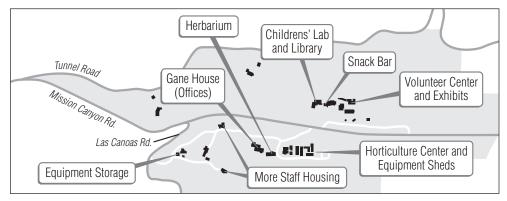


# **Botanic Garden Plans to Build Big**

### By Milt Roselinsky and Jean Yamamura

A s the table below shows, the Botanic Garden is in for some changes. The Mission Canyon Association's historic mission—ever since a drought in 1947 brought less than five inches of rain—has been fire prevention. We must raise our voices when a development in the canyon threatens to increase the danger of fire. In the case of the Garden's enormous 10-year expansion plan, not only is our safety at stake, but also the character and ambience of Mission Canyon and, indeed, the Botanic Garden itself.

The Botanic Garden is located in a box canyon with a single exit. Mission Canyon is already developed beyond its evacuation capacity in the event of a fire. The near doubling of building space planned by the Garden will add thousands of visitors and car trips annually, exposing those visitors, canyon residents, and emergency services personnel to significant risks in the event of a wildfire, which many say is inevitable.



Santa Barbara Botanic Garden expansion plans

SOURCES: Melinda Burns and SBNewsroom.com; Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Vital Mission Plan

Though the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) states a complete fire plan will be devised in the future, over the course of the Garden's 10-year expansion plan, when will that be? Will it include a second exit road? Will there be enough water to fight a fire if all the Garden's buildings' sprinklers go off? Not until the increased

	Existing Botanic Garden	On Completion of Expansion	Change
Land under permit	65 acres	78 acres	+13 acres
Open, undeveloped space	62.2 acres	71.1 acres	+8.9 acres
Percent open space	95.7 percent	91.2 percent	-4.5 percent
Buildings*	30	45	+15
Floor space	40,082 sq.ft.	77,798 s.ft.	+37,716 sq.ft.
Parking	116 spaces	119 spaces	+3
Impervious parking/paving surfaces (asphalt roads, parking lots, trails)	76,750 sq.ft.	146,124 sq.ft.	+69,374 sq.ft.
Paths and courtyards with paving stone	16,654 sq.ft.	102,853 sq.ft.	+86,199 sq.ft.
Designated Fence Openings	largely unfenced	1,240 ft. openings in 14,340 ft. perimeter fence	to be revised
Total staff and volunteers	99	117	+18
Class and lecture students per year	7,790	9,575	+1,785
Annual visitors to special events	11,900	15,400	+3,500
Daily trips (visitor and employee)	357	610	+253

Comparison of Botanic Garden before and after expansion

\* Specific information and maps on buildings new and old is found at DEIR, Chapter 2 "Project Description," pp. 6-12.

SOURCES: Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Vital Mission Plan; Draft Environmental Impact Report, June 2007; "Botanic Garden, Neighbors Clash Over Latest Expansion Plan," Melinda Burns, SantaBarbaraNewsroom.com, 7/11/07. fire risk and roadway improvement problems have been solved can a development of this size be contemplated.

Already, even though it's fire season, the Garden's fire hydrant installation closed upper Mission Canyon Road daily and forced long delays in the free travel up and down that road. Hundreds of dump truck runs are expected from the approximately 11,000 cubic yards of earth slated to be removed during the Garden's decade-long construction phase.

If the Garden is intent on expanding its classroom, library, and events space, an alternate site outside the canyon should be found. Indeed, it might be high time for the "dune gardens on the shore" that Dr. Frederic Clements-often credited with planning the Botanic Garden-envisioned back in 1927. Mission Canyon, as it exists today, is simply not an advisable venue for thousands more people every year. Instead, the Garden should retain its current uses of its Mission Canyon site as a horticultural specimen garden consisting of native California plants and avoid reshaping this manmade yet natural-seeming wonder into an academic-style institution. The Garden's desire to have all facilities on the same site may provide convenience for Garden operations, but comes at a high cost to the health and safety of residents and Garden visitors.

# Botanic Garden (cont. p.2)

### Botanic Garden (cont. from p.1)

The expansion plan holds several laudable projects, such as the restoration of the Gane House, which has been allowed to lapse into sad disrepair. The fire truck turn-around at the entrance to the parking lot is welcome, as most definitely are the addition of fire hydrants. (See "At Last, Fire Hydrants at the Garden," page 4.) The renovation of existing buildings and employee housing is no doubt long overdue. MCA does not object to necessary improvements. We do object to the size and the environmental and safety impacts of the proposed expansion.

The realities of the increased density of housing in the canyon have inevitably raised issues beyond those of fire prevention for MCA. In the Garden's expansion plan, runoff from the 1.9 acres of paving stone and compacted earth planned for more than 100,000 square feet of paths is a concern, as are the related erosion problems from the 13 buildings planned atop slopes greater than 30 degrees, a plan that goes against the county's building rules. Some of those buildings will also rise above the east ridge of the canyon. MCA encourages the Board of Architectural Review to help better suit the buildings to their sites.

It is the tranquil, rural, residential character of the canyon that MCA works to preserve, one that is at odds with some aspects of the commercial enterprise the Garden seems intent on. We view new lighting in the parking lot and on the new buildings as harmful to the nighttime ambience, as would be the increased noise and traffic from more special events, especially considering the way sound carries in the canyon. The apparent need for food service and kitchen facilities only emphasize the desirability of building Garden facilities and the events they serve offsite.

Mission Canyon is known for its variety of wildlife, and we hope the Garden will heed the DEIR's recommendations about the chain-link fencing and limit its detrimental effect on wildlife. A major concern is the removal of 80 trees (including about 50 oaks) and the paving of all the trails and pathways, which will drastically alter the character of the Garden. MCA believes that more thoughtful planning can maintain the

### Botanic Garden (cont. p.3)

# A Well-Integrated Botanic Garden

#### By Bob Haller

**S** everal years ago I retired from the faculty of the Department of Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology at UCSB and took emeritus status. I was then extremely pleased to be offered a parttime position in the Education Department at the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden (SBBG), where I was given the opportunity to teach university-level courses that are open to the public, give occasional special lectures, lead ecotourism-type field courses, and participate in some of the projects of the Research Department. One important reason that I was so pleased to join the staff at SBBG was that the entire organization is dedicated to the study and display of plants. Excellent work in the plant sciences is done at UCSB and other major universities worldwide, but plant-oriented teaching and research tend to get "lost" in the huge multidisciplinary biology departments that characterize today's institutions. As a result, botanic gardens have acquired more importance than ever in calling our attention to the ecology, diversity, and beauty of plant life, and in reminding us that life on earth is dependent on plants.

The most obvious feature of any botanic garden is the display, the living collection, with the plantings arranged either to illustrate botanical concepts or simply in the most attractive way possible. At SBBG we try to do both. By definition, a botanic garden includes much more than beautiful plantings. At SBBG this includes a research program (often focused on questions of local concern), a library, an herbarium (an "archival" collection of pressed and dried plants), a conservation program, education programs for children or adults and designed for interested lay people and professionals, a horticultural program (including the development of new plant varieties for local gardens), a telephone "helpline" for local gardeners, and an enthusiastic crew of volunteers who provide invaluable assistance in every department. Especially important among our volunteers are the docents, who lead public tours through the Garden and present "Outreach" programs in the schools.

One reason that the Garden's programs in education and research work so well is the inspirational and unifying presence of the garden itself. So while beautiful plantings in a scenic location do not by themselves make a botanic garden, they provide a constant reminder to the staff and public of what we do here and why it is important. In my role as an educator, I benefit in a very practical way by having so many resources so close at hand. In preparing to teach a course I may use the small but excellent library for source material, I'll visit our graphics manager to request and describe some original graphics, I'll spend considerable time in the herbarium selecting specimens for display (probably with the help of a volunteer), I'll have the staff education assistant type and format the course syllabus, I'll check with my colleagues in research about some obscure botanical facts, I'll walk the garden pathways to obtain some live material for

the classroom, and also to decide which plantings are worth a visit by the class, and then I'll check with my supervisor to make sure that I'm not over my budget. After the course is over I might walk a few yards to our sympathetic CEO's office to air my latest idea on how to make all of this still better. In other words, it takes quite a team of collaborators and an array of facilities just to offer one of my courses. Having all of them close at hand is a real plus, making my job much easier. And I find that oneon-one conversations work much better for me than phone calls or e-mail.

The Botanic Garden desperately needs indoor working space in order to carry out its important mission. Our revised enhancement plan calls for construction of new facilities totaling about 25,000 square feet, well under 1 percent of the Garden's total land area. Obviously, this minute fraction of the Garden's property and the modest new structures would have a minimal effect on the plantings. Nevertheless, it has been suggested that rather than add any built space to our present site, the Botanic Garden should acquire space in town for administrative and possibly other functions. From my perspective, that would be a disaster! It would waste time, it would make communication more difficult, it would necessitate time- and fuel-wasting trips back and forth for some people, and most regrettably, some of our staff would be deprived of their daily garden "experience" — just walking down the entry path is enough to provide a clear reminder of why we are here.

# Botanic Garden (cont. from p.2)

natural effect that makes this garden the jewel of Mission Canyon.

MCA appreciates the Garden's desire to grow. We spent a year working with Garden

representatives and Supervisor Salud Carbajal in an effort to produce a development plan that would be sensitive to the canyon's inherent problems. Though those talks ended short of their goal, we continue to seek a dialogue with the county and the Garden to achieve a successful project. Very little wiggle room is left in terms of avoiding a devasting fire. Development in the canyon must happen in way that will benefit, not hurt, Mission Canyon and its residents.

# Landmark Status Puts SBBG Meadow Terrace in Question

#### by Jean Yamamura and Ray Smith

The rumbling of a bulldozer in early August was many canyon residents' first notice that the Botanic Garden had plans to change the historic character of its Meadow. The Garden had in mind a 4,205 sq.ft., three-tiered exhibit and events plaza and had received permission from the county in mid-July to build it where a dying oak had been removed from the western portion of the Meadow.

About 23 of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden's 65 acres received Historic Landmark status in 2003, including the Meadow; before any plan to alter a landmarked property is approved, it usually makes a pitstop at the county's Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission (HLAC). The Garden received a Substantial Conformity Determination (SCD) for the terrace plaza without seeing the project through HLAC or even submitting much more than a hand-sketched drawing.

Kellam de Forest spoke for many concerned about the fate of the Meadow in his August 8 letter published in the *Santa Barbara News-Press*: "My father, Lockwood de Forest ... was involved with the landscape design of the Garden from the beginning. The meadow is a planned landscape feature as much as is the meadow in Central Park. A design principle of de Forest is to have a formal foreground with a neutral middle ground, which leads the eye to the spectacular far view. The introduction of paving, walls, terraces, etc., in the middle ground distracts the eye from the view. The whole historic design is compromised."

Complaints of broken trust and a rehash of the compromise reached during the landmarking of the Garden peppered the HLAC meeting on August 13, which ended with a vote to see if the terrace fell within the commission's jurisdiction. Because of the considerable controversy the terrace had aroused, Dave Ward, deputy director of County Planning, rescinded the SCD and advised the Garden that its options were to ask the Planning Commission for a new one, or to roll the terrace project into its 10-year development plan, then in the draft Environmental Impact Report stage.

By the time HLAC visited the site on August 22, it had gained an entourage of about 56 attendees and reporters from KEYT and *The Santa Barbara Independent*. The site visit convinced commissioners that they needed to review the project and that it belonged in the draft EIR, though the Garden's attorney, Richard Battles, disagreed, stating in a letter that the terrace complied fully with the landmarks resolution of 2003 and did not require HLAC approval.



Work began in Botanic Garden Meadow in mid-July before it was stopped by county. PHOTO: Ralph M. Daniel

When the HLAC met again on September 10, though it verified and strengthened its views that the terrace project failed to conform to the landmarks resolution, it also made a plea to the Garden to meet and discuss a way forward that would lessen conflict.

In the meantime, the Garden appealed HLAC's decision to the County Planning Commission—whose Staff Report recommended that they "find that the [terrace] project is not in substantial conformity with the existing Conditional Use Permit" and that it go into the draft EIR. The Garden withdrew that appeal and opted to go directly to the Board of Supervisors.

That appeal, originally set to be heard November 20, is now apparently moot since the HLAC and Garden, in a series of meetings, have agreed to hold a public HLAC meeting to discuss alternative plans. As of press time, the new HLAC meeting date is November 15, 1-3 p.m., location undecided. To stay up-to-date or read relevant documents, go to MCA's Web site, *missioncanyon.org*.

## Mission Canyon Association Officers &Directors

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#### \*Chair of committee

The MCA Newsletter was prepared with the help of Lee Anne Dollison, graphics, production and photography.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

# **Annual Architectural Action**

#### By Tom Jacobs

The Mission Canyon Architecture and Development Review Committee has a significant but advisory role in the sequence of a project's review by the powers-that-be in the county.

Most building projects undergo MC ADRC review, an informal process meant to enhance the quality of building design in the canyon.

Although our approval is not mandatory, South County BAR will recommend any project in Mission Canyon get our highly valued input before proceeding. The review focuses on building aesthetics, but when other issues are of significant concern they are duly noted in the review minutes, which are forwarded to the County BAR and Planning staff.

The six-member board is chaired by Tom Jacobs, architect, and includes Tim Steele, architect; Dennis Allen, contractor; Dan Upton, contractor; Tom Simmons, designer; and Joyce McCullough, Habitat E.D. Board members work with the applicants and adjacent concerned homeowners in a cooperative and supportive fashion in an attempt to get the best possible projects for all concerned. Please feel free to contact Tom Jacobs (*tomejd@cox.net*) with any questions, concerns, or suggestions.

The table below shows a list of projects reviewed by the ADRC in 2007. More information can be found on MCA's Web site *missioncanyon.org/ABR.htm*.

### At Last, Fire Hydrants at the Garden

### By Ray Smith

Remarkably, from its origin some 80 years ago until this September, the Botanic Garden has not been protected by fire hydrants on its property. This fact is important in order to put into perspective the recent full-page advertisements placed by Garden administrators in local newspapers touting their efforts to enhance fire safety in Mission Canyon. It is also important to understand facts regarding their recent, and long overdue, efforts to provide proper fire safety by installing hydrants within the Garden.

The lack of fire hydrants in the Garden, and the associated risk to both the Garden's valuable collections and to canyon residents, has been pointed out on a number of occasions during the past few decades. One such occasion occurred in 1999 when the Garden placed a Japanese Tea House with a genuine thatched roof on its grounds. Charming though a thatched roof may be, it is also highly flammable. Neighborhood concern over this flammable roof succeeded in convincing County Fire that the Garden needed to change the thatch to a roofing material approved for high fire risk areas. At that time, Garden administration showed little concern that there were no fire hydrants near this new structure.

Fast forward to early 2007, a few months before the Draft EIR of the Garden's expansion plan was due to be released, and the Garden was suddenly eager to install fire hydrants. Since the hydrants' water line would serve also the new development, ordinarily this kind of project would be incorporated into the EIR process. Instead, the Garden proposed to connect these hydrants to a failed water line due to be repaired along upper Mission Canyon Road. Residents in that area had experienced low water pressure and it seemed improbable that that water line could supply the Garden's commercial fire and domestic needs.

This proposal went before the City Council on March, 6, 2007, and was approved based on reported results from a computerized "hydrology model" (recall that Mission Canyon water comes from the City via a contract with the County). In a letter to Mayor Marty Blum, MCA asked to see the results from the hydrology model. The City refused to release the report, but agreed to conduct a flow test of hydrants in Mission Canyon, including the water line in question.

In late March we learned that "based on the fire hydrant flows performed on 03/20/07, the city has determined that the upper system ... is not an adequate system to provide fire protection." The Garden's initial plan would have actually compromised fire protection in the Canyon by connecting to a system that would have failed during a fire. After considerable further discussion, City Water, County Fire, and the Garden subsequently agreed upon a workable solution-tieing into the Las Canoas Road water zone. This is the project that was recently completed along Mission Canyon Road.

It is also worth noting that last year, both residents and the City agreed to postpone the repair of the failed water line in upper Mission Canyon Road until after the fire season had passed. Though the repair was necessary for the health and safety of residents served by the upper Mission Canyon Road water pressure zone, the danger in the event of a fire during high fire season was deemed severe enough to warrant delaying construction and road closures.

In contrast, when construction of the Garden's hydrants was proposed in the middle of this summer, residents of Mission Canyon Road asked that the project wait un-

### Neighborhood Projects Reviewed by Mission Canyon ADRC

Address	Project	Initial Review Date	# of Reviews
1012 Cheltenham	704 s.f. addition & new 424 s.f. garage	1/12/07	1
959 Cheltenham	95 lf. retaining wall	1/12/07	1
1051 Palomino	1828 s.f. addition	2/9/07	2
2610 Montrose Pl.	as built	2/23/07	1
2817 Exeter Pl.	Fire hydrant relocation	2/23/07	1
1212 Mission Canyon Rd.	S.B. Botanic Garden structures	3/23/07	1
939 Tornoe Rd.	1500 s.f. addition	4/6/07	1
2910 Foothill	as built	5/18/07	1
2716 Williams Way	3500 s.f. new residence	5/18/07	2
2708 Montrose Pl.	607 s.f. addition	5/18/07	1
1530 Mission Canyon Rd.	2800 s.f. new residence	5/18/07	2
2880 Exeter Pl.	492 s.f. addition & 198 s.f. new carport	6/15/07	1
2040 Las Canoas Rd.	228 s.f. addition & 134 s.f. shed	7/13/07	1
1144 Palomino	Residential replacement	7/27/07	1
2965 Glen Albyn	320 s.f. addition & 240 s.f. new garage	8/17/07	4
804 Windsor Way	395 s.f. addition	8/17/07	1
2774 W. Las Encinas	Reroof/reporch	8/17/07	1
2982 Glen Albyn	New residence	9/14/04	4
835 Cheltenham	144 s.f. addition	9/14/07	1
768 Mission Oaks	Addition revision	9/17/07	1

SOURCE: Mission Canyon Architecture and Development Review Committee



Hydrant in Botanic Garden, near Gane House PHOTO: Lee Anne Dollison

til after the fire season was over. The Garden refused. However, conditions were placed on the construction activities so that one lane of traffic would be left open during construction. The Garden agreed, and the County permit required this, but during construction, this requirement was ignored and both lanes of Mission Canyon Road were closed during much of the construction. Traffic was forced to wait for breaks in the construction work to pass through.

Contrary to statements made by some, MCA and other groups in the canyon have **never opposed** the installation of hydrants to improve fire protection to the Garden or our canyon. We have advocated for this for more than a decade! The Garden's inappropriate attempt to connect to the wrong line led to considerable delays, followed by risky construction during high fire season. From where MCA stands, the Garden ignored fire safety for 80 years and then switched course when the lack of on-premises fire hydrants threatened to derail its expansion plans.

## Mission Canyon Models Wildfire Protection

### By Laurie Guitteau

Mission Canyon echoed with chain saws most of the summer. MarBorg hauled more than 65 tons of brush during the two weeks our supervisor, Salud Carbajal, ordered dumpsters brought to the canyon and told us to fill them up. The Zaca Fire accomplished what this newsletter and County Fire's admonishments could not. No one could ignore the plumes of smoke and the layers of ash. Defensible space took on a new reality.

Yes, we dodged a bullet, but we are not out of danger. Normally, fire season ends with 2 inches of sustained rain or when the Fire Chief determines the risk to be reduced. That may never happen this year. Moisture content in plants is at an all time low, and another dry year is predicted in spite of the welcome bits of rain we had recently.

The good news is that your Mission Canyon Association and Santa Barbara County Fire continue their efforts to make the canyon as safe as possible. Captain David Neels of the Vegetation Management Program is putting the finishing touches on the Mission Canyon Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), a document that, once complete, provides direct access to federal grants. Without a CWPP, MCA must apply for grants through California Fire Safe Council, which then turns to federal agencies for money if a grant is approved.

Congress mandated the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans with the Healthy Forests Restoration Act in 2003. The plan's purpose is to examine an entire area, which in our case encompasses 16,000 acres, its ecosystems, and its effect on its neighbors, and to establish priorities, strategies, and action plans for fuels reduction, education, and other projects to decrease overall risks of loss from wild land fire.

Like much of our county, Mission Canyon presents serious challenges for fire departments. The rugged terrain cannot simply be bulldozed because of the danger of erosion, and it does not lend itself to the backfire techniques so successfully used in the Zaca Fire. In addition, three agencies are involved in fire protection. The northern boundary of the CWPP includes East Camino Cielo Road and the the Santa Ynez Mountain's ridgeline, and incorporates large portions of Los Padres National Forest. Arroyo Burro Road is the western boundary; Gibraltar Road is the eastern boundary. The southern boundary includes portions of the City of Santa Barbara.

No, this plan is not just another government document to be filed away and forgotten. With this plan, everyone, the Forest Service, Santa Barbara County Fire, Santa Barbara City Fire, local groups such as the Mission Canyon Association as well as individual homeowners will be guided by the same priorities. The CWPP will include specific information on everything from wildlife habitat to pruning standards. Currently, there are no CWPPs in all of Santa Barbara County. Mission Canyon, thanks to the cooperation of the Mission Canyon Association and Santa Barbara County Fire, is the pilot program.

Mission Canyon Association has procured two grants totaling \$92,000 for fuels reduction, work guided by the current draft of the CWPP. Last year our major exits of Tunnel, Cheltenham, and Mission Canyon roads were made safer using grant money. This year MCA is using grant money to work with property owners in areas identified by the Vegetation Management Program as crucial to an envisioned firebreak across the upper canyon. Large parcels of land with almost impossible access in the ravine on upper Mission Canyon Road are now being cleared of tons of dead vegetation with the use of grant money. All property owners in the upper canyon have stated a willingness to work towards the creation of a firebreak, but it is not an easy task and involves complex issues. Once the Mission Canyon CWPP is complete, not only will everyone focus on established priorities, more grant money will be available to execute them.

Captain Neels was quick to emphasize that the many years of proactive work done by the Mission Canyon Association to protect against wildfire influenced the Santa Barbara County Fire Department in its decision to use Mission Canyon as the pilot program for the CWPP.

# The Future of Mission Canyon

By Rosie Dyste, Senior Planner, County Office of Long-Range Planning The Specific Plan update process kicked off in late June with a site tour that included Mission Canyon Planning Advisory Committee (MCPAC) members, county staff and at least 15 residents. The site tour included stops in Rocky Nook Park, Mission Canyon Heights, and upper Mission Canyon to view issue areas including drainage and flood hazards, scenic public viewsheds, parking, emergency access and fire safety, and public parks and trails.

Since then the MCPAC has been meticulously working on wrapping up a draft of the Residential Design Guidelines, holding a public workshop to gather public input on Specific Plan update issues, and hosting a series of guest speaker meetings with presentations from county and city staff on topics such as fire, traffic and circulation, current planning, and wastewater. A total of seven meetings have been devoted to this information gathering phase. In early October, the MCPAC was given the task of formulating goals for the Specific Plan topic areas based on public input as well as from the guest speaker presentations. The next few months will be focused on formulating and refining goals and drafting the Specific Plan. A first draft should be available for public review by March 2008. Up-to-date information regarding the MCPAC activities can be found at the County's website http:// countyofsb.org/plandev/comp/planareas/ mission canyon/default.asp.

## HOW MUCH IS YOUR SAFETY WORTH?

No canyon resident ignored the danger of the Zaca Fire, a serious threat to our homes and safety. What some of you don't seem to realize is how much the Mission Canyon Association is responsible for the great work done during the fire to keep us safer. Your Association has worked closely with our First District supervisor and County Fire for decades. When MCA asked Supervisor Carbajal and County Fire for a Town Hall meeting during the Zaca Fire, it got it at a moment's notice.

This relationship was responsible for Supervisor Carbajal asking that Tunnel Road be immediately posted with No Parking signs, that the hiking trails in the canyon be closed until the danger was past, and that dumpsters be placed throughout the canyon to aid people in clearing their property. Your Association board members manned the dumpsters and used grant money to be sure that the areas remained safe when people dumped their green waste on the ground instead of in the dumpsters. This relationship was responsible for stopping all road construction immediately. And all of this happened literally overnight thanks to the Association's years of work.

YET, do you know that of more than 1,000 residents in Mission Canyon, less than 200 have paid the \$25 Association dues? Isn't your safety worth \$25 per year?

Send your \$25 check today to MCA, PO Box 401, Santa Barbara, CA 93102. Or, to make your payment by Paypal, log onto *missioncanyon.org* and pay at the bottom of the Home page.

For more of what your Association does all year, go to *missioncanyon.org*. You will see that at least 90 percent of the effort is spent on safety in the canyon ... for you and your family. Show your support by being a dues-paying member.

# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- Nov. 15 Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission reviews Botanic Garden terrace project. 3rd Fl. Conf. Rm., 123 E. Anapamu St. 1 p.m.
- **Nov. 20** Botanic Garden appeal of Meadow terrace project to Board of Supervisors. Pending. Please call 568-2190 to confirm.
- **Dec. 4** MCA board meeting, McVeagh House, Museum of Natural History. 7:30 p.m.
- **Dec. 10** MCPAC Specific Plan Update and Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission. Staff presents Design Guidelines, SPU, Historic or Scenic District Overlay proposal. Time TBD.
- **Dec. 12** MCPAC SPU. Finalize goals, review policy and zoning ordinance changes. County Planning Commission Hearing Rm, 123 E. Anapamu St. 6-9 p.m.
- Jan. 8 MCA board meeting, McVeagh House. 7:30 p.m.
- Jan. 30 MCPAC SPU. Continue policy and zoning ordinance review. Review draft Specific Plan sections as available. Location TBD. 6-9 p.m.
- Feb. 5 MCA board meeting, McVeagh House. 7:30 p.m.
- **Feb. 7** MCA Town Hall Meeting. Public input needed on important and controversial new Mission Canyon Specific Plan issues. Fleischmann Auditorium, Natural History Museum. 7 p.m.
- **Feb. 27** MCPAC SPU. Rvw. public input, rvw. draft SPU, final recommendations. Location TBD. 6-9 p.m.
- **March** Public workshop and review of draft Specific Plan Update. Location, date, and time TBD.
- April 22 MCA Annual Meeting! Fleischmann Auditorium. 7 p.m.

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Mission Canyon Association P.O. Box 401 Santa Barbara, CA 93102

# Your MCA Newsletter Fall 2007

Botanic Garden Issue!

The Santa Barbara Botanic Garden has BIG plans for the future. Are they right for Mission Canyon?

# It's still fire season! Stay alert!