

Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Alpine
San Diego County, CA

Introduction

The original Alpine Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was developed by the Alpine Public Safety Committee, a subcommittee of Supervisor Dianne Jacob's Alpine Revitalization Committee with guidance and support from committee members:

- United States Forest Service
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- California Department of Transportation
- County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services
- County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use
- County of San Diego Sheriff's Department
- Alpine Fire Protection District
- Viejas Fire Department
- Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council

The 2011 Greater Alpine Community Wildfire Protection Plan has been revised by the Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council.

This CWPP supplements San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use documents referenced in Appendix A.

SECTION I: COLLABORATION

A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Representatives involved in the development of the Alpine CWPP are included in the following table. Their organization, and roles and responsibilities are indicated below:

1. *[What are their roles and responsibilities in the development of your community's CWPP?*
2. *Did you include the name, address, phone and email address of the primary contact person(s) as an appendix to this document? This separate Contact appendix shall remain confidential and shall not be shared, as per the Freedom of Information Act and RCD policies.]*

CWPP Collaborators:

Organization	Roles / Responsibilities
Alpine Public Safety Committee Committee Chair Jason McBroom	Oversee development of CWPP and decision-making, community risk and value assessment, preside over public and agency level meetings
United States Forest Service (USFS) Battalion Chief Mike Tucker	Conduct community risk and value assessment, develop community protection priorities, and establish fuels treatment project areas and methods
CALFIRE Unit Forester Eric Just	Conduct community risk and value assessment, develop community protection priorities, and establish fuels treatment project areas and methods
San Diego County Fire Marshall Greg Schreiner	Conduct community risk and value assessment, develop community protection priorities, and establish fuels treatment project areas and methods
California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) District 11 Maintenance Manager Al Herrera	Continue to implement 5-year plan for vegetative fuels management along Interstate 8 corridor
San Diego County Sheriff's Department Captain Hank Taylor	Oversee Senior Volunteer program to verify fuels treatment project priorities, provide input on evacuation corridor fuels treatment prioritization

Alpine Fire Protection District Chief Bill Paskle	Conduct community risk and value assessment, develop community protection priorities, and establish fuels treatment project areas and methods
Viejas Fire Department Chief Bob Pfohl	Conduct community risk and value assessment, develop community protection priorities, and establish fuels treatment project areas and methods. Provide input regarding tribal land hazards and treatments.
Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council (GAFSC) President Neville Connell	Coordination between agencies, schedule and create advertisements for public input meetings, schedule agency meetings, facilitate update
Carveacre Fire Safe Council President Wende Cornelius	Oversee development of CWPP projects in Carveacre, preside over public and board meetings
Ranches of Palo Verde Fire Safe Council President Neville Connell	Coordinate development of CWPP projects with the Ranches of Palo Verde Fire Safe Council
Crown Hills Homeowners Association Fire Safety Committee President John Slatinsky	Oversee development of CWPP projects in Crown Hills Homeowners Association

B. Community Overview

1. *[Where is your community situated? What public lands are adjacent to your community?]*

Thirty miles east of San Diego via Interstate 8, the unincorporated community of Alpine lies at the foot of Viejas Mountain. The Alpine CWPP area is comprised of 100+ square miles consisting of the Alpine Community Planning Group area plus Harbison Canyon. Also, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, there are extensions into two areas adjacent to the official boundary of the Greater Alpine FSC. These additions were made in order for the GAFSC to deliver the same programs and services to the small number of homeowners living in these areas as it offers to their neighbors. These areas fall in the Crest-Dehesa planning area to the west and in the Central Mountain planning area and Descanso FSC boundary to the east. Prior to making these changes to its service area, GAFSC consulted the CA FSC with the Descanso.

A significant amount of private land served by this CWPP lies inside the Congressional Boundary of the Cleveland National Forest. The USFS Pine Creek Wilderness is adjacent to the southeastern boundary of the Alpine CWPP area. The Interstate 8 corridor bisects the CWPP

area. Viejas Indian Reservation is inside the planning area for Alpine's CWPP as well. Figure 1 illustrates this.

2. *[What is its size? How many households are in your community? How many businesses?]*

With its present population of approximately 20,000 people on an estimated 6,500 residential parcels with an average value of about \$450,000, close to \$2.9 billion in property value is at risk. In addition, the Alpine & Mountain Empire Chamber of Commerce reports over 600 small business members are based in the area.

3. *[Does your community have any special needs (i.e., youth camps, elderly citizens, retirement homes, hospitals, schools)?]*

Special needs facilities include (Contact information listed in Contacts Appendix):

Elementary Schools

- Alpine Elementary
- Boulder Oaks
- Community Day School
- Heights Charter School
- Julian Charter School Alpine Academy
- Mountain View Learning Academy Home School
- Shadow Hills Elementary School
- Viejas Indian School

Middle Schools

- Heights Charter School
- Joan MacQueen Middle School
- Julian Charter School - Alpine Academy
- Los Coches Creek Middle School
- Viejas Indian School

High Schools

- Heights Charter School
- Julian Charter School - Alpine Academy
- Viejas Indian School

Childcare Facilities/Pre-Schools

- Alpine Country Day School & Infant/Toddler Center
- Alpine Tendercare
- Alpine Treasures Academy
- Country Treehouse Pre-School
- Creekside Early Learning
- Genevieve's Child Daycare
- Janet Buquet Daycare
- Little Pioneers Pre-School
- Sheila Allen Daycare
- Viejas Pre-School
- Youth Ministries After School Program

Assisted Living Facilities

Alpine Terrace Board & Care

Alpine View Lodge

Kasitz Kastle

Senior Housing Facilities

Creekside Meadow

Medical Facilities

Alpine Special Treatment Center

Alpine Urgent Care

Mountain Health & Community Services

Southern Indian Health Council

Mobile Home/RV Parks

Alpine Mobile Homes Estates

Alpine Oaks

Alpine Springs RV Park @ Viejas

Corral Trailer Park

Mar Tar Awa RV Park

Other Facilities

Alpine Community Center

Alpine Creek Shopping Center

Alpine Library

Alpine Regional Center

American Legion

Ayres Lodge Center

Queen of Angels Church

VFW Bert Fuller Post 9578

Viejas Casino

Viejas Outlet Center

Viejas Recreation Center

4. *[What are the identified Communities At Risk located within your CWPP's boundaries?]*

Communities At Risk

The California Fire Alliance listed Communities At Risk within the area included in this CWPP:

Alpine

Carveacre

Harbison Canyon

Viejas

When fully implemented, the fuels treatment projects outlined in this plan are also designed to help adjacent Communities At Risk:

Barrett Junction

Crest

Descanso

Flinn Springs

Hulburd Grove

Jamul

Lakeside

5. *[What is the predominant type of vegetation (fuels) in your community? What is the condition of vegetative fuels? If ignited, would they pose a significant threat to the community? What is the general topography (i.e., slope, aspect, and elevation)? Are there steep slopes? Is your community predominantly in a valley or on the top of a slope or canyon? What are the predominant weather patterns?]*

Figure 8 is a map of the vegetation classes in the Greater Alpine area. The vast majority of undeveloped land, shown in orange, is covered by chaparral. A few exceptions exist: non-native vegetation, shown in teal, dominates in the populated areas; some grassland, shown as off-white, exists on Wrights Field and on the Viejas Reservation; and riparian and bottomland vegetation, shown in yellow, grows along the Sweetwater River and Viejas Creek.

A large swath of chaparral has not burned since 1970, illustrated in Figure 6. The condition class of this vegetative fuel is 3. Multi-year drought and a late freeze in 2009 contribute to dead fuel loading up to 50%. Oak and pine trees in the area have been and are subject to beetle infestation. The southeast portion of the planning area experiences oak mortality as high as 30%.

Figure 4 shows the topography of the Greater Alpine area. To the west, in Harbison Canyon, the base of the valley lies at about 1000ft elevation. The land then rises to the east reaching an average elevation of 3000ft in Carveacre. The highest point, the summit of Viejas Mountain, is over 4000ft. As can be seen from the contours, this steady rise from west to east is striated by deep canyons such as Harbison Canyon and Peutz Valley. Horsethief Canyon, Sweetwater Valley and Japatul Valley are also in alignment with both prevailing and Santa Ana wind conditions, creating fire behavior challenges.

Under most daytime conditions, prevailing onshore winds approach Alpine from the southwest. However, Santa Ana winds that generally occur in southern California between September and March blow from the northeast and reverse the prevailing wind patterns in the valleys. When these winds coincide with the dormant period for chaparral, extreme fire behavior is common. For example, Santa Ana winds rapidly pushed the 2003 Cedar Fire through Peutz Valley, Galloway Valley, Harbison Canyon, and Crest. A risk worth noting is that once Santa Ana winds dissipate, the return of prevailing winds can change fire behavior dramatically.

Average Weather Conditions:

	Ave High	Ave Low	Ave Precip	Recorded High	Recorded Low
Spring	71°F	48°F	5.65"	104°F (1984)	27°F (1962)
Summer	87°F	60°F	0.63"	112°F (1960)	39° (1954)
Autumn	78°F	54°F	2.99"	111°F (1984)	28° (1971)
Winter	65°F	43°F	8.92"	90° (1979, 2002)	19° (1963)

6. *What has been the fire history in your community over the past 56 years?*

- Laguna Fire – September 1970. Burned 175,425 acres, 382 homes, 8 deaths. Santa Ana conditions.
- Viejas Fire – January 2001. Burned 10,353 acres, 10 homes
- Cedar Fire – October 2003. Burned 280,278 acres, 2232 homes, 15 deaths. Santa Ana conditions
- Horse Fire – July 2006. Burned 16,681 acres. Prevailing wind conditions.
- Witch Fire – October 2007. Burned 197,990 acres, 1040 homes, 2 deaths. Santa Ana conditions
- Harris Fire – October 2007 Burned 90,440 acres, 206 homes, 5 deaths. Santa Ana conditions.

C. Identification of Values at Risk

Using technology and local expertise, the Alpine Public Safety Committee has developed a series of maps depicting the site and situation of the Alpine Community (Appendix B). The maps will act as a visual aid from which community members can assess and make recommendations.

D. Local Preparedness and Firefighting Capability

1. *What agency provides response to all fire, medical, and associated emergencies in your community?*

No single agency responds to all fire, medical and associated emergencies in our community. The local and tribal fire agencies participate in automatic and mutual aid within the county and state. The table below reflects the primary responsibilities of the agencies listed.

Agency	Fire	Medical	Other Emergencies	Wildland Fire
US Forest Service	X			X
CALFIRE	X			X
San Diego County Fire Authority	X	X	X	X
Alpine Fire Protection District	X	X	X	X
Lakeside Fire Protection District	X	X	X	X
Sycuan Fire Department	X	X	X	X
Viejas Fire Department	X	X	X	X
Heartland Fire	X			X

and Rescue				
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2. *What agency responds to wildland fires in your community?*

Wildland fire response is a collaborative effort of the agencies listed in Section I, Item D, Question 2.

SECTION II: PRIORITIZED FUEL REDUCTION TREATMENTS

A. Priorities

Overall Strategy and Management

The communities and fire agencies of Alpine have come together to develop an integrated plan for wildfire protection. The intent of the plan is to optimize the use of scarce resources (money, people, and equipment) to achieve the greatest overall benefit to the community. The primary goal is to prioritize projects as follows:

1. Defensible Space Around Structures
2. Defensible Space Along Evacuation Routes
3. Hazardous Fuels Reduction

We are fully committed to doing the necessary biological, botanical, and archeological studies and incorporating all proposed mitigations in the final plan prior to doing any of the work.

Since 2004, the Alpine Public Safety Committee has taken a comprehensive look at past and existing fuels reduction projects conducted by FSCs and public agencies as well as areas burned in recent wildfires. With this information the committee identifies strategic areas for future fuels reduction that can be undertaken by FSCs, individual property owners, and public agencies.

A key element of the planning strategy is to link together existing and future fuels reduction projects so they can provide contiguous corridors of protection along a perimeter surrounding the Alpine area. The areas being linked together include defensible space projects for community homes and evacuation routes; natural and/or manmade fuelbreaks through agency efforts; and burned areas. Priority is then given to those areas that can achieve the greatest degree of protection with the limited resources available. Figure 9 shows a map of large-scale projects completed to date.

Methodology to enhance #1 priority: Defensive Space around Structures

Education

Chipping Program

Defensible Space Assistance Program (DSAP)

Defensible Space Rebate Program (DSRP)

Partnerships with Alpine Fire Protection District, Viejas Fire Department, CALFIRE, USFS

Partnerships with Private Organizations: Sunrise PowerLink Fire Mitigation Grants Program

See Section III for detailed description.

Methodology to enhance #2 priority: Defensive Space along Evacuation Routes

Education

Partnerships with Alpine Fire Protection District, San Diego County Roads, Sheriff’s Department and CalTrans

Direct Work: (a) GAFSC will work with landowners affected by evacuation corridors that are not addressed in County Roads.

(b) CalTrans, with guidance from Alpine and Viejas Fire, will maintain Interstate 8 through Alpine as a safe route for egress during fire emergencies by providing vegetation control on side and median strips and maintaining carefully selected cross-median turnarounds.

(c) San Diego County Fire will ensure that evacuation corridors are in compliance with County Fire Codes.



Partnerships with Private Organizations: Back Country Land Trust

Methodology to accomplish Priority #3: Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Education

Partnerships with Viejas Fire Department, CALFIRE, USFS

Direct Work: GAFSC will serve as liaison between agency partners and landowners in the implementation of strategic hazardous fuels reduction projects.

Partnerships with Private Organizations: Back Country Land Trust

B. Existing Projects

Identify projects within and adjacent to the community. Include agency projects and identify who is doing which project(s).

The following existing projects are illustrated in Figure 9:

Project Name	Responsible Agency	Method	Acres	Status
Ironside	GAFSC	Mastication	20	Completed 2010
Ironside	GAFSC	Mastication	20	NEPA in progress for remow
Viejas Creek	GAFC	Mastication	44	Completed 2008
Viejas Creek	GAFSC	Mastication	44	NEPA in progress for

Project Name	Responsible Agency	Method	Acres	Status
				remow
Sweetwater	GAFSC	Mastication	74	Completed 2008
Sweetwater	GAFSC	Mastication	74	NEPA in progress for remow
Sweetwater	Viejas/ Ewiiapaayp	Mastication	19	Completed 2008
Sweetwater	USFS	Mastication	TBD	Awaiting NEPA decision
Victoria	GAFSC	Mastication	40	Completed 2010
Crown Hills	GAFSC	Mastication	11	Completed 2010
Farlin	GAFSC	Mastication	22	Completed 2010
Lilacrest	GAFSC	Mastication	20	Completed 2010
Ranches of Palo Verde	Ranches of Palo Verde FSC	Mastication	100	Completed 2007 Homeowners maintain
Horsethief	USFS	Mastication/Burning	1000	Completed 2012
Horsethief	GAFSC	Mastication	1=400 2=400	Completed Phase 1-2012 NEPA in progress for Phase 2
Carveacre	Carveacre FSC	Mastication	1=20 2=20 3=20 4=20	Phase 1–2006 Phase 2–2007 Phase 3–2008 Phase 4–2010
Carveacre	USFS	1=Crushing 2=Crushing 3=Broadcast burning 4=Broadcast burning 5=Cutting/Pile burning 6=Cutting/Pile burning	1=28 2=47 3=30 4=301 5=21 6=200	Completed Phase 1–2006 Completed Phase 2–2007 Completed Phase 3–2008 Completed Phase 4–2010 Completed Phase 4–2012 Schedule Phase 6-2013/14
Carveacre GSOB	Carveacre FSC	Dead Oak Removal	1=11	Completed Phase 1–2010

Project Name	Responsible Agency	Method	Acres	Status
			2=5	Completed Phase 2–2011
Carveacre Evacuation Routes	Carveacre FSC	Hand Crew	80	Annual
Carveacre ID	Carveacre FSC	Street Signs and Address Markers	n/a	Completed 2008
Alpine ID	GAFSC	Street Signs and Address Markers	n/a	Completed 2012
Maintenance of Ironside, Viejas Creek, and Carveacre Fuelbreaks	GAFSC	NEPA Study		Completed November 2015 [Pending approval by USFS]
Alpine Community Defense Project	USFS, GAFSC	NEPA Study	545	In Progress

SECTION III: TREATMENT OF STRUCTURAL IGNITABILITY

In cooperation with the County of San Diego, the member organizations of the Alpine Public Safety Committee support and promote Fire Safe activities. Each of the member organizations supports and educates Alpine citizens in ways to reduce structural ignitability through meeting County of San Diego Building and Fire Code requirements.

The partnership that exists between the listed organizations (federal, state, local, and citizens) allows the community of Alpine to reduce hazardous vegetative fuels that could ignite residences and commercial facilities during Santa Ana wind fire conditions. The Natural Resource Conservation Service has already declared removal of dead, dying, and diseased trees an “exigency” task. Maintaining properties with the appropriate defensible space is a key factor to protecting lives and property in the mountain community (*Fire Defensible Space and You...*, 2005).

Overview

The key foci of our program for reducing structural ignitability are:

- (1) To increase the distance between the fuel bed and a structure in order to lessen direct flame impingement and to reduce the likelihood that blowing embers initiate a structural fire.
- (2) To remove flammable conduits such as fences, decks, and flowerbeds around homes that can provide a path for a fire.
- (3) To encourage homeowners to make fire safe improvements to their homes such as replacing flammable roofs, protecting all vents with wire mesh, and installing dual pane windows, preferably with wood, metal or metal-reinforced vinyl frames, to lessen the probability of fire intrusion.
- (4) To encourage homeowners to maintain their driveways and meet the legally required access standards.
- (5) To encourage homeowners’ maintenance of water systems within the legal standards during a fire emergency.

Some of these items are being addressed by direct intervention using federal, county, or state funds while others are being accomplished through educational and outreach programs. The rest of this section provides additional detail.

Creation of Defensible Space

GAFSC has obtained federal funds and private donations to carry out chipping programs throughout Alpine, thus removing one barrier that homeowners face when creating defensible space around their homes. These programs will also provide information on how best a homeowner might protect his/her home.

Future funding will be used to continue offering chipping to homeowners within the Alpine area.

GAFSC has created a Defensible Space Assistance Program (DSAP) to help low-income homeowners with special needs create defensible space around their homes, though it does not maintain this space in perpetuity. Homeowners in this target group are:

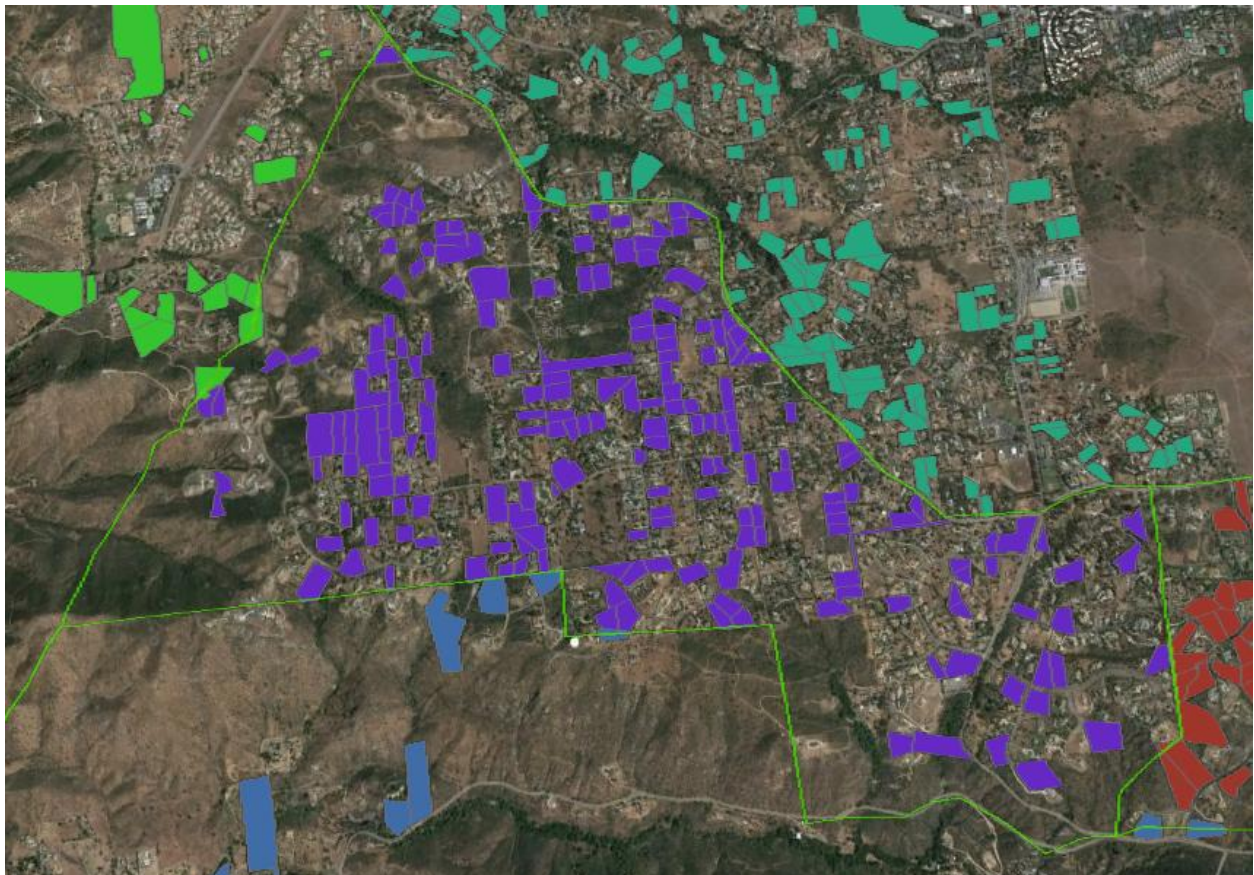
- Infirm, disabled or physically challenged
- Elderly
- Single parents
- Low ranking military personnel or veterans
- Widows and Widowers

This program will continue as needed provided funding is available.

GAFSC has also created a Defensible Space Rebate program (DSRP) that assists homeowners to create and maintain their defensible space by sharing the cost of the work. Homeowners are then expected to maintain this defensible space by becoming active participants in Greater Alpine FSC's Curbside Chipping program [see below].

To aid homeowners with these programs, Alpine Fire Protection District, CALFIRE, USFS, and San Diego County Fire Authority will make free on-site visits to assess what work is needed to create effective defensible space within 100ft of the home. These surveys are now focused on properties that are likely to be most affected by future wildfires and currently do not meet defensible space standards.

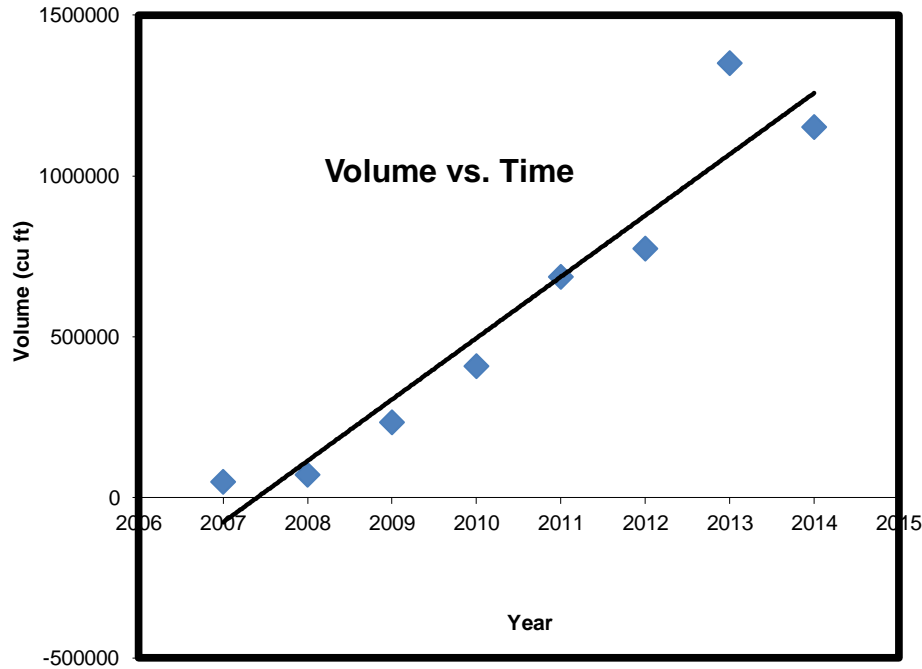
The location of properties which have used GAFSC defensible space programs in the past is now available in dynamic maps, as shown for one portion of Alpine in the figure below. The colored areas are parcels with good defensible space. Currently, upwards of 50% of the parcels still need attention.



1. How will the projects specified in the **Hazard Reduction** section reduce the ignitability of homes and other structures in your community's WUI?

Curbside Chipping Program

GAFSC's chipping program is increasingly assisting Alpine residents to create and maintain defensible space as illustrated as volume in cubic feet vs. time in the figure below:



Note: 2015 data are not shown because chipping program ran for only 9-months owing to funding delays at the start of the year.

2. What other actions can the community and individuals take to reduce structural ignitability? What home improvements or modifications can be made to the structure to reduce ignitability?

Structure Hardening

Many of the homes within the Alpine area may be when the area of eligibility for the Sunrise PowerLink Fire Mitigation Grants Program and the grants available from this program each year may be used to harden habitable structures to a more ignition resistant standard by retrofitting them with approved materials that meet fire code and building permit standards. The GAFSC encourages homeowners to replace flammable roofs, protect all vents with wire fine mesh, and install dual pane windows, preferably with wood, metal or metal-reinforced vinyl frames, to lessen the probability of fire intrusion.

Education and Outreach

The Greater Alpine FSC will continue to organize programs to educate the public, including middle school students, about living safely in the wildland urban interface. Homes that GAFSC has worked on have been featured in the media. These programs run in conjunction with the Alpine, San Diego County Fire Authority and Viejas Fire Departments, the USFS, and CALFIRE.

The Alpine Public Safety Committee's educational goals include but are not limited to:

- Increasing public awareness of Red Flag conditions
- Continuous education to the greater Alpine population regarding the importance of defensible space
- Distribution of information regarding reducing structural ignition threats

GAFSC's current educational plan includes:

- "Fire Operations in the Wildland Urban Interface" Workshop
- Ready, Set, Go!
- Creation and distribution of our "Protecting Your Home From Wildfire" brochure
- Creation and distribution of a brochure outlining our services
- "Home Alone" program to discuss wildfires and evacuation plans in Alpine's two middle schools.
- Support of Viejas Fire Department's fifth grade fire education program
- Participation in Viejas Days Parade and Festival
- Participation in Alpine Fire Protection District Open House
- Public speaking engagements to community organizations, service groups and faith based organizations, and homeowners associations

These messages reach the public through articles in local newspapers, flyers and meetings in local neighborhoods and the GAFSC website, www.greateralpinefsc.org.

SECTION IV: SIGNATORS

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan developed for Alpine, San Diego, California

- Was collaboratively developed. Interested parties and federal land management agencies in the vicinity of Alpine 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 Alpine.
- This plan recommends measures to reduce ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

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:

UNINCORPORATED MUNICIPALITY

Mandatory Signature Page

CALFIRE
Chief Tony Mecham


San Diego County Fire Authority
Greg Schreiner

Alpine Fire Protection District
Chief Bill Paskle

Viejas Fire Department
Chief Bob Pfohl

Collaborators Signature Page

The undersigned certify that they worked collaboratively on this document, consulting with interested parties and agencies having jurisdiction as able and applicable.

Organization	Signature
Alpine Public Safety Committee Committee Chair Jason McBroom	
United States Forest Service Battalion Chief Mike Tucker	
CALFIRE Unit Forester Eric Just	
San Diego County Fire Authority Fire Marshal Greg Schreiner	
California Department of Transportation District 11 Maintenance Manager Al Herrera	
San Diego County Sheriff's Department Captain Hank Taylor	
Alpine Fire Protection District Chief Bill Paskle	
Viejas Fire Department Chief Robert Pfohl (Don Butz)	
Greater Alpine Fire Safe Council President Neville Connell	
Carveacre Fire Safe Council President Wende Cornelius	
Crown Hills Homeowners Association President John Slatinsky	

Appendix A: References

Documentation Affecting Fuels Reduction, Building Construction, and Community Fire Protection.
[These are examples of references and is not an exhaustive list. Please add/delete resources as needed.]

LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. County of San Diego Building Code, Attachment B (current edition).
2. County of San Diego Fire Code, Attachment A (current adopted code: www.sdcounty.ca.gov)
3. County of San Diego 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 (current code)
4. County of San Diego, OES *Hazard Mitigation Plan* (2004)
5. County of San Diego, *Fire, Defensible Space and You...* (2005)
www.sandiegocounty.gov/pds/fire_resistant.html
6. <http://frap.cdf.ca.gov> for additional maps, data, and documents
7. <http://www.cafirealliance.org> California Fire Alliance website for additional documents.
8. <http://wildfire.cr.usgs.gov/fireplanning> California Fire Alliance mapping tool for additional planning and documents.
9. http://www.iafc.org/grants/wildland_fire.asp#downloads
10. <http://www.livingwithfire.com> Sample of information from Nevada Living with Fire program.
11. www.sandiegofast.org
12. www.firesafesdcounty.org

Appendix B: Maps

Figure 1: *Area Map*

Figure 2: *Communities Map*

Shows the main population centers.

Figure 3: *Assets at Risk*

Shows improvements in the community according to the County Assessor. Some improvements, not in the Assessors parcels, may not be shown in this map.

Figure 4: *USGS Topographic Map*

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

Combines expected fire frequency with potential fire behavior to create 4 threat classes.

Figure 6: *Fire History 1910 – 1993 (CDF FRAP)*

Large fire history, generally 300-acre minimum for CDF fires since 1950 and 10-acre minimum for USFS fires since 1910, but many smaller fires as well.

Figure 7: *Wild land-Urban Interface zone designations (CDF FRAP)*

Depicts areas where there is wildland fire threat to human development.

Figure 8: *Vegetation Classification*

Shows vegetation classified using Holland 95 classification schema. Last updated July 2005.

Figure 9: *Fuels Projects*

Illustrates completed fuels treatment projects referenced in Section II Item B.

Appendix C: CWPP AMENDMENT for ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

(include revisions by Section; do not include Sections that need no revision)

Date Amendment Submitted: 6/1/2016

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