:17	VALLEY CLUB		00:04:54
07-0000841	09/15/2007 13:25:00	09/15/2007 13:28:00	SANTA ROSA		00:03:00
07-0000842	09/16/2007 05:36:10	09/16/2007 05:44:00	MOUNTAIN		00:07:50

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury							
07-0000851	09/19/2007	04:01:50	09/19/2007	04:04:50	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:00
07-0000852	09/19/2007	10:03:38	09/19/2007	10:04:45	EAST VALLEY		00:01:07
07-0000853	09/19/2007	11:01:25	09/19/2007	11:07:30	ROMERO CANYON		00:06:05
07-0000854	09/19/2007	14:17:00	09/19/2007	14:22:10	FORGE		00:05:10
07-0000855	09/20/2007	08:09:47	09/20/2007	08:12:28	HERMOSILLO		00:02:41
07-0000859	09/20/2007	22:34:40	09/20/2007	22:40:10	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:30
07-0000860	09/21/2007	15:01:45	09/21/2007	15:05:02	JAMESON		00:03:17
07-0000862	09/21/2007	17:32:15	09/21/2007	17:35:08	EAST VALLEY		00:02:53
07-0000864	09/22/2007	04:10:45	09/22/2007	04:14:26	SAN YSIDRO		00:03:41
07-0000866	09/23/2007	13:27:00	09/23/2007	13:31:00	COAST VILLAGE		00:04:00
07-0000867	09/23/2007	21:07:00	09/23/2007	21:11:00	CORONADO		00:04:00
07-0000872	09/25/2007	13:30:57	09/25/2007	13:35:30	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:33
07-0000882	10/01/2007	15:13:10	10/01/2007	15:18:00	BUENA VISTA		00:04:50
07-0000883	10/01/2007	15:19:00	10/01/2007	15:24:00	SEAVIEW		00:05:00
07-0000890	10/03/2007	22:26:00	10/03/2007	22:31:00	HIXON		00:05:00
07-0000892	10/04/2007	09:25:30	10/04/2007	09:31:44	ROMERO CANYON		00:06:14
07-0000895	10/04/2007	17:38:18	10/04/2007	17:41:18	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:00
07-0000899	10/05/2007	12:38:40	10/05/2007	12:40:01	SAN YSIDRO		00:01:21
07-0000907	10/06/2007	14:56:19	10/06/2007	15:00:00	EAST VALLEY		00:03:41
07-0000912	10/07/2007	15:27:30	10/07/2007	15:32:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:30
07-0000916	10/09/2007	09:12:56	10/09/2007	09:17:00	BUENA VISTA		00:04:04
07-0000919	10/09/2007	18:50:11	10/09/2007	18:53:40	MOUNTAIN		00:03:29
07-0000921	10/10/2007	23:26:01	10/10/2007	23:30:52	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:51
07-0000925	10/12/2007	12:53:32	10/12/2007	12:59:29	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:57
07-0000937	10/14/2007	10:43:13	10/14/2007	10:48:00	PARK HILL		00:04:47
07-0000939	10/14/2007	19:09:16	10/14/2007	19:11:47	EAST VALLEY		00:02:31
07-0000942	10/15/2007	07:19:09	10/15/2007	07:22:07	LEMON GROVE		00:02:58
07-0000944	10/15/2007	08:59:00	10/15/2007	09:01:45	LA VEREDA		00:02:45
07-0000945	10/15/2007	10:50:42	10/15/2007	10:52:40	EAST VALLEY		00:01:58
07-0000949	10/16/2007	13:06:55	10/16/2007	13:10:00	SYCAMORE VISTA		00:03:05
07-0000950	10/16/2007	20:16:05	10/16/2007	20:17:00	EUCALYPTUS HILL		00:00:55
07-0000952	10/18/2007	11:33:50	10/18/2007	11:39:09	EAST VALLEY		00:05:19
07-0000956	10/19/2007	10:24:59	10/19/2007	10:28:30	EUCALYPTUS		00:03:31
07-0000963	10/21/2007	00:17:44	10/21/2007	00:23:00	COLD SPRING		00:05:16
07-0000964	10/21/2007	05:04:05	10/21/2007	05:11:00	SANDY		00:06:55
07-0000971	10/22/2007	10:46:30	10/22/2007	10:52:30	PLAZA DE SONADORES		00:06:00
07-0000972	10/22/2007	10:56:27	10/22/2007	11:01:51	EAST VALLEY		00:05:24
07-0000975	10/22/2007	21:58:10	10/22/2007	22:04:25	SAN YSIDRO		00:06:15
07-0000976	10/23/2007	09:11:11	10/23/2007	09:15:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:03:49
07-0000977	10/23/2007	10:00:00	10/23/2007	10:00:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:00:00
07-0000986	10/26/2007	08:46:08	10/26/2007	08:46:08	SAN YSIDRO		00:00:00
07-0000987	10/26/2007	09:34:07	10/26/2007	09:37:52	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:45
07-0000992	10/27/2007	09:22:09	10/27/2007	09:26:56	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:47

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Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury							
07-0000998	10/31/2007	08:43:14	10/31/2007	08:48:00	MOUNTAIN		00:04:46
07-0001001	11/04/2007	23:50:50	11/04/2007	23:55:48	HIXON		00:04:58
07-0001002	11/05/2007	07:21:15	11/05/2007	07:25:08	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:53
07-0001003	11/05/2007	07:41:29	11/05/2007	07:45:00	WOODLEY		00:03:31
07-0001004	11/05/2007	17:04:00	11/05/2007	17:11:00	COAST VILLAGE		00:07:00
07-0001005	11/05/2007	17:19:21	11/05/2007	17:22:19	EAST VALLEY		00:02:58
07-0001006	11/05/2007	21:58:35	11/05/2007	22:02:43	JAMESON		00:04:08
07-0001011	11/07/2007	08:53:30	11/07/2007	08:55:20	EAST VALLEY		00:01:50
07-0001012	11/07/2007	09:07:48	11/07/2007	09:10:28	SANTA ROSA		00:02:40
07-0001013	11/07/2007	15:38:00	11/07/2007	15:39:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:01:00
07-0001014	11/07/2007	18:06:00	11/07/2007	18:09:00	WYANT		00:03:00
07-0001017	11/08/2007	15:40:41	11/08/2007	15:45:01	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:20
07-0001020	11/09/2007	10:28:01	11/09/2007	10:33:44	SEAVIEW		00:05:43
07-0001022	11/10/2007	18:11:00	11/10/2007	18:15:00	COYOTE		00:04:00
07-0001023	11/10/2007	20:25:23	11/10/2007	20:30:25	PACKING HOUSE		00:05:02
07-0001024	11/11/2007	14:30:00	11/11/2007	14:36:00	BIRNAMWOOD		00:06:00
07-0001028	11/13/2007	00:05:02	11/13/2007	00:10:17	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:15
07-0001029	11/15/2007	14:23:41	11/15/2007	14:28:17	CROCKER SPERRY		00:04:36
07-0001031	11/15/2007	17:00:22	11/15/2007	17:04:48	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:26
07-0001032	11/15/2007	18:04:17	11/15/2007	18:05:38	HOT SPRINGS		00:01:21
07-0001038	11/17/2007	17:42:05	11/17/2007	17:48:19	MONTE CRISTO		00:06:14
07-0001040	11/18/2007	01:31:39	11/18/2007	01:38:05	SAN LEANDRO		00:06:26
07-0001041	11/18/2007	16:28:00	11/18/2007	16:33:10	SEAVIEW		00:05:10
07-0001046	11/22/2007	16:59:39	11/22/2007	17:01:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:01:21
07-0001055	11/26/2007	05:32:00	11/26/2007	05:36:58	SANTA ISABEL		00:04:58
07-0001057	11/26/2007	13:02:00	11/26/2007	13:03:00	LOUREYRO		00:01:00
07-0001062	11/28/2007	18:13:48	11/28/2007	18:17:56	EAST VALLEY		00:04:08
07-0001063	11/28/2007	20:07:52	11/28/2007	20:12:48	EAST VALLEY		00:04:56
07-0001067	11/30/2007	09:02:14	11/30/2007	09:06:06	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:52
07-0001069	11/30/2007	16:44:15	11/30/2007	16:47:15	JAMESON		00:03:00
07-0001071	12/01/2007	18:54:20	12/01/2007	18:57:53	RAMONA		00:03:33
07-0001072	12/01/2007	20:11:27	12/01/2007	20:13:11	SAN YSIDRO		00:01:44
07-0001073	12/02/2007	09:25:24	12/02/2007	09:29:50	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:26
07-0001077	12/03/2007	11:11:05	12/03/2007	11:15:30	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:25
07-0001081	12/04/2007	11:47:43	12/04/2007	11:51:39	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:56
07-0001083	12/05/2007	09:06:00	12/05/2007	09:11:00	EL RANCHO		00:05:00
07-0001086	12/06/2007	06:29:40	12/06/2007	06:34:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:20
07-0001087	12/06/2007	07:57:05	12/06/2007	08:01:57	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:52
07-0001089	12/06/2007	12:38:47	12/06/2007	12:42:38	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:51
07-0001092	12/08/2007	18:04:30	12/08/2007	18:09:55	EASTGATE		00:05:25
07-0001094	12/08/2007	19:58:10	12/08/2007	20:04:53	PARK		00:06:43
07-0001095	12/10/2007	08:13:28	12/10/2007	08:18:18	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:50
07-0001099	12/10/2007	20:49:10	12/10/2007	20:50:30	EAST VALLEY		00:01:20

Montecito Fire Protection District

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Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury							
07-0001111	12/14/2007	23:21:00	12/14/2007	23:26:00	CHELHAM		00:05:00
07-0001113	12/15/2007	14:50:08	12/15/2007	14:54:18	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:10
07-0001116	12/16/2007	17:59:14	12/16/2007	18:03:02	POMAR		00:03:48
07-0001120	12/19/2007	12:33:45	12/19/2007	12:35:45	MIRAMAR		00:02:00
07-0001123	12/19/2007	20:17:10	12/19/2007	20:22:19	EASTGATE		00:05:09
07-0001125	12/21/2007	08:18:00	12/21/2007	08:22:03	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:03
07-0001135	12/22/2007	22:58:46	12/22/2007	23:07:00	LILAC		00:08:14
07-0001137	12/23/2007	14:41:10	12/23/2007	14:46:29	EASTGATE		00:05:19
07-0001150	12/25/2007	00:56:00	12/25/2007	01:01:00	Coronado		00:05:00
07-0001152	12/25/2007	05:01:00	12/25/2007	05:07:40	MOUNTAIN		00:06:40
07-0001158	12/25/2007	20:11:45	12/25/2007	20:17:56	FEATHERHILL		00:06:11
07-0001165	12/27/2007	00:53:00	12/27/2007	00:58:11	JAMESON		00:05:11
07-0001166	12/27/2007	09:52:30	12/27/2007	09:57:20	EUCALYPTUS		00:04:50
07-0001170	12/28/2007	20:33:00	12/28/2007	20:37:25	SAN YSIDRO		00:04:25
07-0001171	12/28/2007	21:48:00	12/28/2007	21:55:40	FEATHERHILL		00:07:40
07-0001179	12/31/2007	12:39:00	12/31/2007	12:43:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:00

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:04:55

322 Motor vehicle accident with injuries

07-0000008	01/04/2007	15:23:00	01/04/2007	15:27:00			00:04:00
07-0000028	01/12/2007	09:03:23	01/12/2007	09:07:00	OLIVE MILL		00:03:37
07-0000069	01/24/2007	17:53:32	01/24/2007	17:58:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:04:28
07-0000091	02/03/2007	16:37:40	02/03/2007	16:41:46	EAST VALLEY		00:04:06
07-0000171	03/01/2007	14:17:33	03/01/2007	14:25:22	SAN YSIDRO		00:07:49
07-0000175	03/02/2007	15:53:13	03/02/2007	15:59:02	SAN LEANDRO		00:05:49
07-0000228	03/20/2007	13:13:56	03/20/2007	13:17:50	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:03:54
07-0000234	03/22/2007	02:44:20	03/22/2007	02:49:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:40
07-0000258	04/01/2007	13:53:10	04/01/2007	14:00:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:06:50
07-0000259	04/01/2007	14:00:00	04/01/2007	14:00:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:00:00
07-0000275	04/07/2007	12:27:59	04/07/2007	12:40:47	HIGHWAY 101		00:12:48
07-0000330	04/18/2007	08:32:00	04/18/2007	08:41:00	BELLA VISTA		00:09:00
07-0000342	04/21/2007	11:25:36	04/21/2007	11:29:59			00:04:23
07-0000420	05/11/2007	17:26:10	05/11/2007	17:32:13	HIGHWAY 101		00:06:03
07-0000452	05/23/2007	15:45:46	05/23/2007	15:48:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:02:14
07-0000460	05/25/2007	22:10:00	05/25/2007	22:15:00	EAST VALLEY		00:05:00
07-0000473	06/01/2007	08:18:00	06/01/2007	08:24:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:06:00
07-0000645	07/19/2007	09:08:19	07/19/2007	09:15:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:06:41
07-0000646	07/19/2007	12:43:00	07/19/2007	12:51:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:08:00
07-0000658	07/24/2007	17:36:00	07/24/2007	17:44:00			00:08:00
07-0000693	08/03/2007	23:42:00	08/03/2007	23:47:00	BARKER PASS		00:05:00
07-0000698	08/05/2007	16:47:00	08/05/2007	16:54:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:07:00
07-0000700	08/05/2007	19:51:45	08/05/2007	19:57:30	SHEFFIELD		00:05:45
07-0000701	08/06/2007	12:26:32	08/06/2007	12:32:30	HIGHWAY 101		00:05:58
07-0000702	08/06/2007	17:03:13	08/06/2007	17:07:25	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:04:12

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Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
322 Motor vehicle accident with injuries							
07-0000751	08/25/2007	04:09:00	08/25/2007	04:17:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:08:00
07-0000787	09/03/2007	01:50:00	09/03/2007	01:58:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:08:00
07-0000798	09/07/2007	12:57:00	09/07/2007	13:03:48	HIGHWAY 101		00:06:48
07-0000832	09/14/2007	13:18:40	09/14/2007	13:24:40			00:06:00
07-0000833	09/14/2007	15:52:00	09/14/2007	15:58:49	HIGHWAY 101		00:06:49
07-0000856	09/20/2007	09:19:05	09/20/2007	09:21:04			00:01:59
07-0000891	10/04/2007	07:28:41	10/04/2007	07:32:00	EAST VALLEY		00:03:19
07-0000893	10/04/2007	13:06:00	10/04/2007	13:10:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:04:00
07-0000897	10/04/2007	22:34:40	10/04/2007	22:41:31	HIGHWAY 101		00:06:51
07-0000932	10/14/2007	02:24:24	10/14/2007	02:31:15	HIGHWAY 101		00:06:51
07-0000989	10/26/2007	14:09:40	10/26/2007	14:10:43	EAST VALLEY		00:01:03
07-0001034	11/16/2007	11:04:49	11/16/2007	11:06:00			00:01:11
07-0001053	11/24/2007	17:44:31	11/24/2007	17:46:47	EAST VALLEY		00:02:16
07-0001085	12/05/2007	16:33:00	12/05/2007	16:44:00	GIBRALTAR		00:11:00
07-0001090	12/08/2007	08:34:54	12/08/2007	08:37:00	EL BOSQUE		00:02:06
07-0001133	12/22/2007	18:08:00	12/22/2007	18:15:13	HIGHWAY 101		00:07:13
07-0001151	12/25/2007	04:07:00	12/25/2007	04:17:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:10:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:05:37
323 Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident (MV Ped)							
07-0000541	06/24/2007	10:24:00	06/24/2007	10:26:53	JAMESON		00:02:53
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:02:53
324 Motor Vehicle Accident with no injuries							
07-0000020	01/08/2007	17:52:56	01/08/2007	17:59:00	SHEFFIELD		00:06:04
07-0000164	02/26/2007	18:44:00	02/26/2007	18:47:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:03:00
07-0000201	03/10/2007	13:24:02	03/10/2007	13:28:10	JAMESON		00:04:08
07-0000685	08/01/2007	12:15:00	08/01/2007	12:18:40	HIGHWAY 101		00:03:40
07-0000713	08/12/2007	17:45:15	08/12/2007	17:49:51	HIGHWAY 101		00:04:36
07-0001000	11/03/2007	17:23:58	11/03/2007	17:26:57			00:02:59
07-0001121	12/19/2007	17:23:30	12/19/2007	17:28:38	SHEFFIELD		00:05:08
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:04:14
352 Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle							
07-0000379	05/01/2007	05:01:48	05/01/2007	05:07:00	HIGHWAY 101		00:05:12
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:05:12
400 Hazardous condition, Other							
07-0000019	01/08/2007	15:56:00	01/08/2007	16:02:00	LILLIE		00:06:00
07-0000310	04/13/2007	11:33:00	04/13/2007	11:41:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:08:00
07-0000312	04/13/2007	13:55:00	04/13/2007	13:57:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:02:00
07-0000811	09/10/2007	13:51:00	09/10/2007	13:57:00	EAST VALLEY		00:06:00
07-0001018	11/08/2007	18:53:00	11/08/2007	18:55:00	ORCHARD		00:02:00
07-0001142	12/24/2007	19:24:00	12/24/2007	19:27:00	EAST VALLEY		00:03:00
07-0001143	12/24/2007	20:36:00	12/24/2007	20:36:00	EAST VALLEY		00:00:00
07-0001144	12/24/2007	21:16:00	12/24/2007	21:22:00	OAK SPRINGS		00:06:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
400 Hazardous condition, Other							
07-0001148	12/24/2007	23:14:00	12/24/2007	23:14:00	ASHLEY		00:00:00
07-0001149	12/24/2007	23:27:00	12/24/2007	23:31:00	ASHLEY		00:04:00
07-0001153	12/25/2007	08:08:00	12/25/2007	08:16:00	ROCKBRIDGE		00:08:00
07-0001154	12/25/2007	08:18:00	12/25/2007	08:47:00	GLENVIEW		00:29:00
07-0001155	12/25/2007	10:30:00	12/25/2007	10:34:00	ASHLEY		00:04:00
07-0001156	12/25/2007	11:35:00	12/25/2007	11:35:00	COLD SPRING		00:00:00
07-0001159	12/25/2007	20:24:00	12/25/2007	20:24:00	ROMERO CANYON		00:00:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:05:21
412 Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)							
07-0000255	03/31/2007	16:29:00	03/31/2007	16:33:00	HUMPHREY		00:04:00
07-0000366	04/27/2007	19:33:00	04/27/2007	19:37:00	PEPPER		00:04:00
07-0000418	05/10/2007	17:14:00	05/10/2007	17:21:00	PACKING HOUSE		00:07:00
07-0000518	06/15/2007	12:02:00	06/15/2007	12:19:00	Elm		00:17:00
07-0000686	08/01/2007	17:19:00	08/01/2007	17:22:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:03:00
07-0000697	08/05/2007	15:13:00	08/05/2007	15:18:00	MOUNTAIN		00:05:00
07-0000894	10/04/2007	13:48:00	10/04/2007	13:54:00	OAK GROVE		00:06:00
07-0000988	10/26/2007	11:31:00	10/26/2007	11:35:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:04:00
07-0001140	12/24/2007	17:35:00	12/24/2007	17:43:00	FEATHERHILL		00:08:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:06:27
423 Refrigeration leak							
07-0000543	06/25/2007	12:41:14	06/25/2007	13:12:00	COTTAGE HOSPITAL		00:30:46
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:30:46
440 Electrical wiring/equipment problem, Other							
07-0000077	01/28/2007	15:24:00	01/28/2007	15:30:00	EAST VALLEY		00:06:00
07-0000290	04/12/2007	14:51:00	04/12/2007	14:57:00	ALSTON		00:06:00
07-0000406	05/07/2007	08:18:00	05/07/2007	08:26:00	HUMPHREY		00:08:00
07-0000729	08/17/2007	07:30:00	08/17/2007	07:39:00	FERNALD POINT		00:09:00
07-0000961	10/20/2007	18:42:00	10/20/2007	18:49:00	MOUNTAIN		00:07:00
07-0001025	11/11/2007	20:32:00	11/11/2007	20:36:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:04:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:06:40
441 Heat from short circuit (wiring), defective/worn							
07-0000476	06/01/2007	14:27:00	06/01/2007	14:29:00	JUAN CRESPI		00:02:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:02:00
444 Power line down							
07-0000293	04/12/2007	22:12:00	04/12/2007	22:13:00	GREENWORTH		00:01:00
07-0000294	04/12/2007	22:30:00	04/12/2007	22:34:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:04:00
07-0000295	04/12/2007	22:32:00	04/12/2007	22:43:00	ASHLEY		00:11:00
07-0000296	04/12/2007	22:44:00	04/12/2007	22:46:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:02:00
07-0000297	04/12/2007	23:17:00	04/12/2007	23:20:00	EAST VALLEY		00:03:00
07-0000306	04/13/2007	02:41:00	04/13/2007	02:47:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:06:00
07-0000614	07/13/2007	11:10:51	07/13/2007	11:17:00	DANIELSON		00:06:09
07-0000776	08/31/2007	13:42:00	08/31/2007	13:43:00	LILAC		00:01:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

						Average Response Time for District/Incident Type	00:05:31
445 Arcing, shorted electrical equipment							
07-0000236	03/22/2007	20:49:00	03/22/2007	20:53:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:04:00
07-0000929	10/12/2007	20:56:00	10/12/2007	21:06:00	EAST VALLEY		00:10:00
07-0001141	12/24/2007	17:49:00	12/24/2007	17:51:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:02:00
						Average Response Time for District/Incident Type	00:05:20
451 Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected							
07-0000161	02/26/2007	16:16:00	02/26/2007	16:23:00	RIVEN ROCK		00:07:00
						Average Response Time for District/Incident Type	00:07:00
463 Vehicle accident, general cleanup							
07-0001178	12/31/2007	04:44:08	12/31/2007	04:48:00	EAST VALLEY		00:03:52
						Average Response Time for District/Incident Type	00:03:52
471 Explosive, bomb removal (for bomb scare, use 721)							
07-0001129	12/22/2007	11:41:00	12/22/2007	11:45:00	EAST VALLEY		00:04:00
						Average Response Time for District/Incident Type	00:04:00
500 Service Call, other							
07-0000027	01/11/2007	17:24:00	01/11/2007	17:26:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:02:00
07-0000063	01/22/2007	20:36:00	01/22/2007	20:42:00	LOUREYRO		00:06:00
07-0000113	02/11/2007	10:32:00	02/11/2007	10:39:00	EAST VALLEY		00:07:00
07-0000159	02/26/2007	13:41:00	02/26/2007	13:46:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:00
07-0000227	03/19/2007	08:21:00	03/19/2007	08:24:00	EAST VALLEY		00:03:00
07-0000320	04/15/2007	08:13:00	04/15/2007	08:13:00	EAST VALLEY		00:00:00
07-0000368	04/28/2007	09:55:00	04/28/2007	10:00:00	EL BOSQUE		00:05:00
07-0000414	05/09/2007	12:54:00	05/09/2007	13:06:00	BELLA VISTA		00:12:00
07-0000704	08/07/2007	16:45:00	08/07/2007	16:45:00	SHEFFIELD		00:00:00
07-0000900	10/05/2007	13:36:00	10/05/2007	13:43:00	PARK		00:07:00
07-0000909	10/06/2007	17:26:00	10/06/2007	17:41:00	OLIVE		00:15:00
						Average Response Time for District/Incident Type	00:05:38
510 Person in distress, Other							
07-0000045	01/16/2007	11:22:00	01/16/2007	11:25:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:03:00
07-0000834	09/14/2007	16:25:30	09/14/2007	16:29:03	OAK GROVE		00:03:33
						Average Response Time for District/Incident Type	00:03:17
511 Lock-out							
07-0000094	02/04/2007	07:49:00	02/04/2007	07:56:00	OLIVE MILL		00:07:00
						Average Response Time for District/Incident Type	00:07:00
512 Ring or jewelry removal							
07-0000540	06/24/2007	00:40:00	06/24/2007	00:40:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:00:00
						Average Response Time for District/Incident Type	00:00:00
520 Water problem, Other							
07-0000048	01/17/2007	05:00:00	01/17/2007	05:11:00	BUTTERFLY		00:11:00
07-0000504	06/09/2007	16:22:00	06/09/2007	16:27:00	GLEN OAKS		00:05:00
07-0001136	12/23/2007	08:53:00	12/23/2007	08:57:00	EAST VALLEY		00:04:00
						Average Response Time for District/Incident Type	00:06:40

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time	Arrival Date & Time	Stn	Shift	Response Time
522 Water or steam leak					
07-0000153	02/24/2007	08:04:00	02/24/2007	08:12:00	BUENA VISTA 00:08:00
07-0000388	05/03/2007	07:29:00	05/03/2007	07:37:00	GLEN OAKS 00:08:00
07-0000779	09/01/2007	02:42:00	09/01/2007	02:46:00	SANTA ANGELA 00:04:00
07-0000888	10/03/2007	01:55:00	10/03/2007	02:05:00	MOUNTAIN 00:10:00
07-0001051	11/23/2007	23:59:00	11/24/2007	00:03:00	SAN YSIDRO 00:04:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:06:48
531 Smoke or odor removal					
07-0000018	01/08/2007	10:29:00	01/08/2007	10:34:00	MOUNTAIN 00:05:00
07-0000032	01/12/2007	16:16:00	01/12/2007	16:22:00	ROMERO CANYON 00:06:00
07-0000221	03/16/2007	20:28:00	03/16/2007	20:35:00	MIRAMAR 00:07:00
07-0000291	04/12/2007	21:44:00	04/12/2007	21:50:00	SYCAMORE CANYON 00:06:00
07-0000398	05/05/2007	09:52:00	05/05/2007	10:05:00	MEADOWBROOK 00:13:00
07-0000424	05/14/2007	20:21:00	05/14/2007	20:30:00	SEAVIEW 00:09:00
07-0000655	07/23/2007	19:08:00	07/23/2007	19:13:00	PARK WEST 00:05:00
07-0000863	09/21/2007	19:39:00	09/21/2007	19:43:00	EAST VALLEY 00:04:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:06:53
540 Animal problem, Other					
07-0000352	04/24/2007	08:57:00	04/24/2007	09:02:00	BONNIE 00:05:00
07-0000818	09/11/2007	20:33:00	09/11/2007	20:39:00	EAST VALLEY 00:06:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:05:30
541 Animal problem					
07-0000878	09/30/2007	04:50:00	09/30/2007	04:56:00	SYCAMORE CANYON 00:06:00
07-0001039	11/17/2007	23:50:00	11/17/2007	23:57:00	NICHOLAS 00:07:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:06:30
542 Animal rescue					
07-0000407	05/07/2007	09:56:00	05/07/2007	09:59:00	PICACHO 00:03:00
07-0000435	05/19/2007	13:43:00	05/19/2007	13:55:00	ROMERO MAIN TRAIL 00:12:00
07-0000531	06/19/2007	16:25:00	06/19/2007	16:27:00	SAN YSIDRO 00:02:00
07-0000592	07/07/2007	16:49:00	07/07/2007	17:03:00	ROMERO MAIN TRAIL 00:14:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:07:45
550 Public service assistance, Other					
07-0000034	01/13/2007	07:34:14	01/13/2007	07:40:00	SEAVIEW 00:05:46
07-0000042	01/15/2007	21:32:00	01/15/2007	21:40:00	TEN ACRE 00:08:00
07-0000054	01/19/2007	12:48:00	01/19/2007	12:56:00	FEATHERHILL 00:08:00
07-0000081	01/30/2007	09:11:00	01/30/2007	09:18:00	SYCAMORE CANYON 00:07:00
07-0000100	02/06/2007	15:34:00	02/06/2007	15:38:00	SAN YSIDRO 00:04:00
07-0000187	03/06/2007	22:37:00	03/06/2007	22:41:00	SANTA ANGELA 00:04:00
07-0000203	03/11/2007	17:09:00	03/11/2007	17:14:00	MOUNTAIN 00:05:00
07-0000308	04/13/2007	08:38:00	04/13/2007	08:40:00	HOT SPRINGS 00:02:00
07-0000317	04/14/2007	20:10:20	04/14/2007	20:15:59	TEN ACRE 00:05:39
07-0000400	05/05/2007	15:55:05	05/05/2007	15:57:00	PIMIENTO 00:01:55
07-0000466	05/28/2007	22:37:00	05/28/2007	22:46:00	SEAVIEW 00:09:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
550 Public service assistance, Other							
07-0000591	07/06/2007	23:44:08	07/06/2007	23:52:00	OAK GROVE		00:07:52
07-0000656	07/23/2007	22:36:00	07/23/2007	22:40:00	SANTA ANGELA		00:04:00
07-0000670	07/26/2007	20:45:30	07/26/2007	20:47:00	BARKER PASS		00:01:30
07-0000681	07/30/2007	15:21:00	07/30/2007	15:26:00	CAMINO VIEJO		00:05:00
07-0000684	08/01/2007	02:37:46	08/01/2007	02:47:47	ASHLEY		00:10:01
07-0000738	08/19/2007	18:59:00	08/19/2007	19:09:00	LILAC		00:10:00
07-0000763	08/28/2007	22:05:30	08/28/2007	22:11:35	SAN LEANDRO		00:06:05
07-0000768	08/30/2007	10:26:13	08/30/2007	10:39:00	BELLA VISTA		00:12:47
07-0000807	09/09/2007	22:29:34	09/09/2007	22:37:55	SAN LEANDRO		00:08:21
07-0000847	09/17/2007	19:56:00	09/17/2007	19:59:00	PICACHO		00:03:00
07-0000876	09/29/2007	15:16:00	09/29/2007	15:22:00	SEAVIEW		00:06:00
07-0000885	10/02/2007	15:32:29	10/02/2007	15:36:58	EAST VALLEY		00:04:29
07-0000980	10/23/2007	22:21:30	10/23/2007	22:28:10	MOUNTAIN		00:06:40
07-0000990	10/26/2007	21:16:00	10/26/2007	21:23:00	TIBURON BAY		00:07:00
07-0001021	11/09/2007	13:41:00	11/09/2007	13:48:00	WOODLEY		00:07:00
07-0001033	11/16/2007	09:26:00	11/16/2007	09:33:00	WOODLEY		00:07:00
07-0001082	12/04/2007	12:15:00	12/04/2007	12:22:30	WOODLEY		00:07:30
07-0001098	12/10/2007	18:16:00	12/10/2007	18:25:38	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:09:38
07-0001128	12/21/2007	18:20:00	12/21/2007	18:28:50	WOODLEY		00:08:50
07-0001147	12/24/2007	23:04:00	12/24/2007	23:10:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:06:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:06:29
551 Assist police or other governmental agency							
07-0000387	05/02/2007	17:50:00	05/02/2007	17:54:00	WALNUT AVE		00:04:00
07-0000936	10/14/2007	06:38:00	10/14/2007	06:46:26	HIGHWAY 101		00:08:26
07-0001035	11/16/2007	17:55:00	11/16/2007	17:57:00	OLIVE MILL		00:02:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:04:49
552 Police matter							
07-0001075	12/02/2007	12:07:00	12/02/2007	12:20:00	ROMERO CANYON		00:13:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:13:00
553 Public service							
07-0000812	09/10/2007	14:12:00	09/10/2007	14:20:00	SANTA CLAUSE		00:08:00
07-0000846	09/16/2007	17:58:00	09/16/2007	18:05:00	FEATHERHILL		00:07:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:07:30
554 Assist invalid							
07-0000029	01/12/2007	10:04:00	01/12/2007	10:11:00	WOODLEY		00:07:00
07-0000052	01/18/2007	21:28:50	01/18/2007	21:35:45	FEATHERHILL		00:06:55
07-0000089	02/02/2007	15:39:20	02/02/2007	15:46:18	MOUNTAIN		00:06:58
07-0000173	03/02/2007	10:26:42	03/02/2007	10:33:25	MONTE VISTA		00:06:43
07-0000179	03/03/2007	09:12:00	03/03/2007	09:19:00	OLIVE		00:07:00
07-0000181	03/04/2007	04:39:00	03/04/2007	04:46:00	JAMESON		00:07:00
07-0000208	03/13/2007	04:49:00	03/13/2007	04:58:00	MONTE VISTA		00:09:00
07-0000213	03/13/2007	22:05:18	03/13/2007	22:09:36	PARK		00:04:18

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
554 Assist invalid							
07-0000327	04/17/2007	10:55:14	04/17/2007	11:01:17	GLEN OAKS		00:06:03
07-0000384	05/01/2007	21:42:00	05/01/2007	21:48:00	PICACHO		00:06:00
07-0000429	05/18/2007	06:53:30	05/18/2007	07:01:50	OAK GROVE		00:08:20
07-0000459	05/25/2007	19:19:00	05/25/2007	19:27:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:08:00
07-0000522	06/16/2007	17:10:22	06/16/2007	17:17:00	EAST VALLEY		00:06:38
07-0000551	06/26/2007	23:34:00	06/26/2007	23:38:00	EL BOSQUE		00:04:00
07-0000568	06/30/2007	15:00:16	06/30/2007	15:02:12	EL BOSQUE		00:01:56
07-0000727	08/16/2007	11:10:00	08/16/2007	11:19:00	SAN LEANDRO		00:09:00
07-0000741	08/20/2007	15:15:00	08/20/2007	15:23:00	SANTO TOMAS		00:08:00
07-0000742	08/20/2007	19:03:50	08/20/2007	19:12:00	SAN LEANDRO		00:08:10
07-0000819	09/11/2007	21:32:00	09/11/2007	21:39:00	SAN LEANDRO		00:07:00
07-0000839	09/15/2007	12:22:00	09/15/2007	12:24:00	OAK GROVE		00:02:00
07-0000898	10/05/2007	11:15:00	10/05/2007	11:24:00	BUENA VISTA		00:09:00
07-0000924	10/11/2007	21:44:26	10/11/2007	21:49:26	EL BOSQUE		00:05:00
07-0001047	11/22/2007	18:16:00	11/22/2007	18:24:00	WOODLEY		00:08:00
07-0001048	11/22/2007	23:37:00	11/22/2007	23:40:00	BOUNDARY		00:03:00
07-0001079	12/04/2007	10:33:15	12/04/2007	10:40:15	WOODLEY		00:07:00
07-0001104	12/12/2007	20:09:00	12/12/2007	20:14:14	SEAVIEW		00:05:14
07-0001110	12/14/2007	19:32:00	12/14/2007	19:36:00	PERIWINKLE		00:04:00
07-0001127	12/21/2007	15:17:00	12/21/2007	15:23:14	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:06:14
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:06:21
561 Unauthorized burning							
07-0000931	10/13/2007	18:37:17	10/13/2007	18:46:00	CHANNEL		00:08:43
07-0001177	12/30/2007	17:34:00	12/30/2007	17:41:00	ORIOLE		00:07:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:07:52
571 Cover assignment, standby, moveup							
07-0000078	01/28/2007	18:24:00	01/28/2007	18:31:00	LILIE		00:07:00
07-0000156	02/25/2007	21:41:00	02/25/2007	21:50:00	WALNUT		00:09:00
07-0000229	03/21/2007	05:19:00	03/21/2007	05:31:00	WALNUT		00:12:00
07-0000329	04/17/2007	22:53:00	04/17/2007	23:11:00	VIA REAL		00:18:00
07-0000397	05/04/2007	17:22:00	05/04/2007	17:32:00	RINCON POINT		00:10:00
07-0000439	05/20/2007	15:18:00	05/20/2007	15:30:00	SANTA CLAUSE		00:12:00
07-0000576	07/02/2007	13:50:00	07/02/2007	14:00:00	Walnut		00:10:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:11:09
5710 Extra Staffing / Emergency Callback							
07-0001080	12/04/2007	11:10:00	12/04/2007	11:40:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:30:00
07-0001106	12/13/2007	13:02:00	12/13/2007	13:45:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:43:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:36:30
600 Good intent call, Other							
07-0000017	01/08/2007	08:48:37	01/08/2007	08:54:50	TEN ACRE		00:06:13
07-0000172	03/02/2007	09:29:00	03/02/2007	09:36:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:07:00
07-0000182	03/04/2007	14:09:00	03/04/2007	14:21:00	GIBRALTAR		00:12:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
600 Good intent call, Other							
07-0000382	05/01/2007	09:08:00	05/01/2007	09:13:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:05:00
07-0000422	05/13/2007	19:42:00	05/13/2007	19:51:00	MOUNTAIN		00:09:00
07-0000462	05/28/2007	07:38:00	05/28/2007	07:43:00	HIXON		00:05:00
07-0000516	06/13/2007	16:26:55	06/13/2007	16:33:30	HIGHWAY 101		00:06:35
07-0000573	06/30/2007	22:25:02	06/30/2007	22:28:03	EAST VALLEY		00:03:01
07-0000960	10/20/2007	16:38:00	10/20/2007	16:43:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:00
07-0000974	10/22/2007	14:35:00	10/22/2007	14:41:00	MOUNTAIN		00:06:00
07-0001009	11/06/2007	23:48:00	11/06/2007	23:57:00	CIMA DEL MUNDO		00:09:00
07-0001027	11/12/2007	21:04:00	11/12/2007	21:05:00	JUAN CRESPI		00:01:00
07-0001058	11/26/2007	16:18:00	11/26/2007	16:25:00	EUCALYPTUS HILL		00:07:00
07-0001131	12/22/2007	16:32:00	12/22/2007	16:38:00	EAST VALLEY		00:06:00
07-0001173	12/29/2007	12:11:50	12/29/2007	12:19:05			00:07:15
07-0001175	12/30/2007	07:12:00	12/30/2007	07:19:00	CREEKSIDE		00:07:00

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:06:29

611 Dispatched & cancelled en route

07-0000046	01/16/2007	12:48:00	/ /		SYCAMORE CANYON		10043:12:00
07-0000079	01/29/2007	14:47:00	/ /		FORGE		9729:13:00
07-0000080	01/29/2007	17:51:00	/ /		FORGE		9726:09:00
07-0000110	02/10/2007	19:00:00	/ /		VARLEY		9437:00:00
07-0000115	02/12/2007	09:15:00	/ /		HOT SPRINGS		9398:45:00
07-0000116	02/12/2007	10:37:00	02/12/2007	10:41:00	EAST VALLEY		00:04:00
07-0000145	02/20/2007	14:43:00	/ /		LILAC		9201:17:00
07-0000151	02/23/2007	17:17:00	/ /		MIMOSA		9126:43:00
07-0000158	02/26/2007	12:00:00	/ /		ALSTON		9060:00:00
07-0000160	02/26/2007	15:54:00	/ /		HOT SPRINGS		9056:06:00
07-0000170	03/01/2007	14:11:00	/ /		SAN YSIDRO		8985:49:00
07-0000180	03/03/2007	00:05:00	/ /		HOT SPRINGS		8951:55:00
07-0000189	03/07/2007	10:42:00	/ /		SAN YSIDRO		8845:18:00
07-0000200	03/10/2007	02:37:39	/ /		SUMMIT		8781:22:21
07-0000206	03/12/2007	12:55:00	/ /		LA VEREDA		8723:05:00
07-0000207	03/12/2007	22:34:00	/ /		HOT SPRINGS		8713:26:00
07-0000219	03/15/2007	15:45:00	/ /		LILAC		8648:15:00
07-0000233	03/21/2007	13:56:00	/ /		LINDEN		8506:04:00
07-0000249	03/30/2007	08:50:00	/ /		PARK		8295:10:00
07-0000257	04/01/2007	12:02:00	/ /		FOOTHILL		8243:58:00
07-0000271	04/05/2007	15:43:00	/ /		CROCKER SPERRY		8144:17:00
07-0000299	04/12/2007	23:50:00	/ /		EAST VALLEY		7968:10:00
07-0000331	04/18/2007	11:17:00	/ /		HOT SPRINGS		7836:43:00
07-0000335	04/19/2007	08:31:00	/ /		IRVINE		7815:29:00
07-0000338	04/19/2007	13:16:00	/ /		HOT SPRINGS		7810:44:00
07-0000355	04/25/2007	12:35:00	/ /		MACADAMIA		7667:25:00
07-0000356	04/25/2007	17:18:00	/ /		EAST VALLEY		7662:42:00
07-0000373	04/30/2007	10:10:00	/ /		GARDEN		7549:50:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time	Arrival Date & Time	Stn	Shift	Response Time
611 Dispatched & cancelled en route					
07-0000426	05/15/2007 12:35:00 / /		ARROQUI		7187:25:00
07-0000444	05/21/2007 19:34:00 / /		VIA REAL		7036:26:00
07-0000472	05/31/2007 18:48:20 / /		EAST VALLEY		6797:11:40
07-0000475	06/01/2007 10:10:00 / /		PICACHO		6781:50:00
07-0000506	06/11/2007 08:59:00 / /		FORGE		6543:01:00
07-0000509	06/11/2007 17:22:00 / /		ARROQUI		6534:38:00
07-0000513	06/12/2007 08:44:00 / /		SAN YSIDRO		6519:16:00
07-0000520	06/15/2007 19:21:21 / /		HOT SPRINGS		6436:38:39
07-0000521	06/16/2007 13:30:00 / /		SAN YSIDRO		6418:30:00
07-0000525	06/17/2007 12:42:00 / /		Padaro		6395:18:00
07-0000599	07/09/2007 12:09:00 / /		HIGHWAY 101		5867:51:00
07-0000609	07/12/2007 11:37:00 / /		EAST VALLEY		5796:23:00
07-0000615	07/13/2007 14:15:00 / /		CAMINO INCIDENT		5769:45:00
07-0000638	07/17/2007 17:34:00 / /		HOT SPRINGS		5670:26:00
07-0000654	07/23/2007 17:05:00 / /		FRANCISCAN CT.		5526:55:00
07-0000664	07/25/2007 13:25:00 / /		HIGHWAY 101		5482:35:00
07-0000666	07/26/2007 03:39:39 / /		SAN LEANDRO		5468:20:21
07-0000672	07/27/2007 18:25:00 / /		OLIVE MILL		5429:35:00
07-0000689	08/03/2007 11:12:00 / /		HOT SPRINGS		5268:48:00
07-0000692	08/03/2007 21:18:00 / /		FRANCISCAN CT.		5258:42:00
07-0000694	08/04/2007 02:27:00 / /		HIGHWAY 101		5253:33:00
07-0000723	08/15/2007 10:35:00 / /		NORMAN		4981:25:00
07-0000733	08/18/2007 18:15:00 / /		TORO CANYON PARK		4901:45:00
07-0000744	08/21/2007 08:38:00 / /		HOT SPRINGS		4839:22:00
07-0000764	08/29/2007 13:08:00 / /		SAN LEANDRO		4642:52:00
07-0000765	08/29/2007 13:23:00 / /		ELEVEN OAKS		4642:37:00
07-0000777	08/31/2007 20:17:00 / /		PARK		4587:43:00
07-0000790	09/04/2007 08:46:00 / /		TORO CANYON		4503:14:00
07-0000793	09/05/2007 03:55:00 / /		HOT SPRINGS		4484:05:00
07-0000804	09/08/2007 13:09:00 / /		EUCALYPTUS		4402:51:00
07-0000875	09/28/2007 20:07:00 / /		SANDPOINT		3915:53:00
07-0000879	10/01/2007 04:44:00 / /		BROOK		3859:16:00
07-0000902	10/05/2007 18:35:00 / /		ALSTON		3749:25:00
07-0000903	10/06/2007 00:08:00 / /		ASEGRA		3743:52:00
07-0000904	10/06/2007 07:44:00 / /		ALSTON		3736:16:00
07-0000905	10/06/2007 09:48:49 / /		HIGHWAY 101		3734:11:11
07-0000911	10/07/2007 08:58:00 / /		ALSTON		3711:02:00
07-0000913	10/08/2007 07:58:00 / /		SEAVIEW		3688:02:00
07-0000953	10/18/2007 16:52:00 / /		MOUNTAIN		3439:08:00
07-0000957	10/19/2007 17:55:00 / /		HIGHWAY 101		3414:05:00
07-0000979	10/23/2007 19:01:00 / /				3316:59:00
07-0000991	10/27/2007 08:08:00 / /		CIMA DEL MUNDO		3231:52:00
07-0001007	11/06/2007 12:09:00 / /		MOUNTAIN		2987:51:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
611 Dispatched & cancelled en route							
07-0001044	11/20/2007	11:23:59	/	/	BATH		2652:36:01
07-0001100	12/11/2007	14:05:00	/	/	HIGHWAY 101		2145:55:00
07-0001105	12/12/2007	23:46:00	/	/	LINGATE		2112:14:00
07-0001108	12/14/2007	15:03:00	/	/	GIBRALTAR		2072:57:00
07-0001130	12/22/2007	14:44:00	/	/	HOT SPRINGS		1881:16:00
07-0001174	12/29/2007	19:23:00	/	/	OLIVE		1708:37:00
07-0001180	12/31/2007	23:47:00	/	/	EAST VALLEY		1656:13:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							5906:58:51
622 No Incident found on arrival at dispatch address							
07-0000712	08/11/2007	16:09:10	08/11/2007	16:12:10	HIGHWAY 101		00:03:00
07-0001117	12/17/2007	05:10:30	12/17/2007	05:20:00			00:09:30
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:06:15
650 Steam, Other gas mistaken for smoke, Other							
07-0000381	05/01/2007	07:33:00	05/01/2007	07:42:00	FAIRWAY		00:09:00
07-0000478	06/03/2007	10:15:00	06/03/2007	10:19:00	EUCALYPTUS		00:04:00
07-0001015	11/08/2007	03:20:00	11/08/2007	03:26:00	SANTA ISABEL		00:06:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:06:20
651 Smoke scare, odor of smoke							
07-0000141	02/18/2007	18:01:00	02/18/2007	18:04:00	DANIELSON		00:03:00
07-0000230	03/21/2007	09:05:00	03/21/2007	09:10:00	SINALOA		00:05:00
07-0000440	05/20/2007	18:04:00	05/20/2007	18:13:00	BARKER PASS		00:09:00
07-0000597	07/08/2007	22:08:00	07/08/2007	22:10:00	FEATHERHILL		00:02:00
07-0001138	12/24/2007	01:59:00	12/24/2007	02:06:00	LILAC		00:07:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:05:12
652 Steam, vapor, fog or dust thought to be smoke							
07-0000458	05/25/2007	18:49:00	05/25/2007	18:59:00	BELLA VISTA		00:10:00
07-0000868	09/24/2007	06:51:00	09/24/2007	07:01:00	LILAC		00:10:00
07-0001139	12/24/2007	12:09:00	12/24/2007	12:17:00	MOUNTAIN		00:08:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:09:20
653 Smoke from barbecue, tar kettle							
07-0000014	01/07/2007	16:10:00	01/07/2007	16:14:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:04:00
07-0000783	09/01/2007	19:04:00	09/01/2007	19:12:00	BELLA VISTA		00:08:00
07-0000928	10/12/2007	17:39:00	10/12/2007	17:42:00	SCHOOL HOUSE		00:03:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:05:00
700 False alarm or false call, Other							
07-0000026	01/11/2007	14:30:00	01/11/2007	14:32:00	MOUNTAIN		00:02:00
07-0000050	01/17/2007	14:44:00	01/17/2007	14:44:00	FORGE		00:00:00
07-0000085	02/01/2007	06:41:00	02/01/2007	06:43:00	FEATHERHILL		00:02:00
07-0000086	02/01/2007	18:14:00	02/01/2007	18:14:00	FEATHERHILL		00:00:00
07-0000148	02/21/2007	19:26:26	02/21/2007	19:30:19	JAMESON		00:03:53
07-0000168	02/28/2007	15:43:37	02/28/2007	15:47:00	JAMESON		00:03:23

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
700 False alarm or false call, Other							
07-0000265	04/03/2007	16:02:00	04/03/2007	16:06:00	OAK		00:04:00
07-0000274	04/06/2007	23:21:00	04/06/2007	23:27:00	EAST VALLEY		00:06:00
07-0000280	04/08/2007	22:40:00	04/08/2007	22:47:00	EAST VALLEY		00:07:00
07-0000311	04/13/2007	12:52:00	04/13/2007	12:55:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:03:00
07-0000314	04/13/2007	19:11:00	04/13/2007	19:15:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:04:00
07-0000315	04/13/2007	19:30:00	04/13/2007	19:34:00	EAST VALLEY		00:04:00
07-0000353	04/24/2007	15:11:40	04/24/2007	15:13:31			00:01:51
07-0000354	04/25/2007	12:14:00	04/25/2007	12:20:00	MCLEAN		00:06:00
07-0000394	05/03/2007	21:03:00	05/03/2007	21:05:00	PIMIENITO		00:02:00
07-0000411	05/08/2007	19:12:00	05/08/2007	19:20:00	BONNYMEDE		00:08:00
07-0000441	05/20/2007	19:36:00	05/20/2007	19:42:00	COWLES		00:06:00
07-0000442	05/20/2007	23:03:00	05/20/2007	23:07:00	EUCALYPTUS		00:04:00
07-0000454	05/25/2007	08:23:48	05/25/2007	08:27:00	LA VEREDA		00:03:12
07-0000471	05/31/2007	14:15:00	05/31/2007	14:22:00	EUCALYPTUS		00:07:00
07-0000578	07/02/2007	19:13:00	07/02/2007	19:19:00	CROCKER SPERRY		00:06:00
07-0000602	07/11/2007	10:33:00	07/11/2007	10:35:00	EAST VALLEY		00:02:00
07-0000644	07/19/2007	03:03:00	07/19/2007	03:09:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:06:00
07-0000660	07/25/2007	05:54:00	07/25/2007	06:01:00	BONNYMEDE		00:07:00
07-0000678	07/30/2007	07:26:41	07/30/2007	07:29:51	JAMESON		00:03:10
07-0000724	08/15/2007	14:42:00	08/15/2007	14:45:00	MIDDLE		00:03:00
07-0000731	08/18/2007	00:30:00	08/18/2007	00:41:00	PARK		00:11:00
07-0000982	10/24/2007	10:44:00	10/24/2007	10:44:00	MOUNTAIN		00:00:00
07-0001030	11/15/2007	14:53:00	11/15/2007	14:58:00	WOODLEY		00:05:00
07-0001074	12/02/2007	10:50:07	12/02/2007	10:52:42	EUCALYPTUS		00:02:35
07-0001164	12/26/2007	15:54:00	12/26/2007	15:54:00	OLIVE MILL		00:00:00

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:03:58

710 Malicious, mischievous false call, Other

07-0000431	05/18/2007	10:31:40	05/18/2007	10:35:00	EUCALYPTUS		00:03:20
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Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:03:20

730 System malfunction, Other

07-0000001	01/01/2007	15:12:00	01/01/2007	15:22:00	BUTTERFLY		00:10:00
07-0000005	01/03/2007	15:25:00	01/03/2007	15:27:00	VALLEY CLUB		00:02:00
07-0000108	02/10/2007	00:12:00	02/10/2007	00:28:00	BELLA VISTA		00:16:00
07-0000128	02/16/2007	11:53:00	02/16/2007	12:00:00	BONNYMEDE		00:07:00
07-0000245	03/26/2007	06:44:00	03/26/2007	06:51:00	MOUNTAIN		00:07:00
07-0000307	04/13/2007	05:52:00	04/13/2007	05:52:00	BOLERO		00:00:00
07-0000432	05/18/2007	23:02:00	05/18/2007	23:08:00	EUCALYPTUS		00:06:00
07-0000437	05/19/2007	23:02:00	05/19/2007	23:07:00	EUCALYPTUS		00:05:00
07-0000450	05/23/2007	09:23:00	05/23/2007	09:29:00	PICACHO		00:06:00
07-0000554	06/27/2007	14:50:00	06/27/2007	14:50:00	GOULD		00:00:00
07-0000571	06/30/2007	20:07:00	06/30/2007	20:14:00	FORGE		00:07:00
07-0000608	07/12/2007	11:06:00	07/12/2007	11:10:00	EAST VALLEY		00:04:00
07-0000622	07/15/2007	09:26:00	07/15/2007	09:26:00	SEAVIEW		00:00:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time	Arrival Date & Time	Stn	Shift	Response Time
730 System malfunction, Other					
07-0000743	08/20/2007 00:33:00	08/20/2007 00:45:00	PARK		00:12:00
07-0000748	08/24/2007 07:14:00	08/24/2007 07:14:00	MOUNTAIN		00:00:00
07-0000762	08/28/2007 18:54:00	08/28/2007 18:54:00	LAS FUENTES		00:00:00
07-0000802	09/07/2007 21:55:00	09/07/2007 21:55:00	SAN LEANDRO		00:00:00
07-0000805	09/09/2007 04:48:00	09/09/2007 04:55:00	EAST VALLEY		00:07:00
07-0000821	09/12/2007 10:33:00	09/12/2007 10:33:00	EAST VALLEY		00:00:00
07-0000824	09/12/2007 13:40:00	09/12/2007 13:40:00	BUTTERFLY		00:00:00
07-0000830	09/13/2007 22:02:00	09/13/2007 22:09:00	STRATFORD		00:07:00
07-0000831	09/14/2007 06:00:00	09/14/2007 06:00:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:00:00
07-0000848	09/17/2007 23:00:00	09/17/2007 23:00:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:00:00
07-0000889	10/03/2007 20:45:00	10/03/2007 20:51:00	BUENA VISTA		00:06:00
07-0000906	10/06/2007 14:25:00	10/06/2007 14:31:00	PARK		00:06:00
07-0000908	10/06/2007 17:17:00	10/06/2007 17:22:00	STONE MEADOW		00:05:00
07-0000927	10/12/2007 13:36:00	10/12/2007 13:36:00	BUTTERFLY		00:00:00
07-0000948	10/16/2007 09:45:00	10/16/2007 09:50:00	EL BOSQUE		00:05:00
07-0000954	10/18/2007 18:10:00	10/18/2007 18:10:00	BUTTERFLY		00:00:00
07-0000962	10/20/2007 23:07:00	10/20/2007 23:15:00	PARK		00:08:00
07-0001036	11/16/2007 20:44:00	11/16/2007 20:44:00	SANTA ROSA		00:00:00
07-0001043	11/20/2007 07:49:00	11/20/2007 07:53:00	LAS TUNAS		00:04:00
07-0001045	11/22/2007 16:13:00	11/22/2007 16:23:00	EL RANCHO		00:10:00
07-0001070	11/30/2007 23:21:00	11/30/2007 23:25:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:04:00
07-0001109	12/14/2007 15:48:00	12/14/2007 15:49:00	FERNALD POINT		00:01:00
07-0001107	12/15/2007 08:32:00	12/15/2007 08:36:00	ASHLEY		00:04:00
07-0001122	12/19/2007 19:06:00	12/19/2007 19:06:00	MOUNTAIN		00:00:00
07-0001160	12/25/2007 23:27:00	12/25/2007 23:33:00	SANTA ROSA		00:06:00
07-0001161	12/26/2007 05:57:00	12/26/2007 06:12:00	BELLA VISTA		00:15:00

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:04:09

733 Smoke detector activation due to malfunction

07-0000071	01/26/2007 10:56:00	01/26/2007 11:03:00	SHEFFIELD		00:07:00
07-0000073	01/26/2007 14:06:00	01/26/2007 14:11:00	SHEFFIELD		00:05:00
07-0000272	04/06/2007 10:46:00	04/06/2007 10:58:00	BUENA VISTA		00:12:00
07-0000477	06/03/2007 01:57:00	06/03/2007 02:02:00	ASHLEY		00:05:00
07-0000484	06/04/2007 15:23:00	06/04/2007 15:26:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:03:00
07-0000810	09/10/2007 13:17:00	09/10/2007 13:23:00	DULZURA		00:06:00

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:06:20

735 Alarm system sounded due to malfunction

07-0000144	02/20/2007 03:54:00	02/20/2007 04:03:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:09:00
07-0000298	04/12/2007 23:44:00	04/12/2007 23:54:00	EL BOSQUE		00:10:00
07-0000386	05/02/2007 15:29:00	05/02/2007 15:31:00	POSILIPO		00:02:00
07-0000445	05/22/2007 07:29:00	05/22/2007 07:35:00	PARK		00:06:00
07-0000527	06/17/2007 21:35:00	06/17/2007 21:41:00	BONNYMEDE		00:06:00
07-0000547	06/25/2007 17:29:00	06/25/2007 17:31:00	WYANT		00:02:00
07-0000548	06/25/2007 18:57:00	06/25/2007 19:04:00	LAS FUENTES		00:07:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
735 Alarm system sounded due to malfunction							
07-0000581	07/03/2007	18:57:00	07/03/2007	19:03:00	FORGE		00:06:00
07-0000623	07/15/2007	11:13:00	07/15/2007	11:21:00	PARK		00:08:00
07-0000714	08/12/2007	22:54:00	08/12/2007	22:58:00	EAST VALLEY		00:04:00
07-0000730	08/17/2007	09:19:00	08/17/2007	09:23:00	MOUNTAIN		00:04:00
07-0000827	09/13/2007	03:21:00	09/13/2007	03:29:00	STONEHOUSE		00:08:00
07-0000843	09/16/2007	10:51:00	09/16/2007	10:54:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:03:00
07-0000915	10/08/2007	15:42:00	10/08/2007	15:48:00	PARA GRANDE		00:06:00
07-0001010	11/07/2007	03:12:00	11/07/2007	03:17:00	SANTA ANGELA		00:05:00
07-0001088	12/06/2007	11:40:00	12/06/2007	11:44:00	EAST VALLEY		00:04:00
07-0001097	12/10/2007	12:16:00	12/10/2007	12:20:00	WOODLEY		00:04:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:05:38
736 CO detector activation due to malfunction							
07-0000064	01/23/2007	00:40:00	01/23/2007	00:47:00	MESA		00:07:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:07:00
740 Unintentional transmission of alarm, Other							
07-0000009	01/05/2007	18:26:00	01/05/2007	18:31:00	BUENA VISTA		00:05:00
07-0000117	02/12/2007	15:56:00	02/12/2007	15:58:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:02:00
07-0000184	03/04/2007	20:13:55	03/04/2007	20:15:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:01:05
07-0000246	03/27/2007	10:09:00	03/27/2007	10:14:00	EUCALYPTUS		00:05:00
07-0000247	03/28/2007	08:45:00	03/28/2007	08:51:00	EUCALYPTUS		00:06:00
07-0000260	04/01/2007	18:23:00	04/01/2007	18:26:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:03:00
07-0000273	04/06/2007	11:16:00	04/06/2007	11:16:00	SAN LEANDRO		00:00:00
07-0000289	04/11/2007	12:34:00	04/11/2007	12:41:00	SEAVIEW		00:07:00
07-0000318	04/15/2007	03:37:00	04/15/2007	03:37:00	ASHLEY		00:00:00
07-0000348	04/23/2007	13:47:00	04/23/2007	13:47:00	SHEFFIELD		00:00:00
07-0000364	04/27/2007	14:46:00	04/27/2007	14:49:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:03:00
07-0000468	05/30/2007	11:59:00	05/30/2007	12:08:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:09:00
07-0000482	06/04/2007	07:39:00	06/04/2007	07:39:00	EAST VALLEY		00:00:00
07-0000493	06/07/2007	14:38:00	06/07/2007	14:41:00	MIRAMAR		00:03:00
07-0000537	06/22/2007	14:21:00	06/22/2007	14:30:00	MOUNTAIN		00:09:00
07-0000549	06/26/2007	03:07:00	06/26/2007	03:07:00	PARK		00:00:00
07-0000564	06/29/2007	19:09:00	06/29/2007	19:11:00	MIRAMAR BEACH		00:02:00
07-0000604	07/11/2007	12:25:00	07/11/2007	12:28:00	LILAC		00:03:00
07-0000605	07/11/2007	13:05:00	07/11/2007	13:10:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:00
07-0000607	07/12/2007	08:24:00	07/12/2007	08:31:00	VELOZ		00:07:00
07-0000628	07/16/2007	14:35:00	07/16/2007	14:41:00	EAST VALLEY		00:06:00
07-0000728	08/16/2007	14:22:00	08/16/2007	14:29:00	MOUNTAIN		00:07:00
07-0000732	08/18/2007	11:18:00	08/18/2007	11:25:00	SHEFFIELD		00:07:00
07-0000746	08/23/2007	11:41:00	08/23/2007	11:45:00	BOLERO		00:04:00
07-0000761	08/28/2007	18:45:00	08/28/2007	18:49:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:04:00
07-0000785	09/02/2007	19:03:00	09/02/2007	19:10:00	HIGH		00:07:00
07-0000871	09/25/2007	10:02:00	09/25/2007	10:02:00	GARDEN		00:00:00
07-0000896	10/04/2007	18:44:00	10/04/2007	18:48:00	MOUNTAIN		00:04:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
740 Unintentional transmission of alarm, Other							
07-0001068	11/30/2007	09:46:00	11/30/2007	09:52:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:06:00
07-0001078	12/04/2007	03:17:00	12/04/2007	03:18:00	ALSTON		00:01:00
07-0001112	12/15/2007	14:40:00	12/15/2007	14:47:00	OAK CREEK CANYON		00:07:00
07-0001124	12/19/2007	20:21:00	12/19/2007	20:21:00	PEPPER		00:00:00
07-0001132	12/22/2007	17:02:00	12/22/2007	17:10:00	LA PAZ		00:08:00
07-0001134	12/22/2007	18:47:00	12/22/2007	18:49:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:02:00
07-0001168	12/28/2007	16:14:10	12/28/2007	16:19:00	EAST VALLEY		00:04:50

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:03:58

742 Extinguishing system activation

07-0001096	12/10/2007	11:36:00	12/10/2007	11:40:00	GARDEN		00:04:00
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Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:04:00

743 Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional

07-0000084	01/31/2007	21:54:00	01/31/2007	22:00:00	MIRAMAR		00:06:00
07-0000099	02/06/2007	11:27:00	02/06/2007	11:29:00	SANTA ROSA		00:02:00
07-0000114	02/11/2007	16:34:00	02/11/2007	16:41:00	EAST VALLEY		00:07:00
07-0000322	04/15/2007	13:02:00	04/15/2007	13:05:00	MOUNTAIN		00:03:00
07-0000408	05/07/2007	12:32:00	05/07/2007	12:39:00	MOUNTAIN		00:07:00
07-0000438	05/20/2007	14:05:00	05/20/2007	14:09:00	DULZURA		00:04:00
07-0000582	07/04/2007	07:55:00	07/04/2007	08:01:00	OAK GROVE		00:06:00
07-0000600	07/09/2007	14:06:00	07/09/2007	14:14:00	BUENA VISTA		00:08:00
07-0000861	09/21/2007	15:32:45	09/21/2007	15:34:00	ROMERO CANYON		00:01:15
07-0000973	10/22/2007	14:29:00	10/22/2007	14:30:00	SANTA ELENA		00:01:00
07-0001008	11/06/2007	17:44:00	11/06/2007	17:50:00	OLIVE		00:06:00
07-0001016	11/08/2007	08:25:00	11/08/2007	08:32:00	SEAVIEW		00:07:00
07-0001118	12/17/2007	09:10:00	12/17/2007	09:14:00	OAK CREEK CANYON		00:04:00
07-0001169	12/28/2007	16:46:00	12/28/2007	16:52:55	OAK CREEK CANYON		00:06:55

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:04:56

744 Detector activation, no fire - unintentional

07-0000134	02/17/2007	15:02:00	02/17/2007	15:04:00	ALSTON		00:02:00
07-0000337	04/19/2007	10:51:00	04/19/2007	10:58:00	BOESEKE PARKWAY		00:07:00
07-0000641	07/18/2007	13:52:00	07/18/2007	13:54:00	MOUNTAIN		00:02:00
07-0000934	10/14/2007	06:07:00	10/14/2007	06:07:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:00:00

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:02:45

745 Alarm system activation, no fire - unintentional

07-0000041	01/15/2007	18:20:00	01/15/2007	18:25:00	PICACHO		00:05:00
07-0000166	02/27/2007	10:43:00	02/27/2007	10:48:00	SIERRA VISTA		00:05:00
07-0000231	03/21/2007	09:18:00	03/21/2007	09:25:00	TIBURON BAY		00:07:00
07-0000284	04/10/2007	13:06:00	04/10/2007	13:12:00	CROCKER SPERRY		00:06:00
07-0000498	06/08/2007	10:26:00	06/08/2007	10:30:00	FERNALD POINT		00:04:00
07-0000674	07/28/2007	19:39:00	07/28/2007	19:46:00	BONNYMEDE		00:07:00
07-0000720	08/14/2007	08:20:00	08/14/2007	08:28:00	EASTGATE		00:08:00
07-0000884	10/02/2007	07:59:00	10/02/2007	08:08:00	BUTTERFLY		00:09:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

01 Response District 01

Incident	Alarm Date & Time	Arrival Date & Time	Stn	Shift	Response Time
745 Alarm system activation, no fire - unintentional					
07-0001126	12/21/2007 12:47:00	12/21/2007 12:52:00	PICACHO		00:05:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:05:49
813 Wind storm, tornado/hurricane assessment					
07-0000300	04/12/2007 23:50:00	04/12/2007 23:55:00	EAST VALLEY		00:05:00
07-0000303	04/13/2007 00:25:00	04/13/2007 00:55:00	SAN YSIDRO		00:30:00
07-0000304	04/13/2007 02:12:00	04/13/2007 02:22:00	PACKING HOUSE		00:10:00
07-0000305	04/13/2007 02:55:00	04/13/2007 03:02:00	SHEFFIELD		00:07:00
07-0000969	10/21/2007 16:22:00	10/21/2007 16:28:00	FERNALD POINT		00:06:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:11:36
900 Special type of incident, Other					
07-0000025	01/11/2007 12:00:00	01/11/2007 12:00:00	2007 CALLBACKS		00:00:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:00:00
Overall Average Response Time for District 487:27:24					

02 Response District 02

Incident	Alarm Date & Time	Arrival Date & Time	Stn	Shift	Response Time
100 Fire, Other					
07-0000162	02/26/2007 16:35:00	02/26/2007 16:43:00	LA PAZ		00:08:00
07-0000328	04/17/2007 18:06:00	04/17/2007 18:13:00	CHANNEL		00:07:00
07-0000449	05/23/2007 08:13:00	05/23/2007 08:22:00	OLIVE MILL		00:09:00
07-0000951	10/17/2007 12:23:28	10/17/2007 12:31:09	HILL		00:07:41
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:07:55
1411 Mutual Aid - Forest, woods or wildland fire					
07-0000625	07/15/2007 19:21:00	07/15/2007 19:27:00	ALSTON		00:06:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:06:00
300 Rescue, EMS incident, other					
07-0000575	07/01/2007 15:38:00	07/01/2007 15:45:00	SANTECITO		00:07:00
07-0000760	08/28/2007 15:59:20	08/28/2007 16:06:00			00:06:40
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:06:50
311 Medical assist, assist EMS crew					
07-0000393	05/03/2007 18:43:00	05/03/2007 18:50:07	GOLF		00:07:07
07-0000536	06/22/2007 11:45:00	06/22/2007 11:51:00	EUCALYPTUS HILL		00:06:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:06:34
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury					
07-0000002	01/02/2007 12:09:00	01/02/2007 12:13:33	CHANNEL		00:04:33
07-0000021	01/09/2007 07:33:54	01/09/2007 07:38:29	CHANNEL		00:04:35
07-0000057	01/20/2007 22:04:21	01/20/2007 22:08:05	CHANNEL		00:03:44
07-0000097	02/05/2007 13:05:38	02/05/2007 13:09:00	LA PAZ		00:03:22
07-0000104	02/07/2007 09:51:00	02/07/2007 09:54:00	LA PAZ		00:03:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

02 Response District 02

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury							
07-0000150	02/22/2007	19:50:50	02/22/2007	19:55:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:04:10
07-0000176	03/02/2007	15:55:00	03/02/2007	16:05:00	SHEFFIELD		00:10:00
07-0000186	03/05/2007	09:17:00	03/05/2007	09:22:00	EUCALYPTUS HILL		00:05:00
07-0000205	03/12/2007	08:00:50	03/12/2007	08:05:00	CHASE		00:04:10
07-0000214	03/14/2007	18:53:00	03/14/2007	18:56:00	PASO ROBLES		00:03:00
07-0000216	03/15/2007	08:50:01	03/15/2007	08:55:25	CHANNEL		00:05:24
07-0000232	03/21/2007	12:09:20	03/21/2007	12:12:05	ALCALA		00:02:45
07-0000262	04/01/2007	21:55:00	04/01/2007	21:57:00	LA PAZ		00:02:00
07-0000269	04/04/2007	12:03:55	04/04/2007	12:07:00	CLOYDON CIRCLE		00:03:05
07-0000281	04/09/2007	12:39:00	04/09/2007	12:40:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:01:00
07-0000343	04/23/2007	03:47:20	04/23/2007	03:52:26	DULZURA		00:05:06
07-0000346	04/23/2007	09:55:15	04/23/2007	09:59:56	BUTTERFLY		00:04:41
07-0000349	04/23/2007	19:22:32	04/23/2007	19:22:32	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:00:00
07-0000350	04/24/2007	01:30:53	04/24/2007	01:34:00	EUCALYPTUS HILL		00:03:07
07-0000369	04/28/2007	16:58:50	04/28/2007	16:58:50	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:00:00
07-0000389	05/03/2007	11:28:00	05/03/2007	11:28:45	WOODLEY		00:00:45
07-0000453	05/23/2007	19:49:00	05/23/2007	19:54:00	GLENVIEW		00:05:00
07-0000464	05/28/2007	17:44:10	05/28/2007	17:48:45	BUTTERFLY		00:04:35
07-0000467	05/29/2007	09:07:00	05/29/2007	09:12:00	BARKER PASS		00:05:00
07-0000507	06/11/2007	10:20:05	06/11/2007	10:24:13	HIGH		00:04:08
07-0000546	06/25/2007	15:04:40	06/25/2007	15:06:40	CHELHAM		00:02:00
07-0000593	07/07/2007	21:29:42	07/07/2007	21:33:54	LA PAZ		00:04:12
07-0000613	07/12/2007	18:45:10	07/12/2007	18:48:00	LA PAZ		00:02:50
07-0000621	07/14/2007	21:29:00	07/14/2007	21:33:00	COLD SPRING		00:04:00
07-0000627	07/16/2007	12:20:00	07/16/2007	12:25:00	SUMMIT		00:05:00
07-0000630	07/17/2007	06:48:30	07/17/2007	06:53:33	CHANNEL		00:05:03
07-0000632	07/17/2007	08:16:20	07/17/2007	08:23:00	MONTE CRISTO		00:06:40
07-0000639	07/18/2007	06:26:20	07/18/2007	06:31:52	BUTTERFLY		00:05:32
07-0000648	07/20/2007	11:03:42	07/20/2007	11:10:56	ASHLEY		00:07:14
07-0000649	07/20/2007	13:22:10	07/20/2007	13:24:00	CHELHAM		00:01:50
07-0000668	07/26/2007	09:32:36	07/26/2007	09:36:11	MOUNTAIN		00:03:35
07-0000675	07/28/2007	19:49:46	07/28/2007	19:54:00	GLENVIEW		00:04:14
07-0000695	08/04/2007	09:43:00	08/04/2007	09:50:00	CHANNEL		00:07:00
07-0000716	08/13/2007	12:02:48	08/13/2007	12:07:27	WOODLEY		00:04:39
07-0000735	08/19/2007	09:59:25	08/19/2007	10:05:36	CHANNEL		00:06:11
07-0000737	08/19/2007	13:08:38	08/19/2007	13:12:00	DULZURA		00:03:22
07-0000757	08/27/2007	15:58:00	08/27/2007	16:05:00	RAMETTO		00:07:00
07-0000766	08/29/2007	14:26:07	08/29/2007	14:30:00	WOODLEY		00:03:53
07-0000781	09/01/2007	15:55:05	09/01/2007	16:00:45	CHANNEL		00:05:40
07-0000782	09/01/2007	18:01:35	09/01/2007	18:05:53	WOODLEY		00:04:18
07-0000788	09/03/2007	15:24:00	09/03/2007	15:26:58	CHANNEL		00:02:58
07-0000800	09/07/2007	18:25:39	09/07/2007	18:28:00	PASO ROBLES		00:02:21
07-0000808	09/10/2007	03:29:23	09/10/2007	03:34:00	DULZURA		00:04:37

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

02 Response District 02

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury							
07-0000844	09/16/2007	10:51:00	09/16/2007	10:54:00	ALSTON		00:03:00
07-0000845	09/16/2007	12:10:02	09/16/2007	12:14:07	CHANNEL		00:04:05
07-0000857	09/20/2007	14:17:55	09/20/2007	14:21:58	OLIVE MILL		00:04:03
07-0000880	10/01/2007	10:22:33	10/01/2007	10:26:00	LA PAZ		00:03:27
07-0000881	10/01/2007	11:03:00	10/01/2007	11:08:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:05:00
07-0000887	10/03/2007	00:46:10	10/03/2007	00:51:33	LA PAZ		00:05:23
07-0000910	10/06/2007	17:42:00	10/06/2007	17:47:00	LA PAZ		00:05:00
07-0000920	10/10/2007	14:05:45	10/10/2007	14:08:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:02:15
07-0000922	10/11/2007	11:30:17	10/11/2007	11:34:13	LA PAZ		00:03:56
07-0000946	10/15/2007	14:30:59	10/15/2007	14:33:19	LA PAZ		00:02:20
07-0000958	10/19/2007	18:48:30	10/19/2007	18:55:00	CHANNEL		00:06:30
07-0000970	10/22/2007	06:02:00	10/22/2007	06:07:00	CIRCLE		00:05:00
07-0000997	10/30/2007	19:01:30	10/30/2007	19:05:42	OLIVE MILL		00:04:12
07-0000999	11/02/2007	13:21:29	11/02/2007	13:28:00	CHANNEL		00:06:31
07-0001042	11/18/2007	18:43:00	11/18/2007	18:47:00	LA PAZ		00:04:00
07-0001054	11/25/2007	11:46:00	11/25/2007	11:50:00	ALSTON		00:04:00
07-0001056	11/26/2007	11:31:15	11/26/2007	11:35:00	CHANNEL		00:03:45
07-0001084	12/05/2007	14:20:50	12/05/2007	14:22:54	MIRAMAR BEACH		00:02:04
07-0001115	12/16/2007	09:33:00	12/16/2007	09:34:00	Coronado Cir		00:01:00
07-0001157	12/25/2007	13:20:50	12/25/2007	13:25:35	CHANNEL		00:04:45
07-0001176	12/30/2007	11:48:18	12/30/2007	11:49:00	COLD SPRING		00:00:42
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:04:08
322 Motor vehicle accident with injuries							
07-0000443	05/21/2007	15:47:20	05/21/2007	15:51:43	MIDDLE		00:04:23
07-0000555	06/27/2007	14:59:50	06/27/2007	15:31:00	GIBRALTAR		00:31:10
07-0000680	07/30/2007	12:08:51	07/30/2007	12:12:34	MIDDLE		00:03:43
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:13:05
324 Motor Vehicle Accident with no injuries							
07-0000263	04/02/2007	14:21:00	04/02/2007	14:21:00	FAIRWAY		00:00:00
07-0000316	04/14/2007	16:21:02	04/14/2007	16:26:02	CHANNEL		00:05:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:02:30
400 Hazardous condition, Other							
07-0000248	03/28/2007	19:54:00	03/28/2007	19:57:00	WOODLEY		00:03:00
07-0001064	11/29/2007	08:05:00	11/29/2007	08:10:00	ROCKBRIDGE		00:05:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:04:00
411 Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill							
07-0000413	05/09/2007	12:45:00	05/09/2007	12:54:00	MOUNTAIN		00:09:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:09:00
440 Electrical wiring/equipment problem, Other							
07-0000396	05/04/2007	14:35:00	05/04/2007	14:41:00	BUTTERFLY		00:06:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:06:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

02 Response District 02

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
444 Power line down							
07-0000410	05/08/2007	09:52:00	05/08/2007	09:55:00	MIDDLE		00:03:00
07-0000601	07/10/2007	09:18:00	07/10/2007	09:25:00	COYOTE		00:07:00
07-0000918	10/09/2007	15:30:00	10/09/2007	15:37:00	RIVEN ROCK		00:07:00
07-0000966	10/21/2007	08:53:00	10/21/2007	08:53:00	MOUNTAIN		00:00:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:04:15
500 Service Call, other							
07-0000106	02/07/2007	23:57:00	02/08/2007	00:03:00	LA PAZ		00:06:00
07-0000188	03/07/2007	09:30:00	03/07/2007	09:40:00	GIBRALTAR		00:10:00
07-0000580	07/03/2007	16:52:00	07/03/2007	16:56:00	MIDDLE		00:04:00
07-0000590	07/06/2007	21:01:00	07/06/2007	21:20:00	WOODLEY		00:19:00
07-0000901	10/05/2007	17:30:00	10/05/2007	17:39:00	MOUNTAIN		00:09:00
07-0000917	10/09/2007	14:17:00	10/09/2007	14:24:00	OLIVE MILL		00:07:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:09:10
510 Person in distress, Other							
07-0000996	10/30/2007	17:27:00	10/30/2007	17:34:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:07:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:07:00
511 Lock-out							
07-0000238	03/23/2007	09:42:00	03/23/2007	09:51:00	DEPOT		00:09:00
07-0000446	05/22/2007	11:27:00	05/22/2007	11:34:00	BUTTERFLY		00:07:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:08:00
520 Water problem, Other							
07-0000122	02/14/2007	22:33:00	02/14/2007	22:38:00	FAIRWAY		00:05:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:05:00
522 Water or steam leak							
07-0000652	07/22/2007	14:13:00	07/22/2007	14:20:00	RIVEN ROCK		00:07:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:07:00
531 Smoke or odor removal							
07-0000031	01/12/2007	15:29:00	01/12/2007	15:36:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:07:00
07-0000596	07/08/2007	17:36:00	07/08/2007	17:42:00	LA PAZ		00:06:00
07-0000886	10/02/2007	18:28:00	10/02/2007	18:30:00	LA PAZ		00:02:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:05:00
542 Animal rescue							
07-0000283	04/09/2007	18:46:00	04/09/2007	18:49:00	KNAPP		00:03:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:03:00
550 Public service assistance, Other							
07-0000577	07/02/2007	17:19:00	07/02/2007	17:27:00	CHELHAM		00:08:00
07-0000874	09/27/2007	22:31:00	09/27/2007	22:34:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:03:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:05:30
551 Assist police or other governmental agency							
07-0000474	06/01/2007	09:27:00	06/01/2007	09:52:00	CHANNEL		00:25:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

02 Response District 02

Incident	Alarm Date & Time	Arrival Date & Time	Stn	Shift	Response Time
554 Assist invalid					
07-0000282	04/09/2007 17:58:10	04/09/2007 18:05:13	MONTE CRISTO		00:07:03
07-0000333	04/18/2007 17:58:00	04/18/2007 18:05:00	WOODLEY		00:07:00
07-0000494	06/07/2007 15:16:00	06/07/2007 15:34:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:18:00
07-0000495	06/07/2007 18:07:00	06/07/2007 18:16:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:09:00

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:10:16

611 Dispatched & cancelled en route

07-0000038	01/14/2007 19:31:00	/ /	CHANNEL		10084:29:00
07-0000121	02/14/2007 14:39:00	/ /	LA PAZ		9345:21:00
07-0000357	04/25/2007 19:12:40	/ /	OWEN		7660:47:20
07-0000358	04/26/2007 12:00:00	/ /	OLIVE MILL		7644:00:00
07-0000451	05/23/2007 14:06:00	/ /	SYCAMORE CANYON		6993:54:00
07-0000463	05/28/2007 08:10:00	/ /	CHANNEL		6879:50:00
07-0000492	06/07/2007 10:59:00	/ /	COAST VILLAGE		6637:01:00
07-0000514	06/13/2007 12:54:00	/ /	LA PAZ		6491:06:00
07-0000533	06/20/2007 12:13:00	/ /	LA PAZ		6323:47:00
07-0000538	06/23/2007 10:00:00	/ /	GIBRALTAR		6254:00:00
07-0000539	06/23/2007 22:43:00	/ /	COAST VILLAGE		6241:17:00
07-0000566	06/30/2007 09:49:00	/ /	LA PAZ		6086:11:00
07-0000682	07/31/2007 14:32:00	/ /	CHANNEL		5337:28:00
07-0000709	08/09/2007 20:50:00	/ /	COAST VILLAGE		5115:10:00
07-0000756	08/27/2007 14:54:00	/ /	GARDEN		4689:06:00
07-0000758	08/27/2007 23:30:00	/ /	LA PAZ		4680:30:00
07-0000817	09/11/2007 15:01:00	/ /	WOODLEY		4328:59:00
07-0000820	09/11/2007 21:38:00	/ /	CHANNEL		4322:22:00
07-0000877	09/29/2007 22:39:00	/ /	LA PAZ		3889:21:00
07-0000923	10/11/2007 17:48:10	/ /	CHANNEL		3606:11:50
07-0000938	10/14/2007 12:29:00	/ /	CHANNEL		3539:31:00
07-0000940	10/14/2007 22:08:00	/ /	CHANNEL		3529:52:00
07-0001167	12/27/2007 13:36:00	/ /	CHANNEL		1762:24:00

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 5714:53:50

622 No Incident found on arrival at dispatch address

07-0000066	01/23/2007 18:02:02	01/23/2007 18:06:00	MOUNTAIN		00:03:58
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Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:03:58

651 Smoke scare, odor of smoke

07-0000772	08/31/2007 01:57:00	08/31/2007 02:03:00	ASHLEY		00:06:00
07-0000835	09/14/2007 19:40:00	09/14/2007 19:50:00	MOUNTAIN		00:10:00

Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:08:00

653 Smoke from barbecue, tar kettle

07-0000651	07/21/2007 13:21:00	07/21/2007 13:23:00	SYCAMORE CANYON		00:02:00
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Average Response Time for District/Incident Type 00:02:00

700 False alarm or false call, Other

07-0000131	02/16/2007 19:34:00	02/16/2007 19:40:00	DULZURA		00:06:00
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Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

02 Response District 02

Incident	Alarm Date & Time		Arrival Date & Time		Stn	Shift	Response Time
700 False alarm or false call, Other							
07-0001061	11/28/2007	11:04:00	11/28/2007	11:05:00	CHANNEL		00:01:00
07-0001162	12/26/2007	08:33:00	12/26/2007	08:39:00	CHANNEL		00:06:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:04:42
710 Malicious, mischievous false call, Other							
07-0000606	07/11/2007	19:24:00	07/11/2007	19:26:00	COLD SPRING		00:02:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:02:00
730 System malfunction, Other							
07-0000068	01/24/2007	03:11:00	01/24/2007	03:20:00	ASHLEY		00:09:00
07-0000552	06/27/2007	07:16:00	06/27/2007	07:22:00	LA PAZ		00:06:00
07-0000710	08/10/2007	07:36:00	08/10/2007	07:40:00	LA PAZ		00:04:00
07-0000914	10/08/2007	09:10:00	10/08/2007	09:10:00	COWLES		00:00:00
07-0000943	10/15/2007	08:03:00	10/15/2007	08:04:00	CHANNEL		00:01:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:04:00
735 Alarm system sounded due to malfunction							
07-0000107	02/08/2007	10:21:00	02/08/2007	10:28:00	SIERRA VISTA		00:07:00
07-0000505	06/10/2007	10:59:14	06/10/2007	10:59:14	CHANNEL		00:00:00
07-0000624	07/15/2007	15:15:00	07/15/2007	15:20:00	LA PAZ		00:05:00
07-0000759	08/28/2007	15:15:00	08/28/2007	15:19:00	LA PAZ		00:04:00
07-0000933	10/14/2007	05:07:12	10/14/2007	05:08:13	CHANNEL		00:01:01
07-0000935	10/14/2007	06:32:00	10/14/2007	06:41:00	CHANNEL		00:09:00
07-0001050	11/23/2007	16:12:00	11/23/2007	16:20:00	EL RANCHO		00:08:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:04:52
740 Unintentional transmission of alarm, Other							
07-0000065	01/23/2007	14:40:00	01/23/2007	14:45:00	LA PAZ		00:05:00
07-0000185	03/05/2007	09:09:00	03/05/2007	09:14:00	HOT SPRINGS		00:05:00
07-0000224	03/18/2007	20:05:00	03/18/2007	20:09:00	KNAPP		00:04:00
07-0000508	06/11/2007	12:27:00	06/11/2007	12:32:00	LA PAZ		00:05:00
07-0000611	07/12/2007	14:37:00	07/12/2007	14:42:00	LA PAZ		00:05:00
07-0000629	07/16/2007	14:36:00	07/16/2007	14:45:00	BONNYMEDE		00:09:00
07-0000662	07/25/2007	10:51:00	07/25/2007	10:58:00	LA PAZ		00:07:00
07-0000671	07/27/2007	15:56:00	07/27/2007	16:01:00	COLD SPRING		00:05:00
07-0000721	08/14/2007	10:47:00	08/14/2007	10:47:00	RIVEN ROCK		00:00:00
07-0000745	08/23/2007	07:14:00	08/23/2007	07:15:00	CHANNEL		00:01:00
07-0000794	09/05/2007	13:21:00	09/05/2007	13:23:00	LA PAZ		00:02:00
07-0001091	12/08/2007	17:55:00	12/08/2007	18:01:00	LA PAZ		00:06:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:04:30
741 Sprinkler activation, no fire - unintentional							
07-0000858	09/20/2007	15:15:21	09/20/2007	15:19:50	LA PAZ		00:04:29
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type							00:04:29
743 Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional							
07-0000778	08/31/2007	21:02:00	08/31/2007	21:09:00	LA PAZ		00:07:00

Montecito Fire Protection District

STATION 3 RESEARCH REPORT

Alarm Date Between {01/01/2007} And {12/31/2007}

02 Response District 02

Incident	Alarm Date & Time	Arrival Date & Time	Stn	Shift	Response Time
744 Detector activation, no fire - unintentional					
07-0000119	02/13/2007	20:07:00	02/13/2007	20:12:00	LA PAZ 00:05:00
07-0000873	09/27/2007	11:17:00	09/27/2007	11:24:00	CHANNEL 00:07:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:06:00
745 Alarm system activation, no fire - unintentional					
07-0000339	04/20/2007	02:19:00	04/20/2007	02:26:00	LA PAZ 00:07:00
07-0000340	04/20/2007	13:20:00	04/20/2007	13:25:00	SYCAMORE CANYON 00:05:00
07-0000669	07/26/2007	14:55:00	07/26/2007	15:04:00	LA PAZ 00:09:00
07-0000719	08/14/2007	03:15:00	08/14/2007	03:16:00	CHANNEL 00:01:00
07-0000822	09/12/2007	12:32:00	09/12/2007	12:38:00	MOUNTAIN 00:06:00
07-0000865	09/22/2007	08:48:00	09/22/2007	08:56:00	CHANNEL 00:08:00
07-0000869	09/25/2007	07:37:00	09/25/2007	07:42:00	LA PAZ 00:05:00
07-0001093	12/08/2007	18:50:00	12/08/2007	18:53:00	LA PAZ 00:03:00
07-0001119	12/18/2007	09:32:25	12/18/2007	09:39:00	LA PAZ 00:06:35
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					00:05:37
813 Wind storm, tornado/hurricane assessment					
07-0000302	04/13/2007	00:20:00	04/13/2007	02:23:00	LA PAZ 02:03:00
Average Response Time for District/Incident Type					02:03:00

Overall Average Response Time for District 699:15:02

Total Incident Count:1182

Overall Average Response Time: 521:08:35

Appendix C

Background Studies

Montecito Fire Protection District

Fire Chief's Report on Need for Additional Facilities and Staffing- November 17, 2003

Background

The Montecito Fire Protection District was formed in 1917 to provide fire and rescue services to the community of Montecito. Initially service was provided from a central location within the fire District. This central location was effective for almost 40 years and still serves as the center of our District and the general location of our Headquarters Station One at 595 San Ysidro Road.

In the early 1950's, the fire board decided that enough development had occurred on the west end of the District to warrant the location of an additional fire station in that area. This decision was not based merely on the number of residences but also was based on the response time to the homes in that area. There was also a general indication that homeowner's insurance policy rates would improve with the addition of a station. Station Two at Sycamore Canyon and Cold Spring Roads was built in 1954 and staffed with three personnel.

Currently the accepted standard for response time is 5 minutes from the first announcement of the alarm to the responders. This five minute response time has been proven appropriate for both fire calls and for medical calls. For fires, studies show that arrival of fire units in this time frame will generally result in being able to knock down fires before they grow beyond the ability of initial attack crews to control. For medical calls this time frame represents the standard for effectively treating a cardiac patient with early defibrillation. (Of course, promptness by citizens in reporting fire and medical emergencies is also essential.)

Additionally, the latest firefighting standards are now directed at the total number of personnel that should be placed on the fire ground, in specific timeframes, in order to work safely in the fire environment as it grows in size with each elapsed minute. In particular, NFPA Standard 1710 suggests that at least 4 personnel arrive at a fire within 4 minutes of alarm receipt, 90% of the time, or that 13 personnel arrive within 8 minutes of the alarm, 90% of the time. The intent of this standard can be met by this District, however as this new standard becomes accepted practice, we will need to formalize the specific method we use to meet this standard.

The first minute to elapse from the initial alarm announcement is referred to as "turn-out" time and includes the time for personnel to suit up, start the vehicle(s), and get out the station door. The remaining four minutes are referred to as "travel time" and it is this four minute time interval that the District has studied in detail to present this report. I will refer to the combination of these two elements as the "five minute response time".

Our current staffing is 3 personnel at Station Two and 6 personnel at Station One. (3 on each engine, 2 on the Rescue, and 1 Battalion Chief) In addition to this, during the summer months (fire season) we staff an additional person at Station Two. Our total on-duty force is a minimum of 9 with at least one additional during the summer. In addition to this response, we always dispatch an Engine from one of our neighboring departments (Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District or the City of Santa Barbara) under our "Automatic Aid" agreements. With this mutual aid, we achieve a first alarm which includes at least 12 personnel responding to all reported fires. [or medical emergencies?]

Response Time Study

Our study of response times was conducted by District staff to develop a map which shows the areas of the District that we can travel to in four minutes or less, (for a 5 minute total response time). A response area was established for each of our stations and shows the overlapping areas of response. Generally, Engine 9402 covers 97% of the homes on the west end of our District in the appropriate time. Additionally, Engine 9401 covers the center of the District and overlaps up to the Station Two location.

It is evident geographically that the east end of the District is not completely covered by the 5 minute response time from Station One. However, the number of residences in the east area is less than other areas of the District. The question is, "at what point do we reach a threshold to build and staff a station on the east end?"

According to information gathered from the Montecito Association AND Santa Barbara Planning and Development Department, the total number of residences in the District is approximately 4200 with a potential for approximately 800 more under the current zoning criteria. Of these existing homes, approximately 3700 are covered within a response time of 5 minutes or less. Our study shows that almost 500 residences on the east end are not currently covered within the 5 minute response time. There exists the potential for up to 400 additional homes to be developed in this area. This information provides no consideration for secondary units as is currently under consideration by the Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department.

Conclusions

As fire chief, I have concluded that the District should consider a third station on the east end of our District. The eventual need is evident and if we were to use the same criterion that was used to establish Station Two, then we may have already reached the threshold for development of a new station.

Our first consideration should be to acquire a location for a third station based on geographic and response times. Land values continue to increase and the District should consider the acquisition of a piece of property soon for the future construction of a fire station. The boundaries of the

District have been established for over 80 years and substantial changes have not occurred. This makes the selection of a site a simpler process. However, some consideration may be given in the planning process to service beyond the east boundary of the District.

Having reviewed the map of this District and with my experience working in this District for 30 years, it is my opinion that a new station should be located in the area of East Valley Road, east of Romero Canyon Road. A strategically located station would provide a response time of less than 5 minutes to approximately 95% of those homes identified as outside of the current 5 minute response area as shown on our map.

The second consideration should be when to construct a new station. The timing for construction would depend somewhat on the Board's findings as to the need for a station. If the need is deemed to be urgent, then perhaps some form of financing may be considered. If the need is further in the future then funds could begin to be set aside for future construction.

The third consideration would be to establish a goal for staffing the entire District. A staffing plan would take into consideration different standards and how we may deploy our resources to best meet the needs of the community we serve.

A final thought would be to consider the inclusion of plans for employee housing along with plans for a future station.

Recommendations

That the Fire Board consider this report and determine if there is a need for additional facilities and direct the Fire Chief, with the support of one director, to identify potential locations and cost of land acquisition for a station, and possibly housing, on the east side of the District. This location should meet the criteria for standard response times to an optimum number of locations in the east end of the District. The study should also include appropriate environmental analysis and community participation at noticed meetings.

Direct the Fire Chief to develop a plan for financing the acquisition of land and for the eventual construction of a third station.

Direct the Fire Chief to develop a staffing plan for the District to meet the current and future needs of the District.

PLANNING STUDY FOR A POTENTIAL MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT FIRE
STATION SITE AT ORTEGA RIDGE ROAD AND EAST VALLEY ROAD
PREPARED BY VICTORIA GREENE
JANUARY 25, 2007

This report has been prepared at the request of Kevin Wallace, Fire Chief. The intent of the report is to address the feasibility of development of a fire station on property identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers 005-030-003 and -007 from a land use planning perspective (Attachment 1). The Fire District's preferred location along East Valley Road, opposite the gatehouse driveway at 2500 East Valley Road is the focus of this analysis. Included in this report is identification of:

1. The permitting process required for station approval;
2. The physical constraints on development at this site;
3. Policy issues affecting development of this site;
4. Reports that should be prepared prior to submittal of planning applications; and
5. Recommendations for proceeding with applications.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT PROPERTY

The property evaluated in this report is identified as APN 005-030-003 and -007 and is located at the southwest corner of Ortega Ridge Road and East Valley Road in the Montecito Planning Area. Parcel -003 is 16.33 acres in size and is zoned 5-E-1, Residential, 5 acre minimum parcel size and designated Semi-Rural Residential-0.2. Parcel -007 is 29.17 acres in size and is zoned 10-E-1, Residential, 10 acre minimum parcel size with a land use designation of Semi-Rural Residential-0.1.

Parcel -003 is undeveloped but is traversed by a natural gas pipeline and a riding trail. Parcel -007 is developed with a single-family residence. The properties are characterized by slopes of approximately 30%. Vegetation onsite is oak woodland intermixed with chaparral, coastal sage scrub and a limited area of riparian vegetation associated with the drainage on the west side of the property.

APPROVAL PROCESS

In order to approve a fire station on the subject property, the following approvals would be required:

1. Comprehensive Plan Amendment to change the land use designation of the station site from Semi-Rural Residential to Public Utility (requires approval from the Board of Supervisors)
2. Rezone of the site from Residential to Public Utility (requires Board of Supervisors approval)
3. Development Plan approval (Montecito Planning Commission recommendation to the Board of Supervisors as a companion to the rezone and plan amendment)
4. Parcel Map approval or waiver (the Subdivision Map Act §66428 and County Subdivision Ordinance provide an exception to the parcel map requirement for land conveyed to or from a governmental agency, public entity, or public utility unless a showing is made that public policy necessitates a parcel map)

5. Design Review approval from the Montecito Board of Architectural Review.
6. Environmental review of the project would be required prior to Montecito Planning Commission consideration of the project. The level of environmental review would depend upon the findings of the studies discussed below.

SITE CONSTRAINTS

This preliminary identification of site constraints is based upon a review of Santa Barbara County documents and resource information. It is by no means a complete assessment of constraints, but serves to identify potential constraints to development and as a basis for identifying areas requiring further study.

1. Archaeological Resources: There is a mapped archaeological site on the property. The County would likely require a Phase I archaeological study of the fire station development area to determine if any resources are present. If resources are present, further study and development of mitigation measures may be required.
2. Biological Resources: The project site includes oak woodland, coastal sage scrub and riparian habitat. The District's preferred location is characterized by oak woodland and chaparral. A portion of the site may be within the area mapped by the County as coastal sage scrub (Attachment 2). County policies require preservation of these habitats and native oaks to the extent feasible. An application would need to include an assessment of biological resources and a tree protection report.
3. Geological Resources: The project site is characterized by steep slopes and moderately to highly erosive soils. There is also the potential for seismic hazards. County policies discourage development on slopes in excess of 20% in order to minimize land alteration, erosion hazards and visual impacts. The County's Seismic Safety and Safety Element shows a fault to the south of East Valley Road that may affect site development (Attachment 3). Prior to proceeding with a project on this site, a geologic investigation should be completed.
4. Neighborhood Compatibility: The project may raise concerns for neighbors regarding compatibility of the use with surrounding residential development. While this site is well situated in this respect, the District should be prepared to address concerns regarding visual compatibility, noise and traffic safety concerns. Noise is addressed below. Visual compatibility should be maximized by working with the site topography to minimize grading and through a design that minimizes the bulk and institutional appearance of the station. A traffic study to address safety issues would be helpful as well.
5. Noise: Fire station operations have the potential to result in noise impacts to surrounding uses. It is advisable to provide a technical report documenting the noise levels that would be generated by the station in order to address potential concerns from neighbors.
6. Services: The property is within the service areas of the Montecito Water District and the Montecito Sanitary District. I suggest that you confirm that public water and sewer service are readily available to the site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Development of a fire station at this location would be difficult due to the presence of site constraints, including but not limited to steep slopes, biological resources, and archaeological resources. Project approval would require legislative actions to re-designate and rezone the site. The noted constraints and related Comprehensive Plan policies intended to protect sensitive resources and minimize grading present some obstacles to County approval of the required actions, but would not preclude ultimate project approval. A project design that minimizes grading and vegetation removal would be important for gaining project support.

Before proceeding with a project at this location, I suggest that the Fire District have further discussions with high-level Planning & Development (P&D) staff regarding the feasibility of obtaining the required approvals. The District should conduct neighborhood outreach to those that would be directly affected by the project and to the community as a whole. Consult with active community organizations such as the Montecito Association.

The District should also request a Conceptual Review Hearing before the Montecito Planning Commission. This is an opportunity to receive feedback on the project concept from the Commissioners. P&D staff asks that a project go through the pre-application process prior to conceptual review at the MPC. This would require provision of a preliminary site plan, application and fees. I can assist you in pulling together the required information if you wish to go this route.

I also recommend that the District consider providing some employee housing as part of a fire station project. The development of employee housing would help to offset the increased demand associated with new district employees and would provide for consistency with County policies related to housing.

CONTACT AND REFERENCES

Black, Dianne, Assistant Director and Acting Deputy Director, Santa Barbara County Planning and Development

Bright, Mark, Chief Mapping Technician, Santa Barbara County Planning and Development

County of Santa Barbara, 1979, updated 1991, Seismic Safety and Safety Element

County of Santa Barbara, Planning and Development Resource Maps

County of Santa Barbara, 2007, Montecito Land Use Development Code

Flowers & Associates, 2007, Preliminary Grading Plan

Mohr, Greg, Senior Planner, Comprehensive Planning Divisions, Santa Barbara County

Murray, Lori, Property Manager

Pujo, June, Supervising Planner, Santa Barbara County Planning and Development

ATTACHMENTS

1. Project Location
2. Coastal Sage Scrub Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Overlay
3. Seismic Hazard Map

RESOLUTION NO. 2004-10

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ESTABLISHING DISTRICT PLANNING PRIORITIES

WHEREAS, the Montecito Fire Protection District ("District") was formed in 1917 to protect the Montecito community from fire and other perils; and

WHEREAS, the District has consistently strived to provide a high level of service to all areas of the District and surrounding community; and

WHEREAS, response times are an important factor in emergencies and the District strives to meet currently recommended response time standards, and

WHEREAS, studies conducted by the District indicate that many areas in the eastern portion of the District are beyond those currently recommended response time standards; and

WHEREAS, residential development in the eastern portion of the District has increased and is expected to continue to increase in light of land use and development trends; and

WHEREAS, such development will result in significant numbers of residential dwelling units located in areas outside of currently recommended response time standards; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors considered a report from the District's Fire Chief on November, 17, 2003, and determined a need to plan for a new Station 3 in the eastern portion of the District; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors considered many factors that were studied in order for the Fire Chief to make a recommendation as to the proposed best general location for a new Station 3; and

WHEREAS, continually rising real estate costs indicate that the acquisition of land for a new Station 3 is in the best interest of the District as soon as a need is established, one or more acceptable locations identified, and appropriate environmental review considered; and

WHEREAS, the mission of the fire service in general has expanded greatly since 1917, to include emergency medical and rescue services, hazardous materials response, technical rescue, urban search and rescue, response to terrorist acts, as well as many new challenges, resulting from the increase in District population and homes, as well as traffic on U.S. Highway 101; and

WHEREAS, new responsibilities will arise in the future; and

WHEREAS, these expanded roles and responsibilities constantly require additional expertise, equipment, and supplies; and

WHEREAS, such equipment and supplies need to be adequately stored, staged, maintained and delivered to emergencies; and

WHEREAS, the District has for its entire history depended on the ability to call in "off-duty" personnel during times of emergency to augment on-duty staffing in order to properly respond to the emergency; and

WHEREAS, because of continuously rising housing costs in not only the District but throughout the southern area of Santa Barbara County, many employees have not been able to acquire adequate housing in the immediate vicinity of the District; and

WHEREAS, a survey of current District employees shows that less than 50% live in the southern area of Santa Barbara County, while more than half live in either Ventura County, northern Santa Barbara County, or distant San Luis Obispo County; and

WHEREAS, in times of emergency the potential traffic delays due to the fact there are only four highways (U.S. 101 South, U.S. 101 North, State Highway 150 and State Highway 154) linking the District to these more distant communities may adversely affect the District's ability to call in sufficient off-duty personnel to adequately augment on-duty personnel, as may be required; and

WHEREAS, the District has met with representatives of the Montecito Firefighters Association and discussed methods to insure that the District can adequately augment its on-duty forces during emergencies; and

WHEREAS, many options have been considered by the Board of Directors to respond to the District's identified needs, including the possibility that the District provide subsidized housing to employees and

also that the District investigate methods to assist employees with the purchase of housing geographically convenient to the District.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of the Montecito Fire Protection District does hereby resolve, determine and order as follows:

1. The District's highest planning priority is the identification and acquisition of a parcel or parcels of land, located appropriately, and adequate to accommodate a fire station and such facilities as the District determines may be necessary to serve the public for the next 50 years, subject to appropriate environmental analysis and review.
2. The Fire Chief is directed to develop a plan for the eventual construction and staffing of this third fire station at such time as the Board deems necessary.
3. The needs of the District to store and maintain diverse types of equipment shall be addressed by the Fire Chief in planning future facilities, including a third fire station and possible other facilities both to be held in fee ownership and/or leased.
4. During the planning for a third fire station the Fire Chief and Board will consider the inclusion of some form of employee housing in conjunction with the new fire station.
5. The District will pursue as a second planning priority the provision of housing to its employees in southern Santa Barbara County so that a larger number of the District's employees will be available to augment the on-duty forces in emergencies.
6. Such housing should be suitable to meet the needs of both single employees and employees with families.
7. A plan to fairly manage an employee housing program should be drafted by the Fire Chief and shall include methods to financially assist its employees in purchasing housing, as well as the District owning and renting housing to its employees.
8. The pursuit and acquisition of appropriate housing will be ongoing as District finances allow until further determination by the Board of Directors.
9. The Fire Chief is directed to research and report to the Board of Directors methods of financing the facilities described in this resolution.

10. The Fire Chief is directed to recommend a budget that sets aside funds toward the acquisition of the facilities described in this resolution in a manner that does not affect the operations of the District at the level of service currently provided, and does not adversely affect the ability of the District to adequately compensate its employees, to be held in a separate fund, and that such funds be designated for their intended purpose as described in this resolution.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Governing Board of Montecito Fire Protection District this 20th day of September, 2004, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSENT:

President of the Board of Directors
MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

ATTEST:

Secretary

Preliminary List of Potential Fire Station Sites

From Montecito Sewer District

<u>Site</u>	<u>Parcel Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>MSD Usage History</u>
A.	155-070-008	2500 East Valley Road	Vacant, Sewers Available
B.	155-070-009	East Valley Road	Vacant, Sewers Available
C.	155-070-012	2300 East Valley Road	Septic, Sewer available
D.	005-030-007	2625 East Valley Road	Connected to Sewer System
E.	005-030-003	582 Ortega Ridge Road	Vacant, Sewers Available
F.	155-060-014	2222 Feather Hill Road	Sewers Not Available
G.	155-060-030	680 Stonehouse Lane	Vacant, Sewers Available
H.	007-480-032	550 Eastgate Lane	Connected to Sewer System
I.	007-480-016	565 Sheffield Drive	Connected to Sewer System
J.	007-250-012	295 Sheffield Drive	Vacant, Sewers Available
K.	005-060-028&27	2085 Creekside Road	Vacant, Sewers Available
L.	005-020-044	2349 East Valley Road	Septic, Sewers Available
M.	005-020-051	2353 East Valley Road	Vacant, Sewers Available



Possible Locations for the New Fire Station #3

Location of Sewers in Area to Serve Proposed Fire Station

For Exhibits: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L & M

Appendix D

Key Land Use Policies

LUPD # 4. Prior to issuance of a use permit, the County shall make the finding, based on information provided by environmental documents, staff analysis, and the applicant, that adequate public or private services and resources (i.e., water, sewer, roads, etc.) are available to serve the proposed development. The applicant shall assume full responsibility for costs incurred in service extensions or improvements that are required as a result of the proposed project. Lack of available public or private services or resources shall be grounds for denial of the project or reduction in the density otherwise indicated in the land use plan.

5. Within designated urban areas, new development other than that for agricultural purposes shall be serviced by the appropriate public sewer and water district or an existing mutual water company, if such service is available.

6. An adjustment from the minimum parcel size specified for lands designated on the Land Use Element maps as having a minimum parcel area of five acres or greater may be allowed for divisions of parcels in areas that were originally surveyed by Federal government survey, and which parcels subsequently are found not to consist of full sections or parts thereof due to surveying errors. The number of lots resulting from division of such parcels may equal the number that could have been created if the parcels were full 640 acre sections or parts thereof. This policy shall not apply if a recorded survey of the applicant's property prior to the time the applicant acquired the property revealed that the parcel did not contain a full section or part thereof. The granting of any adjustment from the minimum parcel size shall be subject to the following finding: That allowing this adjustment shall not constitute a grant of special privileges inconsistent with limitations upon other properties in the vicinity of the proposed lot or lots and under identical Comprehensive Plan land use designation, and that circumstances justify granting a variance from the minimum lot area provisions of the applicable zoning ordinance. P449

- b. Common open space shall include but not be limited to recreational areas and facilities for the use of the prospective residents of the project such as tennis courts, swimming pools, playgrounds, community gardens, landscaped areas for common use, or other open areas of the site needed for the protection of the habitat, archaeological, scenic, or other resources. Common open space shall not include driveways, parking lots, private patios and yards, other developed areas, or hard surfaced walkways.

HILLSIDE AND WATERSHED PROTECTION POLICIES

1. Plans for development shall minimize cut and fill operations. Plans requiring excessive cutting and filling may be denied if it is determined that the development could be carried out with less alteration of the natural terrain.
2. All developments shall be designed to fit the site topography, soils, geology, hydrology, and any other existing conditions and be oriented so that grading and other site preparation is kept to an absolute minimum. Natural features, landforms, and native vegetation, such as trees, shall be preserved to the maximum extent feasible. Areas of the site which are not suited to development because of known soil, geologic, flood, erosion or other hazards shall remain in open space.

1. All development, including construction, excavation, and grading, except for flood control projects and non-structural agricultural uses, shall be prohibited in the floodway unless off-setting improvements in accordance with HUD regulations are provided. If the proposed development falls within the floodway fringe, development may be permitted, provided creek setback requirements are met and finish floor elevations are above the projected 100-year flood elevation, as specified in the Flood Plain Management Ordinance.
2. Permitted development shall not cause or contribute to flood hazards or lead to expenditure of public funds for flood control works, i.e., dams, stream channelizations, etc.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES POLICIES

1. All available measures, including purchase, tax relief, purchase of development rights, etc., shall be explored to avoid development on significant historic, prehistoric, archaeological, and other classes of cultural sites.
2. When developments are proposed for parcels where archaeological or other cultural sites are located, project design shall be required which avoids impacts to such cultural sites if possible.
3. When sufficient planning flexibility does not permit avoiding construction on archaeological or other types of cultural sites, adequate mitigation shall be required. Mitigation shall be designed in accord with guidelines of the State Office of Historic Preservation and the State of California Native American Heritage Commission.
4. Off-road vehicle use, unauthorized collection of artifacts, and other activities other than development which could destroy or damage archaeological or cultural sites shall be prohibited.

VISUAL RESOURCES POLICIES

1. All commercial, industrial, and planned developments, shall be required to submit a landscaping plan to the County for approval.
2. In areas designated as rural on the land use plan maps, the height, scale, and design of structures shall be compatible with the character of the surrounding natural environment, except where technical requirements dictate otherwise. Structures shall be subordinate in appearance to natural landforms; shall be designed to follow the natural contours of the landscape; and shall be sited so as not to intrude into the skyline as seen from public viewing places.
3. In areas designated as urban on the land use plan maps and in designated rural neighborhoods, new structures shall be in conformance with the scale and character of the existing community. Clustered development, varied circulation patterns, and diverse housing types shall be encouraged.
4. Signs shall be of size, location, and appearance so as not to detract from scenic areas or views from public roads and other viewing points.
5. Utilities, including television, shall be placed underground in new developments in accordance with the rules and regulations of the California Public Utilities Commission, except where cost of undergrounding would be so high as to deny service.

B. Urbanization should be prohibited except in a relatively few special instances.

C. Urbanization could be permitted only in appropriate instances, subject to project plan review and imposition of specific conditions to protect against hazards and to preserve the integrity of the land and environment.

Lands not subject to identified environmental constraints are classified in a fourth category:

D. Urbanization should be permitted unless necessary public services could not readily be provided, or development would result in undesirable social consequences and where conditions to protect against hazards are imposed.

In the above classifications, the A Category is subject to the greatest and/or most numerous environmental constraints, resulting in the policy prohibiting urban development. The B Category lands, though subject to lesser environmental constraints, are not suitable for any urban development except in a relatively few special instances. The remaining lands classed as Category C and D within the Urban area are the candidates for urban development.

The ERME FACTORS maps proposed the following policies on development of lands subject to environmental constraints.

Category A: Urbanization should be prohibited.

- Lands with Geologic Problems Index V.
- Reservoirs and areas tributary to existing and proposed reservoirs.
- Stream channels with flood hazard or recharging groundwater.
- Floodway areas.
- Slopes 30 percent and greater.

- Existing croplands with a high agricultural suitability rating (within study areas) or a Class I or II soil capability classification. Modification to permit urban uses may be made, within Urban areas, on parcels of ten (10) acres or less.
- Agricultural preserves subject to Williamson Act agreements.
- Mineral resources sites.
- Existing parks and recreation areas, historic sites, archaeological sites (archaeological sites not shown for security reasons).
- Proposed scientific preserves.

Category B: Urbanization should be prohibited except in a relatively few special instances.

- Lands with Geologic Problems Index IV.
- 100-year flood plain (except west of the City of Lompoc).
- Slopes 20 to 30 percent.
- Existing croplands with a moderate or low agricultural suitability rating (in urban areas) or a Class III or IV soil capability classification.
- Lands highly suitable for expansion of cultivated agriculture.
- Prime examples of common ecological communities, significant habitats.

Category C: Urbanization could be permitted only in appropriate instances, subject to project plan review and imposition of specific conditions to protect against hazards and to preserve the integrity of the land and environment.

- Areas subject to inundation by tsunamis.
- 150 feet on either side of active and historically active earthquake fault zone.

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A. LAND USE - COMMUNITY CHARACTER

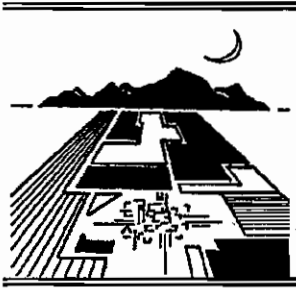
GOAL LU-M-1: In Order To Protect The Semi-Rural Quality Of Life, Encourage Excellence In Architectural And Landscape Design. Promote Area-Wide And Neighborhood Compatibility; Protect Residential Privacy, Public Views, And To The Maximum Extent Feasible, Private Views Of The Mountains And Ocean.

Policy LU-M-1.1: Architectural and development guidelines shall be adopted, implemented, and enforced by the County in order to preserve, protect and enhance the semi-rural environment of Montecito and the natural mountainous setting.

Action LU-M-1.1.1: Architectural Guidelines and Development Standards shall be developed by the County in consultation with the Montecito Association, and the General Plan Advisory Committee and adopted by the County Board of Supervisors by the end of fiscal year 1992-93 in order to preserve, protect and enhance the semi-rural environment of Montecito. These standards and guidelines shall apply to all new residential and commercial development, major exterior remodels and "teardowns" (as defined by the guidelines). These guidelines shall address (but not be limited to):

- a. Residential floor area allowed based on lot size;
- b. Potential visual impacts resulting from project design and neighborhood compatibility issues;
- c. Site planning (e.g. location of easements; impacts to sensitive habitats; amount and extent of grading; size, mass, scale, height of structure);
- d. Impacts to public and private views and of the mountains and ocean;
- e. Impacts to neighbor's privacy;
- f. Architectural design;
- g. Appropriate landscaping (including native plants) and potential loss of existing vegetation;
- h. Exterior illumination of structures, roads and property;

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F. LAND USE - EDUCATIONAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND OTHER PUBLIC OR QUASI- PUBLIC USES

GOAL LUED-M-1: Provide For Educational And Institutional Uses That Are Harmonious And Compatible With The Character And Fabric Of The Existing Residential Community.

Policy LUED-M-1.1:

All educational, institutional, and other public & quasi-public uses shall be developed and operated in a manner compatible with the community's residential character.

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Development in mountainous areas poses major fire hazard risks. Not only are mountainous areas covered with extremely flammable vegetation as noted above, they area also served by inadequate gravity-driven water mains. In addition, they lack adequate access because of long, winding roads. Over the course of a 75 year development life, it is probable that new homes in the foothills will be exposed to at least one catastrophic wildland fire. Dependent upon wind conditions, fire prevention measures taken, etc, it is possible that new or existing development in the foothills and northern reaches of the Planning Area could be damaged or destroyed by a large wildland fire. The potential hazard to homes, even in more urban areas, was demonstrated by the 1990 Painted Cave Fire, as well as the Coyote, Sycamore Canyon, Romero Canyon, and San Ysidro fires. The combination of these factors strongly limits any future urbanization potential in the mountainous areas. Because of this risk, a Class A roofing ordinance and residential sprinkler ordinance are in effect in the Planning Area.

2. GOALS, POLICIES, ACTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

GOAL F-M-1: In High Fire Hazard Areas, Strive To Ensure That Adequate Fire Protection Services And Facilities Are Available Prior To Permitting New Development.

Policy F-M-1.1: Because of the lack of a lateral water main above Mountain Drive, development should be minimized in the foothills by appropriate lowering of density and with appropriate development standards.

Action F-M-1.1.1: The County shall adopt the Community Plan Land Use Maps as the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Maps and Local Coastal Plan Land Use Maps for the Montecito Planning Area.

Policy F-M-1.2: The County shall cooperate with the Montecito Fire Protection District in their efforts to implement regulatory provisions and to minimize the imposition of conflicting regulation on private development.

GOAL F-M-2: Reduce Fire Hazards Community-wide While Preserving And Enhancing The Hillside Views And Vegetation Which Are Indispensable To The Community Character.

Policy F-M-2.1: The County shall cooperate with the Montecito Fire Protection District while reviewing Fire District requirements applied to ministerial and discretionary development projects regarding

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trails network and promote expansion to meet the goals of this plan to achieve desirable additional recreational trails and open space through:

- a. Expansion of the County Capital Improvement Plan for acquisition of additional recreational trail properties;
- b. Pursuit and protection of title to properties that are in the public domain through past use of development and;
- c. Acquisition of desirable property and/or property necessary to expand trail networks to provide key interconnections or to meet pressing public demand through negotiated acquisition and/or acquisition through eminent domain proceedings as approved by the County Board of Supervisors.

Action PRT-M-1.5.3: In developing the trail system, the County shall make the following provisions:

- a. Provide adequate trail signage at all major trail heads and other signs and markers on public recreational trails in Montecito in cooperation with the Montecito Trails Association;
- b. Provide for the maintenance of the trail system in Montecito

Policy PRT-M-1.6: New development shall not adversely impact existing recreational facilities and uses.

Action PRT-M-1.6.1: The County shall amend the appropriate funding sections of Article II and IV, except the Coastal Development Permit and Land Use Permit Section, to require the following:

Development Standard PRT-M-1.6.1: In approving new development, the County shall make the finding that the development will not adversely impact recreational facilities and uses.

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other species. Examples of such vegetation include stands of Monarch butterfly-supporting Eucalyptus trees, pine tree groves and orchards.

Unlike other more urban locations where biological resources have been lost to high intensity and incompatible development, large acres of Montecito's chaparral, oak woodlands and riparian corridors have been partially preserved due to a relatively low density and intensity of human occupation. However, some of the area's historically most diverse and extensive riparian oak woodlands along lower Montecito and San Ysidro and Picay/Buena Vista Creeks has been significantly fragmented or removed due to subdivisions, construction of single family homes and agricultural development. While biological value has been preserved in the past, its future is not guaranteed. Many vacant parcels exist within mountainous areas and along creeks where, if developed, habitats would be fragmented and degraded and their ability to support wildlife would be reduced.

2. GOALS, POLICIES, ACTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

GOAL BIO-M-1: Recognize That The Biological Resources Of Montecito Are An Important Regional Asset. The Vegetation And Wildlife Of The Area Contribute Substantially To The Semi-Rural Character Of The Community.

a. General Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH) Policies

Policy BIO-M-1.1: Designate and provide protection to important or sensitive environmental resources and habitats in the inland portion of the Montecito Planning Area.

Action BIO-M-1.1.1: The Article IV Zoning Ordinance shall be amended to provide an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH) Area overlay district. Locations of known biological resources/habitat areas shall be depicted on ESH overlay maps. The following criteria determine which resources and habitats in the Montecito Planning Area are identified as important or environmentally sensitive. Significant habitat resources which meet at least one of these criteria qualify for designation on the overlay maps as shown in Figure 21.

1. Unique, rare, or fragile communities which should be preserved to strive to ensure their survival in the future.
2. Habitats of rare and endangered species habitats that are also protected by State and Federal laws.

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3. Plant communities that are of significant interest because of extensions of ranges, or unusual hybrid, disjunct, and relict species.
4. Specialized wildlife habitats which are vital to species survival, e.g., White-tailed Kite habitat, butterfly trees.
5. Outstanding representative natural communities that have values ranging from a particularly rich flora and fauna to an unusual diversity of species.
6. Areas with outstanding educational values that should be protected for scientific research and educational uses now and in the future.
7. Areas that are important because of their high biological productivity such as wetlands.
8. Areas that are structurally important in protecting natural landforms and species, e.g., riparian corridors that protect stream banks from erosion and provide shade.

The scale of the overlay maps precludes complete accuracy in the mapping of habitat areas and, in some cases, the precise location of habitat areas is not known. In addition, migration of species or discovery of new habitats may result in the designation of new areas. Therefore, the boundaries of the designations should be updated periodically in order to incorporate new data.

Policy BIO-M-1.2:

The following biological resources and habitats shall be identified as environmentally sensitive and shall be protected and preserved to the extent feasible through the Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH) overlay:

Riparian woodland corridors
Monarch butterfly roosts
Sensitive native flora
Coastal sage scrub

Policy BIO-M-1.3:

Environmentally Sensitive Habitat (ESH) areas within the Montecito Planning Area shall be protected, and where appropriate, enhanced.

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Policy BIO-M-1.6: Riparian vegetation shall be protected as part of a stream or creek buffer. Where riparian vegetation has previously been removed, (except for channel cleaning necessary for free-flowing conditions as determined by the County Flood Control District) the buffer shall allow the reestablishment of riparian vegetation to its prior extent to the greatest degree possible. Restoration of degraded riparian areas to their former state shall be encouraged.

Development Standard BIO-M-1.6.1: Riparian protection measures shall be based on a project's proximity to riparian habitat and the project's potential to directly or indirectly damage riparian habitat through activities related to a land use permit or coastal development permit such as grading, brushing, construction, vehicle parking, supply/equipment storage, or the proposed use of the property. Damage could include, but is not limited to, vegetation removal/disturbance, erosion/sedimentation, trenching, and activities which hinder or prevent wildlife access and use of habitat. Prior to initiation of any grading or development activities associated with a Land Use or Coastal Development Permit, a temporary protective fence shall be installed along the outer buffer boundary at the applicant's expense, unless the County finds that this measure is not necessary to protect biological resources (i.e., due to topographical changes or other adequate barriers). Storage of equipment, supplies, vehicles, or placement of fill or refuse, shall not be permitted within the fenced buffer region.

Development Standard BIO-M-1.6.2: On-site restoration of any project-disturbed buffer or riparian vegetation within creeks in the Montecito Planning Area shall be mandatory. A riparian revegetation plan, approved by the County, shall be developed by a County approved biologist (or other experienced individual acceptable to the County) and implemented at the applicant's expense. The revegetation plan shall use native species that would normally occur at the site prior to disturbance. The plan shall contain planting methods and locations, site preparation, weed control, and monitoring criteria and schedules.

Policy BIO-M-1.7: No structures shall be located within a riparian corridor except: public trails that would not adversely affect existing habitat; dams necessary for water supply projects; flood control projects where no other method for protecting existing structures in the floodplain is feasible and where such protection is necessary for public safety, other development where the primary function is for the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat and where this policy would preclude reasonable development of a parcel. Culverts, fences, pipelines, and bridges (when support structures are located outside the critical habitat) may be permitted when

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aesthetic quality, have important historic value, or are unique due to species type or location shall be preserved to the maximum extent feasible.

Development Standard BIO-M-1.15.1: All existing specimen trees shall be protected from damage or removal by development to the maximum extent feasible.

Action BIO-M-1.15.1: When funding is available, the County shall work with the Montecito community to create tree protection mechanism which protects specimen trees and is consistent with the intent of the Montecito goals and policies.

Policy BIO-M-1.16: All existing native trees regardless of size that have biological value shall be preserved to the maximum extent feasible.

Development Standard BIO-M-1.16.1: Where native trees of biological value may be impacted by new development (either ministerial or discretionary), a Tree Protection Plan shall be required. The decision to require preparation of a Tree Protection Plan shall be based on the location of the native trees and the project's potential to directly or indirectly damage the trees through such activities as grading, brushing, construction, vehicle parking, supply/equipment storage, trenching or the proposed use of the property. The Tree Protection Plan shall be based on the County's existing Tree Protection Plan standards and shall include a graphic depiction of the Tree Protection Plan elements on final grading and building plans (Existing landscaping plans submitted to County Board of Architectural Review (BAR) may be sufficient). A report shall be prepared by a County approved arborist/biologist which indicates measures to be taken to protect affected trees where standard measures are determined to be inadequate. If necessary, an appropriate replacement/replanting program may be required. The Tree Protection Plan shall be developed at the applicant's expense. The plan shall be approved by RMD prior to issuance of a Land Use or Coastal Development Permit.

Action BIO-M-1.16.1: When funding is available, the County shall work with the Montecito community to create tree protection ordinance or other mechanism which protects native trees and is consistent with the intent of the Montecito goals and policies.

Policy BIO-M-1.17: Oak trees, because they are particularly sensitive to environmental conditions, shall be protected to the maximum extent feasible. All land use activities, including agriculture shall be carried out in such a manner as to avoid damage to native oak trees. Regeneration of oak trees shall be encouraged.

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D. FLOODING AND DRAINAGE



1. EXISTING SETTING

The Montecito Planning Area has experienced a history of flooding along several of its creeks during heavy storms. High intensity storms cause rapid accumulation of runoff in steep canyons, especially when exacerbated by wildfire denudation of the hillsides.

Although Montecito has a storm drainage system, flooding of the creeks in the flatter alluvial plain area has occurred in several historic floods this century. Montecito's drainage system is a combination of berms, channels, creeks and culverts which were built piecemeal in the first half of the century. Because of its haphazard development, there is inadequate record keeping of the system's location and status.

The Santa Barbara Flood Control District establishes and maintains standards for evaluating potential flood hazards. Generally, all structures proposed within the 100-year flood inundation area, as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) maps, are considered susceptible to potentially damaging floods. Within Montecito several of these areas have been identified along local creeks (e.g. Cold Springs Creek, San Ysidro Creek, Montecito Creek). Because parcels within the 100-year floodplain are relatively easy to identify, County agencies can utilize regulatory mechanisms which address location of building site, level of finished floor and other pertinent issues relating to flood hazards.

Several existing and potential flooding issues are of concern. The need to minimize flooding through clearing of in-stream riparian vegetation was extensively discussed in the Flood Control District's recent EIR on creek channel maintenance. In addition, a major channel realignment of San Ysidro Creek north of Jameson Lane has yet to be resolved. Finally, new single family home construction within flood plains or adjacent to creeks may increase flood hazards and the need for environmentally damaging vegetation clearing and/or berm protection.

2. GOALS, POLICIES, ACTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

GOAL FD-M-1: Protect The Santa Ynez Mountain Range From Development Which Would Interfere With Its Watershed Function.

Policy FD-M-1.1:

In order to prevent hillside erosion, removal of vegetation on slopes 20 percent or greater shall be limited to that necessary for fire protection and for reasonable development of the parcel.

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earthquakes on numerous faults, ranging from the San Andreas Fault, a major tectonic plate boundary, to local faults buried in the alluvium under Montecito and off-shore faults which have historically been associated with tremblers. There are existing regulations that require development to be set back from known fault lines and that require all structures to be designed to earthquake standards of the Uniform Building Code Seismic Zone 4. The low-rise, low-density development in Montecito coupled with sound engineering practices addresses the dangers of living in "earthquake country" to a large degree.

Two areas of radon-producing Rincon Shale exist within the Montecito Planning Area. One small area is located on the Valley Club property near the club house and golf course; another larger area is located in the very western portion of the Planning Area, just south of Sycamore Canyon Road. Although there is no definitive evidence linking radon gas exposure in houses to increased incidence of cancer, estimates of such linkage come from studies of people who have experienced high exposure to radiation through such activities as mining uranium. The health risk from radon gas is primarily related to alpha radiation, particles of which may adhere to dust and be inhaled into the lungs or be dissolved in water and ingested through drinking. If radon is known to have entered a home from soil and rock, it may be removed through proper ventilation and filters.

2. GOALS, POLICIES, ACTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

GOAL GEO-M-1: Protect The Public Health, Safety And Welfare By Preserving The Hillsides In The Most Natural State Feasible.

Policy GEO-M-1.1: Mountainous watershed areas shall be protected to the maximum extent feasible from development which would interfere with their watershed function and would intensify fire and flood danger.

Action GEO-M-1.1.1: Development standards shall be developed as part of the Montecito Architectural Guidelines and Development Standards for the mountainous areas and other areas with steep slopes in order to protect these and adjacent areas from erosion, scarring, flood and fire hazard and to promote safety.

Policy GEO-M-1.2: Grading from future ministerial and discretionary projects in Montecito shall be minimized to the extent feasible in order to prevent unsightly scars in the natural topography due to grading, and to minimize the potential for earth slippage, erosion, and other safety risks.

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Crane School, All Saints by the Sea), and other houses (e.g. Lovelace House, Gladwin House, Constantia).

2. GOALS, POLICIES, ACTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

GOAL CR-M-1: Preserve And Protect Properties And Structures With Historic Importance In The Montecito Community To The Maximum Extent Feasible.

Policy CR-M-1.1: The historic adobes of Montecito should be protected to the maximum extent feasible by incorporating their preservation into any plans for development of those parcels.

Policy CR-M-1.2: Improvements to the Coral Casino recreation club shall be designed in a manner to protect and enhance the historic use and architectural integrity of the property. Any renovations or new development on this property shall be constructed at heights that do not exceed the height of existing structures.

Action CR-M-1.2.1: The County shall consider designating the Coral Casino as a historically important property under the proposed Historic Resource Preservation Ordinance.

GOAL CR-M-2: Preserve And Protect Those Cultural Resources Deemed Of Special Significance To The Maximum Extent Feasible Without Interfering With The Rights Of The Property Owners.

Policy CR-M-2.1: Significant cultural, archaeological, and historic resources in the Montecito area shall be protected and preserved to the extent feasible.

Action CR-M-2.1.1: The County shall develop and adopt a Historic Resource Preservation Ordinance that will apply to the demolition and remodeling of historically important properties in Montecito. The ordinance shall include appropriate preservation, restoration and renovation measures for properties 50 years of age or older which meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. Its location is a site of significant historic event.
2. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the community.

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the community. This is particularly true in the Sheffield Road-San Leandro Lane area and the foothills. Potential continuance of this trend, future subdivision, development of vacant parcels and reconstruction of homes could further alter the community's character. Of particular concern is the potential scarring of hillsides caused by grading in mountainous and hilly areas. In addition to hillside grading, the construction and reconstruction of numerous extremely large residences throughout older established neighborhoods has raised major neighborhood compatibility issues. As the high cost of property continues to exert pressures on the housing industry to construct larger and larger structures, it becomes extremely important to develop reasonable methods for regulating residential design and siting in order to preserve the aesthetic and historic character of the Montecito community.

2. GOALS, POLICIES, ACTIONS, DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

GOAL VIS-M-1: Protect The Visual Importance Of The Santa Ynez Mountain Range And Ocean Views As Having Both Local And Regional Significance And Protect From Development Which Could Adversely Affect This Quality.

Policy VIS-M-1.1: Development shall be subordinate to the natural open space characteristics of the mountains.

Policy VIS-M-1.2: Grading required for access roads and site development shall be limited in scope so as to protect the viewshed.

Policy VIS-M-1.3: Development of property should minimize impacts to open space views as seen from public roads and viewpoints.

Action VIS-M-1.3.1: When funding is available, the County should consider initiation of the appropriate procedures for designating East Valley Road (State Highway 192) as a State Scenic Highway, and Mountain Drive as a County Scenic Road.

Policy VIS-M-1.4: In hillsides areas where water tanks are required for structural fire-fighting purposes, tanks should be designed to: 1) blend in with natural land forms; 2) not impinge on the viewshed; and 3) be screened by landscaping.

GOAL VIS-M-2: Protect Public And Private Open Space As An Integral Part Of The Community's Semi-Rural Character And Encourage Its Retention.

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Policy VIS-M-2.1: Lands which should be preserved in open space for scenic value include road-side turnouts, stream channels, equestrian and hiking trails, and mountainous areas.

Action VIS-M-2.1.1: The County, as part of development of the Open Space Element, should study the potential applicability of an Open Space District to the Montecito Planning Area.

Action VIS-M-2.1.2: The County should include Montecito in a Countywide Open Space District (if such a district is established) or a benefit assessment district should be established for the Montecito Planning Area which would provide an ongoing funding base for open space preservation and maintenance.