

# Greater Sunshine Summit

## Community Wildfire Protection Plan

San Diego County

### Document Tracking

(for use by CWPP Review Committee):

#### ORIGINAL CWPP

Date 1<sup>st</sup> 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: \_\_\_\_\_

# **Greater Sunshine Summit Community Wildfire Protection Plan**

## **San Diego County**

### **Introduction**

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was developed by **Greater Sunshine Summit 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 Planning and Development Services, documents referenced in Appendix A.

Final v.3 11 Mar 2019

**The Greater Sunshine Summit Fire Safe Council CWPP (GSSFSC) was developed through a collaboration of private and public individuals residing in the Northeastern portion of San Diego County. This FSC is primarily along the Highway 79 Corridor. This area includes:**

1. Dameron Heights/Valley
2. Oak Grove
3. Chihuahua Valley
4. Paradise Valley Road
5. Sunshine Summit (Historically identified as Holcomb Village on existing maps)
6. Stone Ridge at Warner Springs Estates (historically identified as Agape Village on existing maps)
7. Puerta La Cruz Conservation Camp

The Greater Sunshine Summit FSC CWPP excludes the Los Coyotes Reservation which operates its own established program but does collaborate in fire protection with the GSSFSC organizations and agencies.

**Greater Sunshine Summit**  
**Community Wildfire Protection Plan**  
San Diego County

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**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 *Greater Sunshine Summit CWPP* are included in the following table. Their organization, and roles and responsibilities are indicated below:

#### CWPP Development Team:

Organization/Name	Roles / Responsibilities
Greater Sunshine Summit Fire Safe Council <i>Julia Ritzo, Chair</i>	Primary development of CWPP and decision-making, community risk and value assessment, development of community protection priorities, and establishment of fuels treatment project areas and methods.
CAL FIRE <i>Fire Captain, San Diego County Fire Station 59 Sunshine Summit</i>	Facilitation of planning process and approval of CWPP process and minimum standards. Provides input and expertise on forestry, wildland urban interface, fire, fuels, and FireWise concepts.
San Diego County Fire Authority <i>Bob Uribe</i>	Provides input and expertise on County lands as well as GIS support
Cleveland United States Forest Service <i>Will Metz</i>	Provides local information and expertise for USFS lands and the wildland-urban interface, including fire prevention, fuels treatment and land management activities.
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) <i>Jason Winbigler</i>	Provides local information and expertise for BLM lands and the wildland-urban interface, including fire prevention, fuels treatment and land management activities.

## 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.

The Greater Sunshine Summit FSC encompasses an area of approximately 100 sq. miles located 75 miles northeast of the City of San Diego. The combined communities, as listed above, comprise an approximate population of 2,600 residents (2000 Census). The sites within this region that are the most densely populated are Sunshine Summit, Oak Grove, Chihuahua Valley and Stone Ridge at Warner Springs Estates in Sunshine Summit, located on 159 acres with 400 + residents. Highway 79 (Hwy 79) serves as the only North/South corridor with no other East/West access roads in the region. As single ingress /egress accessible communities, the safety and maintenance of this highway is a priority.

Numerous businesses, restaurants, vineyards, horse/cattle ranches, small farms and orchards, schools, a resource center, and residences line Hwy 79. The Warner Springs Resort and Sailplane Airport, Camping along with the Boy Scout camp- Lost Valley attract year-round visitors to the area. CAL FIRE and the California Department of Corrections jointly operate the Puerta La Cruz Conservation Camp located between Sunshine Summit and Warner Springs. The U.S. Navy operates the Naval Survival Evasion Rescue Escape (SERE) facility. At the junction of Hwy 79/S2, SDG&E operates a large electrical sub-station that supplies power to the No11h Eastern region. It is also worth mentioning that Hwy 79 serves as a very busy corridor to desert-bound weekend vacationers operating a variety of recreational vehicles.

This area, comprising the GSSFS CWPP, is adjacent to Federal lands managed by Cleveland National Forest (CNF-USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Anza Borrego California State Park lies directly to the northeast-east and the Palomar Divide is directly southwest. Two Indian reservations, Los Coyotes (25,000 acres and 300 residents) to the east and Santa Ysabel to the southeast, border the GSSFSC CWPP boundaries and utilize Hwy 79 as their primary access road.

Winters are cold and dry with temperatures from occasional 70s to low teens, bringing frost and snow to higher elevations. Rainfall at the Oak Grove Forest Service station averages 10.99 inches per year. Rainfall in this region can range from 10 to 20 inches or more per year. This rural backcountry area of San Diego County endures persistent summertime drought with year-round strong dry Santa Ana winds gusting to 40 mph.

Summers are hot and dry with daytime temperatures in the 90s to over 110°F. Elevation ranges from 2,683 feet at Lake Henshaw to the 6,533 foot summit of Hot Springs Mountain, San Diego County's tallest peak.

The active Elsinore Fault skirts the southern end of the area near Henshaw Dam. Although the region is near earthquake faults, earthquakes are seldom felt and damage rarely occurs. Soils are primarily granitic with Bull Trail, Mottsville, Sheephead, and Tollhouse comprising the majority. Mudslides and floods are also rare due to the decomposed granite base, rock formations and lack of deep topsoil in many areas. Natural springs abound in some locations and are often dormant, reappearing during very wet winters such as that of 2005.



#### Vegetation Type:

Chaparral	70%
Grass	18%
Oak Woodlands	6%
Agriculture	4%
Other	1%

#### History

GSSFSC is classified as a Very High or High Hazard Area by CAL FIRE. The Chihuahua Valley and Dodge Valley, located north of Chihuahua Valley, have not burned since 1928 (79 years). The Beauty Peak Fire of 1928 burned 80,000 acres, moving through Chihuahua Valley to Oak Grove, continuing west to the Mendenhall Valley on top of Palomar Mountain, burning many structures, particularly in Oak Grove.

Summers are hot and dry with little significant precipitation falling between May and November. Thunderstorms, enhanced by orographic lifting from the desert floor, commonly ignite fires in inaccessible areas making suppression difficult. Winds are west to southwesterly modified by the orientation of the valleys. The hot, dry desert air can move into the eastern portions causing relative humidity to fall after midnight with very low humidity occurring in the early morning hours. Wind shifts of 180° are common on the desert slopes. Large expanses of unbroken, roadless areas with even-aged vegetation allow fires adequate room to establish headway. The 2003 Coyote Fire (18,704 acres) and the 2006 Camino fire (120 acres and one structure) are examples of fires burning under the typical summer high fire danger weather conditions. Santa Ana wind conditions can occur year-round. Santa Ana's are characterized by strong, gusty winds from the northeast, warm temperatures, and very low relative humidity. The 1928 Beauty Peak fire is an example of a northeast wind-driven fire. Fires ignited in the northeast portion or in Riverside County can be expected to spread to the southwest and even to the southeast as the winds are deflected by Dodge Valley. Fires burning in 80-year old chaparral under Santa Ana conditions can be expected to have average rates of spread of two-to-three miles per hour with significantly higher spread rates in the valleys with northeast orientation and on slopes exposed to the northeast. Spotting (ignitions of new fires by wind-borne embers) can occur one-half mile ahead of the main fire front with spotting distance of one mile possible.

The area is presently at high risk of a major fire due to the large expanse of old (80 years) chaparral. The 2003 Coyote Fire mitigated some of this threat to the east. The Forest Service has prescribed-burned some of the east slope of Palomar Mountain and the Rocky Mountain area northeast of Puerto la Cruz.

Additional GSSFSC area fires include the: 1972 outbreak along Indian Flats Campground Road, which burned again in 1993-94; 1985 Dameron Valley Fire; 1995 fire opposite Stone Ridge at Warner Springs Estates and across Hwy 79. Other small fires have occurred and have been suppressed quickly. Fires that have burned adjacent to the GSSFSC area also include the La Jolla Fire in 1999, southwest of the GSSFSC region that consumed 7,845 acres. In 2002, the Pines Fire burned 61,691 acres southeast of our region. The enormous 2003 Cedar Fire engulfed 270,685 acres to the south along with the 2003 Paradise fire that burned 57,000 acres (see Appendix, Figure 3). Combined, weather, topography and the regional fire history remains a reminder of what could happen again if we are not vigilant.

### Ingress/Egress

Chihuahua Valley Road is approximately seven miles in length, running west/southeast from Hwy 79, terminating at the entrance road to the Lost Valley Boy Scout camp. Possible evacuation of residents/animals from Chihuahua Valley raises serious concerns. The dirt road accessing Schoepe Scout Reservation at Lost Valley is a 10-mile dirt road collaboratively owned by private entities, California State Parks, the County of San Diego, and the Lost Valley Boy Scout Camp. Although this is not a county road, it should be collaboratively managed as a passable route due to the high frequency of summer visitors and for emergency response.

Other county and private roads do access Hwy 79 along this corridor and are generally unpaved; many can only accommodate one vehicle no greater than 12ft in height or 8ft in width (8' is the maximum legal width).

The single ingress/egress along this 25-mile portion of Hwy 79 is north/south with no through east/west road. In the event of an emergency, evacuation would be difficult or impossible. Due to the prevalent year-round drought conditions in this North East region of San Diego County, appropriate fire suppression and mitigation is top priority.

### Water Availability

The North Eastern region, or backcountry, of San Diego County, suffers from ongoing cyclical drought conditions. Ground water and stored surface runoff (including lakes and ponds) are the only water sources in this area. Not only does this affect vegetation but makes water table levels vulnerable. **VID**, which owns and manages Lake Henshaw, has experienced such low water levels that some of their wells have been turned off indefinitely. Recovering usable water table levels can take years.

Listed below are water resources which are made available to fire agencies during the event of wildfire:

1. Oak Grove: A 20,000 gallon water storage tank serves as a main refilling station during fire outbreak, along with water tanks owned by area residents. AG Empire provides ponds available for refilling helicopters.
2. Chihuahua Valley Road: Throughout Chihuahua Valley, well water is a precious commodity and not always available to firefighters, hence the importance of placing tankers in strategic locations. Water sources are being identified and mapped.
3. Lost Valley: The Schoepe Scout Reservation at Lost Valley provides two 500,000 gallon water tanks, an 80,000 gallon storage tank that combined back-up 44 fire hydrants and a small seasonal pond, as well as a fire engine.
4. Loveacres Ranch: Located on Hwy 79 in Sunshine Summit and slightly south of Chihuahua Road, the ranch maintains five wells with seven 5,000 gallon water storage tanks (when totally installed) and a three acre (feet) reservoir which is accessible by helicopter, as needed.
5. Stone Ridge at Warner Springs Estates: Located on Hwy 79 in Sunshine Summit, directly off the main entrance, Alder (historically noted on current maps as Agape Way), Well 8 has a fast-fill connection and all area fire agencies have access. A tanker can be filled in approximately three minutes. Throughout this community are 86 fire boxes which are backed by a 270,000 gallon water storage tank and two smaller storage tanks. A lake and two smaller ponds provide additional water; the lake water is often tapped by helicopters during fire emergencies.
6. US Naval SERE Facility: Maintains a 100,000 gallon water storage tank which backup fire hydrants throughout the facility.



7. Chaney Ranch: Located just north of Warner Ranch, maintains wells and water storage.
8. Warner Springs Ranch Airport and Sailplane Airport: Operates two fire hydrants.
9. Warner Springs Ranch: Warner Springs Ranch maintains a 375,000 water storage tank that backs up all fire hydrants. The adjacent golf course contains a lake and small ponds, all of which have provided water during area fires.
10. Los Tules: Los Tules maintains a 100,000 gallon storage tank that backs up community fire hydrants. Swan Lake can provide additional water.
11. Mataquay Boy Scout Camp: Maintains two 80,000 gallon storage tanks, one 10,000 gallon tank, a 250,000 gallon enclosed concrete reservoir, and three wells. A seasonal pond may also provide a water source.
12. Vista Irrigation District: Operates approximately 37 wells and Lake Henshaw.

## COLLABORATION -- continued

### 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 *Greater Sunshine Summit* Community (Appendix B).

Values at risk within the community are:

Homes, businesses, wineries, and other cottage industry in the area.

With approximately 2,600 individuals residing in 680 homes in this GSSFSC region, properties average a value of \$500,000 or more, putting at least \$340 million dollars at risk to loss of wildfire.

In addition, over 25 small business owners, ranches, orchards and farms, a resort, the Warner Springs Unified K-12 school grounds, the Warner Springs Resource Center, a correction facility, the U.S. Navy SERES facility, four fire agency stations (USFS Oak Grov, CAL FIRE Warner Springs), two boy scout camps, as well as historical sites/buildings add even more to the estimated values-at-risk.

Using technology, local expertise, and the support of the county's services, a series of maps depicting the situation of the GSSFSC area has been developed and appear in the Appendix. The maps will serve as a visual aid from which community planners can assess and make recommendations for fuel reduction projects.

Values at Risk Summary;

- Homes, local businesses and other infrastructure
- Local habitats such as Manzanita Forests and Live Oak woodlands
- Sensitive species such as Cypress, Manzanita and several Oak species
- Mixed Chaparral and Sage Scrub habitat that host sensitive local flora and fauna
- Watershed function: public and private water system integrity and local aquifers
- Aesthetics: Preserves, Open space land trusts, Wildlife refuge, viewscapes, etc.
- Historical and cultural resources



**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:

**SD County Fire/CAL FIRE Station 59 (E-59, WT-59, P-56) 35227 Highway 79, Sunshine Summit**

Next available resources include:

CAL FIRE Station 52 (E-3375)	31049 Highway 79, Warner Springs
USFS Oak Grove Station 31 (E-331, E-338)	37560 Hwy 79, Oak Grove
Riverside County/CAL FIRE Station 77 (E-77)	49937 Camanche Ct, Aguanga
USFS Dripping Springs Station (E-337)	39775 Hwy 79, Aguanga
SD County Fire/CAL FIRE Station 58 (WT-58, PT-58)	37370 Montezuma Vly Rd, Ranchita
USFS Lake Henshaw Station 32 (E-332)	26147 CA-HWY 76, Santa Ysabel
Santa Ysabel Reservation Fire Station 55 (E-55)	911 Schoolhouse Cyn rd, Santa Ysabel
SD County Fire/CAL FIRE Station 53(E-53, WT-53)	72160 Great Southern Overland, Shelter
La Jolla Reservation Fire Station 78 (E-78)	1304 Harolds Rd, Pauma Valley
SD County Fire/CAL FIRE Station 79 (E-79, WT-79)	21610 Crestline Rd. Palomar Mtn
CAL FIRE Station 52 Warner Springs	
San Diego County Fire Station 58 Ranchita	
San Diego County Fire Station 53 Shelter Valley	
San Diego County Fire Station 79 Palomar Mountain	

Along with volunteers of this Fire Safe Council, there are Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers, Red Cross, Ham Radio volunteers in the nearby community.

## SECTION II: PRIORITIZED FUEL REDUCTION TREATMENTS

The partnership that exists between the listed organizations and citizens in this CWPP allows the community of *Greater Sunshine Summit* 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

1. Establish and maintain appropriate fuel loads along designated ingress/egress routes in compliance to the current County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code - Clearance of Brush or Vegetative Growth from Roadways.
2. Implement and maintain brush management and weed abatement projects on both private and public lands protecting regional infrastructure in accordance of federal, state and county codes. By integrating mechanical techniques, hand crews, herbivores, and prescribed burning, creating fuel breaks/firebreaks and defensible space will ensure community protection.

#### USFS Fuel Treatment Projects

The Palomar Ranger District of CNF conducts an ongoing prescribed fire and fuel s treatment program. An existing system of fuel breaks is maintained, and larger areas of chaparral are burned at intervals to reduce build-up of old and dead fuels.

The Aguanga Fuel break system initiated in the early 1970s consists of five integrated fuel breaks. Various methods are used to maintain the type-conversion from brush to annual grasses and other light fuels.

The larger area prescribed burns are implemented to reduce continuous fuel-loading, but maintain a mosaic of unburned brush, generally 30-40 percent. Perimeters are treated by smaller scale burning or mechanical treatment to enable holding the main fire. Roads are utilized for holding and a large project may be burned in smaller units for better management and control.

The Rocky 1 and 2 burns, near Puerta La Cruz, were completed in recent years. Current projects are the North Slope (in progress) and Kohler (see Appendix, Figure 10).



Earlier prescribed burns, Fink Road, and Westfork (1989), as well as Blue Canyon (1982) on the south end of Aguanga Ridge are probably not of much interest for current planning due to the fairly long recommended fire return interval of 30-35 years. Future burns in this area may be planned at some point, but not within the USFS five-year plan.

#### Fuel Treatment Projects:

- Including new private and public land acquisitions adjacent to BLM lands, in collaboration with federal, state and local partners (community FSCs), create a fuel break from Beauty Mountain continuing south east to Mitchell Camp Road continuing southeast from the southeast through BLM and private land on Sections 10 and 14. Continuing south on private land to Section 23 southwest, from Section 23 to 4000 ft hill in Section 22, west to Pue11a La Cruz Truck Trail. Widen and improve fuel break along road in return to Chihuahua Valley Rd.
- Continue fuel break from Agape Village, now identified as Stone Ridge at Warner Springs Estates, in the southeast corner of Section 26 (T9S, R2E), to the center of Section 25 of BLM land along the main dividing ridge to Pue11a La Cruz Truck Trail (T9S, R3E, Section 30).
- Within Township 9S Ranges 2E and 3E conduct integrated brush management projects.
- Maintain north-northeast Los Tules fuel break in collaboration with Los Coyotes Indian Reservation.
- Proposal to create a fuel break providing protection along the south boundary of Los Tules community running approximately two miles east/west, tying into the established fuel break northeast of Los Tules. This would be in collaboration with CAL FIRE, individual private Los Tules landowners, Warner Springs Ranch, Michael Pinto, a private landowner, and the Los Coyotes Indian Reservation. This firebreak would be created, based on methods deemed most appropriate by future assessments to provide protection to the Los Tules community should fires originate from the south.
- In cooperation with BLM, maintain Beauty West fuel management project integrating management techniques.
- Maintenance along Copper Cienega truck trail allowing access to backcountry sites.
- Annual fire hazard inspections of private landowners to ensure compliance of local, county, and state ordinances.
- In conjunction with USFS, maintain fuel breaks along Palomar Divide that tie into Fink Road. This project area will be crushed using a masticator and will encompass a few hundred acres.
- Assist with burn permits and specific fuel reduction projects on private lands.
- Continue providing emergency response services to GSSFSC residents.
- Maintain fire-wise demonstration garden landscape planted on SSVFD premises as a community educational resource.
- Conduct ongoing community informational workshops to reduce structure ignitability and create homeowner defensible space.
- Identify resident evacuation holding area(s).
- Identify animal evacuation holding area(s) and explore ways to transport large exotic animals.
- Maintain Fire-wise Garden.
- Develop a Regional/Community Evacuation Plan.
- Strengthen communication systems within the area, specifically in Chihuahua Valley which, due to topography, eliminates cell phones and other means of communication.
- Begin maintenance of single ingress/egress route along Chihuahua Valley.
- Partner with federal, state and local agencies to develop Chihuahua Valley Fuel break.
- Map all roads, water resources, and enhance address and road signage throughout the region.

- Continue maintenance collaboration with SERE, YID, USFS, CAL FIRE, and private landowner's fuel reduction projects surrounding this community's perimeter to ensure 100 % compliance.
- Completed planned brush/weed reduction of 16 acres within this community's boundaries using herbivores. Continue and maintain brush/weed abatement.
- Develop a Community Evacuation/SIP plan.
- Identify a centralized area, perhaps the clubhouse, for residents to gather.
- Provide Outreach Education Workshops for HOA members.
- Work with appropriate county, state, and federal agencies to clarify that Agape Village, a historical identification landmark on current maps, is known as Stone Ridge at Warner Springs Estates.
- Seek funding to purchase and install a generator on the Well 8 site to provide electricity during power outages.
- Smoke alarm installations donated by the Red Cross and San Diego Burn Institute.
- Combo CO/Smoke Alarm installations from the San Diego County Fire Authority.
- Research fire retardant chemicals for possible use on manufactured homes.
- Seek funding through grants and other sources to establish and maintain disaster preparedness kits.

## **B. Existing Projects**

### **Regional & Local Projects. The Greater Sunshine Summit Fire Safe Council supports:**

- Chipping for fuel reduction and abatement
- Assist with 100' defensible space around structures
- Roadside vegetation management along roads
- Removal or treatment of dead and diseased trees
- Develop program to educate residents about defensible space and natural fire resistive vegetation concepts
- Research and identify resources for maintaining defensible space and vegetation reduction
- Assist seniors and disabled in creating defensible space (including power lines)
- Perform hazardous brush abatement around homes – reservoirs, tanks, pump stations and distribution facilities.
- Smokey Bear signs for Fire Danger warnings. Community education for fire danger awareness and limitations
- Installation and maintenance of emergency water supply firefighting storage tanks
- Communications back-up programs including ham radios.
- Emergency preparedness programs to help in survivability of our community.
- Support Fire Safety power outage resource centers to assist in fire safety awareness



### SECTION III: TREATMENT OF STRUCTURAL IGNITABILITY

In cooperation with the County of San Diego, the *Greater Sunshine Summit FSC CWPP* supports and promotes fire safe activities and supports and educates its citizens in ways to reduce structure ignitability 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 cooperation with state, county and local building ordinances, a collaborative educational campaign will inform and assist area residents in ways to reduce structure ignitability. Combined, the Sunshine Summit Volunteer Fire Department, Stone Ridge at Warner Springs Estates and Los Tules Home Owners associations, the Fire Safe Council of San Diego County, Sunshine Summit FSC, FSC of Stone Ridge at Warner Springs Estates, and Los Tules FSC will support and promote fire-safe activities through workshops, educational materials and demonstrations.

The partnership that exists between the listed organizations (federal, state, local, and citizen) will assist the GSSFSC region in reducing hazardous vegetative fuels that could potentially ignite residences and commercial facilities during extreme fire conditions. Continued brush/weed abatement must occur. The use of fire-resistant building materials, proper landscaping and maintaining appropriate defensible space is vital to protect lives and property in this unincorporated 'back-country' area of San Diego County. These projects will be accomplished in accordance to County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code (2007).

**The Community Wildfire Protection Plan as developed for *Greater Sunshine Summit 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.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Chair of Greater Sunshine Summit Fire Safe Council**  
(name)

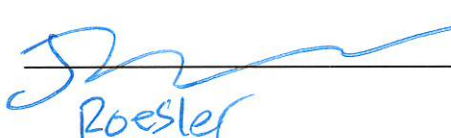
4/30/19  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Member, Greater Sunshine Summit FSC**  
(name, title)

4/30/19  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Local fire agency representative**  
(name, title)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

 Battalion Chief  
Roesler

05/10/19



**SECTION IV: SIGNATORS - page 2**

**This Community Wildfire Protection Plan has been developed for the community/ies of *Greater Sunshine Summit Fire Safe Council*.**

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**  
(name)

---

**Date**

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:

1. County of San Diego Building Code, available at:  
<http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/pds/bldg.html>
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>
3. County of San Diego Defensible Space for Fire Protection Ordinance (current version), available at:  
<https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/sdcfa/documents/prevention/2011-defensible-space-ordinance.pdf>
4. County of San Diego, Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2010), available at:  
<http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/oes/docs/2010-HazMit-Final-August-2010.pdf>
5. County of San Diego, Fire, Defensible Space and You....  
[http://www.sandiegocounty.gov/pds/fire\\_resistant.html](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
7. <http://www.readyforwildfire.org>
8. [www.livingwithfire.com](http://www.livingwithfire.com)
9. [www.firesafecouncil.org](http://www.firesafecouncil.org)
10. [www.firesafesdcounty.org](http://www.firesafesdcounty.org)
11. County of San Diego Consolidated Code, available at:  
<http://www.amlegal.com/pdffiles/SanDiegoCo/ord10464.pdf>
12. County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code (current version), available at:  
<http://www.amlegal.com/pdffiles/SanDiegoCo/ord10466.pdf>



## **SECTION V: Appendix B: Meeting Tracking Documents**

### **Greater Sunshine Summit Fire Safe Council**

#### **Members contributing to this document.**

Ms. Julia Ritzo

Ms. Kathryn Davies

Mr. Mario Espinosa

Ms. Nina Karavasiles

Mr. Bob Uribe, San Diego County Fire Authority

#### **Fire Representatives:**

Battalion Five Battalion Chief, CAL FIRE

Fire Captain, San Diego County Station 59

Fire Captain, Oak Grove, USFS

#### **Meeting Dates:**

Jan 10, 2019 Fire Safe Council Workshop Meeting, Lakeside Fire Station

Jan 22, 2019 Initial CWPP planning meeting, Stoneridge Center

Feb 15, 2019 Follow up, Update document Meeting CWPP, Warner Springs v.2

Mar 4, 2019 CWPP contributors FSC Meeting, Section D. Station 59, Sunshine Summit

Mar 11, 2019 Follow up, Final updated docs for submission. V.3

## SECTION V: Appendix C: Maps

Figure 1: *Area Map*

Figure 2: *Communities Map*

Figure 3: *Assets at Risk*

Figure 4: *USGS Topographic Map*

Figure 5: *Fire Threat (modeled by CDF FRAP)*

Figure 6: *Fire History 1910 – 2010 (CDF FRAP)*

Figure 7: *Wild land-Urban Interface Zone Designations (CDF FRAP)*

Figure 8: *Vegetation Classification*

SECTION V: Appendix D: 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment (as applicable)

*Community Wildfire Protection Plan Amendment*  
For  
*[Community Name]*

Date Amendment Submitted: \_\_\_\_\_

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**ADDENDUM: AUTHOR'S CONTACT INFORMATION – Not for inclusion in final CWPP as a public document. Not intended for public dissemination.**

This information shall not be 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 to the CWPP as a separate document for internal use only.

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

