North Eastern San Diego County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

January 2008
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Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Glossary Of Terms

Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) – The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure (NFPA, NFPA 1144, 2002, p. 4).

Aspect – Compass direction toward which a slope faces (NFPA, NFPA 1144, 2002, p. 4).

Building – Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy (NFPA, NFPA 1144, 2002, p. 4).

Combustible – Any material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will ignite and burn or will add appreciable heat to an ambient fire (NFPA, NFPA 1144, 2002, p. 5).

Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) – Address issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, or structure protection. The process of developing a CWPP can help communities clarify and refine their priorities for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland-urban interface (Source: Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan. March, 2004).

Condition Class – Describes fire-related risk to ecosystems and relates current expected wildfires to their historic frequency and effects. Condition class ranks are defined as the relative risk of losing key components that define an ecosystem. Higher ranked areas present greater risk to ecosystem health. Condition class is a measure of the expected response of ecosystems to fire given current vegetation type and structure that often is far different from that historically present.
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<th>Vegetation composition, structure, fuels</th>
<th>Fire behavior, severity, pattern</th>
<th>Disturbance agents, native species, hydrologic functions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Low Condition Class 1</td>
<td>None, minimal</td>
<td>Similar</td>
<td>Similar</td>
<td>Within natural range of variation</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Condition Class 2</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Moderately Altered</td>
<td>Uncharacteristic</td>
<td>Outside historical range of variation</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Condition Class 3</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Significantly different</td>
<td>Highly uncharacteristic</td>
<td>Substantially outside historical range of variation</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: CDF FRAP 2003 Forest and Range Assessment, p. 98)

**Defensible Space** – An area as defined by the AHJ (typically a width of 30 feet or more) between an improved property and a potential wildland fire where combustible materials and vegetation have been removed or modified to reduce the potential for fire on improved property spreading to wildland fuels or to provide a safe working area for fire fighters protecting life and improved property form wildland fire (NFPA, NFPA 1144, 2002, p. 5).

**Disaster** – Disaster is characterized by the scope of an emergency. An emergency becomes a disaster when it exceeds the capability of the local resources to manage it. Disasters often result in great damage, loss, or destruction (Greene, R.W., Confronting Catastrophe, ESRI Press, 2002, p. 110).

**Dry Hydrant** – An arrangement of pipe permanently connected to a water source other than a piped, pressurized water supply system that provides a ready means of water supply for fire-fighting purposes and that utilizes the drafting (suction) capability of fire department pumpers (NFPA, NFPA 1144, 2002, p. 5).

** Dwelling** – One or more living units, each providing complete and independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation (NFPA, NFPA 1144, 2002, p. 4).

**Emergency** – A deviation from planned or expected behavior or course of events that endangers or adversely affects people, property, or the environment (Greene, R.W., Confronting Catastrophe, ESRI Press, 2002, p. 110).


**Fire Frequency** – A broad measure of the rate of fire occurrence in a particular area. For historical analyses, fire frequency is often expressed using the fire return interval calculation. For modern-era analyses, where data on timing and size of fires are recorded, fire frequency is often best expressed using fire rotation (CDF FRAP 2003 Forest and Range Assessment, p. A-12).

**Fire Hazard** – A fuel complex, defined by volume, type condition, arrangement, and location that determine the degree of ease of ignition and of resistance to control (FIREWISE Communities, 2003, http://www.firewise.org/communities).

**Fire Hydrant** – A valved connection on a water supply system having one or more outlets and that is used to supply hose and fire department pumpers with water (NFPA, NFPA 1144, 2002, p. 5).

**Fire Lane** – A means of access or other passageway designated and identified to provide access for emergency apparatus where parking is not allowed (NFPA, NFPA 1141, 1998, p. 4).
**Fire Protection** – All measures taken to reduce the burden of fire on the quality of life. Fire protection includes measures such as fire prevention, fire suppression, built-in fire protection systems, and planning and building codes (NFPA, *NFPA 1141*, 1998, p. 4).

**Fire Protection System** – Any fire alarm device or system or fire extinguishing device or system, or their combination, that is designed and installed for detecting, controlling, or extinguishing a fire or otherwise alerting occupants, or the fire department, or both, that a fire has occurred (NFPA, *NFPA 1141*, 1998, p. 4).

**Fire Threat** – The combination of two factors: 1) fire frequency, or the likelihood of a given area burning, and 2) potential fire behavior (hazard). Components include surface fuels, topography, fire history, and weather conditions (Source: CDF FRAP, [http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/frapgisdata/output/fhr.txt](http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/frapgisdata/output/fhr.txt), *CDF FRAP 2003 Forest and Range Assessment*, p. A-12).

**Fire Regime** – A measure of the general pattern of fire frequency and severity typical to a particular area or type of landscape: The regime can include other metrics of the fire, including seasonality and typical fire size, as well as a measure of the pattern of variability in characteristics (*CDF FRAP 2003 Forest and Range Assessment*, p. A-12).

**Fire Rotation** – An area-based average estimate of fire frequency, calculated as the length of time necessary for an area equal to the total area of interest to burn. Fire rotation is often applied to regionally stratified land groupings where individual fire-return interval across the variability of the strata (i.e., the fine scale pattern of variation in timing of fires) is unknown, but detailed information on fire size is known. Hence, fire rotation is a common estimate of fire frequency during periods of recorded fire sizes (*CDF FRAP 2003 Forest and Range Assessment*, p. A-12).

**Fire Weather** – Weather conditions that influence fire starts, fire behavior or fire suppression (FIREWISE Communities, 2003, [http://www.firewise.org/communities](http://www.firewise.org/communities)).

**Fuels** – All combustible material within the wildland/urban interface or intermix, including vegetation and structures (FIREWISE Communities, 2003, [http://www.firewise.org/communities](http://www.firewise.org/communities)).

**Fuel loading** – The volume of fuel in a given area generally expressed in tons per acre (FIREWISE Communities, 2003, [http://www.firewise.org/communities](http://www.firewise.org/communities)).

**Fuel Models** – Description of the types of vegetative combustible material:
- Light Fuels – grasses, forbs
- Medium Fuels – short light brush and small trees
- Heavy Fuels – tall dense brush, timber and hardwoods
- Slash Fuels – logs, chunks, bark, branches, stumps, and broken understory trees and brush (FIREWISE Communities, 2003, [http://www.firewise.org/communities](http://www.firewise.org/communities)).

**Fuel Modification** – Any manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition or the resistance to fire control (FIREWISE Communities, 2003, [http://www.firewise.org/communities](http://www.firewise.org/communities)).

**GIS - See Geographic Information Systems**

**Hazard** – Refers generally to physical characteristics that may cause an emergency. Earthquake faults, flood zones, and highly flammable brush fields are all examples of hazards (Greene, R.W., *Confronting Catastrophe*, ESRI Press, 2002, p. 110). Also see **Fire Hazard**.

**Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA), 2003** – Gives incentives for communities to engage in comprehensive forest planning and prioritization. This legislation includes statutory incentives for the US Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to give consideration to the priorities of local communities as they develop and implement forest management and hazardous fuel reduction priorities. The Act emphasizes the need for federal agencies to work collaboratively with communities in developing hazardous fuel reduction projects, and it places priority on treatment areas identified by communities themselves in a CWPP (Source: *Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan*, March, 2004).

**Improved Property** – A piece of land or real estate upon which a structure has been placed, a marketable crop is growing (including timber), or other property improvement has been made (NFPA, *NFPA 1144*, 2002, p. 5).

**Intermix** – An area where improved property and wildland fuels meet with no clearly defined boundary (NFPA, *NFPA 1144*, 2002, p. 5).

**Ladder Fuels** – Fuels that provide vertical continuity allowing fire to carry from surface fuels in the crowns of trees or shrubs with relative ease (FIREWISE Communities, 2003, [http://www.firewise.org/communities](http://www.firewise.org/communities)).

**Mitigation** – Action that moderates the severity of a fire or risk (NFPA, *NFPA 1144*, 2002, p. 5).

**National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)** - a non-profit membership association that produces the National Fire Codes and fire and life safety educational material and programs (FIREWISE Communities, 2003, [http://www.firewise.org/communities](http://www.firewise.org/communities)).

**NFPA-1144 Standard for Protection of life and Property from Wildfire** – Standard developed by the NFPA to be used to provide minimum planning, construction, maintenance, education, and management elements for the protection of life, property, and other values that could be threatened by wildland fire. The standard shall be used to provide minimum requirements to parties responsible for fire protection, land use planning, property development, property maintenance, and others responsible for or interested in improving fire and life safety in areas where wildland fire could threaten lives, property, and other values (NFPA, *NFPA 1144*, 2002, p. 4).

**Noncombustible** – Any material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated will not ignite and burn nor will add appreciable heat to an ambient fire (NFPA, *NFPA 1144*, 2002, p. 5).

**Overstory** – That portion of the trees in a forest that forms the upper or uppermost layer (FIREWISE Communities, 2003, [http://www.firewise.org/communities](http://www.firewise.org/communities)).

**Risk** – The potential or likelihood of an emergency to occur. For example, the risk of damage to a structure from wildfire is high if it is built upon, or adjacent to, a highly flammable brush field or other area deemed to have a high **Fire Threat** (Greene, R.W., *Confronting Catastrophe*, ESRI Press, 2002, p. 110).

**Slope** – The variation of terrain from the horizontal; the number of feet rise or fall per 100 feet measured horizontally, expressed as a percentage (FIREWISE Communities, 2003, [http://www.firewise.org/communities](http://www.firewise.org/communities)). Upward or downward incline or slant (NFPA, *NFPA 1144*, 2002, p. 5).

**Surface Fuels** – Fuels lying on or near the surface of the ground, consisting of leaf and needle litter, dead branch material, downed logs, bark, tree cones, and low stature living plants (FIREWISE Communities, 2003, [http://www.firewise.org/communities](http://www.firewise.org/communities)).
**Turnaround** – A portion of a roadway, unobstructed by parking, that allows for a safe reversal of direction for emergency equipment (NFPA, *NFPA 1144*, 2002, p. 5).

**Turnouts** – A widening in a travel-way of sufficient length and width to allow vehicles to pass one another (NFPA, *NFPA 1144*, 2002, p. 5).

**Understory** – Low-growing vegetation (herbaceous, brush or reproduction) growing under a stand of trees. Also, that portion of trees in a forest stand below the **Overstory** (FIREWISE Communities, 2003, [http://www.firewise.org/communities](http://www.firewise.org/communities)).


**Wildfire** – Any fire occurring on undeveloped land; the term specifies a fire occurring on a wildland area that does not meet management objectives and thus requires a suppression response. Wildland fire protection agencies use this term generally to indicate a vegetation fire. Wildfire often replaces such terms as forest fire, brush fire, range fire, and grass fire (*CDF FRAP 2003 Forest and Range Assessment*, p. A-17).

**Wildland** – A region with minimal development as evidenced by few structures; transportation networks may traverse region. Region typically contains natural vegetation and may be used for recreational or agricultural purposes (*CDF FRAP 2003 Forest and Range Assessment*, p. A-17).

**Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)** – Commonly described as the zone where structures and other human development meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. In the absence of a CWPP, Section 101 (16) of the HFRA defines WUI as “(I) an area extending 1/2 mile from the boundary of an at-risk community; (II) an area within 1 1/2 miles of the boundary of an at-risk community, including any land that (1) has a sustained steep slope that creates the potential for wildfire behavior endangering the at-risk community; (2) has a geographic feature that aids in creating an effective fire break, such as a road or ridge top; or (3) is in condition class 3, as documented by the Secretary in the project-specific environmental analysis; (III) an area that is adjacent to an evacuation route for an at-risk community that the Secretary determines, in cooperation with the at-risk community, requires hazardous fuels reduction to provide safer evacuation from the at-risk community.” A CWPP offers the opportunity to establish a localized definition and boundary for the wildland-urban interface (Source: *Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan*, March, 2004).
North Eastern San Diego County
Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Warner Springs, CA

Submitted May 1, 2007

Introduction

The North Eastern San Diego County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (NESDCCWPP) was developed through a collaboration of private and public individuals residing in the North Eastern portion of San Diego County. This area includes:

- Dameron Heights
- Oak Grove
- Chihuahua Valley
- Schoepe Scout Reservation at Lost Valley (known as the Lost Valley Boy Scout Camp)
- Paradise Valley Road
- Sunshine Summit (Historically identified as Holcomb Village on existing maps)
- Stone Ridge at Warner Springs Estates (historically identified as Agape Village on existing maps)
- Puerta La Cruz Conservation Camp
- Indian Flats Campground
- Warner Springs Ranch and Sailplane Airport
- Los Tules
- Mataquay Boy Scout Camp
- Golden Hills
- Barrett Hills
- Junctions of Highway 79 South/S2
- Junctions of Highway 79 South/Highway 76.

The NESDCCWPP excludes the Los Coyotes Reservation which operates its own established program, but does collaborate in fire protection with the NESDC organizations and agencies. Future plans and projects will be in collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), as appropriate. (Please note that throughout this document, landmark communities are listed in North to South order.)

Guidance and support was received from the County of San Diego Department of Land Use and Planning (SDCDPLU), California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Fire Safe Council of San Diego County (FSCSDC), and the Sunshine Summit Volunteer Fire Department (SSVFD).

The process of developing this CWPP will help Northeastern San Diego community residents and collaborating agencies clarify and refine fuel reduction priorities for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland-urban interface. It will also lead community residents through valuable discussions regarding management options and implications for the surrounding watershed.

The projects highlighted in the NESDCCWPP meet the federal Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003 for community fire planning by:

1.) Collaborating with Federal, State and local stakeholders
2.) Identifying and prioritizing fuels reduction projects in this region
3.) Addressing structure ignitability
Following the fires of 2000 in which over eight million acres burned nationally, two reports addressing federal wildland fire management were initiated. The first, “Review and Update of the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy,” (2001) prepared by a federal interagency committee, concluded that the condition of America’s forests continue to deteriorate. The second report, “Managing the Impacts of Wildfire on Communities and the Environment: A Report to the President in Response to the Wildfire of 2000,” was issued by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the USDA US Forest Service. This report sequentially became known as the National Fire Plan (NFP). This report identified and ensued congressional appropriations to require:

- Response to severe fires
- Reduce impacts of fire on rural communities and the environment
- Ensure sufficient firefighting tactics

Public Pressure arose following the fire season of 2002 in which 1200 homes were destroyed and an estimated seven million acres burned. Consequently, the Bush administration announced the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) initiative to enhance measures to restore forest and rangeland health in reducing the risk to catastrophic fires such as those recently witnessed. The HFRA Act was signed into law in 2003.

It is through the NFP and the HFRA Act that Congress appropriates funding to address fire preparedness, suppressions, reduction of hazardous fuels, burned-area rehabilitation, and both state and local assistance to firefighters. The general concepts of these two critical pieces of legislation are reflected in the NESDCCWPP.

**Collaboration**

**CWPP Development Team**

The NESDCCWPP committee is composed of members representing a broad range of agencies, businesses and communities in the region that this CWPP spans. The following have been directly involved with the development of the NESDCCWPP:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jason Batchelor</td>
<td>GIS Analyst, SD County Department of Land Use and Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brennan Blue</td>
<td>Battalion Chief, CAL FIRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Bovet</td>
<td>Sunshine Summit Fire Safe Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Eisele</td>
<td>Fire Behavior Analyst, SD County Department of Land Use and Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Gipson</td>
<td>Fire Prevention Officer, USFS Oak Grove</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clay Howe</td>
<td>Fire Mitigation Specialist, BLM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Johnson</td>
<td>Captain, CAL FIRE Warner Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nina Karavasile</td>
<td>Facilitator, Sunshine Summit Fire Safe Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randon Lane</td>
<td>Assemblyman Jefferies Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donna Lorenz</td>
<td>Facilitator, Stone Ridge at Warner Springs Estates Fire Safe Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgina Mattos</td>
<td>Captain, CAL FIRE Warner Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christine Meyers</td>
<td>Coordinator, Fire Safe Council of San Diego County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis Parry</td>
<td>Chief, Sunshine Summit Volunteer Fire Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Provost</td>
<td>Vista Irrigation District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Prickett</td>
<td>Camp Manager, Schoep Scout Reservation at Lost Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wes Ruise, Jr.</td>
<td>Battalion Chief, Suppressions, USFS Palomar Ranger District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Smith</td>
<td>Vista Irrigation District</td>
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<td>Cindy Triplett</td>
<td>Sunshine Summit Fire Safe Council</td>
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<td>Kerri Uglit</td>
<td>Fire Prevention Officer, USFS Lake Henshaw</td>
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<td>Steve Wilson</td>
<td>Battalion Chief, Fuels Management, USFS Palomar Ranger District</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mike Assof</td>
<td>Facilitator, Los Tules Fire Safe Council</td>
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Regional Overview

The NESDCCWPP 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 two sites within this region that are the most densely populated are Los Tules in Warner Springs, located on 300 acres with 200 residents, and Stone Ridge at Warner Springs Estates in Sunshine Summit, located on 159 acres with 350 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, along with two Boy Scout camps—Lost Valley and Mataquay—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 North 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. The opening of the Santa Ysabel Casino on April 11, 2007 has doubled the number of trips to more than 6,000 per day on Hwy 79 (San Diego Union-Tribune, April 7, 2007).

This area, comprising the NESDCWPP, 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 NESDCCWPP boundaries and utilize Hwy 79 as their primary access road. The Vista Irrigation District (VID) owns and manages 43,000 square acres to the southwest of this area, including Lake Henshaw.

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 vegetation of this area is predominately chaparral dominated by Red Shank (60%) (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*), Chamise (20%) (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), and northern mixed chaparral (20%). Grass and oak woodland occupy the valley floors. Higher elevations grade from oak woodland to mixed conifer forests (see Appendix, Figure 7).

<table>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.

History

NESDC 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 southwesternly modified by the orientation of the valleys. The hot, dry desert air can move into the eastern portions causing relative humidities to fall after midnight with very low humidities 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 1 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 humidities. 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 Puerta la Cruz.

Additional NESDC area fires include: 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 NESDC area also include the La Jolla Fire in 1999, southwest of the NESDC 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 Schoepf 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 for the majority of residents. Shelter in Place (SIP), with designated evacuation holding sites, may become the resident’s plan of choice. 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:

- **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.
- **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.
- **Lost Valley**: The Schoepf 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **US Naval SERE Facility**: Maintains a 100,000 gallon water storage tank which backup fire hydrants throughout the facility.
- **Chaney Ranch**: Located just north of Warner Ranch, maintains wells and water storage.
- **Warner Springs Ranch Airport and Sailplane Airport**: Operates two fire hydrants.
- **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.
- **Los Tules**: Los Tules maintains a 100,000 gallon storage tank that backs up community fire hydrants. Swan Lake can provide additional water.
- **Mataguay 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.
- **Vista Irrigation District**: Operates approximately 37 wells and Lake Henshaw.

During 2007, San Diego County will provide seven new tankers to the backcountry, one of which will go to the SSVFD and six to other rural areas.
Identification of Values At-Risk

With approximately 2,600 individuals residing in 680 homes in this NESDC 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 Grove, SSVFD, 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 Department of Planning and Land Use (SDCDPLU), a series of maps depicting the situation of the NESDC 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.

Firefighting Capability

Initial response to all structural fires, medical and associated emergencies within the NESDC boundaries is the responsibility of the Sunshine Summit Volunteer Fire Department (SSVFD). When available, SSVFD will respond to any wildland fire call within its jurisdictional boundaries (San Diego/Riverside County border to the Hwy 79/Hwy 76 junction) with two engines and one water tender. Upon availability, Ranchita Volunteer Fire Department also may assist in wildland fire calls by providing one engine and one water tender.

CAL FIRE will provide fire protection services for both wildland and structure fires outside of the NESDC boundaries through a mutual aid agreement of automatic response with the USFS and SSVFD. Aid is given predominately to private properties, structural fires within/outside the NESDC boundaries. CAL FIRE will provide five engines, two hand crews, one dozer, one chief officer, two air tankers, and two helicopters in initial response to any wildland fire. CAL FIRE Warner Springs, also responds to Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls.

USFS provides fire protection to federal lands, including the CNF. Based upon mutual aid agreements, USFS will provide basic dispatch of five engines, one hand crew, one chief officer, one helicopter and one water tender in any wildland fire situation. If structure fire or vehicle accidents threaten CNF/USFS public lands, USFS will then respond.

Fire suppression on BLM lands is performed under a Cooperative Agreement with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). Fire prevention, fuels treatment and land management activities remain the responsibility of the BLM’s Rancho Bernardo Field Office.

Ordering of resources is managed through mutual aid agreements between the above entities. All mutual aid agreements, training, equipment, and response are the responsibility of the SSVFD and the agencies listed above.

Law Enforcement Agencies

Law enforcement agencies—San Diego County Sheriffs Department, California Highway Patrol, and Border Patrol—support, assist and provide services according to individual agency plans during wildfires, as needed.

During a wildfire, the Sheriffs Department serves in a supporting role to the fire agencies in assisting with evacuations and helping to maintain public order. Thus, operational focus is on evacuation of the residents and visitors that are in the fire danger area, getting everyone out safely to shelters and other places of refuge. Tools that aid us in this are the Community Emergency Notification System (CENS) at the Sheriffs Communication Center. A recorded message can be put together and sent out via mass telephone calls in an effort to reach everyone in the affected area with this advisory. Sheriffs “ASTREA” helicopters and patrol cars can also be
used to provide public address over their loudspeakers warning people to evacuate the area. The Sheriff's Department will work closely with the California Highway Patrol (CHP) to coordinate the evacuation.

Second is protection of property. In this regard, as long as it is safe for deputies to do so, they will remain in the areas that have been evacuated to ensure there is no looting or other crime taking place. If the danger level rises to a point where deputies have to leave the area, they will return as soon as the fire has passed, and it is safe to do so, and resume their duties.

**Local Preparedness**

This ‘backcountry’ region of North East San Diego County may be evacuated to locations that will be identified in the time of the situation, as determined by the area’s fire agencies in collaboration with law enforcement.

To better prepare residents, education to businesses and residents must occur. The following are outreach campaigns that must occur:

- Funding obtained to establish and maintain a reliable communications system throughout the NESDC area. Many ‘pockets’ exist where cellular communication is impossible—the entire Chihuahua Valley is one such area. Should a power outage occur in a specific location or throughout the entire region, both landline and cellular connections immediately cease. Due to some more remote homes, road conditions, and limited time to alert businesses and residents, this is a critical factor.
- Workshops/meetings conducted by agency experts on a regularly scheduled basis in various locations.
- Map all roads, water resources, and enhance address and road signage throughout the region.
- Identify evacuation planning priorities.
- Heighten awareness/ preparedness if residents decide to Shelter in Place, as this may be the only option.
- Reduction of structural ignitability by:
  --- Brush/weed abatement inspections conducted by USFS (on federal lands) and CAL FIRE (inspections on private land), with forced abatement by the County of San Diego.
  --- Construction enhancements through county building and fire code requirements.
  --- Class A re-roofing through county building and fire code requirements.
  --- Research the use of Class A Foams/Gels and other fire retardant materials, such as Hardy Board, for homes and other structures.

Funding to implement and maintain the items listed above, as well as others that may arise, must be sought through grants and other available funding sources.

**Structural Ignitability**

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 NESDC 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).
Fuel Reduction Priorities

- Establish and maintain appropriate fuel loads along designated ingress/egress routes in compliance to County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code (2007) Section 17 – Clearance of Brush or Vegetative Growth from Roadways. (Appendix B)

- 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 fuelbreaks/firebreaks and defensible space will ensure community protection.

USFS Fuel Treatment Projects

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

The Aguanga Fuelbreak system initiated in the early 1970s consists of five integrated fuelbreaks. 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 current five-year plan.

BLM 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 fuelbreak from Beauty Mountain (T8S, R2E Section 36) continuing south east to Mitchell Camp Road (T9S, R3E, Section 9), 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 Puerta La Cruz Truck Trail (T9S, R3E, Sections 20 and 17). Widen and improve fuelbreak along road in return to Chihuahua Valley Rd (T9S, R3E, Section 17) (see Appendix, Figure 11).

- Continue fuelbreak 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 Puerta La Cruz Truck Trail (T9S, R3E, Section 30) (see Appendix, Figure 11).

- Within Township 9S Ranges 2E and 3E conduct integrated brush management projects.
CAL FIRE Fuel Treatment Projects:

- Maintain north-northeast Los Tules fuelbreak in collaboration with Los Coyotes Indian Reservation.
- Proposal to create a fuelbreak providing protection along the south boundary of Los Tules community running approximately two miles east/west, tying into the established fuelbreak 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 Coopper 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 fuelbreaks along Palomar Divide that tie into Fink Road. This project area will be crushed using a mastacator and will encompasses a few hundred acres.

Sunshine Summit VFD Projects:

- Assist with burn permits and specific fuel reduction projects on private lands
- Continue providing emergency response services to NESDC residents.
- Maintain fire-wise demonstration garden landscape planted on SSVFD premises as a community educational resource.

Sunshine Summit/ Chihuahua Valley FSC Projects:

- 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 Demonstration Garden at SSVFD.
- 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 Fuelbreak.
- Map all roads, water resources, and enhance address and road signage throughout the region.

Stone Ridge At Warner Springs Estates FSC/HOA Projects:

- Continue maintenance collaboration with SERE, VID, 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 San Diego Burn Institute, January 2007 (completed).
• Replaced Laundry Annex Building’s wood ‘rag’ shingle roof by HOA with composition material.
• Research fire retardant chemicals for possible use on manufactured homes.
• Seek funding through grants and other sources to establish and maintain disaster preparedness kits.

Los Tules FSC Projects:

The Los Tules Fire Safe Council is the newest formed FSC in the NESDC region. Future proposed projects include:

• Proposed fuelbreak for community protection of Los Tules homeowners along the southern portion of owned land in cooperation with CAL FIRE, Warner Springs Ranch, Michael Pinto and Los Coyotes Indian Reservation
• Create and maintain defensible space of 100’ clearance around each home in Los Tules.
• Maintain Los Tules ingress/egress access roads.

Summary

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan has been developed for the North East San Diego County area and:

• Was collaboratively developed. Interested persons, organizations, and federal land management agencies in the area were consulted.
• Identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will protect this diverse area.
• Recommends measures to reduce ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.
• Identifies and prioritizes the need for location, identification and mapping of all available water resources, particularly those in Chihuahua Valley.
• Recommends Evacuation/SIP planning.
• Recommends outreach educational sources for area business and residents.
• Conforms with NFPA and NFP.

The following entities attest that the standards listed above are proposed to be met and mutually agree with the content of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan:
Mandatory Signature Page

UNINCORPORATED MUNICIPALITY

APPLICABLE GOVERNMENT

Signature: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________
Chandra Waller, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
San Diego County Land Use and Environmental Group (SDLUEG)

COUNTY FIRE AGENCY

Signature: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________
Ralph Steinhoff, Coordinator
San Diego County Fire Service
Department of Planning and Land Use

STATE FIRE AGENCY

Signature: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________
Rick Henson, Unit Chief
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire)

LOCAL FIRE AGENCY

Signature: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________
Dennis Parry, Chief
Sunshine Summit Volunteer Fire Department
Other Signatures

Signature: __________________________ Date: __________________________
Sunshine Summit FSC
Facilitator, Linda Bovet

Signature: __________________________ Date: __________________________
Stone Ridge at Warner Springs Estates FSC
Facilitator, Donna Lorenz

Signature: __________________________ Date: __________________________
Los Tules FSC
Facilitator, Mike Assof

Signature: __________________________ Date: __________________________
Fire Safe Council of San Diego County
President, Marty Leavitt

Signature: __________________________ Date: __________________________
Fire Safe Council of San Diego County
Program Coordinator, Christine Meyers

Appendix A

Maps/ Figures:
Figure 1: Community Overview—including labeled populated areas; does not show Sunshine Summit
Figure 2: Aerial Photography of NESDC—provides visual topography of area, with fire station locations indicated.
Figure 3: Fire History spanning from 1910-2003.
Figure 4: Fire Threat Imposed on Communities—combines 2004 fire frequency with potential fire behavior to create five classes in the NESDC.
Figure 5: Inhabited Areas and Assets-at-Risk—shows population areas and improvements in communities according to County Assessor.
Figure 6: Public Ownership—areas of white indicate land held in public ownership.
Figure 7: Vegetation Classifications—shows vegetation classified using Holland 95 Classification Schema.
Figure 8: Designated Wildland Urban Interface—depicts areas where there is a wildland fire threat to human development.
Figure 9: NESDC Topography—shows views of mountainous and lower level lands existing in this area.
Figure 10: USFS Prescribed Burn and fuel Reduction Project Map.
Figure 11: BLM proposed Chihuahua Valley fuelbreak – map demonstrates potential BLM land acquisitions and location of fuelbreak for enhanced community protection.
Figure 12: CAL FIRE proposed Los Tules Fuelbreak – map demonstrates planned CAL FIRE fuelbreak for enhanced Los Tules community protection.

Appendix B

County of San Diego Consolidated Fire Code – Amendments to the Fire Code portion of the State Building Standards Code, Effective 2007
Contacts

USFS – Cleveland National Forest

Palomar Ranger District
1634 Black Canyon Rd.
Ramona, CA 92065
(760)788-0250

Lake Henshaw USFS Ranger Station
27174 Hwy 79,
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070
(760) 782-3462

Oak Grove USFS Ranger Station
37560 Hwy 79
Oak Grove, CA
(951)767-0619

Bureau of Land Management - BLM

BLM – Bureau of Land Management
Clay Howe, Fire Mitigation Specialist
10845 Rancho Bernardo Rd., Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92127
(858) 676-0894

CAL FIRE – California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

CAL FIRE Headquarters
Monte Vista
2249 Jamacha Road
El Cajon, CA 92019
(619) 590-3160

CALFIRE Warner Springs Station
31049 Hwy 79
Warner Springs, CA 92086
(760)782-3560

CAL FIRE Battalion 6
Battalion Chief, Brennan Blue
16310 Hwy 67
Ramona, CA 92065
(760)789-1150

Anza Borrego Desert State Park – California State Parks

Colorado Desert District
200 Palm Canyon Drive
Borrego Springs, CA 92004
(760) 767-4037
anzaborrego@parks.ca.gov

Sunshine Summit Volunteer Fire Department

Sunshine Summit Volunteer Fire Department
Chief Dennis Parry
35227 Hwy 79
Warner Springs, CA 92086
(760)782-9113
San Diego Sheriff

Ranchita – Warner Springs Sheriff’s Substation
25704 San Felipe (S-2)
Warner Springs, CA 92086
(760)782-3353

California Highway Patrol

SAN DIEGO (645)
4902 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92110-4097
(619)220-5492

TEMECULA (685)
27685 Commerce Center Dr
Temecula, CA 92590
(951)506-2000

BORDER COMMUNICATIONS CENTER
7183 Opportunity Road
San Diego, Ca 92111
(858)637-3800

RAINBOW INSPECTION FACILITY (686)
47950 Northbound Hwy 15
Temecula, CA 92589-0625
(951)694-0063

US Border Patrol

San Diego Field Operation Office Information
610 W. Ash St., Suite 1200
San Diego, CA 92101
(619)652-9966 Ext: 100

Fire Safe Councils

Fire Safe Council of San Diego County
1524-A Graves Ave
El Cajon, CA 92021
(619)562-0096
info@firesafesdcounty.org

Sunshine Summit Fire Safe Council
Linda Bovet, Facilitator

Stone Ridge at Warner Springs Estates
Fire Safe Council
Donna Lorenz, Facilitator

Los Tules Fire Safe Council
Mike Assof, Facilitator

NesdcccWPP Committee

Linda Bovet, Chair
Cindy Triplett

Nina Karavasiles
Donna Lorenz
Federal, State and Local Officials

Federal

U.S. Senator:  Dianne Feinstein
750 B Street, #1030, San Diego, CA 92101
Phone:  619.231.9712 Fax:  619.231.1108
http://Feinstein.senate.gov

U.S. Senator:  Barbara Boxer
600 B Street, #2240, San Diego, CA 92101
Phone:  619.239.3884 Fax:  619.239.5719

State

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger
1350 Front St., #6054 Sixth Floor, San Diego, CA 92101
Phone:  619.525.4641 Fax:  619.525.4640

State Senator: Dennis Hollingsworth, 36th Senate District
1870 Cordell Court, #107, El Cajon, CA 92020
Phone:  619.596.3136
www.sen.ca.gov/hollingsworth

27555 Ynez Road (66th District Office)
Fax:  619.596.3140
Temecula, CA
Phone:  951.699.1113

Assemblyman: Kevin Jeffries, 66th District
Murrieta District Office
41391 Kalmia Street, Suite 220
Murrieta, CA 92562
Phone:  (951) 894-1232
Fax:  (951) 894-5053

Local

Bill Horn
San Diego County Supervisor, 5th District
County Administration Center, Room 335
600 Pacific Highway, San Diego, CA 92101
Phone:  619.531.5555 Fax:  619.531.
Bill-horn@co.san-diego.ca.us

325 South Melrose Drive, Suite 5200
Vista, CA
Phone:  760.806.2400 or 800.852.7335
Resources:

1. Society of American Foresters *Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan*
2. County of San Diego supplemental maps
5. County of San Diego Combustible Vegetation and Flammable Material Ordinance (2004)
7. County of San Diego *Fire, Defensible Space and You* (2005)
8. BLM and SCA CWPP mapping project for Chihuahua Valley (2006)
Vegetation Communities (Holland 95 Classification)

Southern Foredunes, Beach,
  Saltpan, Mudflats
    (13300, 13400, 21230)
Coastal Sage Scrub
    (31200, 32400, 32500, 32700, 32710, 32720)
Chaparral
    (35000, 35200, 35210, 37000, 37120, 37121,
    37122, 37130, 37131, 37132, 37200, 37210,
    37220, 37300, 37500, 37520, 37530, 37540,
    37830, 37900, 37A00, 37C30, 37K00, 37G00)
Grassland
    (42000, 42100, 42110, 42120, 42200, 42300, 42400,
    42470)
Riparian Scrub
    (60000, 63000, 63300, 63310, 63320, 63410,
    63810, 63820)
Riparian Woodland
    (62000, 62300, 62400)
Riparian Forest
    (61000, 61300, 61310, 61320, 62330, 61510,
    61810, 61920)
Pinyon Juniper Woodlands
    (72300, 72310, 72320)
Other Woodlands
    (70000, 71000, 71100, 71160, 71161, 71162, 71180,
    71181, 71182, 75100, 78000, 79000)
Oak Forest
    (81300, 81310, 81320, 81340)
Meadow and Seep
    (45000, 45100, 45110, 45120, 45300, 45320, 45400)
Marsh
    (52120, 52300, 52310, 52400, 52410, 52420, 52440)
Coniferous Forest
    (81100, 83140, 83230, 84000, 84100, 84140, 84150,
    84230, 84500, 85100)
Desert Dunes
    (22100, 22300, 24000)
Playas/Badlands/Mudflats/Mudflats
    (46000, 46100)
Desert Scrub
    (33100, 33200, 33220, 33500, 33600, 34000, 34300, 36110, 39000)
Desert Chaparral
    (37400, 37800)
Dry Wash Woodland
    (29000, 32300, 33300, 36120, 62200)
Water
    (Including 11200, 13200)
Urban, Disturbed Habitat,Agriculture,
Eucalyptus Woodland
Not Mapped (Data Gaps)

Use with Figure 8.