



# Greater Valley Center Community Wildfire Protection Plan





*Community Wildfire Protection Plan*  
*Greater Valley Center Fire Safe Council*

San Diego County, CA

October 20, 2008







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## SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is to identify and prioritize hazardous fuel treatments that will protect the Valley Center community in the event of a wildfire. It recommends measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area defined by Greater Valley Center Fire Safe Council (GVCFSC) boundaries (Map 1).

The information in this community-based plan provides a community-specific view of wildfire protection that clarifies and refines the Greater Valley Center Community's priorities for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland-urban interface. The mission of the GVCFSC is to: *Mobilize the people of Greater Valley Center to protect their homes, communities and environment from wildfires through prevention, planning and education.*

The goals of this CWPP are to:

1. Enhance life safety for residents and responders of the GVC planning area.
2. Mitigate undesirable fire outcomes to property and infrastructure.
3. Mitigate undesirable fire outcomes to the environment and quality of life.
4. Reduce fuels in the highest hazard areas of the Greater Valley Center area.
5. Promote fire safety education and awareness throughout the GVC area.
6. Increase fire safety preparedness at three levels of focus: the GVC planning territory; fire management sub-area with similar fire response characteristics; and neighborhoods.
7. Increase collaboration with stakeholders within and adjoining the GVC planning area.

This CWPP was developed by the GVCFSC with guidance and support from the Valley Center Fire Protection District (VCFPD), California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire), County of San Diego, the United States Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management. This CWPP supplements San Diego County, Department of Planning and Land Use documents referenced in Appendix A.

Contained within are the three primary, required components of the CWPP, accompanied by three appendices:

- 1) Collaborating with stakeholders
- 2) Identifying and Prioritizing Fuel Reduction Treatments
- 3) Providing Structural Ignitability Guidelines
- 4) Appendices
  - CWPP Signature Page
  - Reference Documents
  - Maps

The template for this CWPP was created by the Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County and the Fire Safe Council of San Diego County (FSCSDC) in cooperation with the California Fire Alliance and participating partners specifically for use by San Diego communities wishing to create a CWPP for their locally identified areas.



CWPPs are authorized and defined in Title I of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act passed by Congress and signed by President Bush in 2003. It authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to expedite the development and implementation of hazardous fuel reduction projects on federal lands when they are in the wildland-urban interface (WUI). It also emphasizes the need for federal 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. This provides communities with the opportunity to influence where and how agencies implement fuel reduction projects on federal lands, as well as how federal funds may be distributed for projects on nonfederal lands. The CWPP is intended to address issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, and structure protection. It is a living document and changes are expected as the needs in within the planning area change and evolve. This CWPP may be as simple or complex as the GVC community desires.

## SECTION II: COLLABORATION AND COMMUNITY FIRE CONTEXT

### COMMUNITY/AGENCIES/FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

This plan was collaboratively developed for the community of Valley Center by members of the GVCFSC and the VCFPD in cooperation with CalFire. Their organization, and roles and responsibilities are indicated below:

Three CWPP standards are met within this plan. First, by identifying and prioritizing locations for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommending the types and methods of treatment, the CWPP will better protect the Valley Center community. Second, measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area defined by GVCFSC boundaries are presented. Finally, interested parties and land management agencies within the boundaries of the GVCFSC have been consulted.

The following entities attest that the standards listed above are proposed to be met and mutually agree with the content of this GVC CWPP.

Organization	Roles / Responsibilities
Greater Valley Center Fire Safe Council <i>Board of Directors</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.
GVCFSC Development Team <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Rob Finck, Committee Chair</i></li><li>• <i>Elizabeth Kellogg, preparer</i> <i>10110 W. Lilac Road</i> <i>Escondido, CA 92026</i> <i>phone: (760) 749-2247</i></li><li>• <i>Jim Courter</i></li><li>• <i>Gloria Ashworth</i></li></ul>	Primary role to develop the CWPP through a collaborative process.
Fire Chief, Valley Center Fire Protection District in cooperation with CalFire and U.S. Forest Service	Primary responsibility for fire preparedness and response to fire emergencies in the community.



## COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

The GVCFSC Planning Area is approximately 76,000 acres, in northern San Diego County east of Interstate 15. Its boundaries are contiguous to the Deer Springs Fire Protection District to the west, Pauma Valley to the north, and Cleveland National Forest and a small amount of BLM land to the east (Map 2). The planning area is located northeast of the city of Escondido, and adjacent to the Pala and Pauma Indian reservations to the north, and Rincon and San Pasqual Indian Reservations to the east. Contained within its borders are the 23,000-acre, privately owned Rancho Guejito, the last intact Mexican land grant in California and a working cattle ranch; two ecological preserves (Hellhole Canyon and Boden Canyon); portions of Indian reservations; and city and water district lands. About 90 percent of the land is in private ownership. At the heart of the planning area is the community of Valley Center, a "Country Town" with an agricultural base, an unincorporated community. See the location map in the Appendix.

The primary access into Valley Center is via Valley Center Road (S-6), which serves as the main linkage between the city of Escondido and Valley Center. Access is also obtained via state Highway 76/Cole Grade Road from the north and east, and Old Castle/Lilac Roads off Interstate 15, from the west.

The GVCFSC planning area is characterized by many prominent hills with characteristic granite boulder outcroppings and stands of chaparral shrubland, drained by winding ephemeral streams lined with oak, sycamore, and willow woodlands. There are many hidden valleys with beautiful short and long view vistas, with the Agua Tibia Mountains to the north and east providing views of Palomar and Rodriguez Mountains. Pine Mountain is the highest peak at 4,221 feet in elevation, located on Rancho Guejito. The hills and drainages form part of two major watersheds that lead to the Pacific Ocean, the San Luis Rey River to the north, and the San Dieguito River to the south (Figure 4).

The rolling hills and valleys of natural habitat are intermixed with large agricultural (persimmon, avocado and other citrus groves, cut flowers and herbs), ranching, and other livestock activities (corrals for horses, sheep, goats and llamas). Valley Center has 21,434 acres of agricultural land (excluding the Rancho Guejito), according to a recent study by the VC Municipal Water District. Valley Center has 14,829 acres in avocados, which is appropriate since the area is considered the avocado capital of the world. Grapefruit occupies 414 acres, lemons, 338 acres, mixed citrus, 703 acres, oranges, 2,368 flowers, 1,534 acres; miscellaneous fruit, 475 acres; pasture, 77 acres; nurseries, 524 acres; nuts, 32 acres; poultry, 106 acres, sugar cane, three acres and vineyards, 30 acres.

Land Use and lot sizes have considerable influence on the rural characteristics of the community, as well as the visual aspects. The dairy and growing crops at the entrance to Valley Center at the bottom of the "grade" set the agricultural tone. Bates Nut Farm on Woods Valley Road has become a major tourist attraction. Traffic from Bates, plus the increased traffic on Lake Wohlford and Valley Center Roads as a result of the four new Indian gambling casinos surrounding Valley Center, has significantly increased the pressure on the circulation system, and Valley Center Road is currently being widened to four traffic lanes. The community supports two-lane roads that follow the natural topography, many with beautiful oak canopies, as the signature of its circulation system.

According to the 2000 census, the Valley Center Community Plan Area has a population of 20,158 (up from about 14,000 in 1990). By 2030, the population is expected to increase to 40,700 (SANDAG <http://profilewarehouse.sandag.org/profiles/fcst/cocpa1920fcst.pdf>). The number of households in 2004 was 5,581, and an increase is projected to 12,855 households by 2030.



The current General Plan Country Town boundaries identify two existing villages of industrial and commercial land uses. There are small commercial facilities near I-15 off Old Castle Road, and near the Lilac/Anthony Road intersection, serving those neighborhood needs as well as the Valley Center/Woods Valley Roads node and the Valley Center/Cole Grade Roads node of the Country Town. Additional commercial facilities or expansion of current facilities has been essentially prevented by the recently-concluded 19-year moratorium, which was imposed because of septic limitations

The Proposed Land Use map for the General Plan Update is available at <http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dplu/qpupdate/docs/ref/gp5drm08cpavalleycen.pdf>. The Proposed Circulation Element map for the General Plan Update that shows the current and future circulation roads in Valley Center and the projected number of Trips per Day along each segment. - [http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dplu/docs/road\\_matrix\\_valleyctr.pdf](http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dplu/docs/road_matrix_valleyctr.pdf)

Map 5 shows roads and prominent locations in the area. There are no officially designated neighborhoods or sub-areas within Valley Center. However, locals generally use geographic highlights or major roads to reference areas within the GVC planning area. Following is a list commonly used: Paradise Mountain, Woods Valley, Southern Village, Northern Village, Betsworth, Old Castle, Rancho Lilac (or Lilac), Castle Creek (or more generally, I-15), West Lilac, Keys Creek, McNally, Fruitvale/Cool Valley/Yellow Brick Road, Pauma Heights, and Ridge Ranch.

There are numerous areas where groups of people congregate in the Valley Center Fire Protection District. The two casinos, Valley View Casino and Rincon Casino and Resort attract many guests and have a significant number of employees. There are at least two hundred businesses located in the area with many of them being home based. There is a Community Center, and eight public schools and three known private three preschools operating. All of the public schools are located off Cole Grade Road with the exceptions of Lilac School and Valley Center Middle School. At least three private residential care facilities for elderly and three homes for disabled adults are also in place. Two religious retreats, Camp Caroline and Metta Forest Monastery hold retreats and have groups using their facilities. Oakvale Campground, Lilac Oaks Campground and Woods Valley Campgrounds all have campsites available year round. There are seven known churches that hold services in Valley Center.

The following is a list of several natural resource areas located within the GVCFSC planning area with a description of the resources they were designed to conserve:

1. Lancaster Mountain - Keys Canyon - Lilac Creek. This long, narrow area is mainly important for the riparian and oak woodland habitats that exist in the stream bottom. Lancaster Mountain contains mixed chaparral, wildlife habitat and is a scenic landmark.
2. Moosa Canyon. This area contains a large canyon with oak and riparian woodlands. A small waterfall is present in a portion of the canyon. The area is an important wildlife habitat because of the continuous nature of the woodlands and includes some chaparral covered slopes on the canyon sides for wildlife habitat.
3. Keys Creek. This is another long, narrow riparian and oak woodland lined stream bottom which provides a high quality wildlife habitat and is a scenic community resource.
4. Rancho Guejito - Pine Mountain - San Luis Rey River. This is the most important natural resource area in the planning area. Resources in this area include extensive riparian woodland in the San Luis Rey River Valley, large growth mixed chaparral and oak woodlands on north facing slopes and a small area of coniferous trees in the eastern portion. The southernmost population of the Pacific madrone tree grows on Rodriguez Mountain. This tree is normally associated with northern California.



5. Burnt Mountain. Resources to be protected in this area include oak woodlands and inter-mixed heavy chaparral. This area serves as wildlife habitat and visual landmark.
6. Valley Center Ridge. This scenic, steep, high ridge also contains a diversity of oak woodlands and large growth chaparral.
7. Chaparral Ridge. The Resource Conservation Area is designed to encompass the large, scenic rock slab north of Woods Valley Road.

The Rancho Guejito is a historical 23,000-acre working ranch, and the last intact Mexican land grant in the state. The rancho stretches from Rockwood Canyon with an elevation of about 750 feet, north to the 4,221-foot peak of Pine Mountain near the La Jolla Indian Reservation. American Indian archaeological sites, an adobe from the 1800s and a once-busy winery are landmarks on the ranch. Guejito Creek drains southwesterly through the ranch into Santa Ysabel Creek, which joins the San Dieguito River. Along each side of the riparian vegetation bordering Guejito Creek are grasslands grazed by livestock. These are bordered by steep canyons of chaparral and coastal sage scrub in the lower half of the ranch. The upper half of the property is comprised of oak woodland savannas and woodlands, including Engelmann oaks, native grasslands, riparian forests and coniferous Coulter pines on Pine Mountain. Over the past 160 years, the Rancho has supported dry land farming, orchards, vineyards and livestock. Early records show the extensive use of fire as a brush-clearing tool. Extensive water improvements, stock ponds and fencing have been constructed on the ranch.

Hellhole Canyon. Hellhole Canyon Open Space Preserve is owned and operated by the County of San Diego Department of Parks & Recreation. Over 11 miles of trails traverse the diverse habitats of the Preserve. These habitats are key to the survival of sensitive and threatened plant and wildlife species such as coast live oak woodland, southern live oak riparian forest, Diegan coastal sage scrub, native grassland, and southern mixed chaparral habitats. The Preserve is adjacent to undeveloped federal lands, Rancho Guejito, and undeveloped lands of the Rincon Indian Reservation; its creeks are tributaries of the San Luis Rey River. Hellhole Canyon is home to over 24 wildlife species considered sensitive by County, State or Federal governments. The canyon has over three miles of creek bed and provides a critical, but threatened habitat and wildlife corridor connecting the Rancho Guejito, Cleveland National Forest, Bureau of Land Management and southern inland areas of the County with the Preserve and areas to the north via the San Luis River watershed and areas north and east of Pauma Valley and further on to the Santa Margarita Plateau (Corridor Map). The area represents the last inland connection between the north and south parts of the County west of the inland mountains of the county.

The Friends of Hellhole Canyon Open Space Preserve works to acquire and conserve ecologically important natural open space, enhancing and expanding the Preserve's conservation footprint.

Boden Canyon is part of the GVCFSC planning area. Boden Canyon is an Ecological Reserve located approximately 9 miles east of Escondido. Land ownership within the canyon is a mosaic of Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), City of San Diego, and San Diego County parcels. Of the total acreage set aside for resource conservation is 2,068 acres. Boden Canyon occurs within one of the longest natural wildlife corridors occurring within coastal San Diego County and plays a role in maintaining a regional habitat linkage extending east to Pamo Valley and northward to Riverside County through U.S. Forest Service lands. The Boden Canyon LMP area is an element of the Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP), a State of California Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP)/Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). Additionally, Boden Canyon is included in the MSCP preserve area and is also located within the Focused Planning Area for the San Dieguito River Valley Regional Open Space Park.

## WEATHER AND FUEL CONDITION

The geographic position of southern California at mid-latitudes and its coastal setting have resulted in the development of a Mediterranean climate, characterized by mild winters, cool summers, infrequent rainfall, moderate daytime onshore breezes, high relative humidity, and frequent early morning clouds that disperse to hazy afternoon sunshine. The San Diego area is famed for its mild, dry-summer subtropical, sunny weather throughout the year.

Rainfall occurs in winter when the oceanic high-pressure center is at its weakest and farthest point south, and as the fringes of mid-latitude storms occasionally move through the area. The majority of rainfall (>85%) occurs during the period from November to April and is associated with Pacific storms generated in the Gulf of Alaska. However, occasional “Pineapple Express” storms emanate from the tropical Pacific (Hawaii vicinity) and can bring heavy rains that are enhanced locally through mountain uplift. Rainfall is strongly concentrated in the months December through March, although precipitation is lower than any other part of the U.S. west coast. The summer months are virtually rainless except for occasional thunderstorms in the mountains. The area is subject to both droughts and floods. El Niño conditions occur periodically, about every two to seven years, bringing wetter than usual winters to southern California.

The local climate is typical of inland valleys in San Diego County. The annual average temperature in the GVCFSC planning area vicinity is 62.5° F. Average monthly maximum temperatures range from 65° F in January to 88° F in August, while average minimum temperatures range from 37° F in December to 58° F in August (National Weather Service, Escondido and San Pasqual weather station data 1900–2007). Winters are moderate with temperatures ranging from 67° F during daylight to readings of just above freezing at night. Days between 11 December and 14 February are considered potential freeze dates. **Error! Reference source not found.** shows the monthly temperature regime for 1900–2007. Most notably for fire planning, the fall and winter are punctuated by warm, dry Santa Ana winds.

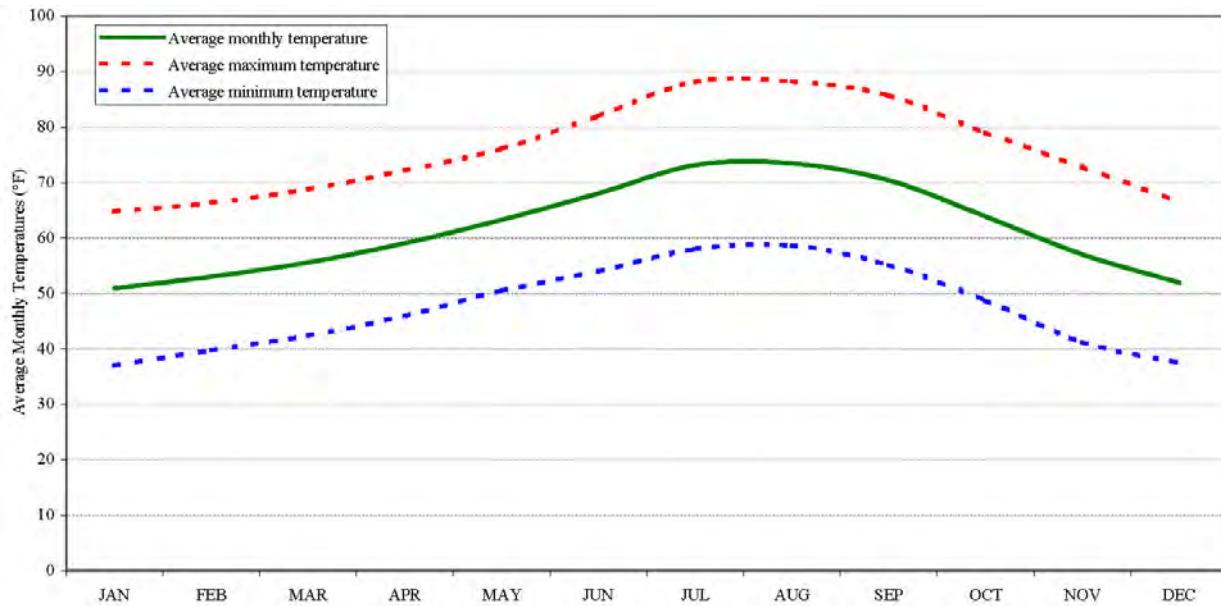


Figure 1. Average temperature regime from 1900-2007 (Data Source: NWS, Escondido and San Pasqual weather stations).



Annual precipitation over the period of record ranges from a low of 3.7 inches in 2002 to 33.8 inches in 1978.

Figure 2**Error! Reference source not found.** shows the annual precipitation from 1900–2007. January is usually the wettest month with an average of about three inches of precipitation, while June-August are usually the driest months with a mean of 0.1 inches of precipitation (Figure 2). Overall annual average rainfall ranges from 12.00 inches at the lower elevations to 28.50 inches in the upper reaches of Pine Mountain.

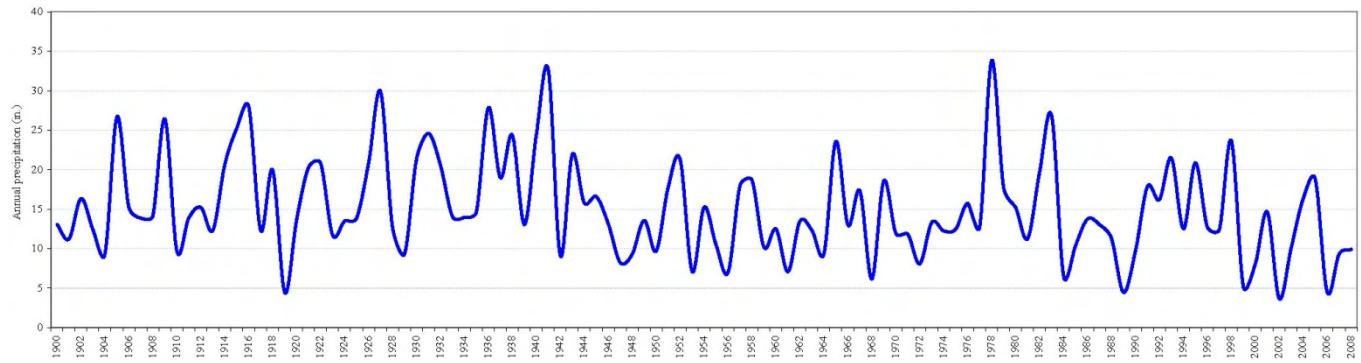


Figure 2. Annual precipitation from 1900-2007 (Data Source: NWS, Escondido and San Pasqual weather stations).

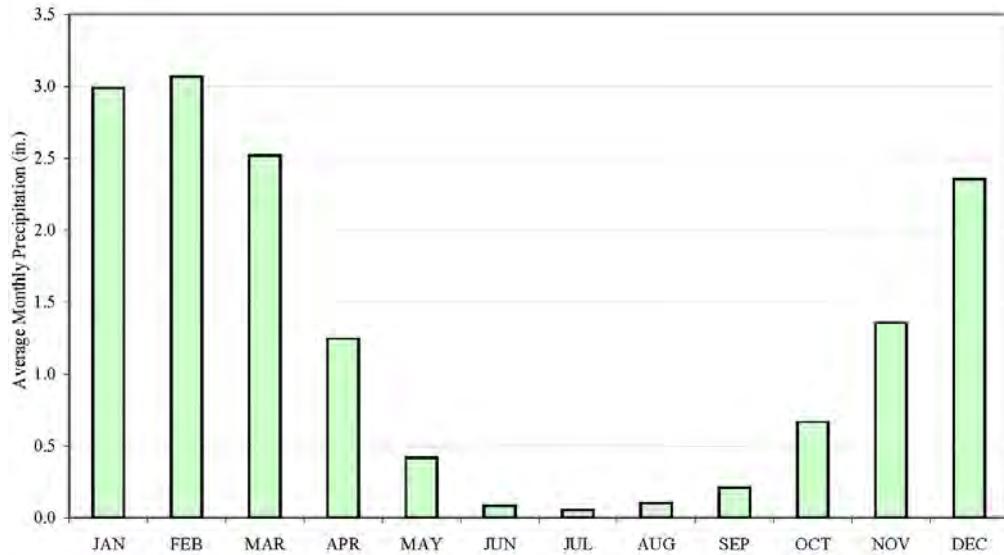


Figure 3. Average monthly rainfall from 1900-2007 (Data Source: NWS, Escondido and San Pasqual weather stations).

Fire is a natural part of the southern California landscape. Local habitat types have adapted during their evolution to tolerate and sometimes benefit from the indigenous fire regime. The planning area contains significant acreages of plant communities that can benefit or degrade from altered fire conditions, affecting the natural biodiversity supported by these habitats. Most native plant communities in the GVC area exhibit both exceptional fire hazard and complex ecological adaptation to fire. To exclude fire, either as a natural force or as a management tool, would be to accept a highly unnatural ecological environment.



The hot dry summers with low humidity and dry vegetation that is summer dormant until winter rains return are highly conducive to wildland fires. Combine this hazardous fuel condition with Santa Ana winds originating from interior deserts, and population centers imbedded in natural habitat areas, and an exceptionally dangerous fire condition emerges. Fire Season Fires occur from summer to winter; however the large fires most commonly occur in the fall, and are often driven by extreme weather conditions rather than fuels. The hazards of late summer and fall are due to dry vegetation and desiccating, high velocity Santa Ana winds coming from the northeast. These desert winds result in high temperature and high fire danger spikes.

## IDENTIFICATION OF VALUES AT RISK

The process of developing a CWPP has helped the GVCFSC identify and clarify priorities for the protection of life, property and critical infrastructure in the wildland-urban interface (WUI). The WUI zone poses a tremendous risk to life, property and infrastructure and is one of the most dangerous and complicated situations a firefighter faces.

It is the desire of the GVC Fire Safe Council to address this at a progressively more detailed resolution, eventually ending up at a neighborhood-by-neighborhood scale. Using technology and local expertise, the Greater Valley Center Fire Safe Council has developed a series of maps depicting the site and situation of the Valley Center Community (Appendix B). The maps act as a visual aid from which community members can assess and make recommendations. Appendix B includes the following maps:

Besides the maps already identified, This Appendix contains Map 6 the fire history of the planning area from 19\_\_\_\_ – 2007. Map 7 is a vegetation map of the area. Map 8 is partly built on a vegetation map and on fire history. It shows hazardous fuel conditions for the GVC area, as mapped at the State planning level. The rolling and sometimes steep hills with intermixed residences, agriculture are set amidst native vegetation including chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, mature riparian forest or woodlands in drainages, and non-native grassland.

## LOCAL PREPAREDNESS AND FIREFIGHTING CAPABILITY

The Valley Center Fire Protection District, in cooperation with CalFire, provides response to all fire, medical, and associated emergencies in the Valley Center community. For wildland fires, CalFire responds in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service.

## SECTION II: PRIORITIZED FUEL REDUCTION TREATMENTS

The preliminary priorities are to conduct projects at two scales as follows.

### PRIORITIES

1. *Conduct neighborhood-based brush management projects whereby fuel loads are reduced in high hazard areas. These projects will include neighborhood chipping and gel services with staging of firefighting gel in neighborhoods.*
2. *Conduct territory-based fuel treatment planning.*

### EXISTING PROJECTS

No current fuel treatment projects exist within or adjacent to the Greater Valley Center community. None have been approved or are awaiting funding. The proposed projects are the first for the GVCFSC planning area.



### SECTION III: TREATMENT OF STRUCTURAL IGNITABILITY

In cooperation with the County of San Diego, the Greater Valley Center Fire Safe Council supports and promotes Firewise activities. The GVCFSC supports and educates its citizens in ways to reduce structure ignitability through meeting County of San Diego Building and Fire Code requirements.

The partnership that exists between the signatory and the stakeholder federal, state, local, and private citizens allows the community of GVC to reduce hazardous vegetative fuels that could ignite residences and commercial facilities during Santa Ana wind fire conditions.

Maintaining properties with the appropriate defensible space is a key factor to protecting lives and property in the community (*Fire Defensible Space and You...* 2005). The following sources of information will guide the GVCFSC's efforts to educate and increase awareness.

<http://www.firesafecouncil.org/education/insideout/firesafebig.html>

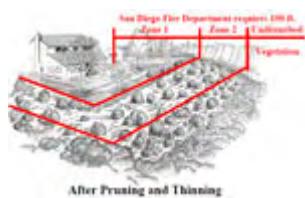
<http://www.firesafecouncil.org/education/insideout/firesafesmall.html>

<http://www.firesafesdcounty.org/howto/videos.html>

Produced in San Diego with the University of California Cooperative Extension and County of San Diego the following six videos cover a comprehensive range of wildfire topics (quicktime is required):

- Understanding Southern California Wildfires
- The Wildfire Zone System: Protect Homes & Property
- Creating a Fire-Safe Home- Design and Materials
- Creating a Fire-Safe Home - Defensible Space
- Wildfire on the Horizon: What to Do Before and During
- After the Fire

### CITY OF SAN DIEGO BRUSH MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES



How to accomplish the state mandated 100' of vegetation management around your home without doing environmental damage.

[http://granicus.sandiego.gov/ASX.php?publish\\_id=296&sn=granicus.sandiego.gov](http://granicus.sandiego.gov/ASX.php?publish_id=296&sn=granicus.sandiego.gov) (Windows Media)



## SECTION IV: SIGNATORS

### The Community Wildfire Protection Plan developed for **Greater Valley Center**:

- Was collaboratively developed. Interested parties and federal land management agencies in the vicinity of **Greater Valley Center** have been consulted.
- This plan identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will protect **Greater Valley Center**.
- This plan recommends measures to reduce ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.
- This CWPP document 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.
- Was reviewed on the following dates by the San Diego Community Wildfire Protection Plan Review Committee:
  - Date of 1<sup>st</sup> CWPP Review Committee review & recommendation for changes: 2008
  - Date of 2<sup>nd</sup>/final CWPP Review Committee review and recommendation for authorization by CAL FIRE: 2008
- Committee members include:

Don Butz, Viejas Fire Department	Daryll Pina, CAL FIRE
Kathleen Edwards, CAL FIRE	Thom Porter, CAL FIRE
Bob Eisele, County of San Diego	Herman Reddick, County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services
Stephen Fillmore, US Forest Service	James Roberts, US Fish & Wildlife Service
Joan Friedlander, US Forest Service	Ralph Steinhoff, San Diego County Fire Authority
Clay Howe, Bureau of Land Management	Eddie Villavicencio, City of San Diego Fire & Rescue
Larry Wade, US Fish & Wildlife Service	John Wiecjorek, County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services
Owen Martin, US Forest Service	Will Metz, US Forest Service
Ken Miller, San Diego County Fire Authority	Howard Windsor, CAL FIRE
Marty Leavitt, Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County / Fire Safe Council of San Diego County	

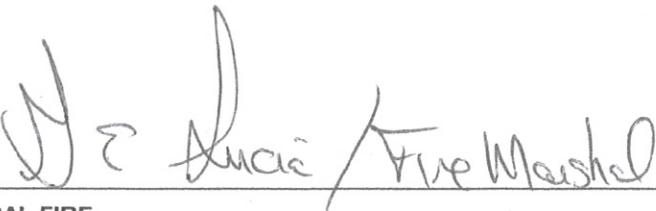
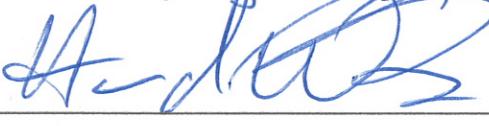
**SECTION IV:**

**SIGNATURES**

**The Community Wildfire Protection Plan developed for Greater Valley Center:**

- Was collaboratively developed. Interested parties and federal land management agencies in the vicinity of Greater Valley Center have been consulted.
- This plan identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will protect Greater Valley Center.
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The following entities attest that the standards listed above are proposed to be met and mutually accept the content of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

<p>N/A APPLICABLE GOVERNMENT/MUNICIPALITY</p>  <p>George Lucia, Fire Marshall</p>  <p>Howard Windsor</p>	<p>Date</p> <p>10/20/10</p> <p>Date</p> <p>2-24-11</p>
<p><b>LOCAL FIRE</b> Valley Center Fire Protection District Name/Title: <u>George Lucia, Fire Marshall</u></p> <p><b>STATE AGENCY (authorizing entity—required for finalization)</b> California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) San Diego Unit Chief <u>Howard Windsor</u></p>	



## SECTION V: APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A: REFERENCES

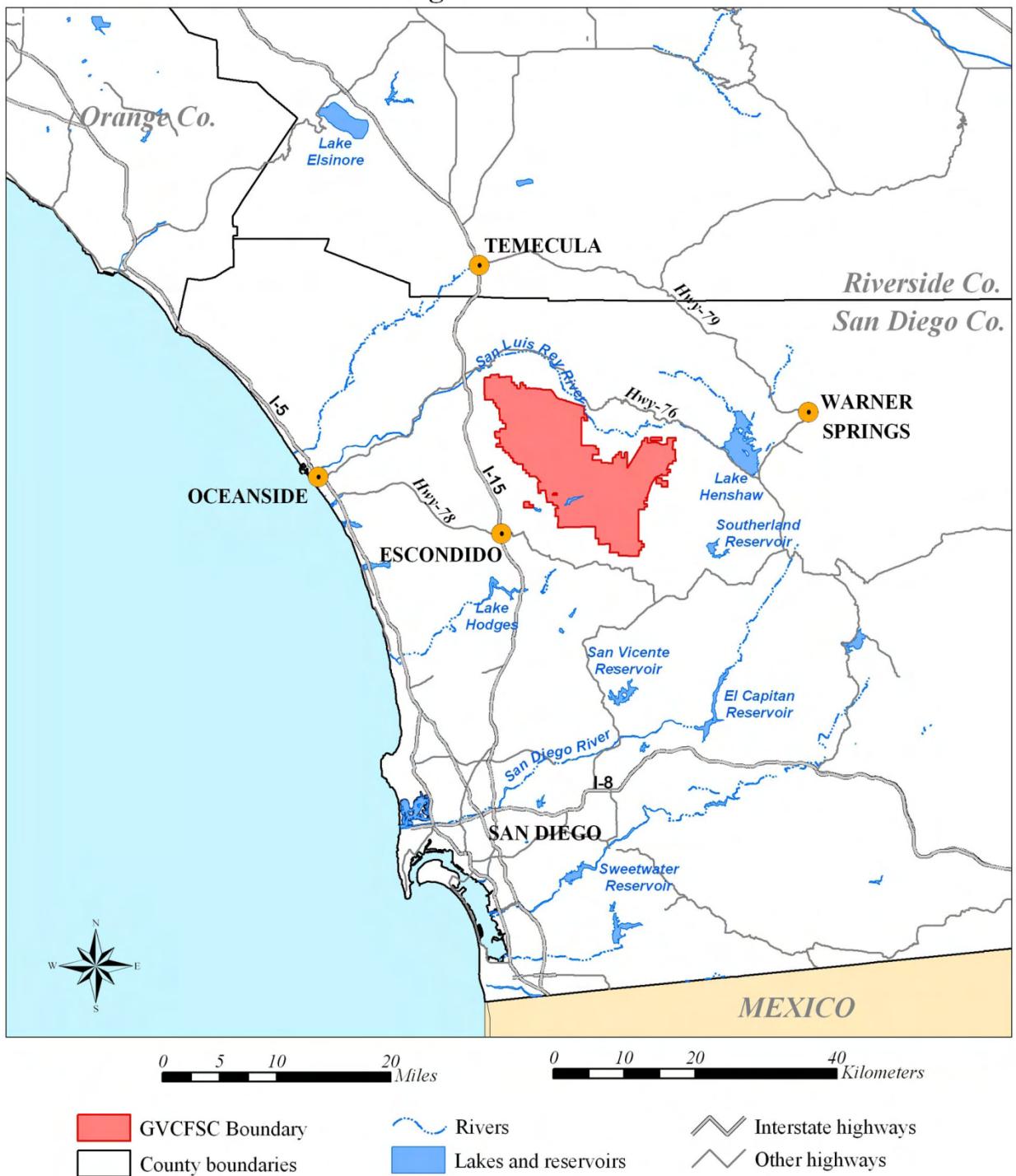
1. County of San Diego Building Code, Attachment B (2004)
2. County of San Diego Fire Code, Attachment A (August 2004)
3. San Diego of County Code of Regulatory Ordinances, Title 6 Health and Sanitation, Division 8. Sewage and Refuse Disposal, Chapter 4. Removal of Combustible Vegetation and Other Flammable Materials (August 2004)
4. County of San Diego, OES *Hazard Mitigation Plan* (2004)
5. County of San Diego, *Fire, Defensible Space and You...* (2005)
6. County of San Diego, *Fire Safety and Fuels Reduction Program Overview* (2005)
7. <http://frap.cdf.ca.gov> for additional maps, data, and documents
8. <http://www.cafirealliance.org> California Fire Alliance website for additional documents.
9. <http://wildfire.cr.usgs.gov/fireplanning> California Fire Alliance mapping tool for additional planning and documents.
10. [http://www.iafc.org/grants/wildland\\_fire.asp#downloads](http://www.iafc.org/grants/wildland_fire.asp#downloads)
11. <http://www.livingwithfire.com> Sample of information from Nevada Living with Fire program.

## APPENDIX B: MAPS

1. Location map.
2. An overview map of the GVCFSC planning area community.
3. USGS topographic quad map or topographic contour line map that adequately depicts the topographic variation in your community.
4. A map showing publicly owned lands that are within and adjacent to your community.
5. A map showing inhabited areas and values that could be threatened by wildland fire.
6. A map showing fire history.
7. A map showing the vegetation classes within and adjacent to your community
8. A preliminary designation of the GVC community's wildland-urban interface (WUI) zone, based on hazard zones defined on a statewide scale (using the State of California's definition (see <http://frap.cdf.ca.gov> ).  
The WUI mapping will develop greater resolution as planning progresses for the GVC Fire Safe Council.

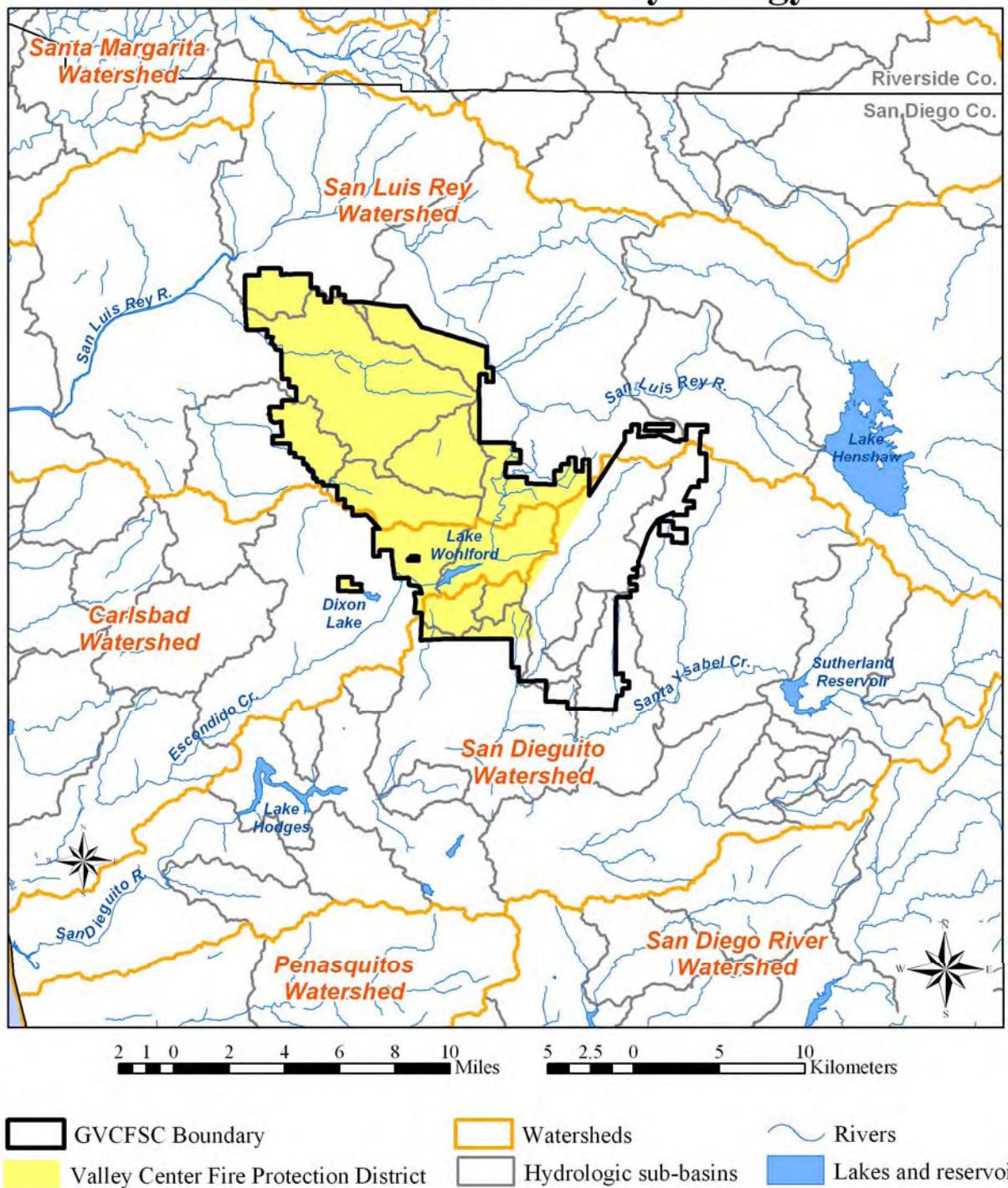
1. Location map.

## Greater Valley Center Fire Safe Council Regional Context



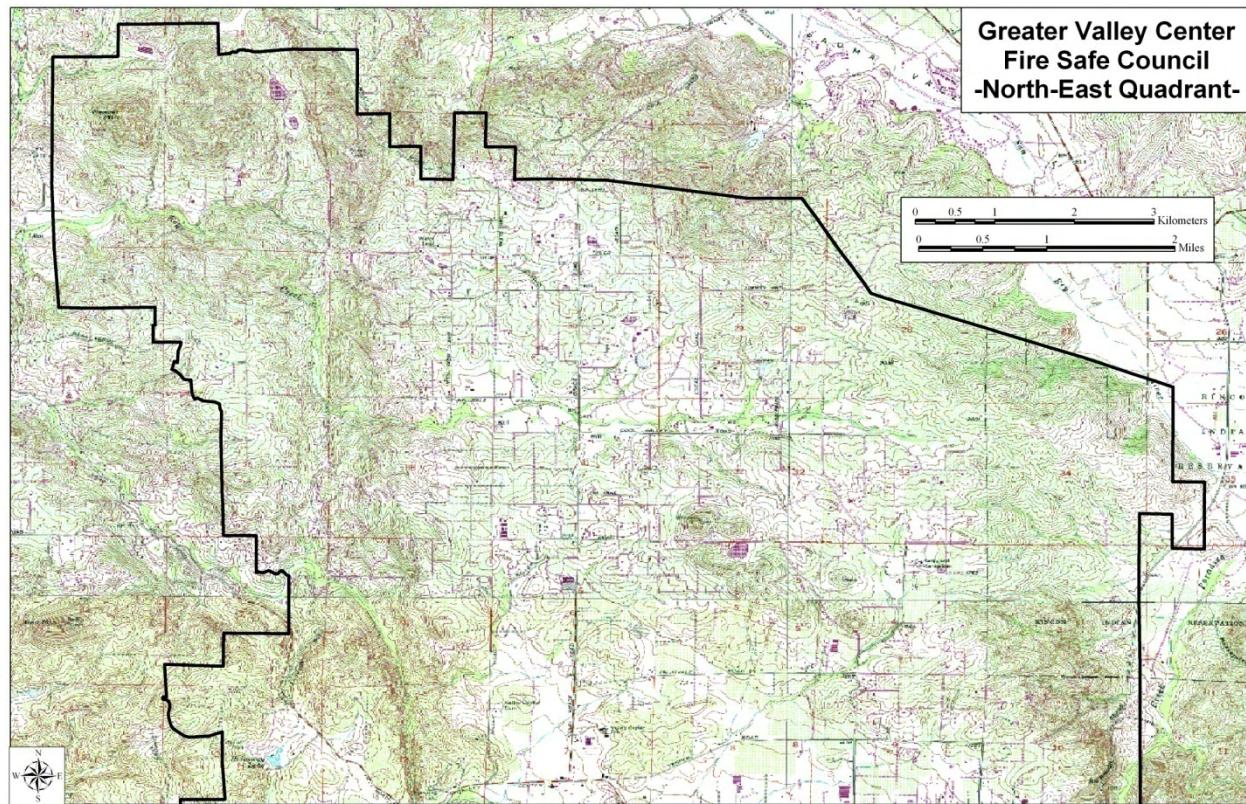
2. An overview map of the GVCFSC planning area community.

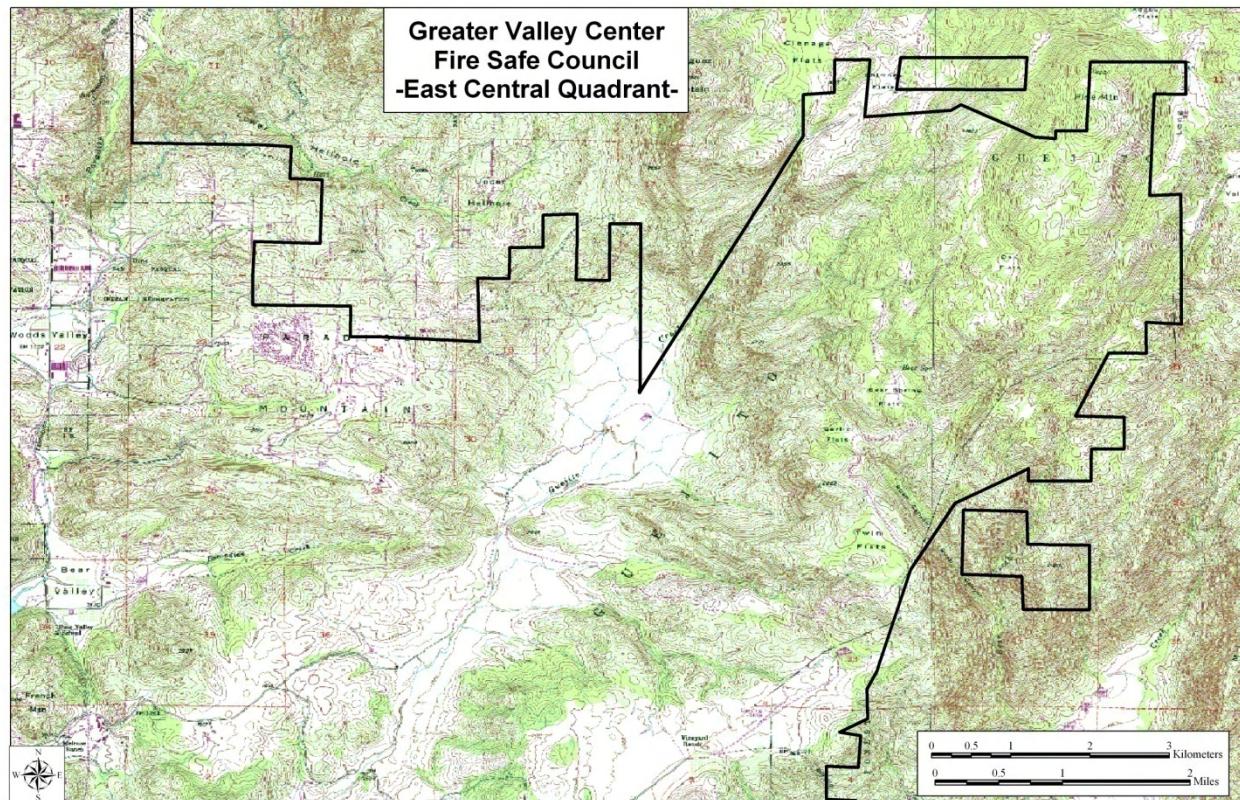
## Area Watersheds and Hydrology

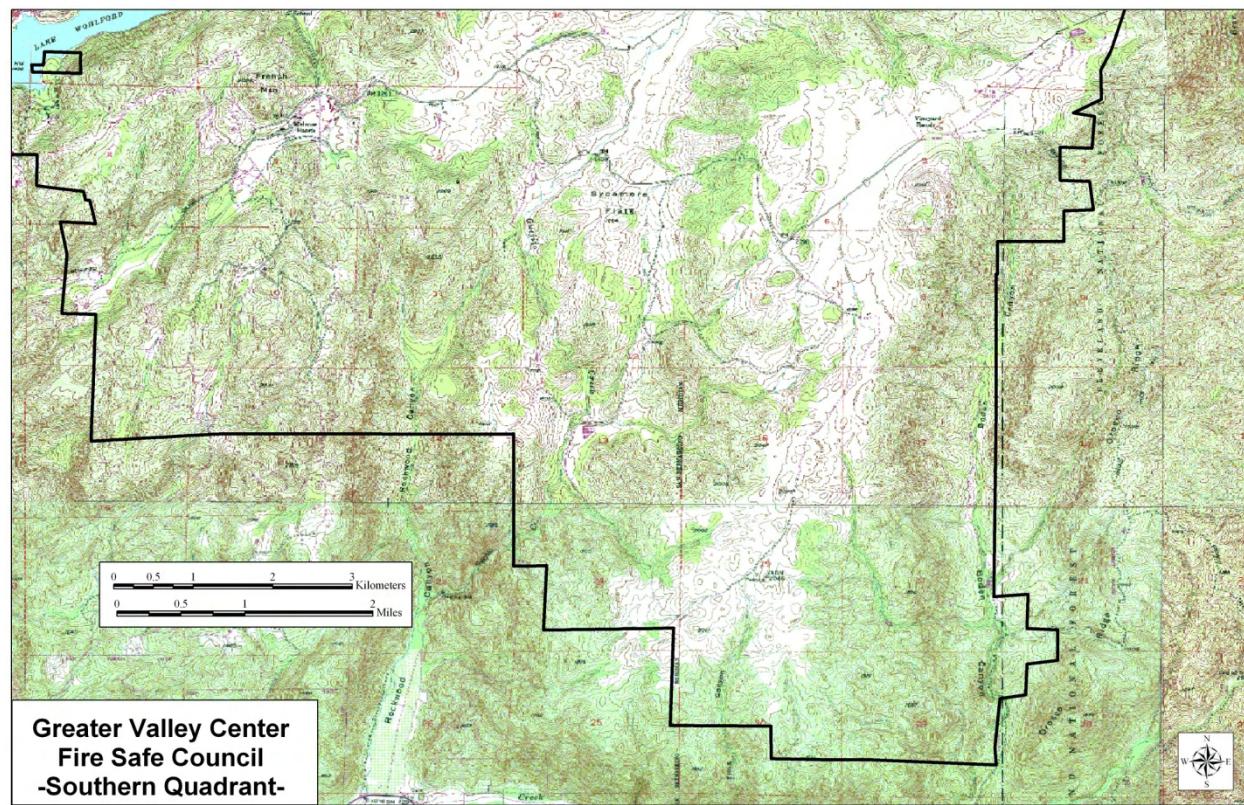


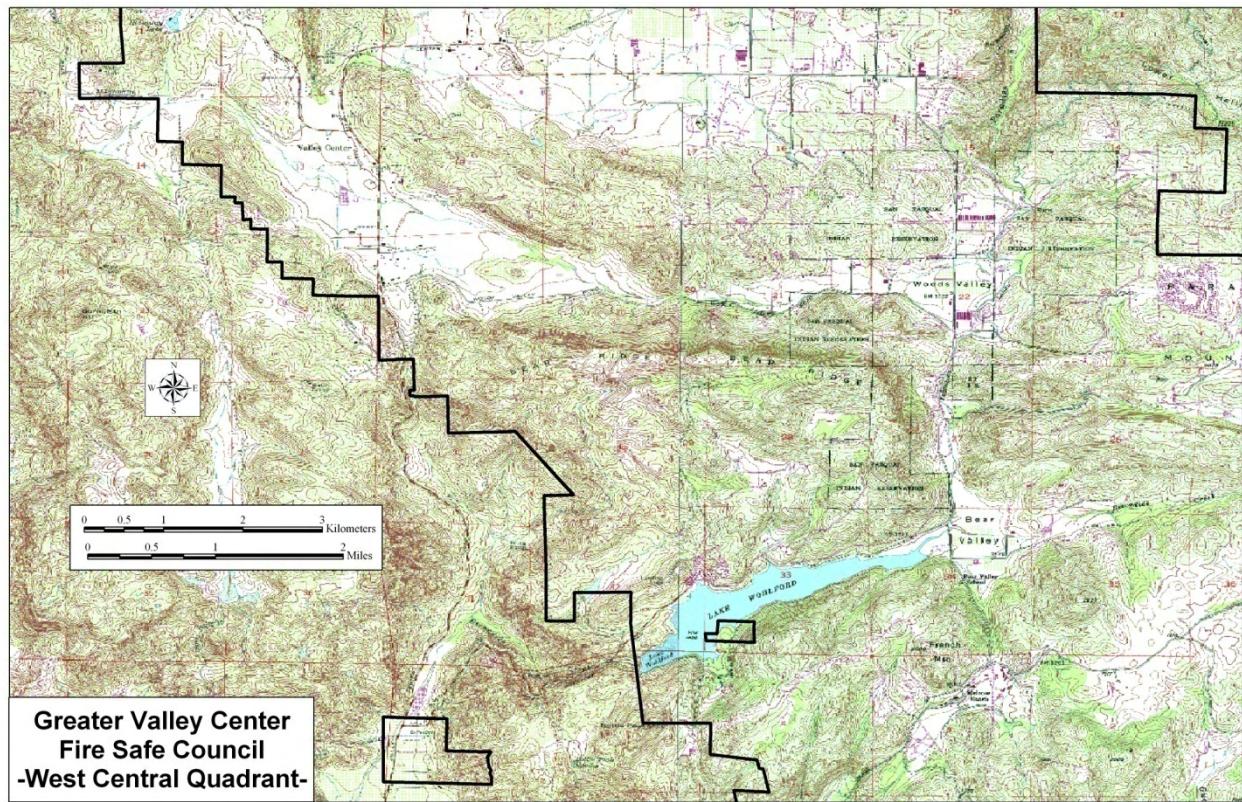


3. USGS topographic quad map or topographic contour line map that adequately depicts the topographic variation in your community.



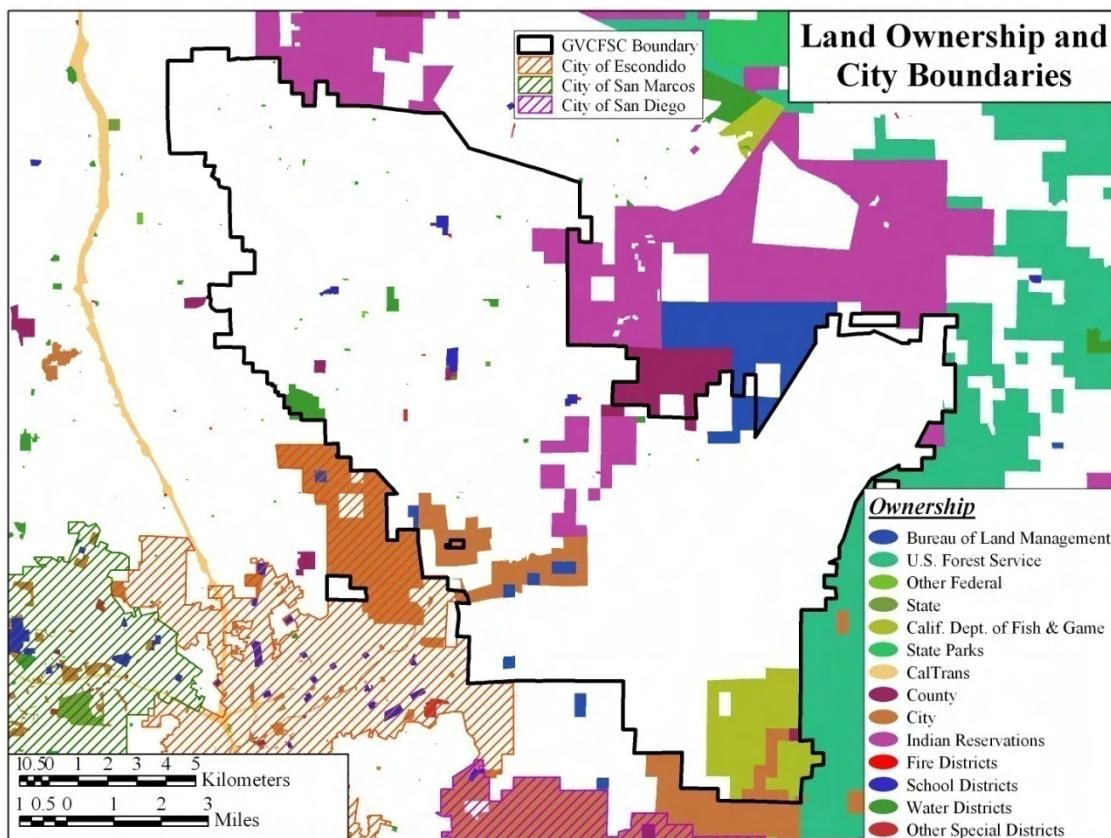




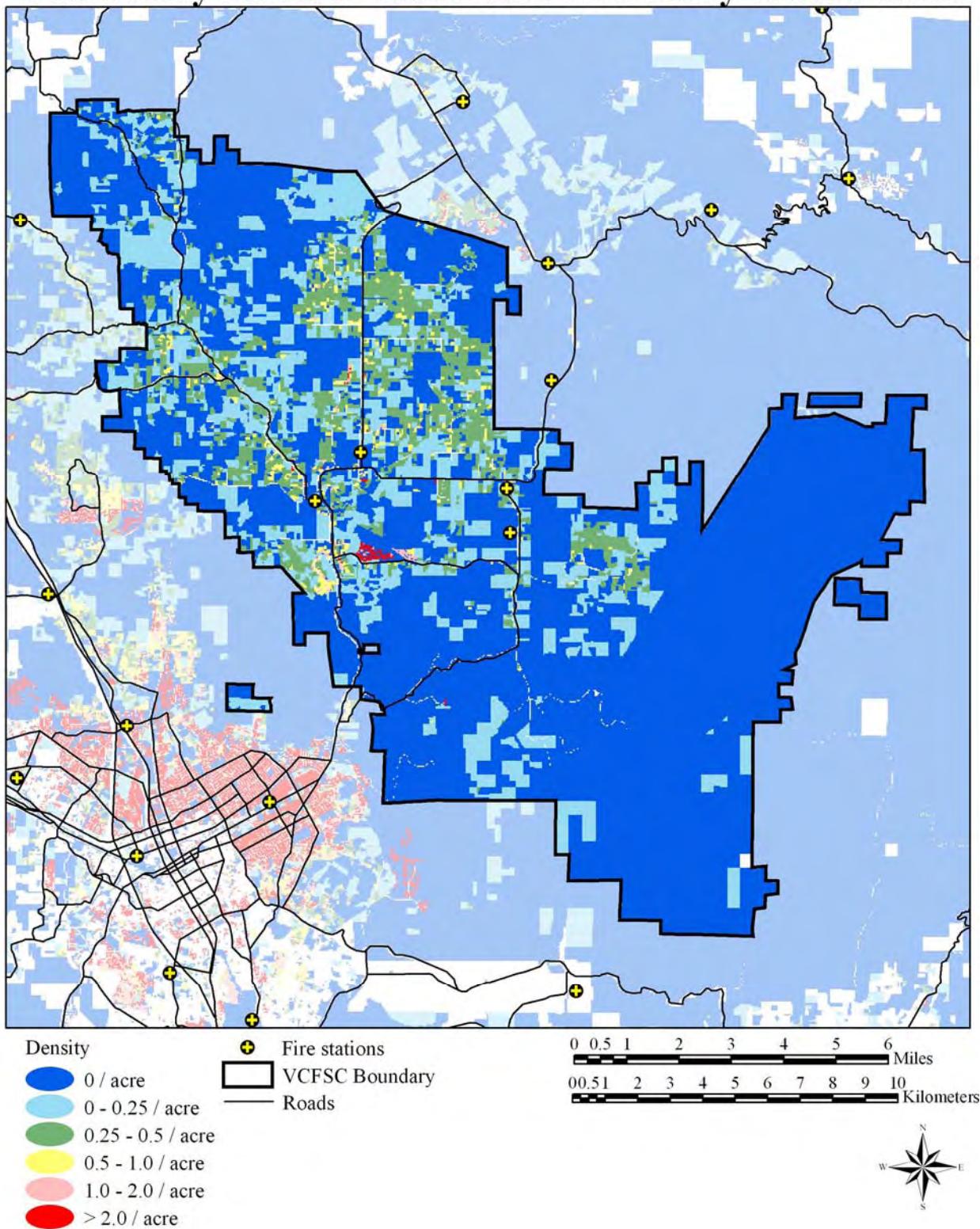




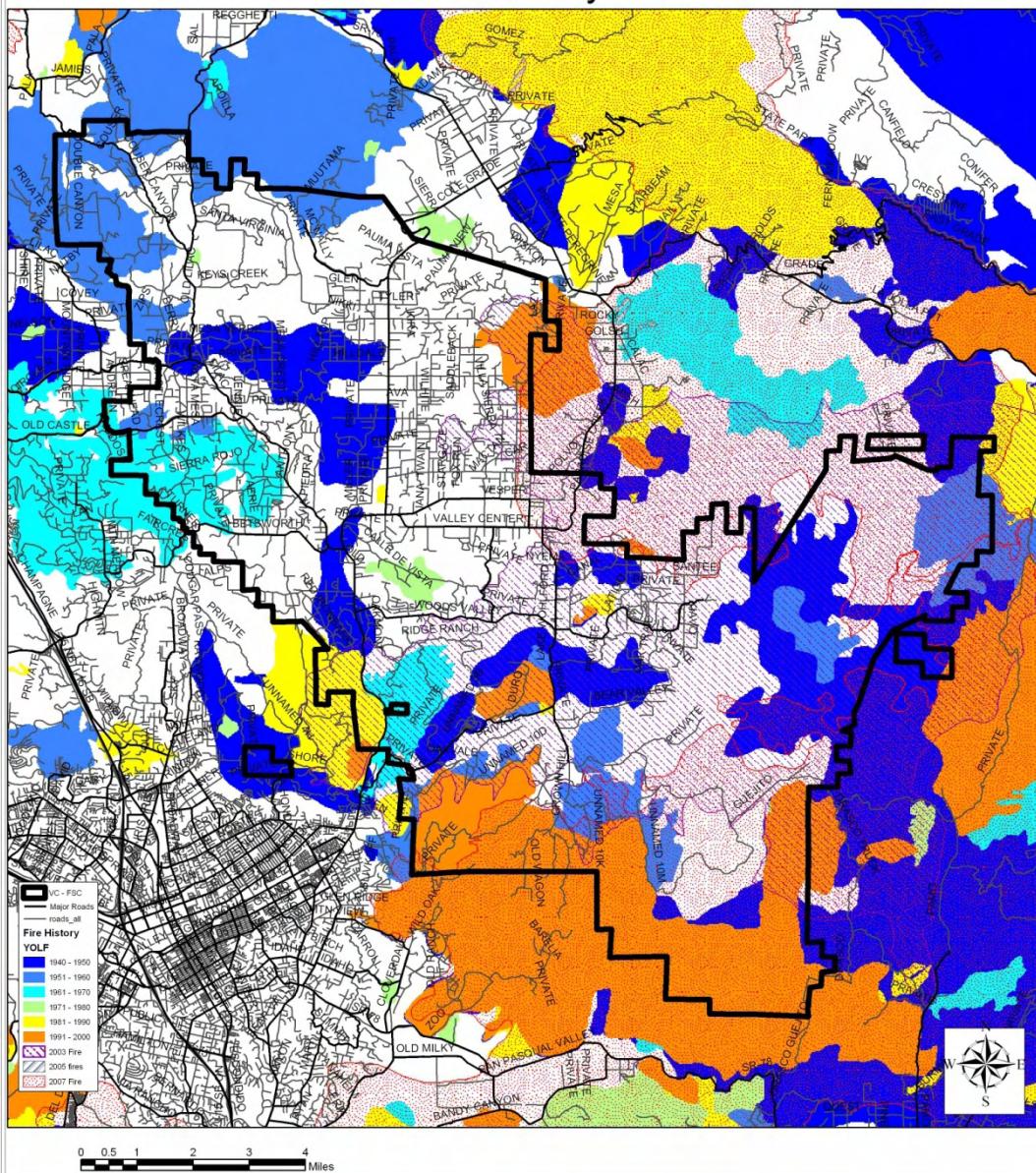
1. A map showing publicly owned lands that are within and adjacent to your community.



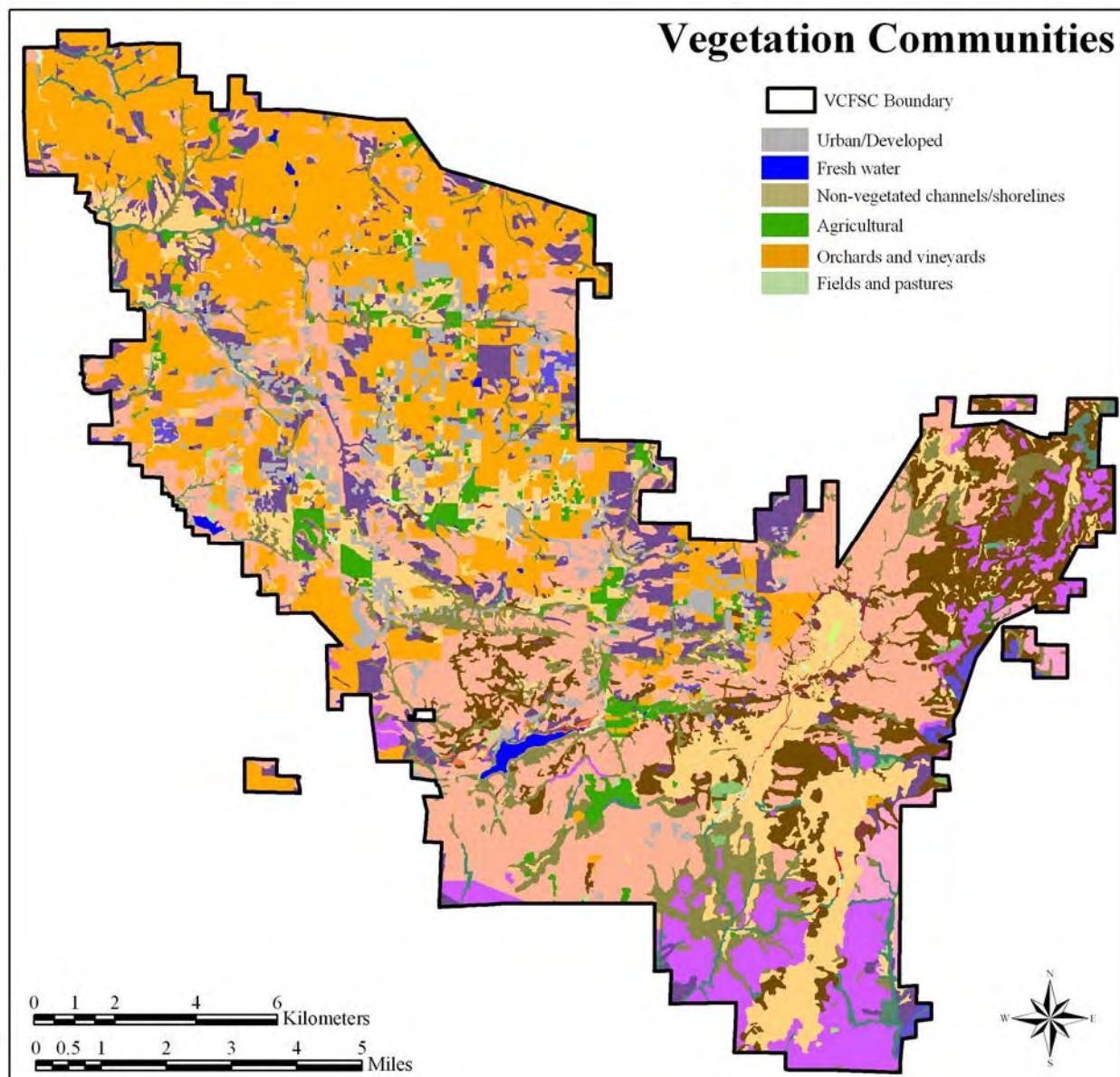
## Community Assets at Risk Based on Density of Structures



# Greater Valley Center Fire Safe Council Fire History





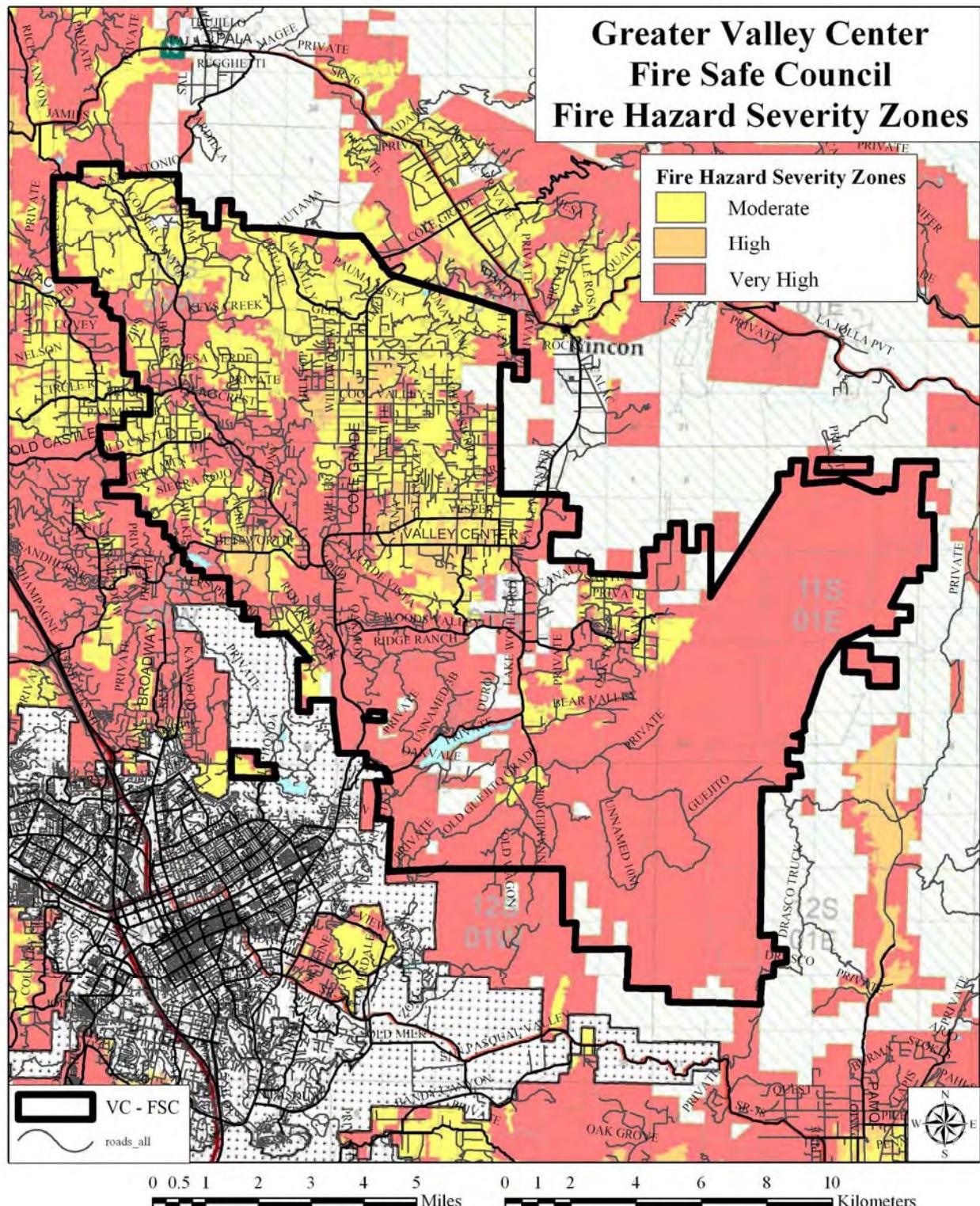


Diegan coastal sage scrub
Alluvial fan scrub
Chaparral
Southern mixed chaparral
Northern mixed chaparral
Granitic northern mixed chaparral
Chamise chaparral
Coastal sage-Chaparral scrub
Flat-topped buckwheat

Riparian forests
Riparian woodlands
Riparian scrubs
Coast live oak forest
Coast live oak woodland
Engelmann oak woodlands
Coniferous forest
Coulter pine forest

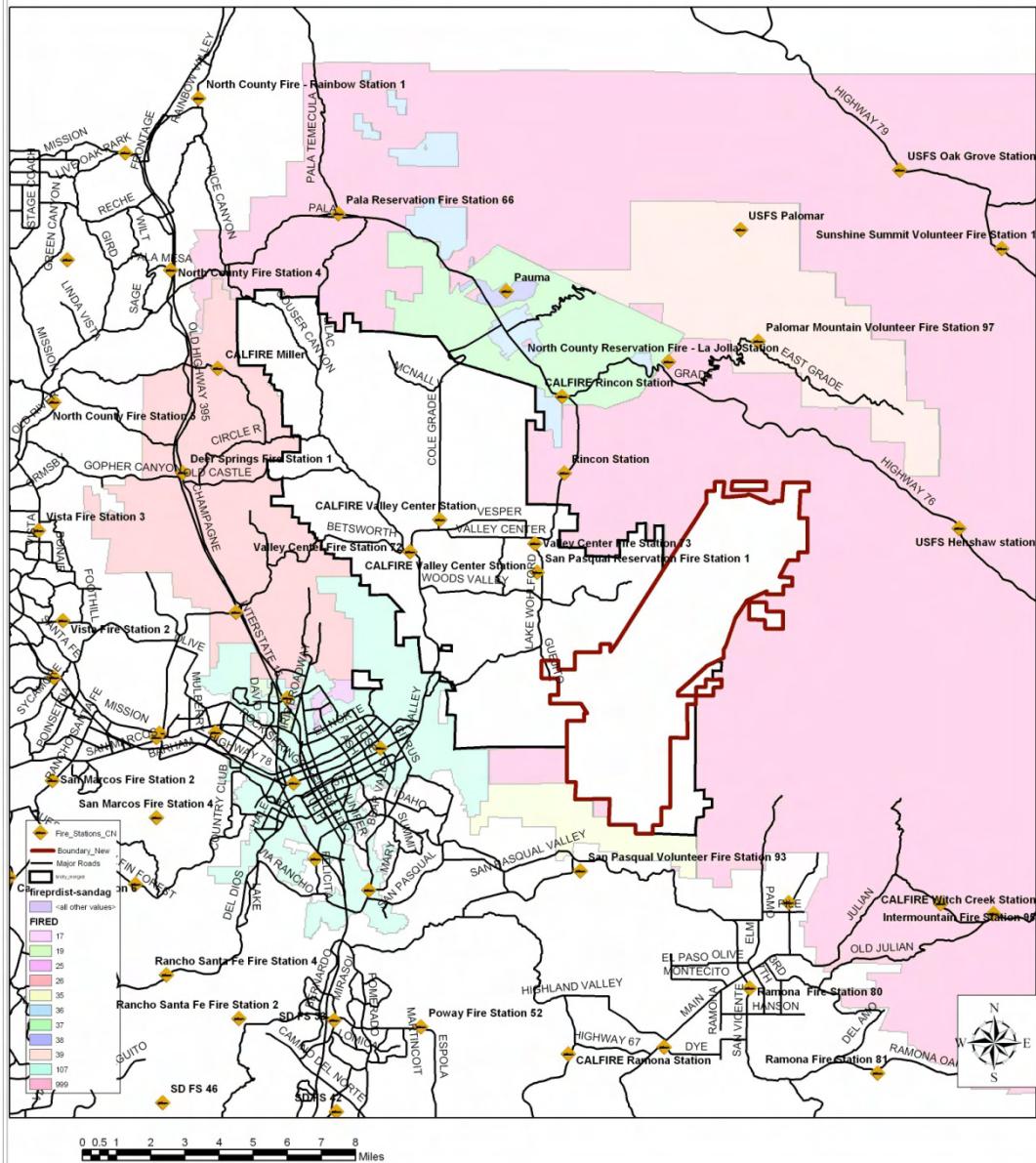
Grasslands
Meadows and seeps
Marshes
Eucalyptus woodlands
Disturbed wetlands
Disturbed habitat







## Greater Valley Center Adjoining Fire Districts





2. A map showing inhabited areas and values that could be threatened by wildland fire.
3. A map showing fire history.
4. A map showing the vegetation classes within and adjacent to your community

A preliminary designation of the GVC community's wildland-urban interface (WUI) zone, based on hazard zones defined on a statewide scale (using the State of California's definition (see <http://frap.cdf.ca.gov> ). The WUI mapping will develop greater resolution as planning progresses for the GVC Fire Safe Council