**Document Tracking**
(for use by CWPP Review Committee):

### ORIGINAL CWPP
- **Date 1st submittal received:** 
- **CWPP Reviewed:** 
- **Revisions requested, letter to CWPP originators:** 
- **Revisions received:** 
- **Date CWPP approved by Committee:** 
- **Final signatures obtained:** 
- **CAL FIRE authorized:** 
- **Approval letter to CWPP originators:** 
- **PDF Posted to Website:** 

### CWPP AMENDMENT(S)
- **Date Amendment received:** 
- **Amendment Reviewed:** 
- **Requested Amendment revisions letter to CWPP originators:** 
- **Revisions received:** 
- **Date Amendment approved by Committee:** 

- **Local signatures obtained on Reviewed/Approved Document:** 
- **CAL FIRE final signature/authorization:** 
- **Approval letter to CWPP originators:** 
- **PDF Posted to Website:** 

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*This material was produced by the Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County in partnership with the San Diego County Fire Safe Council. Funding is provided by a National Fire Plan grant from the Cooperative Fire program of the U.S. Forest Service through the California Fire Safe Council. In accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture policy, this institution is prohibited from discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability.*
Introduction
This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was developed by Julian Fire Safe Council with guidance and support from the County of San Diego, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the United States Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management. This CWPP supplements San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use documents referenced in Appendix A.
Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION........................................................................................................................................

SECTION I: COLLABORATION
COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS................................................................................
COMMUNITY OVERVIEW...........................................................................................................................
IDENTIFICATION OF VALUES AT RISK........................................................................................................
LOCAL PREPAREDNESS & FIRE FIGHTING CAPABILITY........................................................................

SECTION II: PRIORITIZED FUEL REDUCTION TREATMENTS
PRIORITIES.................................................................................................................................................
EXISTING PROJECTS.................................................................................................................................

SECTION III: TREATMENT OF STRUCTURAL IGNITABILITY..................................................................

SECTION IV: SIGNATURE PAGES
SIGNATURE PAGES.................................................................................................................................

SECTION V: APPENDIX A – LIST OF REFERENCES..................................................................................
SECTION V: APPENDIX B – CWPP meeting tracking documents..............................................................
SECTION V: APPENDIX C – MAPS..........................................................................................................
SECTION V: APPENDIX D – Amendments, etc. ...........................................................................................

ADDENDUM – AUTHORS CONTACT INFORMATION
This information is not included as part of the final public CWPP document for protection of the applicant’s privacy as per the Privacy of Information Act. It will be attached as a separate document for internal use only and must be updated/revised periodically throughout the life of the document.
## SECTION I: COLLABORATION

### A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Representatives directly involved in the development of the [Julian Fire Safe Council CWPP](#) are included in the following table. Their organization, and roles and responsibilities are indicated below:

**CWPP Development Team:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization/Name</th>
<th>Roles / Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Julian Fire Safe Council</td>
<td>Primary development of the CWPP and the decision making, community risk and value assessment, development of community protection priorities, establishment of fuels treatment project areas and methods – focus on education of the community on fire safe methods and preparedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL FIRE</td>
<td>Facilitation of planning process and approval of the CWPP process and minimum standards. Provides input and expertise on forestry, fire and fuels. The county inspection agency for Julian to ensure property owners meets the minimum fire safe requirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL FIRE, San Diego County Fire Authority</td>
<td>Provides local information and expertise. This could include community risk and value assessment, development of community protection priorities and establishment of fuels treatment project areas and methods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL FIRE</td>
<td>Provides input and expertise on federal lands forestry, fire safe concepts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego County Fire Safe Council</td>
<td>Provides information support for hazard assessment, and defensible space, as well as grant information and maps support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Land Management BLM</td>
<td>Consultants regarding multi use/multi agency projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION I: COLLABORATION – continued

B. Community Overview – Description of topography, population, climate, land uses, businesses, schools infrastructure, fire safe councils, and other applicable traits specific to this CWPP area.

Julian is located at 33 degrees 4’15” North, 116 degrees 35’8” West; at an altitude of 4,235 feet. Julian is an official California Historical Landmark No. 412. Also, the Julian Townsite and surrounding area is defined by the San Diego County Zoning Ordinance Section 5749 as the Julian Historic District which requires that development adhere to certain guidelines that are administered by the Architectural Review Board of the Julian Historic District, appointed by the San Diego County Board of Supervisors. The surrounding area of desert and hills boasts a population of 3,000. The small communities that surround the Julian Townsite include Pine Hills, Whispering Pines, Kentwood I, Kentwood II, Wynola, Harrison Park and Cuyamaca. The Julian area is oak woodland, with pines and chaparral.

C. Identification of Community Values at Risk

Using technology and local expertise, the sponsors of this CWPP have developed a series of maps depicting the site and situation of the Julian Community (Appendix B).

Values at risk within the community are: Below are among the wildfires that have affected the Julian area:

July 2002: The Pines Fire located at Volcan Mountain and Julian area burned approximately 61,700 acres, destroyed 37 homes, 116 other buildings and 165 vehicles in and around Julian. Two fire engines were destroyed. The fire was started when a National Guard helicopter hit a power line.

October 2003: The Cedar Fire burned approximately 280,000 acres, destroyed 2,232 residences, 22 commercial properties, 566 outbuildings, 148 vehicles, 14 fatalities and over 104 firefighter injuries in the San Diego County area. Julian narrowly escaped destruction in the 2003 Cedar Fire, which destroyed much of the surrounding area. The cause was determined to be human and the cost is in excess of $27 million.

September 2005: The Volcan Mountain Fire burned 685 acres, 3 residences and 38 outbuildings, with 6 minor injuries. The cause was determined to be arson at the cost of $4.4 million.

July 2007: The Banner Fire was located at Banner Grade and Wynola Road just east of Julian and burned 110 acres.

September 2007: The Angel Fire was located at Whispering Pines/Hwy 78, Julian burned 837 acres, 1 residence and 23 outbuildings destroyed; 1 outbuilding damaged. There were 7 injuries. The cost is in excess of $4.1 million.

June 2010: The Narrows Fire was located at Hwy 78 east of S2, east of Julian burned 100 acres.
October 2011: The Great Fire was located on the south side of Hwy 78 and Scissors Crossing, east of Julian near Shelter Valley burned 2,135 acres with 1 injury.

May 2012: The Banner Fire was located off Banner Grade, south of Hwy 78 east of Julian burned 5,321 acres with 4 minor injuries. The cause was equipment use and cost $4 million to date.

May 23, 2013: The San Felipe Fire was located at San Felipe Road, north of Hwy. 78, east of Julian burned 2,781 acres with 5 minor injuries.

May 26, 2013: The General Fire was located at Banner Grade area, south of Hwy 78 and east of Hwy 79 burned 1,271 acres with 6 injuries.

July 2013: The Chariot Fire was located off Sunrise Hwy, 9 miles southeast of Julian burned 7,055 acres with 149 structures destroyed and 9 damaged; 12 minor injuries.

July 2014: The Banner Fire was located on Banner Grade, east of Julian burned 217 acres, 2 residences and 1 outbuilding with 4 injuries.

July 2016: The Shelter Fire was located off Volcan Mountain, north of Julian burned 15 acres.

May 2018: The Volcan Fire was located on Volcan Road and burned 12 acres.

These 14 local fires have burned 83,534 acres which includes much of the surrounding areas. The internal highly populated areas of Julian have not burned in any of those areas and could cause major damage and destruction to homes and property. Local residents need to take responsibility to accomplish the proper precautions of clearing combustible materials away from their homes and outbuildings and assist their neighbors if possible.

D. Local Preparedness and Firefighting Capability—
All fire jurisdictions within the area as identified by this CWPP are listed below with information as available on number of firefighting personnel and fire response vehicles:
San Diego County Fire Authority and CAL FIRE – 24/7 firefighter staffing across rural East County – Six professional CAL FIRE firefighters, two fire apparatus engineers and three firefighter paramedics.

E. Action Plan:
Focus on Safety starting with meeting with representatives from BLM, Harrison Park Fire Safe Council, Cuyamaca Woods Fire Safe Council, Wynola Fire Safe Council and Julian Fire Safe Council to develop plan for neighborhood chipping/fuel reduction.

F. Core Signature Approval:
The Community Wildfire Protection Plan developed for the Julian area:
Was collaboratively developed; interested parties and federal land management agencies in the vicinity of the Julian area have been consulted

This plan identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends types and methods of treatment that will protect the Julian area

This plan recommends measures to reduce ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

SECTION II: PRIORITIZED FUEL REDUCTION TREATMENTS

The partnership that exists between the listed organizations and citizens in this CWPP allows the community of Julian to reduce hazardous vegetative fuels that could ignite residences and commercial facilities, particularly, during Santa Ana wind fire conditions. Maintaining properties with the appropriate defensible space is a key factor to protecting lives and properties.

The CWPP is not to be construed as indicative of project “activity” as defined under the “Community Guide to the California Environmental Quality Act, Chapter Three, Projects Subject to CEQA.” Any actual project activities undertaken that meet this definition of project activity and are undertaken by the CWPP participants or agencies listed shall meet with local, state and federal environmental compliance requirements.

A. Priorities

- Establish an effective relationship with FSCSDC ensuring a unified endeavor
- Encourage Julian neighbors to commit to meeting grant matching requirements through dollar match or volunteer labor
- Persuade citizens to accept personal responsibility for themselves, their property, and their neighbors when possible
- Decide on projects to set precedence
- Develop a 5 year plan – Continue educational classes focused on wildfire prevention; vegetation management; emergency/disaster preparedness exercises

Mitigation Strategy:

Julian is an Historical town. It is estimated that 1/3 of the Julian area has not burned. Years of drought and destructive Bark Beetle have wreaked havoc on the health of our forests and open spaces. Foresters estimate that in some communities as much as 80% of pine trees are dead or dying. This means many communities still face extreme fire danger. Our local strategy is based on personal and community property protection.

Any strategy for effectively reducing the loss of personal property in a wildfire area must initially focus on residential fire resistance. Firebrands are an extremely important source of ignition on and adjacent to a structure. Vegetation management needs to start from the inside out. Vegetation management adjacent to the structure would prevent ignitions from flame exposure; but vegetation management away from the structure would not affect ignition from flame exposure and would not significantly reduce ignitions from firebrands. Based on past wildfire experience roof flammability greatly influences home loss.
The most effective step is to assure adequate clearance between structures and flammable vegetation. Such clearance would reduce the potential for flames of a crown fire to reach the structure. It would also reduce the potential for firebrands to ignite the house or set significant fires near the house. Multiple researchers and agencies have identified the necessary precautions that individual landowners and homeowners must take to protect their houses and properties. Recommendations generally apply to the house and adjacent vegetation, and an area up to a 200 foot radius around the home. These recommendations include:

- Using fire-resistant materials in the building of houses, especially roofs;
- Removing flammable materials such as firewood and woody debris from directly adjacent to the house;
- Thinning dense groups of trees within 200 feet of the house;
- Pruning lower limbs from trees near the house;
- Mowing grasses, raking needle litter, and pruning ornamental shrubs; and
- Cleaning roofs and gutters of dead branches, leaves, and needles.

Fire suppression effectiveness in real-time situations is unpredictable; therefore structure survival depends strongly on structure ignitability. Individual properties and houses need to be treated so that they may withstand fire should the fire department be unable to reach the houses during the fire; also so that the fire department has increased success in protecting the house if they do reach it.

In summary, protecting houses from wildfire requires treating the house itself and the immediate surrounding area. This treatment does not necessarily require the removal of trees, and certainly not all trees, but is more of a cleanup of the area. Proper treatment will provide protection from crown fires, surface fires, and firebrands. Treating the property surrounding a house not only allows firefighters to more easily and safely defend the house, but also increases the chance that the house can survive wildfire on its own.

To save our homes, it is mandatory to clear 100 feet around our homes. This means that all fire fuel, including dead trees within a 50 foot radius needs to be cleared - out another 50 feet to 100 feet. We would prefer, (and encourage), in the more rural areas around Julian to clear up to 200 feet. The fire fuel and dead trees need to be removed the tree limbs cut up 8-10 feet from the ground on mature trees. This creates a defensible space around our homes.

As we recently found out people living atop a canyon are particularly vulnerable. The canyon walls must be cleared as well. Fire running up a canyon must be stopped before it gets to the top. Slopes present the most hazardous fire potential. The steeper the grades, the faster the fire will creep up the slope. Fires going up a slope are hotter. Many of Julian’s residents live on steep slopes in the Julian area. It is crucial to trim the fire fuel 200 feet down the slope away from homes.

While standing at the entrance of the driveway looking towards the house, questions to ask/answer are:

- Is the path clear to the house?
- Is the path wide enough to get a fire truck down the driveway or road?
- Would a fire chief feel safe enough to risk the truck and personnel to drive down the driveway or road?
Would the personnel be able to make a safe and hasty retreat if necessary?

Any NO answers must be addressed before an actual event. Disaster preparedness is essential in providing a safer environment. Standing at ground level, the perimeter of a minimum of 100 feet should be clear and free under the trees.

To reduce the fuel loading, it is necessary for the land owners to continually maintain their defensible space, either by manual or mechanical methods. Controlled burning is not a possible alternative in the Julian area at this time for local residents, burning is limited to pile burning. The Fire Safety and Fuels Reduction project will continue to reduce the number of dead and dying trees. The reduction of hazardous fuel accumulation will be accomplished through voluntary and enforced compliance with the San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code.

Protection of community property is also vital to a successful plan to defend against destruction from wildfire. This plan is based on working from the inside out. The most efficient and effective strategy is to reduce the fuel load in the areas directly adjacent to houses and communities. Clearing ingress and egress routes are vital to a community’s survival. Firefighting and Emergency personnel need to be able to maneuver through the community and local residents need to be able to evacuate at the proper time. The most appropriate treatment for community protection is a significant fuels reduction in the intensive zone within 10 to 200 meters of the community. A light thinning treatment for ½ mile into the forest could allow prescribed fire to be utilized to maintain lowered fire potentials. As the fire protection area extends further from the houses and the edge of the community, the treatment will need to balance other objectives, such as ecosystem health and wildlife habitat.

B. Existing Projects

1. Clarifying Julian Fire Safe Council’s responsibilities to our community members
2. Setting up neighborhood clean-up projects with highest risk
3. Sharing information via social media, flyers, and posters regarding mitigation and fuels management meetings
4. Providing lists of fire resistant plant species
5. Sharing public educational information programs such as Community Wildfire Readiness, (CWR), and the Ready, Set, Go!
6. Windshield assessments for future projects in neighborhoods as well as rural and remote areas

SECTION III: TREATMENT OF STRUCTURAL IGNITABILITY

In cooperation with the County of San Diego, the Julian Fire Safe Council CWPP supports and promotes fire safe activities and supports and educates its citizens in ways to reduce structure ignitibility through meeting the requirements of the County of San Diego Building and Fire Code.

Following is a description of structural challenges, including proposed methods of improvement and implementation proposed for the community:
In addition to the 100’ + defensible space around homes, educating and assisting our community members regarding personal responsibility and precautions is essential.

1. **Maintain Defensible Space (0–5 feet)**
   Use noncombustible materials such as gravel, brick, or concrete in this critical area adjacent to your home.

2. **Reduce Siding Risks**
   Maintain 6-inch ground-to-siding clearance, and consider noncombustible siding.

3. **Clean Debris from Roof**
   Regularly remove debris from your roof, since debris can be ignited by wind-blown embers.

4. **Use a Class A Roof Covering**
   Class A fire-rated roofing products offer the best protection for homes.

5. **Clean Out Gutters Regularly**
   Keep debris out of gutters since debris can be ignited by wind-blown embers. If used, gutter covers should be noncombustible.

6. **Reduce Fence Risks**
   Burning fencing can generate embers and cause direct flame contact to your home. Use noncombustible fences and gates.

7. **Keep Embers out of Eaves and Vents**
   Use 1/8-inch mesh to cover vents, and box-in open eaves to create a soffited eave.

8. **Protect Windows**
   Use multi-pane, tempered glass windows, and close them when a wildfire threatens.

9. **Reduce Deck Risks**
   At a minimum, use deck boards that comply with California requirements for new construction in wildfire-prone areas, remove combustibles under deck, and maintain effective defensible space.
10. Maintain Defensible Space (5–30 feet)
Remove shrubs under trees, prune branches that overhang your roof, thin trees, and remove dead vegetation. Move trailers/RVs and storage sheds from area, or build defensible space around these items.

In cooperation with CAL FIRE and San Diego County Fire the Julian Fire Safe Council supports and promotes Firewise activities. Julian Fire Safe Council is responsible for educating and supporting the local community in ways to reduce structure ignitability through meeting the County of San Diego Building and Fire Code requirements. Implementation of the structure ignitability plan includes local community educations and supporting community fuels reduction projects with volunteer workers.

Our partnerships with local, state, federal and citizens allows the Julian area to work together to reduce hazardous vegetative fuels that could ignite residences and commercial facilities during wild fire conditions. The Natural Resource Conservation Service has already declared removal of dead, dying and diseased trees task due to an urgent need.

Maintaining properties with the appropriate defensible space is a key factor to protecting life and property in the mountain community. Julian Fire Safe Council takes action to educate local citizens on personal responsibility for their defensible space, types of plants that are drought resistant, various programs that are available to help clear defensible space, and understanding fire behavior. The Julian Fire Safe Council in conjunction with CAL FIRE and San Diego County Fire Authority are working on disseminating the evacuation plan for each community, including how an evacuation will be disseminated, in case of a wild fire.

✓ Hazard Reduction Priorities:

1. Support local residents in the clearing of fuel hazards around structures
2. Remove all dead, dying, and diseased trees 80 feet on either side of evacuation routes
3. Remove all dead, dying, and diseased trees in areas such as Whispering Pines, Pine Hills, and Kentwood deemed to have a significant fuel load and that could place the Julian area at risk to wild fire
4. Map all roads, road markers, and water sources in the communities
5. Work with local citizens and Bureau of Land Management, (BLM), to extend the defensible space of the Sunrise Fire Break

✓ Current/Planned Projects:

1. Defensible Space Inspections are being conducted by CAL FIRE with noncompliance ultimately resulting in forced abatement by the County of San Diego.
2. The Julian Fire Safe Council has been provided a grant to develop a Fire Safe educational display for the community
3. The Sunrise Fuel Break is an interagency fuel break supported by BLM and CAL FIRE
The Community Wildfire Protection Plan as developed for Julian Fire Safe Council CWPP:

- Was collaboratively developed, and meets the intent of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) in emphasizing the need for agencies to work collaboratively with communities in developing hazardous fuel reduction projects, and places priority on treatment areas identified by communities themselves in a CWPP. Interested parties and federal land management agencies in the vicinity of this CWPP have been consulted.

- Identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will protect areas within this CWPP.

- Recommends measures to reduce ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

- Is intended for use as a planning and assessment tool only, utilizing a compilation of community issues/goals and projected fire mitigation strategies. The CWPP is not to be construed as indicative of project “activity” as defined under the “Community Guide to the California Environmental Quality Act, Chapter Three, Projects Subject to CEQA.” Per the Community Guide, Section 3.1.1, “CEQA only applies to public agency decisions to approve, or actions to carry out, a discretionary project.” Any actual project activities meeting this definition of project activity and undertaken by the CWPP participants or agencies listed shall meet with local, state and federal environmental compliance requirements.

Presidential of Fire Safe Council submitting this CWPP
(name)

[Signature]
[Date]

Participating State, Local, or Tribal fire agency representatives (add or delete as required):

Agency name
(name, title)

[Signature]
[Date]

Agency name
(name, title)

[Signature]
[Date]
This Community Wildfire Protection Plan has been developed for the community/ies Julian.

This CWPP was reviewed and recommended for approval by the San Diego Community Wildfire Protection Plan Review Committee as demonstrated by the signature below.

_____________________________  __________________
Chair of CWPP Review Committee  Date
(name)

The CAL FIRE Unit Chief has final signing authority on CWPPs in San Diego County. The signature below attests that the standards listed in the section above and the content of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan are proposed to be met and mutually accepted:

_____________________________  __________________
STATE AGENCY (authorizing entity — required for finalization)  Date
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)  
Monte Vista Unit  
Tony Mecham, Unit Chief
SECTION V: Appendix A: References

Documentation Affecting Fuels Reduction, Building Construction, and Community Fire Protection

LIST OF REFERENCES:

2. County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code (current version), available at: https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/pds/docs/cosd-fire-code.pdf
5. County of San Diego, Fire, Defensible Space and You…. http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/pds/fire_resistant.html
6. CAL FIRE Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) http://frap.fire.ca.gov for additional maps, data and documents
8. www.livingwithfire.com
9. www.firesafecouncil.org
10. www.firesafesdcounty.org


https://www.blm.gov/about/our-mission
The meeting held at the Julian Library on March 25<sup>th</sup> included the following participants:
Rex Hambly – BLM – Fire Prevention Technician
Chuck Rickley – Harrison Park FSC
Edna Rickley – Harrison Park FSC
John Groth – Cuyamaca Woods FSC
Terri Groth – Cuyamaca Woods FSC
Johnny Hake – Julian FSC
Diane Hake – Julian FSC

Telephone calls to:
John Brown – Wynola FSC
Coco Brown – Wynola FSC

Developed a map to include all areas without gaps, planned on future meetings….
# Community Wildfire Protection Plan Amendment

For

Julian Fire Safe Council

Date Amendment Submitted: ________________

Table of Contents
(list only those sections as amended)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTRODUCTION .................................................................</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SECTION I: COLLABORATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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For

Julian Fire Safe Council

Date Amendment Submitted: ______________________

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IMPORTANT: It is the responsibility of the CWPP applicants to periodically update/revise all contact information as shown below throughout the life of the document.

The following Responsible Party hereby gives limited permission to be contacted regarding content of this CWPP by authorized representatives of CAL FIRE, local fire authorities, signators, or employees of the Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County or the Fire Safe Council of San Diego County:

Date: ________________________________

Name: __________________________________________

Address: ________________________________________

Phone: _________________________________________

Fax: ____________________________________________

E-mail: _________________________________________

Signature of Responsible Party as Named Above:

Signature: _______________________________________

Printed Name: ___________________________________
The Community Wildfire Protection Plan as developed for Julian Fire Safe Council CWPP:

- Was collaboratively developed, and meets the intent of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) in emphasizing the need for agencies to work collaboratively with communities in developing hazardous fuel reduction projects, and places priority on treatment areas identified by communities themselves in a CWPP. Interested parties and federal land management agencies in the vicinity of this CWPP have been consulted.
- Identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will protect areas within this CWPP.
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President of Fire Safe Council submitting this CWPP  
(name)  
4-25-19  
Date

Participating State, Local, or Tribal fire agency representatives (add or delete as required):

Julian Fire Safe Council, President  
4/25/2019

Agency name  
(name, title)  
Date

Agency name  
(name, title)  
Date
The Community Wildfire Protection Plan as developed for Julian Fire Safe Council CWPP:

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President of Fire Safe Council submitting this CWPP
(name) 3-11-19
Date

Participating State, Local, or Tribal fire agency representatives (add or delete as required):

JULIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
JAMES M. WAYMAN, PRESIDENT 3-12-19
Date

Agency name
(name, title)

REX HAMBLY, BLM Fire 3-12-19
Date

Agency name
(name, title)

TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVE (if applicable)
(Name of Tribe)