TRANSCRIPTION OF SANTEE CITY COUNCIL MEETING FANITA RANCH WORKSHOP IV

ITEM 10

FEBRUARY 12, 2020

February 12, 2020

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MAYOR MINTO: So that takes us to the topic of Item No. 10, which is Fanita Ranch Workshop IV, Fire Protection and Public Safety. And Chief Garlow and Melanie, I think you're going to get us started on this.

DIRECTOR KUSH: Yes. Yes, I am. Okay. This workshop provides information about fire protection and public safety, related to the community, as a whole, but also, how Fanita Ranch would address important aspects of the development related to this topic.

As we know, the Santee Fire Department is a full-service department that provides many services, among them, being structural and wild line -- wild land fire suppression, fire code inspections and public education on fire safety.

As part of the Fanita Ranch development review, by Staff, the fire department anticipates the services necessary to serve that project, without reducing current levels of service throughout the City. Likewise sheriff services would also be needed to serve the new community. When an emergency occurs, the Sheriff's Department and the Fire Department coordinate their efforts in a unified command. The proposed development would be located north

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of established neighborhoods and separated by open space, as shown on the next slide.

This is a recap, only, for us. This is the overall site plan, which is 2,638 acres in size. Recall that Fanita Parkway, Cuyamaca Street and Magnolia Avenue will be extended to serve the development. The Fanita Ranch Villages and special use areas are depicted in color on this exhibit. The proposed project is within the water service boundaries of the Padre Dam Municipal Water District, and we have representatives from Padre tonight, should there be questions about water.

The proposed -- the property is also within an area designated as a very high fire hazard severity zone. Because of this, the project incorporates design features that address fire safety. A wild land, urban interface abuts the existing neighborhoods to the south, and the vegetation has been cleared along that perimeter, historically, by the property owners of Fanita Ranch. This is all part of the City's Weed Abatement Program.

The urban wild land interface is, therefore, a zone of transition between wild land and human development. The fire code requires that a fire protection plan evaluate a number of factors. Among them, the unique circumstances resulting from topography and flammable vegetation. Fuel modific -- fuel modified

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defensible space is required and is part of the project's development footprint, and these zones will vary in width, depending on topography and vegetation.

Other measures, as listed on this slide, include ignition-resistant buildings and structures, fire sprinklers and plants among cobble covers that do not burn easily. Additional measures include, as I mentioned, the fire protection plan, an emergency evacuation plan, a wildfire education and out -- outreach program for the residents of the proposed community and a fire station.

The proposal is evaluated for compliance with the General Plan. The safety element addresses public safety, with the following overarching goal in mind:

Minimize injuries, loss of life and property damages resulting from natural and human-induced safety hazards.

Key safety element policies are following on the next three slides.

The -- ensure that there's an adequate water pressure to maintain required fire flow. Ensure that new development meets established response time standards for fire and life safety purposes. Require emergency access before construction begins on the site. And require emergency access routes wide enough to allow maneuvering of emergency vehicles. Meet structural fire protection

standards in the fire and building codes and require a new fire station, and the services to meet the rise in service demand.

The addition of a fully equipped fire station, and the staff, must adequately serve the proposed project, while maintaining current response standards. An adequately designed water system would support fire fighting efforts when they are needed.

So Padre Dam is part of our review process and is -- is very important. They have worked with a consultant to analyze and prepare a water study for the proposed Fanita Ranch development. Two additional water tanks or reservoirs, and two pump stations are going to be associated with this development.

The water system requirements, including the water main, the pump station and water tank sizing have been determined by Padre Dam at this point. The proposed water system can meet the required fire agency demand and what is called a maximum day demand for the subdivision. And fire hydrants can be placed throughout the subdivision, per the fire agency, or in our case, our fire department requirements.

Padre Dam requires that all pump stations have the following criteria to aid in the supply reliability.

A redundant pump, capable of pumping the flow demand, an

emergency generator for backup power supply to the pump station, and pumps capable of providing the highest required fire demand required by the fire agency.

Now, law enforcement services would be provided by the County Sheriff's Department through an existing contract, and staffing would be commensurate with the need, as phase development occurs over a 10- to 15-year period.

This last slide is the closing side that -that I use every time we have a workshop, and it's just a
reminder that we try our best to keep the website
current, with updates and public notices. The Draft
Environmental Impact Report is nearing completion, and
the Staff anticipates it's release for public review in
March. That public review period is 45 days in length.
It will be available on the City's website, and paper
copies will be available at City Hall. Jeff O'Connor,
with HomeFed, will continue with Part 2 of this
presentation, as we've done in the past, and we're
setting up the computer laptop now, and there it is.

MR. O'CONNOR: Good evening, Mayor, City Staff and City Council. My name is Jeff O'Connor. I am Vice President of HomeFed Corporation and Project Manager for Fanita Ranch. Before I get started, I would like everybody to know that I am not a fire expert, but we do

1 | have our fire experts here today.

The two most important workshops that we are going to have are traffic and public safety. We take all the aspects of our community seriously, but nothing is more important than public safety. We have designed Fanita Ranch's public safety features based on facts and science. All right. Let's get started.

You have probably seen this slide before. This is Santee today. The green is Fanita Ranch.

Approximately 2630 acres. And the light colored yellow is the city -- is the city boundary.

Today, I'd like to speak about four topics, for public, that will improve public safety: The new fire station, ignition-resistant buildings, brush management and evacuation routes.

A new fire station will be built in Fanita

Ranch. The two existing fire stations are shown in red.

One down by Padre Dam and then one in the eastern part of the city.

Fanita Ranch will be constructing a new fire station. It will be centrally located in our Town Center, and will serve not only Fanita Ranch, but the existing northerly neighborhoods in Santee.

The fire station will be fully staffed and equipped with a Type-1 fire engine, similar to the one in

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the picture, and a Type-2 brush engine, which is out 1 front -- parked out front here tonight. The fire station 2. will also have a small working area for the Sheriff's 3 4 Department, if they need it. And of course, the fire 5 station will come with the dalmatian in the picture 6 there. 7 Now, let's talk a little bit about ignition-resistant structures. We -- we will be building 8 9 homes that are on the cutting edge of -- of fire 10 protection. Not -- they will have non-flammable roof 11 materials. Most of the fires begin in structures by 12 embers landing on the roofs. All our roofs will be

non -- non-flammable. They've have boxed eaves. These
boxed eaves will be underneath the -- the overhang on the
roof. They will be all boxed with non -- with
construction materials, such as stucco, that does not

We'll have dual pane windows. The dual pane windows will -- one of the panes in the dual pane windows will be tempered glass, so it doesn't crack and break -- it doesn't break in -- in high heat.

We also have interior sprinkler systems in every single home at -- at Fanita Ranch. And then, surrounding the homes, we'll have non-combustible vegetation. In addition to that, we'll have

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ember-resistant vents on the roofs. And also, a lot of fires start with -- with -- on fences, that fences are typically made of cedar or some other kind of wood. They start on fire and they burn up towards the house, and where the fence is attached to the homes, they burn and they -- and then they can burn the houses down. What we're doing is none of the fences that connect to the houses will be -- they'll be all non-combustible materials.

We are also exceeding the safety codes at Fanita Ranch. We'll have additional access points and trail access for emergency crews. This will aid in, if there's an accident on the trail, we'll be able to get emergency crews into the trail system easily. It also will aid in -- in fire protection in the open space areas. We'll have fire management zones for existing homes on Fanita Ranch -- existing homes south of Fanita Ranch. Melanie mentioned that a little bit earlier and we'll talk about that in a few minutes.

We'll have wildfire education and outreach programs. We -- we will also have the on-site fire station. And then, we'll also have fire management zone inspections, to make sure homeowners are in compliance.

Brush management. Brush management is a big -- is a big deal out at Fanita Ranch. As you can notice

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here, we have -- the house is a green -- is below the green arrow and there's a slope down to -- to the open space areas. We have -- we have three zones.

Typically, there's only two zones that are approximately 50 feet each, but we're gonna have three zones at Fanita Ranch. The first zone is going to be between 115 and a hundred -- sorry, between 65 and 50 feet wide. It will be irrigated. It will be -- it will have vegetation that is lush and will be maintained all -- all during the year.

The next zone is Zone 2, which will be a thin zone of the vegetation, and it will -- it will provide another 50 feet of protection. We're going above and beyond that with another 50 feet, in most of the areas of Fanita Ranch that are in the high -- high fire-prone areas. So we will have between 115 feet and 165 for our brush management areas.

We will also be building a trail approximately 50 feet below the homes and this will aid in fire protection as well, so you can get the fire -- firefighters into the open space areas easy -- easier.

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Quick question on that. I noticed it was 10 feet. You were talking about you were able to get the cars to the people, if they need to. How are you gonna do that with a 10-foot trail?

ahead.

MR. O'CONNOR: There won't be cars on -- on this
trail. It will be people -- if there's a accident on the
trail, it will -- it will aid in getting the emergency
personnel down to the person that's hurt. Or you can
pull hoses if there's -- if there is a fire in that area.
And we also have breaks between houses -
COUNCILMEMBER HALL: You're just talking carrying
them out, basically?

MR. O'CONNOR: Correct. But we do have fire breaks
between houses every certain amount of distance. And we
also have parks that are located, that also provide

into -- near -- adjacent to the open space areas to fight fires.

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: For a 14-foot trail, but go

breaks so that the -- so that fire trucks can back up

MAYOR MINTO: I -- I have a quick question on that also. Where I live, we have very similar type situation, except that there's very little access to where gardeners, for instance, tree trimmers can get in. And so, a lot of times homeowners don't want to pay, because it costs extra, because they have to carry that stuff out or somehow get it out from a long distance.

Is there an access, the same access, available to those folks where you have, like, where the fire can

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go down, or sheriff's can go down, so they can haul trash and debris out, so it doesn't build up as a fire hazard?

MR. O'CONNOR: And -- and that's in our fire protection place. And what would -- our HOA's gonna be responsible for maintenance of these slopes, including the fire management areas. So they -- they are responsible for trimming, making sure that the brush doesn't grow up, and also, removing any dead vegetation. But the HOA will be responsible for that.

MAYOR MINTO: All right. Thank you.

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Will they have adequate funding or the dues gonna be (Unintelligible) --

MR. O'CONNOR: Pardon me?

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Well, this is the problem. I see Michael back there. This is the problem we're having up at Sky Ranch right now is they're -- they're having a problem trying to get the HOA to cover -- you know, to actually do -- do work up there. So that's -- I don't wanna run into that problem again. So I -- I won't go any further. I'll ask you in a minute, but will there be fees to cover that kind of thing?

MR. O'CONNOR: Correct. And yes, we -- we will be setting up a -- a homeowner's association fee, per month, per resident, and it will be based --

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: I'm looking for a landscape

fee.

MR. O'CONNOR: Well, the landscape fee will be part of the H -- HOA fee, and it will be approximately \$100 a month. No, for the whole HOA.

So let's talk a little bit more about brush management. Fuel modification. The next slide's gonna be a fuel modification picture of all the zones and where the land uses are. Before I get to that, though, I'd like to talk a little bit about wild land, urban interface. This is, as Melanie said, this is where the development is adjacent to open space, and the County conducts after-fire assessments on all major wildfires in and outside the County of San Diego. The County has learned a great deal from 2003 Cedar Fire, the 2007 Witch Fire and the Cocos Fire in 2014.

Building codes and evacuation plan -- plans have changed dramatically from this information. This equates to newer homes, are far less likely to burn than older ones. The Sheriff works with the fire department to safely and efficiently evacuate the community in emergency situations.

So this a map of Fanita Ranch, and you can see on the outskirts of the development areas there's an orange, yellowish color. That is the brush -- those are the brush management zones. And like I said, they vary

from 115 feet to 100 -- 165 feet, depending on where they're located. It's a little bit more difficult, but you can see the blue -- or the purple area. We are also doing brush management, adjacent to all roads, that are adjacent to open space, and that is 50 feet on each side of the road.

This is a southern portion, and you can see the blue area, on the southern portion, adjacent to the existing -- the existing community. We are providing 100-foot brush management in those areas, that we are -- that will be done by our -- our HOA. And I was talking to the Fire Chief earlier today, and he said that during the 2003 fire that came through this area, that, that was very instrumental in saving those houses on the south side of Fanita Ranch.

Evacuation routes. You've seen this picture probably before. We have three road -- three roads that we are extending and improving. Fanita Parkway on the west side, Cuyamaca through the central area, and then, we're extending Magnolia.

Let's talk first about Fanita Parkway. Sorry, this is -- this is showing all of the evacuation routes that we have out -- going out of Fanita Ranch. Let's first of all look at the evacua -- evacuation route on Fanita Parkway. What we have done is we worked with our

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fire protection consultant, and we only needed one lane in and one lane out of Fanita Ranch on all three roads. But what we decided to do is have two lanes out and one lane in. So that's what we've done to get vehicles out quicker in a -- in an emergency.

So this is what it looks like. The northbound is on the right side, and you can see that's a picture of a fire truck. And then, what we have is we have a -- a -- on the southbound side, we have one lane going out, but we have a evacuation lane adjacent to it. Oops, sorry, an evacuation lane adjacent to it that will add a lane in a southerly direction.

Similarly, the same situation happens on Cuyamaca, but on Cuyamaca as you get down -- so we still have one lane going north and two lanes coming south in event of emergency. What we do have is as you get closer, get to Mast Boulevard, we have the situation where we have two lanes going out, all the time, and we have, actually, another lane that could be used in the event of emergency. So we'd actually have three lanes coming out.

In concluding, I'd like to review what we were talking about. The -- constructing a new fire station.

The -- the fire station will be constructed and -- and open prior to the first resident moving in to Fanita

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Ranch. And it will serve not only Fanita Ranch, but the northerly sections of the City.

We will be on the cutting edge of constructing ignition -- ignition-resistant buildings, all throughout Fanita Ranch. We have a brush management program that is far above what the City standards are. And then, we have evacuation routes that are also far above the standards for the City, with the two lanes going out, at least two lanes going out, in case of an emergency.

So concluding, our goal in the design of Fanita Ranch is to make the entire community of Santee safer than it is today. The Fire Chief, the Sheriff and our Fire Protection Expert -- Experts are here tonight to answer any questions. Thank you very much.

MAYOR MINTO: We have 10 speaker slips.

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Go for it.

MAYOR MINTO: Well, I -- I got some things I wanna say, also, first. And one is that this has always kind of bothered me when we've talked about a development, especially those that are a little bit larger.

Like with the fast time Fanita was looking at being built, we were challenged on our fire prevention element. I felt, at that time, we complied with the State codes, our City codes and things of that nature in our protection planning. But also thought that it was

actually right on the borderline. So if you just stepped a little bit too far one way or the other, it's not as safe as it could be.

And so what -- what I'm asking now is -- oh, I know that we've created a legal plan or you're gonna create a legal plan and it's gonna be approved by our Planning Department and our Fire Chief and it's gonna be brought to City Council. But I -- I really don't want it to be one of those -- well, it's legal, but you know what, it could -- maybe it could go one way or the other. Do you understand what I'm saying?

MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, sir.

MAYOR MINTO: So -- so not necessarily tonight, I don't necessarily need the answer, but I wanna hear what our -- our fire experts say. But I -- I think you all understand what I'm saying, 'cause this has to go beyond just, Well, it's legal. Yeah, just beyond -- just short of -- or just at legal's not what I'm looking for.

So having said that, though, I was out on the fire lines in 2003 and '07. And in 2003, I was with Chief Bob Full. And I don't know if you guys -- you guys are probably just firefighters back then, and you probably remember it. But what I remember most is sitting in the truck and having fire come down hillsides.

And I remember the Chief directing firefighters

to different locations. And I'm going, "Chief, there's fire coming down the hill and there's houses right in the way." "Don't worry, John. The fuel, the wind, is not going to allow this fire to come any further."

And so what I learned is that you have fuel and wind and all those things determine whether or not you're going to get, you know, more devastation. So I have to trust what my firefighters are saying. I know you've had a lot of training. Get a lot of experience, too.

I know you've all been depl -- deployed throughout the State of California, one time or another, on some major fire, on a strike force, and you've seen what fuel and wind can do. And so, I want not just the legal answers, but I want the answers, tonight, to come from your experience, also. I don't think that's too much to ask, because it is a community that we wanna protect, and they deserve those answers, also. All right. Having said that, Rob.

COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: Yeah, the only question I have right now is, Jeff, you're talking about building a fire station that's gonna be fully operable prior to the first resident moving in --

MR. O'CONNOR: Correct.

COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: -- that will also serve the -- the north and northeast sections of Santee. But

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who -- is that gonna be subsidized by -- the staff --
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     staffing of that, will that be subsidized by you guys in
     the beginning? Because if you're -- if we're not getting
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     any property tax revenue coming in from any of that,
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     it's --
          MR. O'CONNOR: We -- we are -- we are going to build
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     a fire station, equip it and staff it until the tax base
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     generated from Fanita Ranch is able to pay for it.
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          COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: And you'd been doing that on
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    your dime, not on --
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          MR. O'CONNOR: Correct.
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          COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: Thank you.
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: I -- I have a question on that
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     one. I know with Westin we did a community facilities
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     service. Would you consider that? 'Cause we're gonna
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     consider that.
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          MR. O'CONNOR: We -- we've -- we have been talking
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     about that. Not just for public safety, but for other
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     items as well.
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL:
                               You're right.
          MR. O'CONNOR: And if there's a need there, then --
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     then we will -- we will go --
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: If we do --
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          MR. O'CONNOR: -- we have the option to do that.
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL:
                               Yeah. We -- we -- you know, we
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need somebody to pay for it, 'cause we're not, you know,
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     we're not --
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          MR. O'CONNOR:
                         We --
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: -- gonna -- we're not gonna
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    pick up the bill on it, so somebody's gotta pick up the
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    bill for that.
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          MR. O'CONNOR: We -- we understand that. You have a
     very aggressive City Manager and she is --
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: And she love -- and -- and
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     we're -- we're learning to like those things.
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          MR. O'CONNOR: You're not paying for it.
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Okay. 'Cause I mean, that --
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     that's -- that's an important thing to keep in mind.
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     go back to landscaping, too, is you know, the HOA is
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     controlled by that, but I know that in -- it's -- it's
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     right there on El Nopal, on Susie Place, that whole area
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     was run down, because they did not plan well in their
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     landscaping plans. There's a landscape district there,
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     and we had to go back to them and say, you know, Hey,
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     you're paying $50 a home per year and, you know, it's
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     costing like, $300 a home per year. I don't know what we
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     finally ended up with, Marlene, but you could probably --
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     but it's like, we have to plan for the future.
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               So there should be an escalating cost in
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     anything that we do, and the landscaping has to be
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enforced. We're -- you know, we -- I had half the staff up in Sky Ranch try to solve a problem that we shouldn't be solving. We should -- and that's something that I don't wanna run into. If we do this project, I don't wanna have to run into that.

MR. O'CONNOR: Well, landscaping is the number one cost for an HOA, followed by water and --

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Not my problem.

MR. O'CONNOR: But so we -- we've done this before up at -- at -- in San Marcos and down in Chula Vista, and we have very strong HOAs and they're run efficiently, and the maintenance will be impeccable.

COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: Let me -- yeah. To

Councilmember's Hall's point, I -- we hear -- well, we've heard this lately, at least, a lot that, you know, housing never pays for itself, it doesn't take care of itself and so on and so forth. And a great reason -- a great portion of that is because of mandates that have been brought down by the State that weren't here when developments were done, number one. But beyond that, there were no escalators built into a lot of the maintenance districts in the past.

And so, other than one landscape maintenance district in the Santee, they've all been maxed out. Some of them for 20 years, though, the cost has not stayed the

same as it was 20 year ago. So our Staff now knows about this. The Staff pays attention to these things and makes sure that those types of -- we don't put ourselves in those positions again.

So for lighting districts and landscape maintenance districts and all the other stuff, and the new water quality control maintenance issues, these are all things that are being built in, with escalators, to new projects to ensure that we don't end up in the same boat that we are in now. But those things didn't exist back then, so you make the best decision with the information that's available to you at the time and now we have new information. And as we continue to do that, we make better decisions.

So I just wanna make sure that, that was brought out. It's -- there are -- they -- they -- there are ways where they -- that developments do actually pay for themselves and they do pay for themselves into perpetuity, but we need to make sure that we're doing the right things on our side, if any -- any project's ever approved, to help ensure that.

And I know it's a lot easier when it's a larger project to do that than it is on the little small ones. But it's funny -- those -- the larger projects are the ones that actually pay for themselves, and other things

in the City.

The small ones don't tend to pay for themselves, because you can't impose those things on them, 'cause they're too small. But the small projects are what people are saying, Oh, no, we only want the small ones, so those are the ones that actually don't pay for themselves. So it's -- it's a little frustrating, but I just wanna get that out there that, that's how it all works, guys.

MAYOR MINTO: All right. Stephen, you have anything? Okay. I'm -- I'm gonna do that, but I wanna just make one more comment here so you can be thinking about this while we have speakers, and that is, I've had the opportunity to sit on some disaster preparedness panels throughout California, and the big emphasis has been on fire protection and disaster preparedness.

The leader right now in that -- well, let me say this first: Many of those fires and disasters have been referenced back to and found in excess with utility companies. Okay? And so, I guess since 2007, SDG&E, for instance here, has been creating some great programs. They're known throughout the State, matter of fact, the country now, for their community fire safety programs. And so I'd like to make sure that we are collaborating with them and talking to them about what they have to

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offer. Most people don't know it, but they have probably -- they have the number one weather prediction service in the country. It beats the National Weather Service, even. They can predict down to almost the day and hour that you're gonna have strong winds, and when those winds are going to cause issues.

And so, I think that knowing that, when you create buffer zones, they can tell you where the greatest amount of winds will go through a canyon or other areas, and that will help with us in some of our fire protection planning. I -- I probably don't have to tell you all that, but I just wanna make sure that it is out there so that we make sure we don't leave any stone unturned. So all right, let's go ahead and take speaker slips.

CITY CLERK: Dan Bickford.

MAYOR MINTO: How many speakers do we have?

17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Eleven.

MAYOR MINTO: We do have 11 speaker slips, so since we're starting the actual public testimony, Council, I'd like to say that we're not gonna accept any more at this point. Okay. No, we're gonna go three minutes. We'll get out of here in time.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Unintelligible).

CITY CLERK: Will the next five people please stand up: Janet Garvin, Michelle Perchez, Mark Hartley, Dennis

Schroeder and Theresa McCarthy.

MAYOR MINTO: Thank you.

MR. BICKFORD: Well, good evening again, Council and Staff. In truth, fire is everyone's concern. Pretty much Santee, in its entirety, was once in a fire -- a high-risk fire area. Well, what changed? Well, development changed. Homes, asphalt, fire hydrants and enforced fire codes stopped fires from spreading across the City.

Some point to the Cedar Fire -- Cedar Creek fire and say that when this next happens or -- or when this happens again, well, a lot's changed since then. Yeah, we have a lot more fire coordination since then. And I -- I also have to point out that, you know, we didn't lose a single home in the city limits of Santee.

The Paradise Fire was a horrifying example of a fire storm, and the studies now are starting to come in. Eighteen percent of the homes survived. Every mobile home park completely burned. But digging deeper into the statistics, 51 percent of the homes, using modern fire codes, after 19 -- or 2009 survived. Even more of those post 2009 homes might've survived if they'd maintained their fire -- their defensible space.

After reviewing the documents, I believe that Fanita Ranch has the most advanced fire protection

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requirements in the County. That should make our future residents some of the safest in the County -- in the -- in the State, should a fire erupt. Thank you.

CITY CLERK: Janet Garvin.

MAYOR MINTO: All right. Let's hold the applause, please. We gotta get through all the folks.

MS. GARVIN: Okay. Janet Garvin here. I still oppose Fanita Ranch. I oppose for all the development. I oppose it for all the same reasons that I've expressed up here in the past. The environmental impact, traffic, accessibility, building in a higher -- high fire hazard zone, cost, lack of affordability.

HomeFed has promised a lot, and I understand why people are excited about the project. It seems glorious. The slick propaganda that they put out looked -- looked really great. However, I would propose that a lot of the people in this room, in 10 years, they're not gonna want Fanita Ranch. They're gonna want downsized housing close in, rather than bigger places, away from the Town Center. Okay.

And then, I'd like to talk a little bit about the money. I know the Council is looking for revenue and I know that there's been talk about the \$8 million of tax revenue that they're projecting that's anticipated. But I'd like to also talk about HomeFed and the revenue that

they're throwing out there for us. The marketing money that they're throwing into this, a tremendous amount of money, the introductory brochure, the breakfast meetings, the bus to the community farm, the pre-council dinner meetings, the Facebook ads, the free school, the free firehouse, the money for scenic -- scenic Route 52, the developer fees. All the money that they're putting out up front and they're planning to continue to put in.

If HomeFed is willing to gamble and put at risk all that money up front, it only makes me wonder how much do they anticipate that they're gonna gain from this project. And who's gonna be the winner in this gamble? It's probably not gonna be us, it's gonna be HomeFed. Thank you.

CITY CLERK: Michelle Perchez.

MS. PERCHEZ: Yes. Santee is a fine city, with great quality of life, and we wanna maintain it as such. There was a young family here, in 2003, with a one-month-old son, that watched that fire crest, that hill. Had their bags packed. It -- the lights went out overnight, yeah. It was scary times, it definitely was.

So it's great that a lot of people feel so secure by all the details presented here tonight, but I do not have peace of mind, in relation to this project, and a lot of people in this City also do not have peace

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of mind. They're not able to be here tonight, 'cause they're with their families, they're working, et cetera, et cetera. People are busy.

Doesn't matter what you do, right? You can't really predict what that fire behavior will be, and as such, you put your community at risk. This wonderful community that we all love. You can't predict what people will do. I just read last month that a kid burned down the Borrego Palm Canyon, in Anza-Borrego. Right? People get careless, right?

Do you have a plan that requires residents to practice? Because if the residents don't know what to do, right, you have a situation, as you have in Paradise. They had a great plan. They were gonna evacuate certain zones and certain order, but that didn't happen. And you can easily dismiss that example, because it was a forest and we do not live in a forest. But that can happen here. Our community can be devastated, just like Paradise, and that will be on your minds all the time. So please take careful consideration of your decision. Quit being obsessed with making that dollar. Remember, the vocal minority speaks for the majority of Santee on Fanita Ranch. Okay? It's not a minority.

And the last thing: I'm wondering if Ronn Hall will recuse himself, because he is claiming to insure

houses in brush areas. He should recuse himself from the vote on Fanita Ranch project. Thank you.

CITY CLERK: Mark Hartley.

MR. HARTLEY: Hello, everybody. My name is Mark Hartley. I --

MAYOR MINTO: Can you pull the microphone up just a little bit? Speak into it. Thank you.

MR. HARTLEY: Certainly. I lived out in East County for over 40 years and I've watched our little City of Santee grow. It's grown positively. We've had a very positive impact with the shopping and the restaurants. I look forward to the continual growth and the excitement of Fanita Ranch and what it can bring to Santee.

My children go to school out here. My wife and I entertain out here. We've done soccer, we've done YMCA. It has been a great experience, but it wasn't here 20 or 30 years ago. It's a recent development, and it's a positive development. Fanita Ranch is at next level of excitement that I look forward. Please, please let this go forward. Thank you.

CITY CLERK: Dennis Schroeder.

MR. SCHROEDER: Hello, everybody. Thank you. I just wanna thank HomeFed. They put together a good plan.

As Mr. O'Connor was saying, "It's through science and not emotion." You know, they're using the multiple lanes for

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the evacuations, the extended brush management zones. And with that, you know, they're providing for a safer, new community. So if you haven't driven their existing master plans already, down in Chula Vista, up in San Marcos, I encourage you to do so, because they are an experience master plan developer and we are very lucky that they have Santee in their sights. Thank you. CITY CLERK: Theresa McCarthy. If I can get the next five people up, also. Van Collinsworth, John Olsen, Justin Schlaefli --MS. McCARTHY: Good evening, Council. CITY CLERK: -- Mike Root and Eid Fakouri. MAYOR MINTO: Just a moment. MS. McCARTHY: (Unintelligible).

16 MAYOR MINTO: Go ahead.

MS. McCARTHY: Good evening. I'm Theresa and I just wanted to voice my opposition to this project, altogether, as I have done in the past. And I just would strongly urge all of the Councilmembers to take careful consideration of all of the Santee tax-paying voters, residents who will be very negatively impacted by this project. And a grand majority of which are usually backed up on that freeway while we're sitting here going over PowerPoint to tell us that because there's stucco

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and tile on buildings and, you know, drought-resistant plants that -- wildfires, you know, show discrimination towards that. That's absolutely ridiculous.

Anyway, that's all I have to say. And I know that you will consult with your own consciences, along with, you know, what you believe is right for the human beings that will be inhabiting anything that you decide to, you know, put in that space. Thank you.

CITY CLERK: Van Collinsworth.

MR. COLLINSWORTH: Good evening, Council. Van Collinsworth. FYI, I'm experienced in direct fire suppression and prevention actions, having worked for two wild and fire fighting agencies. I'm not speaking for either of those agencies right now.

This project, in a designated, very high fire hazard severity zone, will put new residents in harm's way and increase the risk for existing residents on the wild land urban interface. Wind-driven fire storms move through the air, past fuel breaks.

Two courts have already ruled against this type of development in this location. The safety problems should be obvious, and the risks are growing, as our climate breaks down more rapidly. There are also costs that must be borne by taxpayers. City, federal and state resources are required to defend developments and

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high-risk topography. Costs arising rapidly with the risk. For example, fire insurance premiums are rising and companies are dropping homeowners and leaving the state, leaving homeowners and the State with the burden of expensive and potentially inadequate state fair plan for coverage.

I've had homeowners complain to me about being dropped in both battalions in the County that I've worked in over the past two years. Taxpayers must pay for actual fire suppression costs that have been setting new records. CAL FIRE costs have tripled in the last seven years, going from 240 million in a season to well over 700 million. Forest service costs have exceeded 2 billion as fire seasons lengthen. In fact, local jurisdictions count on taxpayers to subsidize fire protection for risky developments, and that is what happens when state and federal agencies assist in local response areas.

Sprawl development is a Ponzi scheme. It doesn't pay for itself. City leaders, who are drawn to initial revenues are ignoring the long-term cost.

Guiding Principle 9, from the County of San Diego General Plan exposes the revenue myth, promoted by developers and their operatives. "National studies indicate that a residential development does not pay for itself,

requiring an estimated \$1.42 in public expenditures for

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every dollar it generates in tax revenues. California, this deficit is even greater due to the limitations of Prop 13. In addition, this first development patterns are costly to serve, because they require a more extensive road network for transportation and fire protection, law enforcement and emergency services. USDA, for example, found that the capital cost for public infrastructure are typically 74 percent greater for low density, semi rural development than for high-density development. Property taxes do not generate sufficient revenue to fund operational cost." Thank you very much. Thank you. CITY CLERK: We have a speaker slip from John Olsen, who supports the project, but does not want to speak. Justin Schlaefli. MR. SCHLAEFLI: Good evening, Mayor and Council, and thank you, again, for having these workshops. They -they brought a lot of great information to the community, I thank the Council, and we're hearing a lot of great commentary tonight and I personally learned a lot

So this -- this workshop, once again, the

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tonight. So I -- I do appreciate these workshops.

very useful in considering Fanita Ranch.

hope they continue on other subjects. I think they're

information has provided many answers to a lot of the questions, Santee residents, myself, wanted to point out, in case the Council can't read. You'll see these green tags a lot of people in the audience are -- are wearing. The text on it says, "Public safety first." A little tough to read, but I don't know who could disagree with that. Public safety first, that's always the perspective that this Council should have. Certainly, with respect to the potential new residents of Fanita Ranch and the existing residents of Santee.

So that said, I know that this Council takes their responsibility seriously, and they're going to condition this project with a lot of great things that we've heard about, possibly even more. And it's -- it's gonna be a safe project. It's gonna follow all the best practices. It's gonna be a project that's approved and conditioned, based on facts, not emotion, and those are important things.

I hope this Council will keep that in mind in considering this development. Having listened to the presentation, I believe that this plan will improve fire and public safety for all of Santee, and I say that, because I hear about a new fire station, brush management, defensible space, fire protection plans, and all of that is a vast improvement over what we have now,

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which is semi-unmanaged open space. So that's how those fires get close into Santee today. We have a lot of older homes, and you know, that's quite frankly a danger to Santee. So we have an opportunity to improve that, and not on the City's nickel. And so that's -- that's an important consideration. I think it will be improvement for the existing residents. And I do believe, with everything that -- that we heard in this presentation, that it will be safer for -- for -- for future residents as well. Or future potential residents, if approved.

Also, wanna remind this Council that, you know, we're hearing a lot of fear mongering and, you know, operating out of a place of fear, we're never gonna get a great first-class project that we deserve here in the City. Something's gonna happen up there. It's not gonna be open space forever. Something's gonna happen, and we want the best. HomeFed is a responsible developer. They do responsible master plans. They've been working with the community for a long time. They've been present at public events and they're really listening to us. And you know, in the same way they've hired professionals, the City has wonderful fire professionals on Staff. Listen to the real fire professionals. Let's not listen to fake firefighters. Okay? Thank you.

CITY CLERK: Mike Root.

MAYOR MINTO: All right. Please hold your applause.

CITY CLERK: Mike Root.

MR. ROOT: I'm not opposed to Fanita Ranch. I am opposed to false -- false promises and fantasies, like the presentations we just saw. You don't abide -- not just -- not talking -- talking about the developer -- you don't abide by your own code and plans. There's no reason to think you're gonna do it in Fanita Ranch.

So Fanita Ranch, by my account, that looked like six zones. You don't enforce two. We've got two FMZ zones. You don't enforce those in Sky Ranch. And we're paying 220 a month in fees. There's no amenities. All they have to do is manage the landscape. They don't do it. For whatever reason, they're irresponsible, they're stupid. They're actually paying their landscaping for continual landscape maintenance. They just don't do it.

Mr. Hall, thank you for coming out. The dead tree is still standing there. The debris is still laying there. The fuel modification zones are not irrigated. They are not regularly maintained. Period. Come to my house, look at it.

Ironically, the fire department is oblivious to the year-round threat, and the code requiring year-round maintenance. So they actually exacerbate the problem,

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because they tell the HOA, well, we're coming out once a year to look at the brush. And so the HOA says, Hey, we're in compliance with the fire code. No, you're not. It requires require-round maintenance. So the fire department's actually making it worse.

They mentioned for Fanita Ranch was gonna be non-combustible vegetation. And they mentioned the wood fences not going up to the house. There's one across the street from my house, where the wood fence goes directly to the house. I can show you homes with prohibited plants, where that's the predominant plant in the front yard. The fire department doesn't enforce it. The HOA doesn't enforce it. And the City doesn't enforce it.

Regarding enforcement. The streets have not been turned over to the City, to the Sheriff's Department still cannot come up and enforce for infractions. So they can't -- they can't cite someone for speeding, for running stop signs. So when they -- when homeowners fill the streets, including the fire zones, which would block access for the fire department, there's no one to call, 'cause the Sheriff can't enforce it.

Now, I don't want you to turn over the streets prematurely, but I asked this Council seven years ago for an ordinance, allowing the Sheriff to enforce it, and you didn't do it, so it's still unenforceable.

The -- there's just all sorts of things you don't follow. A habitat manager was supposed to educate the public, was supposed to do newsletters, attend meetings. They do none of those things. Frankly, they put up a kiosk and it's more source of litter than anything else. Your plans are a joke when they're not enforced. This is a joke.

CITY CLERK: Eid Fakouri.

MR. FAKOURI: Good evening, Mayor and City Council. In 2003, I lived in Carlton Hills when the fire was coming down, as you know, on that ridge line. And our fire department, you know, full of troopers, they did what they could. And -- and our street, let left us a hose. They said, "Here's how you hold it. You aim it this way," and they literally went from cul-de-sac to cul-de-sac, where the hydrants were, dropping off hoses.

And so, I'm not sure if the ratio that we have today, to our risk, is sufficient. And I think that in this project, you know, although they're adding a fire station, you know, how do we know the ratio is -- is really adequate, when we were facing that in 2003?

The other point I wanna make is the devil's in the details. I made my living the last 35 years being an auditor. I look at the details, and I'm not a politician. Although, considering it, but we'll see. In

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the meantime, so -- so what I'm seeing is when I met with HomeFed, the road that goes down Fanita -- Fanita Parkway, it starts two lanes one way and one lane the other way, but then it gets to one lane on each side. It's a choke hold.

So my advice to the Council and Staff is, I know it's a lot of material to go through, but there's details in there that we're gonna have to live with after -- after this project's completed. And you know, I -- I -- you know, I don't wanna make a rash, quick political decision, but we have to go through each one of these aspects and make it right. And I'm not sure if we're doing that, 'cause this was just a cursory high level. I know there's some information behind it.

The other thing I wanna point out is small government. I'm -- I'm a big believer of small government. You know, I would like to look at a hybrid of private services. Pensions are super high. It's very expensive. Government services are very expensive.

Is there a blend where we can have private services, you know, that the HOA's responsible for, for certain aspects of fire safety, but we maintain inspectors, we maintain certain aspects of it? We maintain the -- the station. You know, is there a hybrid? Because you know, these costs just keep

escalating. I know Rob, you know, he -- he was going after the cost years ago and something we should look at. You know, we have to manage the cost, but unfortunately, taxes do need to go up sometimes to cover these additional services or fees.

So I just would think that there's -- there's more that needs to be looked at before I think we can agree on what's best. So I hope the workshops continue between Staff and Council and that we get into the details. Thank you.

CITY CLERK: Vicki Call. And then, the last speaker is Danny Jack O'Brien.

MS. CALL: Hi, I'm Vicki Call, and I've been a resident of Santee for about 43 years. A lot of you aren't even that old. But I have opposed Fanita Ranch from the get-go. I'm not against development, but what I'm against is huge developments that are gonna affect our community with large numbers of traffic. We already have traffic jams. I know this is about fire.

I had to get on the freeway the other morning to go to a medical appointment, and I'm retired, so I don't usually have to deal with this. The traffic -- this was about 10 after 7:00 in the morning, backed up beyond West Hills High School.

Also, I don't know how -- if any of you have

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gone into the development that's across from West Hills High School. When you first enter the development, the road is extremely wide. As you go in, there's homes built only on one side of the road, so we have a lot of space.

The further in you go, the narrower the streets are. I don't know what the plan is for Fanita Ranch, but the streets got narrower and narrower. So that, in order to keep going, you had to wait for a car to come this way, move over a little bit, 'cause there's cars parked on both sides of the road. So you'd have to move over so this guy could come.

I went one mile back, I timed -- I gauged it.

I went one mile back and there's no other exit. So one mile back, people have one way to go in and out, if they have an emergency. And that wasn't the end of the project either. It still goes further on, and I don't know how much further. But that's -- that is the only exit. In an emergency, I can't imagine those people getting out safely.

I have so many points. Let's see. Oh, not too long ago, we were asked to reduce our water usage by 20 percent, but we keep adding and adding homes. How are we gonna provide water for all these people? Okay. Will there be any low income housing in this plan?

And I noticed that terminology has a lot to do with how people respond to things. The terminology that they were using is they were gonna extend the streets, Magnolia, Fanita Parkway and Cuyamaca. When actually, what they're doing is accessing our streets. And all of that traffic is gonna come on to our streets. I live across the street from Santana High School. I could hardly get out of my complex in the morning. I can't imagine what it would be like when we have more -- more homes and more traffic.

So as I said, I'm not against development, but I am against development that's gonna affect the quality of life of those of us who already live here. I think I'm done. Thank you.

MAYOR MINTO: Thank you.

CITY CLERK: Danny O'Brien.

MR. O'BRIEN: Good evening, Mayor, Council and Staff. It's nice to be here again. It's been a while since I've come to a meeting. But I've had a lot of experience with Fanita Ranch. We moved to Santee in 1978 and then we -- we've been living at -- you know, on to first phase of Fanita Ranch for 36 years now, and right up against the open space, up above the lakes. And so, we've had chances to see the different fires that we've had and how our fire department was able to respond to

that and save the houses.

And also, another thing, I don't think people ever give any recognition of is that Barratt American and now HomeFed is already doing things to help with the fire protection. They come --

MAYOR MINTO: Dan, you need to stay focused on (Unintelligible) --

MR. O'BRIEN: They come in every year and they cut a fire break behind our home and it's -- it's got -- seemed to have gotten wider and wider. And when you come time to fight a fire from your backyard, it's good to have a big open space, and they run that all the way across the city, and I think that's one of the things that -- and when you get the development in there on the new project, the same people tonight who are opposing this project are the same people who killed, having approximately 1300 homes on 2600 acres.

So now they've got it to where they're fighting 2900 homes. And from what I've heard, you keep this going, SANDAG's eventually gonna say, we're no longer gonna give you any choice. We need low income housing and we're gonna put 10 -- nine or 10,000 units out here. And that's where we're -- that's where we're headed if we don't go for a common sense project like this that our community's worked on for years. I kinda wore out some

shoes walking the precincts when we were fighting that

Prop X. We won that battle, but then we lost in the end.

But I'm -- I'm still working on it and I'm hoping to see

this project get approved. Thank you.

CITY CLERK: No further speakers.

MAYOR MINTO: Thank you. Some questions that I've been able -- Michelle, you mentioned we can't, you know, plan -- you don't -- you don't have to come up here. I'm just -- I wanna make sure that you know that I'm responding to your comment.

MS. PERCHEZ: (Unintelligible).

MAYOR MINTO: Okay. Just making sure. Won't put you out. So anyhow, you talked about not being able to plan for certain emergencies and -- and you know, I gotta tell you we've -- the -- the Paradise Fire has been a lot -- in a lot of conversation. And when I've talked to the City Manager and Mayor there, regarding what happened, and I forget somebody else might've said that they had some plans there and how to get out and things like that, what they talked about and other Mayors from other regions that the fire moved through, including Malibu, which was the last fire -- place to be hit, the fire, they said, We had all these plans. We did all the table tops and none of them worked. And the reason for that is because doesn't matter how well you plan, there's

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always going to be something that happens that -- you know, the fire doesn't follow the plan. Crime sprees don't always follow the planning. Earthquakes don't follow the plan when you prepare for those. So -- but the idea is that you plan and you prepare and you have an emergency operations that will -- that you could respond to. And having a fire and a police or Sheriff's Department that will work together and an emergency operation center that is extremely sophisticated will help to reduce. We're never going to prevent something bad happening during a disaster, but we have to prepare for something.

I know that we have community emergency response team members who were trained throughout our syste -- system, trained by firefighters and Deputy Sheriffs on how to be short-term community leaders, to give direction during emergencies. And that's one of the things that we do here that many other communities don't do, and they fall a little bit short of preparing.

So I agree with you. Doesn't matter how much preparing you can do, you're not gonna be able to always stop a disaster, but we also can't stop living because we're afraid of a disaster. And Mike --

MS. PERCHEZ: (Unintelligible) --

MAYOR MINTO: Oh, hold on.

MS. PERCHEZ: -- plan.

MAYOR MINTO: Hold on. Mike, you -- you made a comment about -- I think it was, "How do you know about the ratio of adequate services," and things of that nature. Did people (Unintelligible) -- I think that was -- you're the one that said that. Who's -- was it -- I don't -- maybe it was Eid. I -- I don't remember. I'm sorry.

Well, I can tell you right now that there should be some kind of modeling for that. Chief, is there a model to figuring out how many firefighters and how much equipment you require in order to service communities?

CHIEF GARLOW: Yes, sir. Wouldn't -- with regards to fire and ratios during a fire, not so much, but as far as emergencies, yes. Fanita Ranch has addressed that in the fire protection plan. We generally see an increase of about 100 calls per 1,000 residents.

MAYOR MINTO: Okay. So you -- so you base, let's say, Oh, we need so many firefighters, then, in order to handle those extra calls or additional calls, I should say?

CHIEF GARLOW: That's one of the factors. Another factor outlined in our safety element is response times, which we would see in this development, because the

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response times from our current stations is so -- so long that it wouldn't meet the current safety element. It -- which further requires a station in that area for a response.

MAYOR MINTO: Okay. And so, now, if we do have something going on here that a fire breaks out or something like that and we are in need of more firefighters than we have in our City, what -- what happens?

CHIEF GARLOW: Oh, sir, we participate in a very robust mutual aid system. Not --

MAYOR MINTO: What -- what does that mean, "Mutual aid system"?

CHIEF GARLOW: Mutual aid and automatic aid are agreements with our neighboring agencies, including the ones adjacent to our -- our community, as well as statewide. Much like your comments earlier that we've been all over the state fighting fires. As a matter of fact, I was in 2008, in Paradise, on the 2008 Paradise Fire, so I spent some time up there. Under that same system, firefighters, potentially, from that Chico area, or up north, would be here in the event of a large fire.

Localized fire would immediately pull resources, without boundaries, from the closest agencies.

MAYOR MINTO: And would we be calling firefighters back to duty that might be off?

CHIEF GARLOW: Absolutely. We have plans in place that -- that are a tiered response. We have the ability to mandate our firefighters return to work, much like we did in 2003, at I think 5:00 a.m. I got a call and said you -- "You will report to duty within an hour," so we do have those plans.

MAYOR MINTO: Okay. And that -- that mutual aid that you're talking about, is that also why sometimes we see a -- you know, a -- a truck or an ambulance or something else rolling through Santee that is, like, from Lake Side or El Cajon or others?

CHIEF GARLOW: You're absolutely right. Over the last few years, we've seen a -- a significant change in the way we operate. In years past, we had boundaries. In -- with the advent of GPS and advanced vehicle location devices in our apparatus, we utilize what's called a boundary drop system now. So for our routine calls, our routine fires, our dispatch has the ability to track all of our units and all of our neighboring agency's units. So they're able to -- to receive a 911 call, get a location on that call and send the closest, utmost appropriate resources regardless of agencies.

MAYOR MINTO: Is that -- is that specific to the

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Heartland Fire Communication System which we operate under? Or do they interface with, let's say San Diego or another fire agency dispatch?

CHIEF GARLOW: They have seamless communications with both the San Diego Fire Rescue Department, Dispatch Center and the Emergency Command Center at Monte Vista through CAL FIRE County Fire Authority.

MAYOR MINTO: Okay. So if we -- in the event this would ever be approved and they started building, would we have to create any other joint powers, agreement or something similar to that, to make sure that, for instance, San Diego comes over that hill on 52 to help fight a fire or that El Cajon comes through, you know, comes up Magnolia Avenue? Or -- or is it still gonna be covered under the automatic or mutual aid system?

CHIEF GARLOW: No, sir there would be no further requirements for agreements. It would all be covered under both local mutual aid agreements and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreements.

As well as, it's important to note that recently, within the last two years, we've created a mutual threat zone with CAL FIRE. CAL FIRE -- this addresses a couple comments from speakers earlier. CAL FIRE has -- has, over the last few years, realized that keeping local fires small saves them tremendous amount of

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money from fighting giant fires later. So with that agreement, it's a mutual threat zone. So most of our northern part of our city, that abuts wild land, is covered under this -- this mutual aid agreement that CAL FIRE, even within our city borders, will immediately dispatch air resources. Fixed wing is what we call them, airplanes that are very expensive. I believe they're about \$40,000 to launch.

MAYOR MINTO: Uh-huh.

CHIEF GARLOW: So if we had a fire in our jurisdiction, we would have to make those decisions on whether or not that's needed, based on fire conditions. And we would, at that point, in real time, commit to \$40,000 bill.

Under this new agreement, CAL FIRE, if it's within that mutual threat zone, which is about half mile, depending on topography and the -- the map lines, automatically launches and provides those services to us at free of cost. So that's -- that's a major update in that mutual aid agreement and monetary savings and a benefit to our City.

MAYOR MINTO: That was gonna be one of my next questions, believe it or not. And along with that, though, is -- I don't know if you can answer this for sure. Maybe Tim can answer this: If we were to have a

disaster, that prepare -- that size and we had to have all those other agencies in here, call people back from, you know, where -- from home, it probably -- do you think that would -- or -- I don't know who I actually would ask. I should ask about this. But what I'm thinking about does it rise to the point of being something that we would address as a disaster, get state funding or reimbursement or federal funding? Who can actually ask -- answer that question?

CHIEF GARLOW: Well, sir, as a former emergency manager, I think I can speak to that, to some degree.

Major emergencies of wild land fire, there's avenues for cost recovery through the FMAP, the Fire Management Agreement Program, which we would, as a fire agency, immediately apply for. And that would cover at least 75 percent of the cost of any -- any fire fighting.

So if we -- we had a local emergency, that was not a threat to SRA, which is State Response Area CAL FIRE, which would be on the northern end and it's kinda -- there's several agencies response -- if it was localized and we had to call those -- those resources in and it wasn't in the mutual threat zone, it could easily run in the -- the tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of dollars. We would be eligible for at least 75 percent, which was seen to have cost recovery, like

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was seen in the La Tuna Fire. I believe that was 2017 in L.A. Some of those L.A. City or L.A. County fires that are -- are not a threat to the SRA, the state responsibility and our -- our -- the cost of those are borne solely by the -- the jurisdiction. They're reimbursed. It's a little more than 75 percent, 'cause there's a couple little other calculations that are included, but it -- it's a minimum of 75 percent, potentially, cost recovery on those.

MAYOR MINTO: All right. Thanks.

CITY MANAGER BEST: Mr. Mayor, to follow up on the Chief's comments, the additional action that the City would take, if there was that kind of a threat, whether it was earthquake, flood, fire, some other natural or human made disaster, when we got to that point, this City could call an emergency declaration. We go into our Emergency Operations Center, open the EOC, and at that point, once that declaration is made, assuming that the County and then the State declared this area as a natural disaster, we would be eligible for funds. Perhaps, not for everything, but that would assist with the cost. And then that's not because of Fanita Ranch. That's currently the way things operate right now.

COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: An example of that would be the 2016 flooding that we experienced, sampi failures and

that -- those things. An emergency declaration was made by the Governor, and I believe we had close to 100 percent cost recovery on the damages suffered in -- not a wild land, but a dis -- local disaster.

MAYOR MINTO: I ask those questions, 'cause I'm concerned about, like, Ronn brought up one time about the cost of all this business. Okay. I'm gonna move on to addressing this. And Shawn, you might even be the one that can answer this is. Eid, you also talked about private services, like fire service and I'm even guessing maybe police service could be thrown in there, since we're talking about public safety.

I could tell you just -- just between you and me, I would never ever go for a private police service working in our communities, because first of all, I think there's a lot of liability, because they're not trained at the same level that our professional law enforcement are. And regardless of whether or not they're private security, we still take on all of the risk of their -- any action they take, under the color of authority. So whether it's a beating or a death, we're gonna get sued and be responsible for it.

And then, fire service, I would tend to say that it would be difficult for us to have a private fire service, 'cause we're still, once again, going to be

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     responsible for what happens or doesn't happen. Or let's
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     say we -- we send out a private ambulance service or
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    private paramedic and we're still gonna get -- if
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     there -- something happens, we're still gonna get -- be
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     responsible for that. Is that -- does any of that sound
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     right? Well, the other thing, too, is I don't even know
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     if we could do that now under AB-5 or whatever that --
          UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I think we're focusing on
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     funding our existing services --
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          MAYOR MINTO: Yeah.
          UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- and extending it.
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    project is approved --
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         MAYOR MINTO: Yeah.
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         UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- that is Staff's focus
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     and --
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          MAYOR MINTO: Yeah.
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          UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- we'll continue to have
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     that focus, unless you tell us to do something different.
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          MAYOR MINTO: Well, there was a question about
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     whether we could put, you know, private stuff up there
     and I'm just --
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22
          UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I mean, I don't think that,
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     that's a realistic option for this project.
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          MAYOR MINTO:
                       Okay. Great.
                                       Thank you. And then,
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    we had a question about water usage. Who's here
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representing Padre? If you come on up for a moment, please. And -- 'cause I have a question for you. And -- and when you do that, please state your name for the record. Sorry, guys, takes so long, but I got a lot of questions here.

MR. MAEL: Hi, thank you very much. I'm Courtney Mael, Engineering Manager for Padre Dam Municipal Water District.

MAYOR MINTO: Thanks. All right. We heard about this big percentage of reduction that was required by the Governor a couple years or so ago and -- and what that meant. Now, can you confirm whether or not we really had that much problem with water shortage here or was that a regulatory water shortage created by the State of California. And today, do we have enough water to supply the homes we have? And is there going to be enough water in the future to provide for any homes that we build, whether it's eight homes or 2900 homes?

MR. MAEL: That's a lot of questions.

MAYOR MINTO: Sorry. Sorry about that.

MR. MAEL: No problem. From a -- a statewide perspective, the 20 percent reduction was a statewide reduction in water use. Our residents had honored that, actually, and then some. Locally, we had invested in a lot of local supplies and a lot of projects to bring

water here. So it didn't necessarily have the same impact, but we certainly had to meet the same standard. And so, we did have to ask everyone to reduce by 20 percent to follow that state standard. And like I said, the -- the residents of Santee definitely came through on that.

To answer the other questions about, Do we have enough water? We have an urban water management plan that we prepared in 2015 that defines the amount of water needed for this community, including what was needed for a proposed development at Fanita Ranch, including what was needed in the Village Center and the infill parts of the project.

And then, we have to, for this project of this size, we have to do a water supply assessment, as part of SB-610, for any project that is going to exceed 500 units. We have done that assessment and we will be going to our board on Wednesday of next week. And the -- per that report, it shows that they have enough water supply for this region for the next 20 years, including for the Fanita Ranch development project.

MAYOR MINTO: Does that include for fire fighting mitigation?

MR. MAEL: It does. We did a water supply study to determine, based off of the fire department's conditions

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and their requirements for fire protection of that area, and we're able to meet the -- throughout the region, the highest fire demand required.

MAYOR MINTO: Okay. Now, I don't know if you'll be able to answer this or not, but like I talked earlier about, well, there's a legal requirement and we met that legal requirement. I wanna make sure that when you say, "We're gonna be able to meet that water demand," and you did mention for 20 years -- but my guess is in the next 20 years, we'll find other ways of providing additional water supplies. But does it just show that, we can do that many homes or we could do more than that? Because it's one thing to say, We'll, we're proposing 2900 homes and we're gonna be able to get the water to 2900 homes. But you know what? I -- I'd like to know, can we even do more than 2900 homes, just so that there's a -- you know, I don't wanna come short, because we had a, you know, drought one day.

MR. MAEL: Yeah. The Urban Management Plan and our Master Planning for water includes the zoning from City of Santee. Also, our -- our water district extends all the way out to Alpine, so it's a much bigger region, but we use the zoning for the County or the agency of jurisdiction to determine our needs for the foreseeable future, for the 20-year projection horizon. And that's

why I say 20 years, 'cause Urban Water Management Plans have a projection horizon for that threshold. We will be redoing our Urban Water Management Plan coming up in the next year. You have to update those every five years.

We'll also be updating our Master Plan to correspond with that.

MAYOR MINTO: Right.

MR. MAEL: And so, from our perspective, based off of the zoning, we have enough water to meet the needs of this.

MAYOR MINTO: All right. I --

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Are you considering the Advanced Water Treatment Plan, too, or is that just -- will that be in addition?

MR. MAEL: That would be in addition. We did not consider that. It is mentioned within the report as an additional item that could add in or add value, but because that has not gone through all of the approvals and hasn't been pulled the trigger, we haven't started construction, we did not consider it in our water supply assessment.

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: And once that's done, how much water will that produce, if it's fully in effect?

MR. MAEL: I actually would defer to Mark Niemiec for that. It's -- I can give you -- he's our Director of

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Engineering.
                  He's here as well. But it's projected to
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    be 15 million gallons over the -- per day, over the --
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: And roughly, how many homes
 4
     would that supply? Sorry.
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          MR. MAEL: Each home is approximately 480 gallons.
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Okay.
          MR. MAEL: So without doing the math --
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          MAYOR MINTO: All right. Great.
 8
                                            Thank you very
 9
    much.
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          MR. MAEL: Thank you.
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          MAYOR MINTO: I -- I don't have any more comments or
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     questions at this time, so I'm gonna go ahead and see if
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    Rob has anything.
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          COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: Let's see. One of my
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     questions was, with regards to the emergency lanes, it
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     was brought up that the emergency lanes are gonna
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    bottleneck. My understanding was the -- the emergence --
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     the two-lane emergency exit lanes, basically, out of the
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    project, all sites were to Mast, for emergency purposes.
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    Now, may the width -- you know, it's -- so it may be --
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     it may be -- look like one lane, but it's -- it's
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     actually -- we're designed so that in an emergency, two
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     lanes of vehicles can go down that. Is that not correct?
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          CHIEF GARLOW:
                         That is correct.
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          COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: Okay. So it is -- that is
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two lanes the whole way down, all the way to Mast? 1 CHIEF GARLOW: It's one (Unintelligible) with lane 2 3 and then one emergency access lane --4 COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: There -- okay. 5 CHIEF GARLOW: -- which is wide enough to utilize. 6 COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: Okay. I thought so. Let's see. All right. I'll just start. And there is a --7 like I said, everybody's got a plan til they're punched 9 in the mouth. But there is a plan for orderly evacuation 10 out of, not only this project, but out of any part of 11 Santee, that's already in the books, is there not? 12 CHIEF GARLOW: As a matter of fact, there's --13 there's multiple plans, from the plan provided in the --14 the EIR, the City's EOC, Emergency Operations Plan 15 Evacuation Attachment. The County of San Diego has 16 an annex cue of their emergency operation plan. All of these plans identify or address evacuation. 17 18 To your point -- and I -- and I think to some 19 of the speakers' points -- evacuation and how we handle 20 it has -- has changed since 2003. We've had some sophisticated upgrades in evacuation and how we affect 21 22 that evacuation. As Melanie mentioned, unified command 23 is -- is a general principle that we work with every day. 24 The Sheriff's Department and the Fire Department work 25 hand in hand almost daily, on fires, in evacuation, as

sort of practice under that incident command system.

Two points that I think should be identified in how we address bottlenecks and those -- those -- things of those natures that we've learned from issues like during the Cocos Fire, which I have to -- to -- to note. Our Captain was the incident commander on the Sheriff's side of the Cocos Fire during the evacuation process. So we do have guite a bit of experience to speak of.

Two main improvements in evacuations that have been seen over the last couple years are geotargeting, utilizing GIS system. The County's created public safety grid maps, which are available to all first responders. And the program and training has been ruled out over the last 18 months, I believe. That plan was -- made it with Sheriff's Department, CAL FIRE and many fire agencies, as well as SDG&E was a main factor in developing those public safety grid maps.

Now, what that means to us is the County's broken down to grids and subsections of grids. The -the successful evacuations we see are specific, targeted, tiered, staggered evacuations. Meaning, we don't evacuate like we did in 2003. The whole northern half of the city, where it immediately bottlenecks, we -- we hear those and we focus our efforts in specific areas that are under threat, as opposed to general notifications, that

was seen kind of in Cocos Fire.

The advent of cell phones and the way those wireless emergency alerts go out were broad. During the Cocos Fire, I believe evacuation orders were received via cell phone, registered cell phone on the alert, San Diegos -- from here to Orange County. So you can imagine the -- the bottlenecking and the -- the trouble that caused.

In January of 2018, the FCC introduced rules, mandating wireless carriers, such as AT&T/Verizon create the ability to geotarget to one-tenth of a mile. So what that means to us is that's -- that is a huge difference in --

COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: That's blocks.

CHIEF GARLOW: -- that we can -- we can -- the -- utilize the public safety grid map, fire -- fire resources can show up, assess the risk, the fire, the direction, the intensity, the speed, immediately communicate that through a grid map system. An example would be, we want 3241 D through A or whatever, where prior to that, it was kinda just a this block to that block, so we ended up making huge sections, which caused -- contributed to some of that bottleneck.

Now, we could grid that off. We can get it to the Sheriff's Department immediately. The Sheriff's

Department is our wireless emergency alert agency. So they're the ones -- they have direct access through the Sheriff's Department to get those alerts out through the Wireless Emergency Alert System to that geotargeted area of one-tenth of a mile, where now we're talking about blocks.

COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: Yeah.

CHIEF GARLOW: Other lessons that learn this -Captain can speak more to this, but lessons learned on
their end, they're very good at evacuations. And what
they've learned is you don't send all your people to the
neighborhood affected. You send some resources
downstream to intersections and free up those lights and
you -- and you post those lights.

Some advancements, also, is REOC, if we had time to set it up. As we see -- saw in the Cedar Fire, we had several hours. We knew it was coming before it hit the City. We -- we were waiting for it --

COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: Yeah.

CHIEF GARLOW: -- basically. If that happened today, we would have the ability to open the EOC immediately. We could have it open within a half hour, and we could have eyes on intersections, real time, through the traffic cameras. We can assess what each intersection is doing, real time, real vision, and make

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real time decisions on making those traffic decisions, moving it to the south or the east or west.

COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: Or any direction you need it to go.

CHIEF GARLOW: Any -- any direction we need it to.

So there's been some serious sophistication in the evacuation process. So to your question about bottlenecking and the emergency planning -- emergency planning has changed also. Some of the plans that have failed that the Mayor spoke of were very Specific Plans, with specific trigger points, and that's very dangerous. When you say, Hey, there's an incident here. This is exactly how you -- how you evacuate or how you respond to that emergency. We know that, yes, and that's -- that's a controlled situation. That's how we'll respond.

COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: They're rarely a controlled situation though.

CHIEF GARLOW: What we see now is what we train on is general strategies, tactics --

COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: Yeah.

CHIEF GARLOW: -- and -- and objectives. And we utilize and employ those sophisticated systems that we have in our engines, on the computer, to benefit us and to -- to solve those problems. But every incident, much like the -- the Fire Protection Plan identifies, and does

a great job identifying that, although you can plan, no emergency is going to present itself the same way and you need to be able to fluidly respond to those.

COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: But that technology allows you to do that in real time, between the two -- the -- the two entities and organizations and organizationally provide a -- a plan that's -- that's the most efficient, given the circumstances?

CHIEF GARLOW: Absolutely. Better than we ever have before.

COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: And that's only getting -it's only getting better, as technology is getting
better, and being able to pinpoint where a phone is.
Like you said, cell phones, if you're able to do that, I
mean, it's gonna get -- it's gonna get even tighter on
that --

CHIEF GARLOW: The -- the one --

COUNCILMEMBER McNELIS: -- in the coming months, not years.

CHIEF GARLOW: Although, the rules are in place for the one-tenth of the mile, the -- the wireless carriers are catching up with it. They're not quite there yet. But we understand they should be there in the next year or so, and already, the grid map system is there. Those alerting has been improved, so --

COUNCILMEMBER McNelis: Thank you very much for that. That was -- helped a lot. Someone talked about a developer making money. Goodness. Yeah, we -- yes, developers make money. That's -- so do restaurants, so do grocery stores, so does everything, otherwise you don't do it. That's what they do it for. Nobody does anything just to lose money, unless you're apparently the State of California.

But yes, that is not a bad thing for a developer to want to make money, just like it is not a bad thing for any business to want to make money.

It's -- you know, I understand the concern of doing it at the peril of somebody else, but it's -- that's subjective to -- one -- from one person to the next person.

Lack of affordability was brought up a couple times. That lack of affordability is because of the lack of opportunity. It's -- lack of affordability's because there's not enough housing, period, in the County.

When -- I don't know if anybody watched the U -- the USD economic report that was done, UT even did an article on it. And the headline was, San Diego Economy -- San Diego Economy doing great, except for housing. And I heard that from -- I heard -- heard from numerous people, "See, the housing market's crashing." And I thought, Wow, that's crazy, because I see what's going on every day,

and then I read the actual article. The article talked about, except for housing because housing is so far behind that it's not allowing for the jobs that are being created. It's not providing enough housing for the jobs being created. For every three -- what was it 3.7 jobs that have been created in the last eight years, only one house has been developed.

So unless we're gonna have people coming in, living four families or four -- four workers to every single home, that's not sustainable. And so when you have some of the higher end jobs that are able to pay more for any house, that forces the work force housing to become even more expensive.

So you have to be able to provide housing at all levels, not just the very low, but the middle and high end, to open up the market as a whole and provide more housing, more options and that, just in and of itself, helps with affordability at all levels as well. If there's only four doodads and there's 20 people that wanna buy those doodads, those doodads get expensive. Period. And that's -- the more that we hold back and the more -- whatever excuse we wanna make out of it for why we're holding back, the more we hold back, the more expensive it all gets. So the affordable housing isn't even affordable anymore.

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It was brought up that -- that all sprawl development doesn't make sense, again. And 1.43 cents for -- \$1.43 for every dollar. That's a national average. And even -- even in the quote, semi-rural development infrastructure and safety is -- I agree. Semi-rural development in -- infrastructure and safety is more expensive, because it takes more resources to get people from here all the way over there on small, sometimes dirt roads. We are not in a semi-rural community. We're in a suburban community. Santee is not semi-rural. Although, anybody that's west of the 5 thinks we are, we're not. This is a -- this is a suburban community that does not have public safety traversing many miles to get to the action. It's just -that's -- you -- you can't call one the other. the same. Westin, the -- the roads in Westin that -- you know, the widths and all that stuff, that was designed under San Diego -- the City of San Diego's building

know, the widths and all that stuff, that was designed under San Diego -- the City of San Diego's building structure -- or building codes, not under Santee's. No, we're -- that's not something that we're looking to do either. We -- you hear from our Fire Chief how important it is for anybody to -- and that's not just -- we're not talking about Fanita Ranch. I'm talking about any development. They've gotta get -- be able to get those

trucks in and out and parking has to be taken and accounted for and -- with the -- the road width and for the trucks to get in and out.

And lastly, opposition to every development has existed. Every development in Santee that's been built, somebody opposed at one point or another. They didn't want it. Including -- including the houses that everybody up here sits -- lives in, every one of us.

I know people that said, "I fought against your house going in." My house is built just over 20 years ago. And even where these guys lived, they were built a lot longer ago. Your houses were built in the '80s.

People opposed those every single town. No more housing.

No more housing. No more housing. Yet, we all -- you all -- you all live in those houses that people said, "No more housing," to yours." And now we're doing it to somebody else and that is why it's so -- there is such a lack of affordability in California.

You -- you can't just say no to this all the time. This is what it is. This is -- it's either gonna be done the way we want it to be done and have control, or it's gonna be done to us where we don't have any control, and it's not gonna be a project that you're gonna want to see in your backyard for sure. So that's my end.

MAYOR MINTO: Thank you. Stephen.

VICE MAYOR HOULAHAN: (Mic inaudible) -- going on -- (Mic inaudible).

MAYOR MINTO: Excuse me, Stephen. Can you get a little bit closer to the microphone. Thanks.

VICE MAYOR HOULAHAN: So sorry. So sorry. Anyway, (Mic inaudible). I would expect when the develop -- if the development is built, that mutual threat zone would be adjusted to -- it only covers -- actually, it covers some along the Santana -- the -- the wild land urban interface area, on the east side of our City right now. So it does cover some streets and homes in a developed neighborhood. Falls within that mutual threat zone and their -- their borders. And we use -- we use roadways, so we can easily identify those borders.

We may adjust those to a quarter mile or depending on topography, fuel, things of that nature, but it still would, in my opinion, and I would fully expect to be in place, that, that would still be a mutual threat. Because by definition it's a mutual -- any area that's a mutual threat, being any area that a fire could start and move into SRA is what CAL FIRE wants to spend their money on to keep our local fires small, before they become major wild land fires and expense.

VICE MAYOR HOULAHAN: (Mic inaudible).

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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: And we're overdue.
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         VICE MAYOR HOULAHAN: I think there would be fire.
    Now, I wanna move on to (Mic inaudible) as much as it
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 4
     (Mic inaudible) about fire modifications (Mic inaudible)
 5
     exit on (Mic inaudible).
          MAYOR MINTO: Thanks, Ronn.
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 7
          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: I'm gonna try and -- try and be
     a little briefer, if I can. The evacuation route --
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     first of all, the Fanita -- they will -- that's -- that's
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     one lane in each direction. They're gonna expand that
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           I know Padre Dam wanted part of that. Do they plan
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     on making that two -- two lanes all the way down to Mast,
13
     then, correct? I'm talking right on the lakes. So
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     coming down there off of Fanita Parkway, right on the
15
     lakes.
          MAYOR MINTO: Melanie, do you have that information?
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: 'Cause right now it's --
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          DIRECTOR KUSH: Yes. It would be two lanes from
19
     Ganley towards Mast.
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Those are going all -- they're
     going in -- in towards it. They're going eastward to
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22
     open up those lanes.
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          DIRECTOR KUSH: Their going -- are we on --
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: As I recall, they own that
25
    property.
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DIRECTOR KUSH: Yeah. Are we on Fanita Parkway?
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Yes.
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         DIRECTOR KUSH: Okay. So the question is:
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     lanes from --
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Right now, it's two lanes from
 6
    Mast up to where it dies, basically, to the campgrounds.
 7
          DIRECTOR KUSH: It -- there -- it will continue to
 8
    be two lanes.
 9
          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Okay. So they're not expanding
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     that to three lanes, even though they said they were
11
     gonna expand them to three lanes?
12
          DIRECTOR KUSH: They are going to be expanding to
13
     three lanes in -- from Ganley to -- what it -- the --
          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Jeff -- Jeff's there. Jeff, do
14
15
    you wanna answer that question?
          DIRECTOR KUSH: I think that'll be better.
16
17
    you. I don't have the map in front of me.
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          MR. O'CONNOR: Sure. Fan -- Fanita Parkway, right
19
    now, has one lane in each way --
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Correct.
          MR. O'CONNOR: -- from Mast Boulevard to Lake
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     Canyon, it'll have two lanes in each way. And then,
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23
     going north, one of those lanes gets dropped, but there's
24
     always two lanes coming south.
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          COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Okay. So we will be -- and I'm
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talking about Lake -- I couldn't remember the street it ended on. But -- so Lake Canyon down to Mast is what I was concerned about.

MR. O'CONNOR: The two lanes in each directions.

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Okay. Okay. Perfect. That's what I wanted to know. So that answered that question. The evacuation, I have a -- I have a weird question for you, Chief. You know how you're talking about you can do a tenth of a mile or whatever? Do they have the ability of, like, saying go to -- the Waze thing going -- telling them how to evacuate? Like, say, okay, You need to evacuate, take this route here. And then you get another group that goes, Take this route down Magnolia. Another one says maybe, Take this route here. Do they have that route available or how does it -- just -- just says, Get the heck out of here?

MAYOR MINTO: Dan might be (Unintelligible).

CHIEF GARLOW: Yeah, I may end up turning some of this over to Dan, but --

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Okay.

CHIEF GARLOW: -- the wireless emergency alert only alerts -- or in the future, hopefully the new future, under that FCC rules will only identify the area.

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Right.

CHIEF GARLOW: And that alert says whatever the

Captain wants it to say.

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Okay. But I'm think -think -- you know, take it -- if it could actually direct
them a route where, you know, some of them are going down
Magnolia and some of them are going down Cuyamaca, you
may not have a -- a problem.

CHIEF GARLOW: So we can, through that alerting, the Captain does have the ability to add -- 'cause they're increasing characters, also.

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Right.

CHIEF GARLOW: For those that understand, there's a limited number of characters --

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Right.

CHIEF GARLOW: -- available through WEA. They're increasing that, almost triple or -- or more, to give more information on that WEA, the Captain would have the ability to, real time, update those WEAs --

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: 'Cause -- 'cause frankly, that might solve some traffic problems we'd have in the future.

CHIEF GARLOW: In addition to that, I think what we're seeing in -- in the real-life responses, what we're seeing is Facebook, social media. Those -- those things are giving directions. And as you know, we have a -- a pretty robust social media presence, both with the City

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and the fire department, and there's -- there's mixed messages in that. We want to alert everybody what we're doing daily. But also, we want to create a following, on social media, specifically for emergency scenes. We are very good at getting information out quickly, because if we don't, we know somebody will --

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Yep.

CHIEF GARLOW: -- and it may not be accurate. So to your point, we can utilize our social media platforms, our connections, our real-time interactions between under unified command with the Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff can tell us, immediately, real time, what each intersection looks like, even before we have our EOC open --

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Okay.

CHIEF GARLOW: -- or if we don't have time yet. So to your point, yes, we can update those. We can tell them which way to go, real time, based on --

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Yeah, 'cause I think that would be -- that's how you'd make a plan, basically. I just didn't know if it was available. So you were gonna say something.

CAPTAIN BRISLIN: You know, Councilmember Hall, I think -- you know, fortunately with the Sheriff's Department, San Diego Sheriff's Department, cover about

4200 square miles. A lot of it has to do with wild land risk and unfortunately, over my years, I've had the experiences. Like, Mayor, you talked about I was directly involved in the evacuations in 2003 of Ramona and Valley Center, and these really bottlenecked areas as well. I was also squad leader of -- in the 2007 fires. I was the area commander of Pala, Valley Center, Palma, during the Cocos Fires, which were the sister to San Marcos as well. And ultimately, seeing that the Department Operations Center.

So any of these cases, I talk about, Hey, look, there are incidents where the law enforcement is the lead in an incident and they -- and fire will be our support. In this case, unified command. We take the directions. We take them strategically, with fire, and I will echo the sentiment that we have learned a lot of things along the way. We've gotten better at -- at doing these things. And strategically, moving things quickly. However we needed to do that, through the main arteries, through the veins of the capillaries to get people to safety.

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Right.

CAPTAIN BRISLIN: And -- and really, we take the direction and the expertise of fire behavior directly from the fire department.

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: And I know that -- that since 2003, I mean, it's just night and day. I remember at one point they were saying a half a million people were evacuated in San Diego and you're going, Well, that's just total chaos at that point. But everybody back then, if -- if you remember back, that was chaos. You know. I -- I -- I'm on the other end of the fires.

I'm on the aftermath of the fires. I've walked Crest. I've -- I've given out blankets for Shadow Mountain to people and clothes and things like that. We set up -- we worked with Shadow Mountain to -- I've been on the Allstate CAT team or been with the Allstate CAT team. And when you're walking through somebody's ruins, it's not fun. So it's -- it's a tough job. So we -- we wanna make sure that when these things happen, if this does happen, that we are prepared so we don't have to do that.

In 2003, we did our job. The fire department did their job and they -- they saved the City. That's a (Unintelligible) point, as far as I'm concerned. It's also a -- a little scary part, 'cause now your -- your standards are held high, but -- but it's good that you did such a good job back then and it really is -- when you have 2500 homes in Rancho Bernardo and all that area going -- going down, that's not a good thing.

In 2007, I've mentioned this before, my brother's house in Rancho Bernardo -- or in -- right above North County Fair in Escondido burned down, and I was there for that one. And I had actually realized that it was a problem. And so I actually said, "You need to start videotaping everything in your house," and everybody laughed at me. Twelve hours later, his house burned down. So it's -- it's something that we need to make sure that we're prepared for and the Mayor -- and like Rob said, I guess is the best way is, you -- you're completely prepared, until they punch you in the face.

The City, since Marlene has been here has done fantastic job. I mean, we actually have an emergency center now.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Unintelligible).

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Well -- and everybody, I guess, has done a -- you know, back then we didn't, you know -- before then, we didn't even have it. So -- and -- and we are preparing for this. But again, it's not really there until we do it. As far as Fanita Ranch goes, and fire station, I assume those are our fire trucks? Wherever Jeff is. You're not buying us a fire truck, are you?

MR. O'CONNOR: Two.

COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Are you buying us two? Okay. They're a million dollars each, by the way. Just so you

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know. But the -- the manning of it. You know, I -- I go by the "Trust but verify," and I see what's happening at Sky Ranch, and we need to make sure, in the fine print, that we have the ability to go in there, regardless, and start holding people accountable.

I would like to see Sky Ranch put on the agenda, or at least in closed session, frankly. I think the time has come. We've talked about this enough, and the time has come to deal with it. So they don't wanna deal with it, so we will at that point. So that's about it. I -- I will remind everybody, public safety's first, and that's what we're here for. We're here for public safety. We're here to make sure that when there's a problem in the City, it's taken care of.

And I -- we have bought fire trucks. We have -- there's a brand new one sitting out front there. It just came in. It's a really nice one. Look at it on the way out, because it's a really good fire truck, and that's what it's here for is to protect us. It's a brush rig. It can go in those hills and it can take care of it, and that's what we want.

But the Sheriff's Department, I would not go with anybody else, frankly, because the Sheriff's Department is a professional agency. All you had to do is look at the some of the things that have gone on.

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The -- the El Cajon event, the Trump rally, where they marched him across that bridge, all the demonstrators, and brought him across the bridge and shut them down. So there's -- I don't care what politics you're with, when you had a problem like that, they took care of it.

When the El Cajon shooting happened, they're the ones that came in and bailed everybody out. So we need to -- our public safety is the Sheriff's Department first. They're our priorities here (Unintelligible). There's no way I'd even consider anybody else. SANDAG. What can we say about SANDAG?

MAYOR MINTO: Don't.

about -- and it's called the NIMBY thing. And actually, I think if you listen to the news today, they -- the whole NIMBY thing came up again today. And NIMBYs are Not In My Backyard. Now, I understand a lot of this, frankly. I'm not taking a stand either way. I don't -- you know, to me it's not that big a deal.

But the reality is, we need to -- we're being told to build. We're absolutely being told to build. Those eight units, we had -- we had to build them. They fit. You know, Stephen agreed with us. It -- it was all -- the ones over there by -- the old RCP, those fit. We have to build.

There are 900 units available right across Town
Center Park. We're gonna have to build. They're not up
for our debate. There's nothing we could do. Those are
900 units coming in, so get ready for them, 'cause
they're gonna be there. And there's nothing we can do,
whether we want them or not. So we have to build in
Santee, whether we like it or not.

There's a brash that keeps coming back called the SB-50, and the Mayor can tell you more about it, but basically, they're gonna build for us, if we don't. So everybody keeps saying we can't do this, but the reality is, we don't have a choice. And I completely agree with everybody here, including Van on this one.

We have to make sure when we build, that we have the streets there. We have to make sure that when the time comes, we need -- and HomeFed, listen carefully, we need a service fee, community facility district, tacked on there, 'cause you're gonna have -- they're gonna have to pay for their fire service or their police service. Period. Westin did it. You're -- they're gonna have to do it. So that's it.

And they're gonna have to pay for the parks and they're gonna have to pay for everything else. So plan on that being there, 'cause that's happening. And so -- and Melanie, read the fine print. That's all I'm saying.

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Trust, but verify. We have -- we don't need another Sky
Ranch. Period. So put it on the calendar.
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MAYOR MINTO: All right then. Okay. I'm gonna finish up some comments here. First of all, Jeff, could you come up for just a second? We've had questions about evacuations, and I -- and I think we've kind of beat this into the ground. Let me ask you this one question, I guess: Do you -- these are silly questions, but I'm gonna ask them anyways. You have traffic engineers working for you?

11 MR. O'CONNOR: Correct.

12 MAYOR MINTO: Civic engineers working for you?

13 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.

14 MAYOR MINTO: Do you have planners working for you?

15 MR. O'CONNOR: Several.

MAYOR MINTO: Okay. Do they have education experience in designing a home, planned -- a planned development that takes into account evacuations in areas like this?

20 MR. O'CONNOR: Yes.

21 MAYOR MINTO: Okay. Thank you. Melanie, does the 22 City of Santee employ planners?

23 CITY MANAGER BEST: Yes. Yes, we do.

24 MAYOR MINTO: Traffic engineers?

25 CITY MANAGER BEST: Yes, we do.

1 MAYOR MINTO: Civil engineers?
2 CITY MANAGER BEST: Yes.

MAYOR MINTO: Are they trained and do they have the experience to look at his documents and the engineering plans and things that come from his company so that they will address evacuations in this City?

CITY MANAGER BEST: Yes. Yes, they are.

MAYOR MINTO: Like I said, silly questions, but there are people who will say we don't look at that and we don't care. And I'm saying that professionals look at that. We're not the professionals sitting on the dais here. I am speaking for us. And I can tell you, that's why we rely on the professionals. Okay. So I wanna thank you for that.

MR. O'CONNOR: Can I add one thing?

MAYOR MINTO: Sure.

MR. O'CONNOR: I -- I was in error, and I wanna fix the record. When Ronn asked me -- Mr. Hall asked me how many lanes were on Fanita Parkway. From Mast Boulevard to Lake Canyon, there's two lanes in each way. That -- those two -- those two lanes each way continue all the way to Ganley. And then, north of Ganley, there's one northbound lane and two southbound lanes.

MAYOR MINTO: Okay. Great. Thank you.

MR. O'CONNOR: So I was in error there.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:
                                (Unintelligible).
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 2.
         MR. O'CONNOR: Pardon me?
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         UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Unintelligible).
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         MAYOR MINTO: Yeah.
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         MR. O'CONNOR: Oh, we are. We're -- we're
    adding a lane in each direction, all the way to Ganley.
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         MAYOR MINTO: All right. Thanks.
         MR. O'CONNOR:
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                        Thank you.
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         MAYOR MINTO: You know, I just wanna address one
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     thing as -- because I know that Stephen made a comment
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    about fire sprinklers in the home, versus outside the
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    home. Not a bad idea to have them outside the home. But
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    you know what? If you have a fire in a home and it burns
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    down, it probably is gonna spread. So you wanna put out
15
    a fire, regardless of where it's at, as fast as possible.
    Is that correct, Chief?
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17
         COUNCILMEMBER HALL: Well, doesn't the County
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    require (Unintelligible)?
19
         MAYOR MINTO: Yeah, I -- I -- I thought I knew
20
    that.
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         CHIEF GARLOW: Well, we could be talking about two
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    different things.
23
         MAYOR MINTO: We are talking about two different
24
    things.
25
         CHIEF GARLOW: Fire -- fire sprinklers -- sprinklers
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designed to fight fires outside are not required and --
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 2.
     and --
 3
          MAYOR MINTO: Correct.
 4
          CHIEF GARLOW: -- I'm not familiar with that.
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          MAYOR MINTO:
                        Right. I understand that.
 6
          CHIEF GARLOW: But irrigated --
 7
          MAYOR MINTO:
                        I'm just making a point that you wanna
    put a fire out inside the home so it doesn't spread?
 8
 9
          CHIEF GARLOW:
                        Yes.
10
          MAYOR MINTO: Period. As fast as you can.
11
          CHIEF GARLOW: Correct.
12
          MAYOR MINTO: And so -- you -- so if you had them
13
     outside, that'd be great, too, but there's no code that
14
     requires it to be outside?
15
          CHIEF GARLOW: No. Just the irrigated vegetation in
     the --
16
17
          MAYOR MINTO: Right.
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          CHIEF GARLOW: -- modified zones.
19
          MAYOR MINTO: So -- and then I -- I wanna make it
20
     clear again tonight that this is a workshop.
                                                   There are
21
    no decisions that have been made here. So when we've had
22
    people ask to look into doing certain things, we'll be
23
     looking into those things. It's not like we already have
24
     this plan and we don't care what the comments are, we're
25
     just gonna do what we want anyways. I know that the
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Council's made recommendations and asked questions.

The -- the folks that have spoken tonight have made comments and recommendations and we're gonna continue to look at those. Some of those things will be, you know, included in the plan, some will not. That's why you have a workshop. In the past, we didn't have workshops. We just let happen what's gonna happen. And you know what? It's important to have input from everybody. And -- and that's what we've done.

And so -- except for the silly comments that I've made and the questions that I ask regarding evacuations, I think everything was pretty important to hear tonight. I passed a note to the City Manager, "Hey, I think this is a great workshop tonight," and I think it 'cause there's a lot of people that were heard. And keep in mind what I said. I think there were a lot of people heard. Not just listened to, but heard. So anyways, unless there's any further -- I'm not gonna ask about that. Okay. I'm just gonna say this workshop is now closed. Thank you very much, everybody, for your patience. We did spend a lot of time, but it's important time. Thank you.

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I further certify that I am neither counsel for nor related to any party to said action, not in any way interested in the outcome thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name this 28th day of August, 2020.

Busha Alatorre

Krisha Alatorre

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