

2024



Community Wildfire Protection Plan

FIRE SAFE COUNCIL OF RAMONA WEST END



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Preface

What is a community wildfire protection plan?

Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) are *blueprints* for preparedness at the neighborhood level. They organize a community's efforts to protect itself against wildfire, and empower citizens to move in a cohesive, common direction.

Among the key goals of Ramona West End Fire Safe Council (RWEFSC) CWPP, which was developed collaboratively by citizens, and federal, state, and local management agencies, are to:

- Align with the local fire agency's cohesive pre-fire strategy, which includes educating homeowners and building understanding of wildland fire, ensuring defensible space clearing and structure hardening, safeguarding communities through fuels treatment, and protecting evacuation corridors.
- *Identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatment.*
- Recommend the types and methods of treatment that will protect the community.
- Recommend measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.



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

The Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego County produced this report in partnership with the San Diego County Fire Safe Council. Funding is provided by the California Fire Safe Council through the 2022 CAL FIRE County Coordinator Program. In accordance with the federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture policy, this institution is prohibited from discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability.

01

Snapshot of the Community

Each community in San Diego County has a unique history and identity. Below is a description of what sets this area apart, including its landscape, preparedness, and firefighting resources.

I. OVERVIEW

Ramona West End

Ramona is located in and around the Santa Maria Valley, approximately 35 miles northeast of San Diego, and about 25 miles east of the coast. It is bordered by the City of Poway to the west, Lakeside and the Barona Indian Reservation to the south,



Santa Ysabel to the east, and Escondido to the north. To the east lie the North Mountain and Central Mountain subregions. The Santa Maria Valley is at approximately 1,400 feet elevation.

Mountains at the Ramona/Poway border reach elevations of over 2,800 feet. Ramona covers approximately 100 square miles. The Ramona Municipal Water District (RMWD) covers approximately 75 square miles within this

area. About 22,000 people were living in Ramona at the time of the 2020 census. Ramona is in the unincorporated portion of San Diego County and conforms to the Ramona Community Planning Area.

The most densely populated area of Ramona is the Town Center and vicinity. Development spreads out in concentric circles from the Town Center with large clusters of homes in the Mt. Woodson planned development located at the far western side of Ramona; Fernbrook in the Mussey Grade area to the south; the Holly Oaks, San Diego Country Estates and Rancho San Vicente planned developments to the south; and the Oak Tree Ranch modular home park northeast of the Town Center. There are many smaller planned developments dispersed throughout the Planning Area. Several of these communities have HOA's or a similar organizational structure in place that enable them to serve as a focal point for their community during a large-scale event.

The portion of the Ramona Planning Area east of Magnolia is outside of the RMWD boundaries. Parcels are larger and the land is more rolling. Vegetation is less dense on the east side of Ramona which extends to the Witch Creek area. Agricultural activity, such as grazing and other animal husbandry, and the growing of grapes for making wine is common throughout the grasslands in the flatter areas. The Highland Valley area to the west, the Mussey Grade area to the south, and north Ramona all have some level of agricultural activity, too.

Water reliability remains a critical issue for the outlying areas of Ramona. In many of the more rural, outlying areas of Ramona, residents are not served by the RMWD and depend on wells. Many wells have gone dry, reducing the availability of water to fight fires.

Ramona has many popular hiking destinations, including Cedar Creek Falls, Iron Mountain, and Mt. Woodson. Several wineries have started in recent years that attract many people to Ramona. Ramona Valley was designated an American Viticultural Area in 2006 by the Federal Government.

Ramona has a historic town center that attracts many visitors. One attraction is the Ramona H.E.A.R.T. Mural Project. A variety of murals are located around the Town Center that reflect aspects of Ramona's history. The Ramona H.E.A.R.T. Mural Project provides an opportunity to enjoy visual arts outdoors while learning of Ramona's rich cultural heritage.

Ramona has a welcoming eucalyptus colonnade, planted in 1909, that is at the entryway to the Ramona Town Center and continues for blocks along Main Street. The State Historical Resources Commission approved placing the Ramona Main Street Colonnade on the Register of Historic Places in 2018.

Population: 22,000

II. LANDSCAPE

Topography

Ramona is characterized by steep slopes, rocky terrain, rolling topography, deep canyons, high valleys, and expanses of grassland. Much of the native vegetation is coastal sage scrub, chaparral and grasslands which are highly combustible during the long, seasonal dry periods. Winds commonly occur from the west; and while strong winds from the west and south can be a problem during a fire, the dry, strong north and east winds (Santa Anas) are more problematic. Large areas of open space are often directly adjacent and integrated into developed areas. The Barona Indian Reservation borders Ramona to the south. The Cleveland National Forest borders portions of the north side of Ramona as well as the San Diego Country Estates and vicinity to the east. Ramona has twenty biological Resource Conservation Areas.

The entire area of Ramona outside of the Town Center is vulnerable to fire. As Ramona borders undeveloped portions of other communities and the Cleveland National Forest, all the areas bordering Ramona are also vulnerable to fire.

Fire History

Ramona has a long history of nature-related emergencies. Fire is the most common problem with a long history of small and large brush fires. Size and extent of the fires is related to wind conditions, humidity, fuel load, and resources available.

Rainfall typically doesn't fall during the summer months, and it often stays dry until well into the fall or winter seasons, with extreme fire conditions being common. The following is a chronological summary of the more significant fire events:

- **Oct. 1967:** Fires driven by Santa Ana winds burned the north side of Ramona from Montecito Rd., topping Mt. Woodson before burning through Poway to State Route 395. Over 56,000 acres burned.
- **Oct. 2003:** The Cedar Fire burned through Ramona south of Hwy 67 from the Cleveland National Forest near the San Diego Country Estates to the City of San Diego, then turned when the winds changed. Over 270,000 acres burned.
- **Oct. 2007:** The Witch Creek Fire burned through the east and north portions of Ramona, burning 198,000 acres.

The extent of dirt roads, often narrow and twisting with residences not clearly marked, makes evacuation and assistance difficult. Ramona had two major fires in four years. The 2003 and 2007 fires made a huge impact on the community. In 2007, 501 homes were lost. The entire community was given evacuation orders. No emergency shelter was officially designated. The ways out of town were limited by fire activity, and Hwy 67 was congested for over six hours. The RMWD water system sustained damage which led to a delay for people getting back into Ramona. After both fires, meetings were held to identify problem areas and consider solutions for the future.

Key Infrastructure

- Besides the water storage areas of Lake Ramona, Lake Sutherland, and the San Vicente Reservoir, Ramona has many ponds that can be used for water drops during a fire. Elliot Pond in the Town Center, the ponds at Mt. Woodson and the Dos Picos Park Pond are just a few of the ponds in Ramona that generally have water in them all year. There are also many seasonal ponds throughout Ramona.

- Ramona has a general aviation airport, located north of the Town Center that is part of the County regional air transportation network. The United States Forest Service (USFS) and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) operate an aerial attack base at the site which is used to fight fires throughout the region.

Maps

Using technology and local expertise, the sponsors of this CWPP have included a series of maps depicting the site and situation of the Ramona Community (Appendix C). The following maps are visual aids from which the RWEFSC and community members can assess and make recommendations.

1. Area Communities Map
2. Fire Hazard Severity Map
3. Fire History (2000-2022)
4. Evacuation Map
5. Fuel Treatment Projects

III. FIREFIGHTING RESOURCES

On August 1, 2022, the RMWD transferred the responsibility for fire protection and emergency medical services within the RMWD area to the San Diego County Fire Protection District, also known as “County Fire.”

Everyone plays a role in protecting the Ramona community from wildfire. Below are the primary agencies responsible for firefighting and community emergency response in the community:

- [San Diego County Fire](#) – structure and emergency medical service (EMS)
- [CAL FIRE](#) – wildland protection on public lands, BLM property and state parks
- [U.S. Forest Service \(Cleveland National Forest\)](#) – wildland protection of federal lands.

Volunteers: Along with the volunteers of this Fire Safe Council, volunteers are involved with:

- The Ramona Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) – Operating under the umbrella of County Fire, CERT’s mission is to, “promote disaster preparedness planning, provide emergency awareness training and during large-scale disasters or incidents, provide operational response support to County Fire for the residents in the unincorporated areas of San Diego County. We are neighbors helping neighbors.”
 - Contact: SDCF CERT – Ramona Team Coordinator | (619) 857-8050
- Ramona Outback Amateur Radio Society (ROARS) – Ramona ROARS was formed in 1981 by the RMWD and Ramona Fire Department and remains one of the most active amateur radio clubs in the county. It was created to augment local communications needs in emergencies. ROARS continues this focus today with tools, procedures, and training. We are heavily solar/battery/generator equipped, have a self-contained mobile communications trailer, and know the optimum frequencies and locations. ROARS is also a member of the San Diego County Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) for larger footprint challenges.
 - Contact ROARS 24/7 via www.ROARS.net, 858-344-9697 or Steve.K6SRS@gmail.com.

02

Collaboration

Strong working relationships are critical in ensuring that our communities are well-prepared. This section describes those key partners and their roles in developing this CWPP.

I. KEY PARTNERS

The RWEFSC led the development of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), with guidance and support from several partners. The development team included representatives from the agencies described in the table below.

ORGANIZATION	ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES
Ramona West End Fire Safe Council (RWEFSC)	Oversee development of CWPP and decision making, community risk and value assessment.
United States Forest Service (USFS)	Conduct community risk and value assessment, develop community protection priorities, and establish fuels treatment project areas and methods.
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)	Conduct community risk and value assessment, develop community protection priorities, and establish fuels treatment project areas and methods
San Diego County Fire Protection District (SDCFPD)	Conduct surveys of homes in Ramona, share homeowner protection needs and propose fuels treatment to CAL FIRE and USFS. Facilitates planning, support, and approval of the CWPP process.
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	Provide input and expertise on federal lands, fire, fuels and Fire Safe and Firewise concepts. Participate in CWPP Review Committee, review all CWPP applications, and approve completed

Fire Safe Council of San Diego County/Resource Conservation District (FSCSDC)	Provides educational outreach and support for pre-wildfire disaster planning, defensible space and fuel reduction and hazard assessment. Facilitates planning, support, and approval of the CWPP process.
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03

Community Engagement & Education

Understanding wildfire risk is a key building block in preventing the loss of property and life. This section discusses efforts to build awareness, starting with the individual.

I. PRIORITIES

The RWEFSC has conducted many workshop and training events in the past that give rural residents insight in how to better prepare their homes and the vegetation around their homes so they can be better prepared for when a fire burns through their area. The RWEFSC has also had workshops on animal evacuations, including horses, so that residents can be aware of what to expect during a wildfire and be better prepared.

II. COMPLETED & ONGOING PROJECTS

The RWEFSC will continue to host workshops to engage the community on fire safety/preparedness issues. We plan to have one Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) training a year, and one animal evacuation workshop every one or two years. We have hosted an education event relating to SDG&E and the power shutoff and combined it with a homeowner's insurance update of changes in the industry, and we will likely continue this into the future. The RWEFSC has hosted two workshops about home hardening.

We have also participated annually in the SDG&E Safety Fair and the annual Sheriff's National Night Out events, both held in Ramona. At these events, we hand out helpful evacuation information



specific to Ramona, and general information about maintaining defensible space and structural hardening. We promote the Fire Safe Council of San Diego County's No Cost Chipping program in Ramona when it is available.

III. FUTURE PROJECTS

- Continue to host various workshops as needed/requested by the community to engage about fire safety/preparedness issues.
- Hold one Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) training a year.
- Hold one animal evacuation workshop every one to two years.
- Host educational events relating to SDG&E and the power shutoff; combine it with a homeowner's insurance update of changes in the industry.
- Host educational workshops about home hardening
- Continue to participate in SDG&E's Annual Safety Fair and the San Diego Sheriff's Annual National Night Out events.
- Continue to promote the Fire Safe Council of San Diego County's No Cost Chipping program in Ramona when it is available.

04

Structural Hardening

Long before a wildfire sparks, there are numerous steps that residents can take to protect their homes and other structures. This section describes some of those efforts.

I. PRIORITIES

The RWEFSC promotes structural hardening improvements to homes in Ramona and fire safe landscaping around homes. The RWEFSC also promotes the Ember Aware program, in addition to promoting other house hardening elements. If homeowners are knowledgeable about looking for places where embers could get caught in the vents, attic, rain gutters, etc., they can work to fix the problem and make their homes safer for when a fire is passing through their area. The RWEFSC promotes adding water tanks to residents' property so fire personnel can effectively access it, and overall house hardening.

II. COMPLETED & ONGOING PROJECTS

The RWEFSC has hosted two events relating to house hardening in the past, focusing on ember resistant vents, best roofing materials and rain gutter materials and maintenance. The RWEFSC has also hosted several Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) trainings in Ramona that covered both house hardening and landscaping, which included visits to some of the participants' houses to review where participants could practice identifying and evaluating fire hazards and discussing possible solutions.

III. FUTURE PROJECTS

The RWEFSC plans to continue to offer more workshops and information on structural hardening and landscape maintenance around homes in the future. Information will also be distributed at the Sheriff's National Night Out and the SDG&E Safety Fair, and at other events that come up.

05

Defensible Space

Creating a buffer between buildings and the grass, trees, shrubs, and other wildland areas surrounding it are essential to improving survivability. This section looks at efforts to build this key layer of protection.

I. PRIORITIES

Homeowners' 100 feet of defensible space around their homes and 30 feet along access roads is a priority. While community chipping days' work well in some communities, Ramona has had much greater participation using the Fire Safe Council of San Diego County's No Cost Chipping program, where contractors come out to individual properties to chip brush after clearing has been completed by the property owner.

II. COMPLETED & ONGOING PROJECTS

The RWEFSC has completed and maintained one roadside defensible space program on the west side of Ramona.

The RWEFSC has completed three CAL FIRE, Fire Prevention Grants for hazardous dead and dying tree removal in the State Responsibility Area of Ramona. The trees must be dead or dying with the potential to impact houses (within 100 feet) or access roads (within 30 feet) to qualify. The RWEFSC is currently working on the fourth grant for dead and dying tree removal.

III. FUTURE PROJECTS

- The RWEFSC will continue to provide defensible space information and education materials on the RWEFSC website. We will continue to promote the No Cost Chipping program, when available.
- The RWEFSC will continue to encourage residents in more remote areas to maintain their defensible space around their homes and along their access roads. When possible, we will assist seniors and disabled persons with dead and dying tree removal and creating and maintaining their defensible space.

06

Fuels Treatment

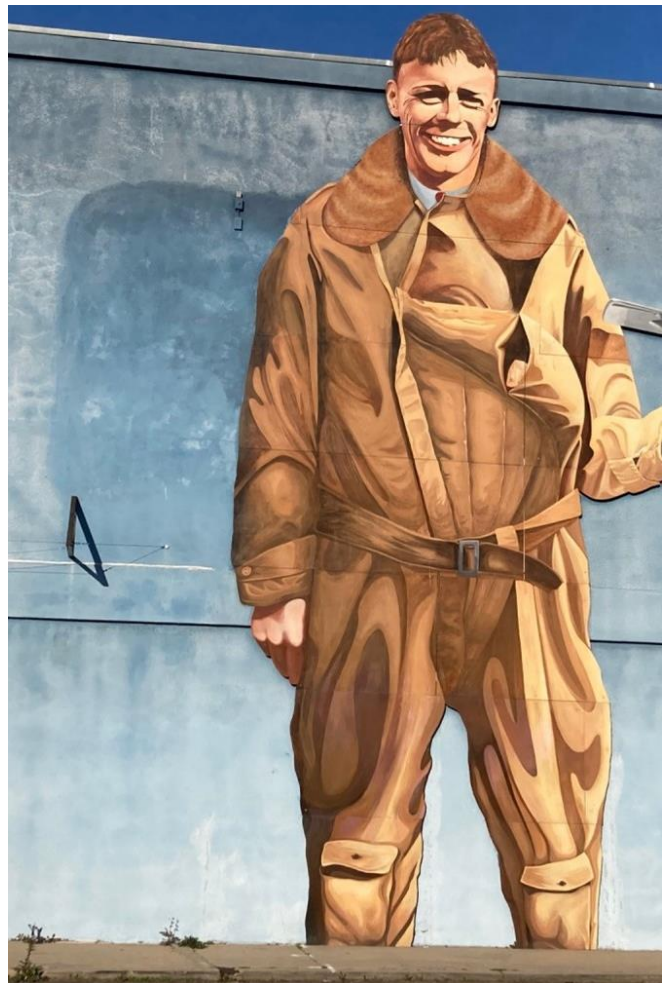
Fuels are combustible materials such as grasses, leaves, plants, shrubs and trees that feed flames. This section describes efforts to treat and manage these materials in the community.

I. COMPLETED & ONGOING PROJECTS

CAL FIRE

San Diego Country Estates Community Defense Zone

The purpose of this project is to provide enhanced defensible space to homes and properties along the northern perimeter of the San Diego Country Estates, located in the San Vicente Valley. This project is in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), San Diego Country Estates Association, and private landowners. The intent of this project is to reduce a potential wildfire's intensity and decrease the threat of fire originating from the adjacent urban area. A portion of this project, known as the San Vicente Fuel Break, was previously treated by the BLM. This fuel break project was initially treated in 2015 and then re-treated in 2022/2023. The width of the fuel break varies from 150 to 400 feet wide, is approximately six miles in length, for a total of approximately 95 acres. The eastern boundary of this project coincides with the USFS's San Vicente/Barona Mesa Community Defense Zone.



USFS

San Vicente/Barona Mesa Community Defense Zone

The intent of this contract is to secure forestry related services to perform chaparral fuel break maintenance on three (3) adjacent chaparral shrub units totaling 232 acres along the southern edge of the Community of Ramona, on the Palomar Ranger District of the Cleveland National Forest; in inland San Diego County, CA. Treatments include cutting live and dead shrubs with chainsaws, hand piling all activity slash and existing dead and down woody debris, and covering piles with contractor provided wax coated kraft paper. A second entry to perform a foliar application of herbicide to sprouting shrubs with backpack sprayers and hand wands is expected in 2024.

II. PRIORITIES

A current priority is the North Ramona fuel break, which is an existing fuel break that has been modified since the last time the work was done.

USFS

North Ramona fuel break. North Ramona West includes everything west of Pamo 122 acres. The USFS is awarding Urban Corps 50 acres which will include the first 40 acres on the west side of Pamo and the "Wedge" shape on the east side of Pamo. The project is currently being implemented, with cut and pile completed. Burning of piles to occur in the winter of 2023 and 2024.

CAL FIRE

Another priority is the maintenance of the West End Ramona Community Protection Plan. CAL FIRE, in cooperation with the County of San Diego and other stakeholders and the RWEFSC, completed a fuel break in 2010 and maintenance was completed in 2014. The fuel break is a shaded fuel break done by hand clearing, and it runs from Kay Dee Lane on the east to Rockhouse Road on the west, protecting adjacent residential areas to the south of State Highway 67. The project benefits fire defense for the Mt. Woodson area by slowing fires advancing

from the Dos Picos drainage. Maintenance to be done in five years or less.

III. FUTURE PROJECTS

In the past, the RWEFSC had a program for the west side of Ramona where residents could get clearing done along 30 feet of their access road. Should the RWEFSC see an area where clearance along roadways is a problem, we would like to continue this grant funded service.

07

Evacuation Planning

Identifying key corridors in and out of a community – as well as temporary refuge areas – is essential to being prepared for evacuation. This section provides an overview of the PACE system (primary, alternate, contingency and emergency) used to plan ahead.

Evacuation planning is a dynamic process subject to the nuances of each community. Below is an overview of the Ramona's key ingress and egress, as well as designated evacuation corridors, Temporary Refuge Areas, completed projects, priorities, and future projects.

I. OVERVIEW OF INGRESS AND EGRESS

Ramona is bisected by two State highways, Hwy 67 and Hwy 78. Both have been closed due to fire and traffic accidents. Traffic congestion during the morning and evening commute can hamper the passage of emergency vehicles. Ramona has two alternate routes: Highland Valley Rd. is an alternate route to Escondido and Poway, and Wildcat Canyon Rd. through the Barona Indian Reservation is an alternate route to Lakeside. Wildcat Canyon Rd. is narrow and winding, with areas that pass through long, steep narrow canyons. Vista Ramona Rd. connects to the Old Julian Hwy and then to 3rd St., offering an alternate route from the San Diego Country Estates to Ramona, other than San Vicente Rd. Highland Valley Rd. and Wildcat Canyon Rd. are both very long with little or no access to other alternate roads that would take people out of Ramona. All routes traverse mountainous terrain with native vegetation and would be dangerous to travel if a fire were burning in the area. Cars traveling on the roads have been a source of fire in the past.

Ramona has very limited access for exiting the community during an event such as a wildfire. In 2007, the entire community was evacuated (no shelter was designated) and Hwy 67 was backed up for 6 hours with residents exiting the town as Hwy 78 was closed.

II. DESIGNATED EVACUATION CORRIDORS

Ramona Area Evacuation Routes

Using the PACE (Primary, Alternate, Contingency, Emergency) system, the Ramona community has these options designated for use during emergencies (see Appendix B for maps).

PRIMARY Highway 67 or 78, away from danger
ALTERNATE San Vicente Rd & Highland Valley Rd
CONTINGENCY Wildcat Canyon Rd & Old Julian Hwy
EMERGENCY None identified.

III. TEMPORARY REFUGE AREAS

- The water tanks on Highland Valley Rd, adjacent to 16641 and 16650 Eagles Crest Dr
- Mt. Woodson Golf Course, 16422 N. Woodson Dr

- Ramona High School, 1401 Hanson Ln
- Ramona (Wellfield) Community Park at Aqua Ln and 2nd St
- San Vicente Golf Resort, 24157 San Vicente Rd
- Mt. Gower Preserve, 17090 Gunn Stage Rd
- Barnett Elementary, 23925 Couna Way

The Primary Routes for exiting Ramona would be Hwy 67 and Hwy 78. Highland Valley Rd. San Vicente Rd. are Alternate Routes, and Wildcat Canyon Rd. and the Old Julian Highway are Contingency Routes. These evacuation corridors and temporary refuge areas may not be safe during an emergency and evacuation routes will be selected based on the emergency situation affecting Ramona. Always stay informed, maintain situational awareness, and follow directions from authorities. Conditions can quickly change; it is critical to say flexible.

San Diego County's 'SD Emergency' app will be the primary source of official evacuation information, and info can also be found on their website at AlertSD.org. For disasters in Ramona, this emergency info will also be shared via social media by @SDSheriff and @CALFIRESANDIEGO.

NOTE: All intersections in and around Ramona are subject to traffic control in the event of an emergency.

DANGER FROM THE EAST: If the danger is to the east of Ramona and moving towards the area, a westerly evacuation route should be taken. The most direct route to the west is Hwy 67 and Hwy 78 toward San Diego and Escondido. CAUTION: Both of these evacuation routes are susceptible to being overcome by a fast-moving firestorm.

DANGER FROM THE WEST: If the danger is to the west of Ramona and moving towards the area, an eastward evacuation route should be taken. The safest eastward route will be on Hwy 67 east,

which turns into Hwy 78, and continue Hwy 78 towards Santa Ysabel, Julian, and Borrego Springs.

DANGER FROM THE NORTH: If the danger is to the north of Ramona and moving towards the area, again, the evacuation should be either of the routes described above: Hwy 67 west or Wildcat Canyon Rd. south toward Lakeside. Hwy 78 east toward Julian might be an option if the fire is not near that part of town.

DANGER FROM THE SOUTH: If the danger is coming from the south and moving toward the area, two routes will move the evacuees to the north. First is Hwy 78 west towards Escondido, and second is Hwy 78 east, if the danger is not towards Poway or Lakeside areas. Again, always use good judgment and leave an area as soon as possible to avoid danger.

IV. PRIORITIES

- Update evacuation plan to include animal evacuation and large animal evacuation.
- Update evacuation plan to include emergency communications.

V. COMPLETED & ONGOING PROJECTS

The Ramona West End Fire Safe Council has created a document with communications information, some that can be utilized during a wildfire evacuation.

VI. FUTURE PROJECTS

- Complete a focused study of evacuating the Community of Ramona and develop a grant proposal for the project.
- Develop Temporary Refuge Areas on all PACE routes on the evacuation map.

08

Other Mitigation & Preparedness

There are countless ways that communities can act to protect themselves against wildfires. This section details additional past, current and future efforts underway that were not previously mentioned.

I. PRIORITIES

- Continue to work with the Sheriff's Department for appropriate management of transient population and associated fire danger.
- Support a safe, Firewise Community.
- Work with our surrounding areas/communities to understand the dangers and realities of evacuation during a wildfire.
- Work with fire and law enforcement groups to identify and restrict illegal activities that could lead to a wildfire situation.
- Collaborate with neighboring Fire Safe Councils.
 - Support each other.
 - Learn from other groups.
 - Create cohesion through similar areas.
 - Work to create a better understanding of the needs of our community and recognize the needs of neighboring communities.

II. COMPLETED AND/OR ONGOING PROJECTS

There are no projects at this time.

III. FUTURE PROJECTS

Identify at-risk (health, age, people with disabilities) community members to see what types of assistance they need and to help determine what their needs are to prepare them for an emergency evacuation.

09

Signatures


This plan must be approved by the following key parties: the local author (examples include Fire Safe Council President, Firewise Community, Tribal National, HOA, etc.), the chief of the primary responding fire agency, the CAL FIRE Unit Chief, and chair of the CWPP review committee. This section includes these signoffs.

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan, as developed for as developed for Ramona West End Fire Safe Council:

- Was collaboratively developed and meets the intent of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) in emphasizing the need for agencies to work collaboratively with communities in developing hazardous fuel reduction projects, and places priority on treatment areas identified by communities themselves in a CWPP. Interested parties and federal land management agencies in the vicinity of this CWPP have been consulted.
- Identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that will protect areas within this CWPP.
- Recommends measures to reduce ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.
- Is intended for use as a planning and assessment tool only, utilizing a compilation of community issues/goals and projected fire mitigation strategies. The CWPP is not to be construed as indicative of project “activity” as defined under the “Community Guide to the California Environmental Quality Act, Chapter Three, Projects Subject to CEQA.” Per the Community Guide, Section 3.1.1, “CEQA only applies to public agency decisions to approve, or actions to carry out, a discretionary project.” Any actual project activities meeting this definition of project activity and undertaken by the CWPP participants or agencies listed shall meet with local, state, and federal environmental compliance requirements.
- Assists and encourages compliance with current county and state fire code standards.

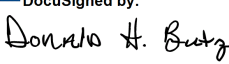

DocuSigned by:

 64B51BD9BCD44C5...
 President of the
 Fire Safe Council Submitting this CWPP

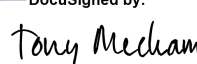

DocuSigned by:

 4940F828C0E0432...
 Participating Fire Agency representative
 (State, Local, or Tribal)

San Diego County Community Wildfire Prevention Plans Review Committee:

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

DocuSigned by:

X  601F8353560B04F6...
Don Butz, President
Fire Safe Council of San Diego County

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

DocuSigned by:

X  69A84432E235429
Tony Mecham, Unit Chief
CAL FIRE San Diego Unit

10

Appendices

This section includes important additional information that complements other portions of the plan.

APPENDIX A.

MEETING TRACKING DOCUMENTS

This CWPP was developed for the community of Ramona West End through a series of community meetings. The Fire Safe Council members who contributed to the document include the following:

Community Representatives

- Kristi Mansolf
- Larry Gordon
- Rob Inglis

Agency Representatives

- Clint Green, USFS
- Cindy Petrich, USFS
- Cheyenne Borello, CAL FIRE
- Jessica Martinez, San Diego County Fire Protection District
- Rex Hambly, BLM
- Jim Piva, Ramona Municipal Water District
- Andrew Quinn, County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation
- Teresa Greenhalgh, San Diego County Fire Protection District CERT
- Steve Sampson, Ramona ROARS

APPENDIX B.
MAPS

Figure 1 Area Communities Map

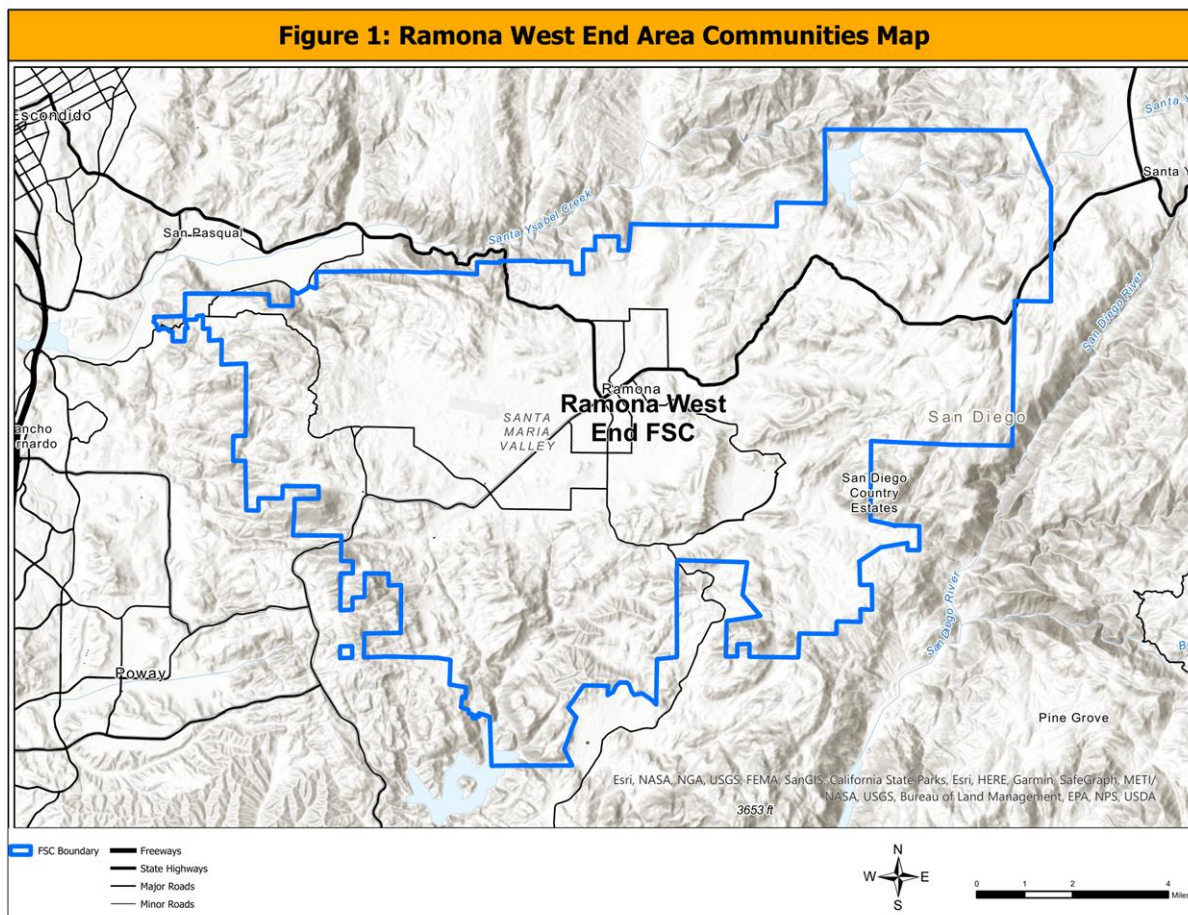


Figure 2 Fire Hazard Severity Map

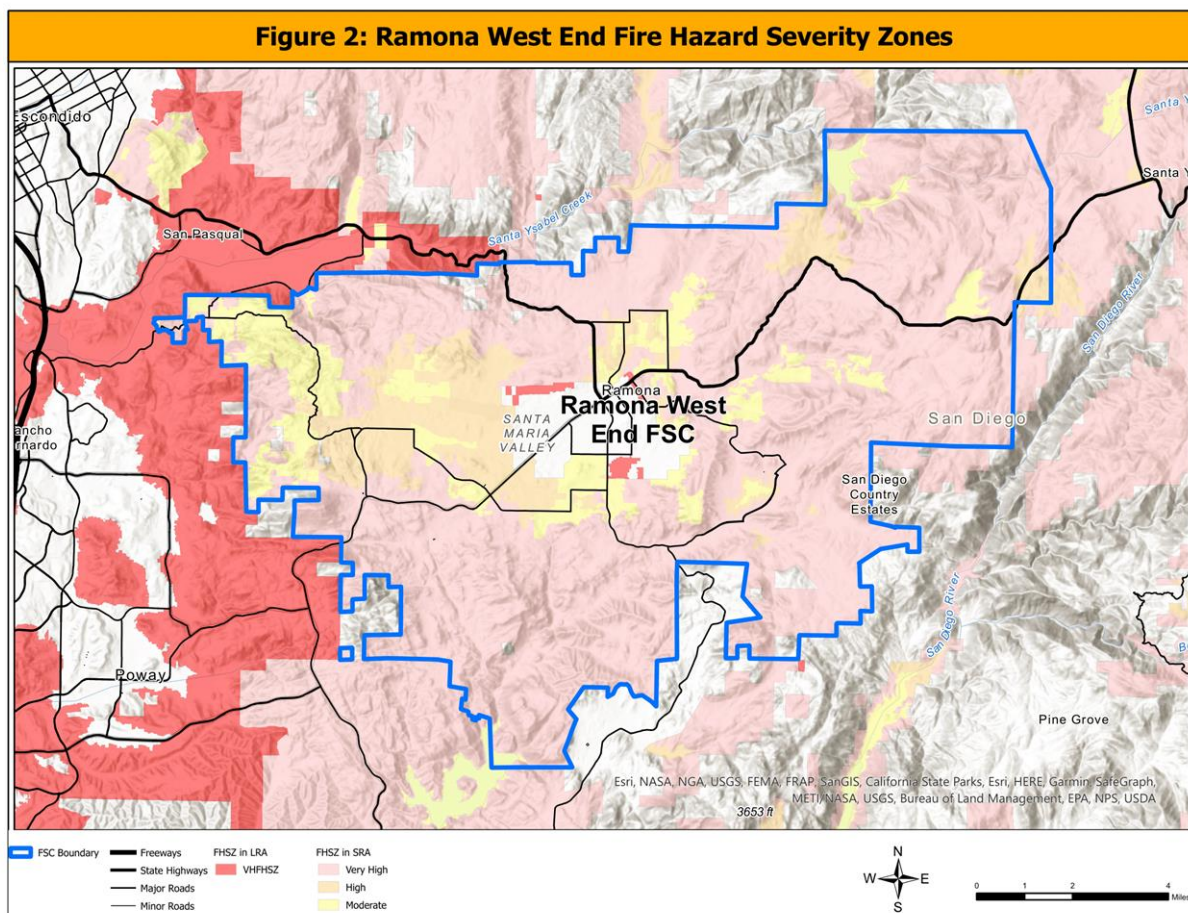


Figure 3: Ramona West End Fire History Map 2000-2022



Figure 4 Evacuation Map

