



January 27, 2017

Attn: Alpine Fire Protection District
1364 Tavern Road
Alpine, CA 91901

RE: Rancho Sierra Fire Protection Plan – Short Form
Rancho Sierra, Alpine, CA

Fire Marshal,

This letter is written to ensure the Rancho Sierra Subdivision is consistent with the following; CCR Title 24 Part 9, California Fire Code, CCR Title 14 SRA Fire Safe Regulations, and the County of San Diego Fire and Building Codes, by addressing:

Location: This site is located in a portion of the Section 35, TWP. 15 South, Range 2 East, County of San Diego, more specifically south of Interstate 8, on the West side of South Grade Road, Alpine, CA. Access to and from the site will be South Grade Road. The project site is 11.5 acres and will serve ten lots from 0.98 ac to 1.26 ac. The site is zoned A70 with a minimum density of 1 dwelling unit per acre. The Community/Subregion is Alpine.

Topography: The existing condition shown on the Tentative Parcel Map indicates that the average slope for the site is approximately 8.0% with a maximum slope of approximately 12%. Elevations within the property range from a low of 2062 along the Westerly boundary to a high of 2115 found near the Southerly boundary.

Geology: Intermittent rock outcroppings exist on the site. USDA's Soil Survey of San Diego Area, California identifies the soil on the property as predominately Hydrologic Group C, consisting of eroded (FaD2) Fallbrook Sandy Loam (9-15% slopes), (FaE2) Fallbrook Sandy Loam (15-30% slopes) and (FaC) Fallbrook Sandy LoamLoam (5-9% slopes).

Flammable Vegetation: Vegetation on the site and surrounding properties consists of ornamental landscaping and areas of open field. The site is currently vacant. The surrounding land use is rural residential.

Climate: The climate can be described as moderate with an average year round high temperature of 71°. The average year round low temperature is 57°. Yearly rainfall is light, averaging 16 inches per year-most falling between the months of November to March.

Water Supply: The site will be served by Padre Dam Municipal Water District. Fire hydrants will be installed at all intersections, radius returns of cul-de-sac's and 500 foot intervals. Hydrants shall supply a minimum of 2500 GPM with a 20 PSI residual. Hydrants will be a type 2 design acceptable to the District and shall have 1 four inch NST connection and 2 two and one half NST connections. See attached Figure 1 for additional hydrant information.

SDC PDS RCVD 02-15-18
TM5601



Fire Access: All on site roads will have a minimum improved width of 32 feet AC Paving. All dead end roadways will terminate in a cul-de-sac having a minimum paved radius of 36 feet and improved radius of 40'. Dead end roads will not exceed 1320 feet in length. The general grades of the site range from 0.5 to 14%. No access roads will have grades greater than 20%. All roads will be installed to the standards specified in Section I-M of the County of San Diego Off-Street Parking Design Manual. The individual property owners are responsible for maintaining driveways, gates and signs on their property. Road easements within the project will be maintained by the residences of the project site. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus not less than 75,000 lbs.

A private road maintenance agreement will be formed to include as its members all owners of any Lot within the Subdivision. This organization shall be a nonprofit corporation for the sole purpose of regulation land use, care, construction, operation, repair, maintenance and preservation of the Common Properties within these subdivisions for which there is a private maintenance obligation to be shared in common by the members. Specifically, and also without limiting the foregoing, the owners shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of, and for potential liability arising from, all common properties.

Parking allowed on one side of Rancho Sierra. Opposite side of Rancho Sierra shall have red paint with "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" stenciled in 4" height 1/2" stroke every 30' separated with section 22500.2 of the California vehicle code. These signs shall be placed every 30' or as per district requirements at the time of final approval.

No speed bumps, speed humps, speed control dips, etc. Shall be permitted on fire access roadway.

Building Fire Resistance and Ignition: Both "Basic and Enhanced" construction requirements per County Building and Fire Codes will be employed for all exterior elements including roofs, exterior walls, doors, windows, decks, etc.

Fire Protection Systems: All dwelling units and attached garages will have residential fire sprinklers in accordance with The San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code SEC 96.1.903.2 & NFPA 13D.

Fire Protection Equipment: It is recommended that portable fire extinguishers be accessible in every home site, however it is not required.

Defensible Space: A minimum 100 foot Fuel Management Zone will be established and maintained around each structure or to property line, whichever is closer per San Diego County Consolidated Fire Code SEC 4907. See the attached Figure 1 for fuel modification zone and additional fire protection information.

Vegetation Management: Defensible Open Space areas will be maintained on at least an annual basis or more often as needed. A variety of plants are suitable for the defensible zone, (a list of these plants are attached to this form). Vary the height of plants and adequately space them. Taller plants need to be spaced wider apart. Existing trees and large shrubs should be pruned by cutting off any branches up to 6 feet above the ground to prevent ground fires from spreading upwards into trees. Each individual



property owner is responsible for maintaining their property. Failure to maintain in fire-safe management subjects owners to potential fines, enforced abatement by the County, fire agency, and charges, including administrative costs and penalties may be liened against the property.

Road Maintenance Agreement: A road maintenance agreement shall be in place and recorded at the County of San Diego to provide continued road maintenance in perpetuity.

Should you have any questions or concerns please do not hesitate to contact us to discuss.

Sincerely,



Andrew J. Kann



County of San Diego, Department of Planning and Land Use
FIRE, PLANTS, DEFENSIBLE SPACE AND YOU
BUILDING DIVISION

Providing enough fire protection for rural areas of San Diego County has become difficult. This is due to the large number of residents who are moving to the rural areas of the County and the increasing amounts of brush, weeds and other vegetation that provide fuel for wildfires and cause them to burn hotter. While it's important to protect the wild native vegetation in the County's rural areas it's also important to take steps for adequate fire protection for structures. Legally clearing vegetation protects the other wild native plants and at the same time eliminates the fire hazards.

During the October 2003 Firestorms, it was painfully evident that there was insufficient "Defensible Space" on many properties which led to destroyed homes and other structures. As a result, San Diego County has amended an ordinance to require residents to keep their property free of fire hazards that include certain vegetation, green waste and rubbish. Residents can comply with these ordinances by creating a "Defensible Space" and taking other preventative steps on their property.

WHAT IS DEFENSIBLE SPACE?

This is the area around a structure where combustible vegetation, that can cause fire, has been cleared, reduced or replaced. This space acts as a barrier between an advancing fire and a structure.

HOW DO I CLEAR LEGALLY?

Combustible vegetation can only be removed by mowing, cutting and grazing as long as the root structure is left intact. Any trees you remove shall have the stumps cut no higher than 8" above the ground. The only exception would be an orchard. Orchard trees may have their stumps completely removed.

CAN I CLEAR INTO AN OPEN SPACE EASEMENT?

If an open space easement is located on your property you may legally clear the 100' even if it takes you into that easement.

WHAT IS COMBUSTIBLE VEGETATION?

This is any material that in its natural state will readily ignite, burn and cause fire to move to any structure or other vegetation. This would include dry grass, brush, weeds, litter and waste. This would not include fire resistant landscaping some of which can be found in the "Suggested Plant List For Defensible Space" on page 4 of this handout.

HOW LARGE SHOULD THE DEFENSIBLE SPACE BE?

- You need to clear combustible vegetation in a 100' radius from any structure. Only the fire agency may authorize you to clear more. You are not required to

cross your property line in order to clear the 100'. The neighboring property owner may be required to clear the additional distance by the fire agency.

HOW DO I MAINTAIN THE DEFENSIBLE SPACE?

- You may plant fire-resistant, irrigated, landscaping in the first 50' of the 100' from your structure. These plants need to be maintained all year around.
- You need to keep natural vegetation in the remaining 50' of the 100' space. This would be the area furthest away from your structure. The plants need to be thinned and cut back to no more than 6" above the ground. You may need to do this several times a year since the plants grow back.
- Do not completely remove all vegetation which would leave the ground bare. Some vegetation is necessary to prevent erosion.
- Remove dead and dying vegetation.
- Trim trees that overhang or touch your structures.

WHAT TYPES OF FIRE-RESISTANT PLANTS SHOULD I CHOOSE FOR MY DEFENSIBLE SPACE?

You will find a list of suggested plants for Defensible Space on page 4 of this handout. Generally these plants:

- Grow close to the ground.
- Have a low sap or resin content
- Grow without accumulating dead branches, needles or leaves.
- Are easily maintained and pruned
- Are drought-tolerant

WHAT TYPES OF PLANTS SHOULD I NOT PLANT OR KEEP ON MY PROPERTY?

On page 16 of this handout you will find an extensive list of plants that you should avoid. These plants and trees burn easily since they have large amounts of oil, sap, rough bark and other material that is flammable.

WHAT OTHER THINGS SHOULD I DO TO PROTECT MY PROPERTY AGAINST FIRE?

- You should clear combustible vegetation on your property if it is within 30' of your property line.
- Vary the height of plants and adequately space them. Taller plants need to be spaced wider apart.
- Existing trees and large shrubs should be pruned by cutting off any branches up to 6' above the ground to prevent ground fires from spreading upwards into trees.
- For fire truck access, remove vegetation within 10' of each side of your driveway.
- Remove any tree limbs within 10' of your chimney
- Work with your neighbors to clear common areas between houses, and prune areas of heavy vegetation that are a fire threat to both properties.
- Avoid planting trees under or near electrical lines. They may grow into, or make contact with overhead lines under windy conditions, causing fire.

- If you have a heavily wooded area on your property, remove some of the trees to which will lower the fire hazard. You will improve growing conditions for your trees if you remove dead, weak, or diseased trees. This will leave you with a healthy mixture of both new and older trees.
- Any removed trees may be chipped and left on your property if they don't present a fire hazard. Contact your local fire agency to find out how to do this.
- Don't forget to legally dispose of all your cut vegetation. You may contact your local landfill to inquire about green waste recycling. Open burning may not be allowed. Contact your fire agency for more information.
- Stack firewood and scrap wood piles at least 50' from any structure and clear away any combustible vegetation within 10' of the piles. Many homes have "survived" as a fire moved past it, only to burn later from a wood pile that caught fire after the firefighters had moved on to protect other homes.
- Check and clean your roofs and gutters on all structures several times during the spring, summer and fall to remove debris that can easily ignite from a spark.

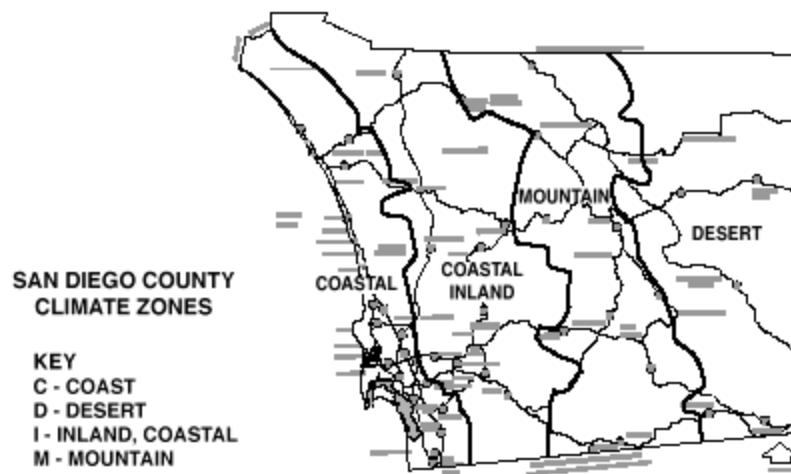
ACCEPTABLE PLANTS FOR A DEFENSIBLE SPACE IN FIRE PRONE AREAS

All plants on the following list are considered drought-tolerant in the climate zone indicated. Remember, however, that no plant is totally fire resistant. Drought-tolerant plants are trees, shrubs, groundcovers, and other vegetation that can grow and reproduce with only natural moisture such as rainfall. Occasional irrigation is necessary only in extreme drought situations.

Plants that are indicated by the "**R**" are the least drought-tolerant plants on the list. These plants grow best in riparian areas. Riparian areas can be described as areas where the water table is very near the surface of the ground. Although the ground may be dry, the plants growing there will be green and lush all year around.

When first planting drought-tolerant plants, you need to water deeply to encourage the roots to find natural moisture in the soil. This type of watering needs to continue for at least three years. More water should be provided in summer and less (if any) in the winter. After three years, you should be watering the plants less and depending more on the natural rainfall to provide moisture.

Plants on the list which are noted with ** are San Diego County native or naturalizing plant species. These are types of plants native to or brought into the San Diego County area. These plants are able to grow and reproduce in the local climate and the natural rainfall is enough moisture.



SUGGESTED PLANT LIST FOR A DEFENSIBLE SPACE

<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>Climate Zone</u>
TREES		
Acer		
platanoides	Norway Maple	M
rubrum	Red Maple	M
saccharinum	Silver Maple	M
saccarum	Sugar Maple	M
macrophyllum	Big Leaf Maple	C/ (R)
Alnus rhombifolia	White Alder	C/I/M (R)
Arbutus		
unedo	Strawberry Tree	All zones
Archontophoenix		
cunninghamiana	King Palm	C
** Arctostaphylos spp.	Manzanita	C/I/D
Brahea		
armata	Blue Hesper Palm	C/D

<i>edulis</i>	Guadalupe Palm	C/D
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	C/I/D
<i>Cerdidium floridum</i>	Blue Palo Verde	D
** <i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud	C/I/M
<i>Cornus</i>		
<i>nuttallii</i>	Mountain Dogwood	I/M
<i>stolonifera</i>	Redtwig Dogwood	I/M
<i>Elaeagnus</i>		
<i>angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive	I/M
<i>Eriobotrya</i>		
<i>japonica</i>	Loquat	C/I/D
<i>Erythrina caffra</i>	Kaffirboom Coral Tree	C
<i>Gingko biloba</i> "Fairmount"	Fairmount Maidenhair Tree	I/M
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	I/D/M
<i>Juglans</i>		
<i>californica</i>	California Walnut	I
<i>hindsii</i>	California Black Walnut	C/I
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	I/D/M
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet	I
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum	C/I/M
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	I
<i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i>		
<i>ssp. asplenifolius</i>	Fernleaf Catalina Ironwood	C
<i>Melaleuca</i> spp.	Melaleuca	C/I/D

Myoporum spp.	Myoporum	C/I
Nerium oleander	Oleander	C/I/D
Parkinsonia aculeata	Mexican Palo Verde	D
Pistacia		
chinensis	Chinese Pistache	C/I/D
vera	Pistachio Nut	I
Pittosporum		
phillyraeoides	Willow Pittosporum	C/I/D
viridiflorum	Cape Pittosporum	C/I
Platanus		
acerifolia	London Plane Tree	All zones
** racemosa	California Sycamore	C/I/M
Populus		
alba	White Poplar	D/M
** fremontii	Western Cottonwood	I
trichocarpa	Black Cottonwood	I/M
Prunus		
xblireiana	Flowering Plum	M
caroliniana	Carolina Laurel Cherry	C
cersifera 'Newport'	Newport Purple-Leaf Plum	M
** ilicifolia	Hollyleaf Cherry	C
** lyonii	Catalina Cherry	C
serrulata 'Kwanzan'	Flowering Cherry	M
yedoensis 'Akebono'	Akebono Flowering Cherry	M

Quercus ** agrifolia ** engelmannii suber Rhus ** lancea ** Salix spp. Tristania conferta Ulmus parvifolia pumila ** Umbellularia californica	Coast Live Oak Engelmann Oak Cork Oak African Sumac Willow Brisbane Box Chinese Elm Siberian Elm California Bay Laurel	C/I I C/I/D C/I/D All zones (R) C/I I/D C/M C/I
SHRUBS		
Agave americana deserti ** shawii ** Amorpha fruticosa Arbutus ** menziesii ** Arctostaphylos spp. ** Atriplex canescens lentiformis	Century Plant Desert Century Plant Shaw's Century Plant False Indigobush Madrone Manzanita Hoary Saltbush Quail Saltbush	D D D I C/I C/I/D I D

** Baccharis glutinosa pilularis Carissa grandiflora ** Ceanothus spp. Cistus spp. ** Cneoridium dumosum ** Comarostaphylis diversifolia Convolvulus cneorum Dalea orcuttii ** spinosa Elaeagnus pungens ** Encelia californica farinosa Eriobotrya deflexa Eriophyllum ** confertiflorum staechadifolium Escallonia spp.	Mule Fat Coyote Bush Natal Plum California Lilac Rockrose Bushrue Summer Holly Bush Morning Glory Orcutt's Delea Smoke Tree Silverberry Coast Sunflower White Brittlebush Bronze Loquat Golden Yarrow Lizard Tail Escallonia	C/I C/I/D C/I C/I/M C/I/D C C C/I/M D I/D C/I/M C/I D/I C/I C/I C C/I
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Feijoa sellowiana	Pineapple Guava	C/I/D
Fouquieria splendens	Ocotillo	D
** Fremontodendron		
californicum	Flannelbush	I/M
mexicanum	Southern Flannelbush	I
Galvezia		
juncea	Baja Bush-Snapdragon	C
speciosa	Island Bush-Snapdragon	C
Garrya		
elliptica	Coast Silktassel	C/I
** flavescens	Ashy Silktassel	I/M
** Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon	C/I/M
Lantana spp.	Lantana	C/I/D
Lotus scoparius	Deerweed	C/I
Mahonia spp.	Barberry	C/I/M
Malacothamnus		
clementinus	San Clemente Island Bush Mallow	C
** fasciculatus	Mesa Bushmallow	C/I
Melaleuca spp.	Melaleuca	C/I/D
** Mimulus spp.	Monkeyflower	C/I (R)
Nolina		
parryi	Parry's Nolina	I
parryi ssp. wolfii	Wolf's Bear Grass	D
Photinia spp.	Photinia	All zones

Pittosporum		
crassifolium		C/I
rhombifolium	Queensland Pittosporum	C/I
tobira 'Wheeleri'	Wheeler's Dwarf	C/I/D
undulatum	Victorian Box	C/I
viridiflorum	Cape Pittosporum	C/I
Plumbago auriculata	Cape Plumbago	C/I/D
Prunus		
caroliniana	Carolina Laurel Cherry	C
** ilicifolia	Hollyleaf Cherry	C
** yonii	Catalina Cherry	C
Puncia granatum	Pomegranate	C/I/D
Pyracantha spp.	Firethorn	All zones
Quercus		
** dumosa	Scrub Oak	C/I
Rhamus		
alaternus	Italian Blackthorn	C/I
** californica	Coffeeberry	C/I/M
Rhaphiolepis spp.	Rhaphiolepis	C/I/D
Rhus		
continus	Smoke Tree	M
** integrifolia	Lemonade Berry	C/I
laurina	Laurel Sumac	C/I
lentii	Pink-Flowering Sumac	C/D

** ovata	Sugarbush	I/M
** trilobata	Squawbush	I
Ribes		
viburnifolium	Evergreen Currant	C/I
** speciosum	Fuschia-Flowering Gooseberry	C/I/D
Romneya coulteri	Matilija Poppy	I
Rosa		
** californica	California Wild Rose	C/I
minutifolia	Baja California Wild Rose	C/I
** Salvia spp.	Sage	All zones
** Sambucus spp.	Elderberry	C/I/M
** Symphoricarpos mollis	Creeping Snowberry	C/I
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	M
Tecomaria capensis	Cape Honeysuckle	C/I/D
Teucrium fruticans	Bush Germander	C/I
** Toxicodendron		
diversilobum	Poison Oak	I/M
Verbena		
lilacina	Lilac Verbena	C
Xylosma congestum	Shiny Xylosma	C/I
** Yucca		
schidigera	Mojave Yucca	D
whipplei	Foothill Yucca	I
GROUNDCOVERS		

** Achillea	Yarrow	All zones
Aptenia cordifolia	Aptenia	C
** Arctostaphylos spp.	Manzanita	C/I/D
** Baccharis		
pilularis	Coyote Bush	C/I/D
** Ceanothus spp.	California Lilac	C/I/M
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-in-Summer	All zones
Coprosma kirkii	Creeping Coprosma	C/I/D
Cotoneaster spp.	Redberry	All zones
Drosanthemum hispidum	Rosea Ice Plant	C/I
Dudleya		
brittonii	Britton's Chalk Dudleya	C
** pulverulenta	Chalk Dudleya	C/I
virens	Island Live-Forever	C
** Eschscholzia californica	California Poppy	All zones
Euonymus fortunei		
'Carrierei'	Glossy Winter Creeper	M
'Coloratus'	Purple-Leaf Winter Creeper	M
** Ferocactus viridescens	Coast Barrel Cactus	C
Gaillardia grandiflora	Blanket Flower	All zones
Gazania spp.	Gazania	C/I
** Helianthemum spp.	Sunrose	All zones
Lantana spp.	Lantana	C/I/D

Lasthenia ** californica glabrata ** Lupinus spp. Myoporum spp. Pyracantha spp. Rosmarinus officinalis Santolina chamaecyparissus virens Trifolium frageriferum Verbena rigida ** Viguiera laciniata Vinca major minor	Common Goldfields Coastal Goldfields Lupine Myoporum Firethorn Rosemary Lavender Cotton Santolina O'Connor's Legume Verbena San Diego Sunflower Periwinkle Dwarf Periwinkle	I C C/I/M C/I All zones C/I/D All zones All zones C/I All zones C/I C/I M
VINES Antigonon leptopus Distictis buccinatoria ** Keckiella cordifolia Lonicera japonica 'Halliana' ** subspicata	San Miguel Coral Vine Blood-Red Trumpet Vine Heart-Leaved Penstemon Hall's Honeysuckle Chaparral Honeysuckle	C/I C/I/D C/I All zones C/I

Solanum		
jasminoides	Potato Vine	C/I/D
PERENNIALS		
Coreopsis		
gigantea	Giant Coreopsis	C
grandiflora	Coreopsis	All zones
** maritima	Sea Dahlia	C
verticillata	Coreopsis	C/I
Heuchera maxima	Island Coral Bells	C/I
** Iris douglasiana	Douglas Iris	C/M
** Iva hayesiana	Poverty Weed	C/I
Kniphofia uvaria	Red-Hot Poker	C/I/M
Lavandula spp.	Lavender	All zones
Limonium californicum		
var. mexicanum	Coastal Statice	C
perezii	Sea Lavender	C/I
Oenothera spp.	Primrose	C/I/M
** Penstemon spp.	Penstemon	C/I/D
Satureja douglasii	Yerba Buena	C/I
Sisyrinchium		
bellum	Blue-Eyed Grass	C/I
californicum	Golden-Eyed Grass	C
Solanum		
xantii	Purple Nightshade	C/I

** Zauschneria		
	californica	California Fuschia
	cana	Hoary California Fuschia
	'Catalina'	Catalina Fuschia
ANNUALS		
** Lupinus spp.	Lupine	C/I/M

UNDESIRABLE PLANT LIST

The following species are highly flammable and should be avoided when planting within the first 50 feet adjacent to a structure. The plants listed below are more susceptible to burning, due to rough or peeling bark, production of large amounts of litter, vegetation that contains oils, resin, wax, or pitch, large amounts of dead material in the plant, or plantings with a high dead to live fuel ratio.

<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
<u>Abies species</u>	Fir Trees
<u>Acacia species</u> groundcovers)	Acacia (trees, shrubs,
<u>Adenostoma sparsifolium</u> **	Red Shanks
<u>Adenostoma fasciculatum</u> **	Chamise
<u>Agonis juniperina</u>	Juniper Myrtle
<u>Anthemis cotula</u> ***	Mayweed, Stinking Chamolile
<u>Araucaria species</u>	Monkey Puzzle, Norfolk Island Pine
<u>Arctostaphylos species</u> **	Manzanita
<u>Artemesia californica</u> **	California Sagebrush
<u>Arundo donax</u>	Giant Cane
<u>Bambusa species</u>	Bamboo
<u>Brassica species</u> ***	Mustard
<u>Callistemon species</u>	Bottlebrush
<u>Calocedrus decurrens</u>	Incense Cedar
<u>Cardaria draba</u> ***	Hoary Cress, Perennial
Peppergrass	
<u>Ceanothus species</u>	Ceanothus
<u>Cedrus species</u>	Cedar
<u>Chamaecyparis species</u>	False Cypress
<u>Cinnamomum species</u>	Camphor Tree
<u>Cirsium vulgare</u> ***	Wild Artichoke
<u>Conyza Canadensis</u> ***	Horseweed
<u>Coprosma pumila</u>	Prostrate Coprosma
<u>Cortaderia selloana</u>	Pampas Grass
<u>Cotoneaster lacteus</u>	Cotoneaster
<u>Cryptomeria japonica</u>	Japanese Cryptomeria
<u>Cupressocyparis leylandii</u>	Leylandii Cypress
<u>Cupressus forbesii</u>	Tecate Cypress
<u>Cupressus glabra</u>	Arizona Cypress
<u>Cupressus macrocarpa</u>	Monterey Cypress
<u>Cupressus sempervirens</u>	Italian Cypress
<u>Cynara cardunculus</u> ***	Artichoke Thistle
<u>Cytisus species</u> Broom,etc.	Scotch Broom, French
<u>Dodonea viscosa</u>	Hopseed Bush

Elaeagnus angustifolia
Elaeagnus pungens
Eriogonum fasciculatum**
Eucalyptus species
Gensita species***
Heterotheca grandiflora**
Jubaea chilensis
Juniperus species
Lactuca serriola***
Larix species
Lonicera japonica
Miscanthus species
Muehlenbergia species**
Nicotiana species
Palmae species
Pennisetum setaceum
Picea species
Pickeringia Montana**
Pinus species
Podocarpus species
Pseudotsuga menziesii
Ricinus communis
Rosmarinus species
Salsola australis***
Salvia species**
Schinus molle
Schinus terebinthifolius
Silybum marianum***
Spartium junceum
Tamarix species
Taxodium species
Taxus species
Thuja species
Trachycarpus fortunei
Tsuga species
Ulex europea***
Urtica urens**
Washingtonia species
 Palm

Russian Olive
 Silverberry
 Common Buckwheat
 Eucalyptus
 Broom
 Telegraph Plant
 Chilean Wine Palm
 Junipers
 Prickly Lettuce
 Larch
 Japanese Honeysuckle
 Eulalia Grass
 Deer Grass
 Tree Tobacco
 Palms
 Fountain Grass
 Spruce Trees
 Chaparral Pea
 Pines
 Fern Pine
 Douglas Fir
 Castor Bean
 Rosemary
 Russian Thistle, Tumbleweed
 Sage
 California Pepper
 Brazilian Pepper
 Milk Thistle
 Spanish Broom
 Tamarisk
 Cypress
 Yew
 Arborvitae
 Windmill Palm
 Hemlock
 Gorse
 Burning Nettle
 California/Mexican Fan

** San Diego County native species
 *** Introduced weeds to San Diego County

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (619) 590-3100
United States Forest Service (619) 674-2901
County Fire Service Coordinator (858) 495-5092
County Farm and Home Advisor (858) 694-2845
Insurance Information Network of California -- Brochures

REFERENCES

- Combustible Vegetation and Other Flammable Materials Ordinance. Sections 68.401 thru 86.406 of the County of San Diego's Zoning Ordinance.
- California Department of Fish and Game (858) 467-4201
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (760) 431-9440
- Protecting Your Property From Soil Erosion
(www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dpw/docs/fire/homeerosion.pdf
<<http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dpw/docs/fire/homeerosion.pdf>>)
- Homeowner's Guide for Flood, Debris, and Erosion Control After Fires
(www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dpw/docs/fire/AfterFire.pdf
<<http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dpw/docs/fire/AfterFire.pdf>>)
- Burn Institute (www.burninstitute.org)

DEFENSIBLE SPACE NOTE:

- 1. A FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE SHALL BE ESTABLISHED AS A 100.00' AREA AROUND EVERY BUILDING AND EXTENDING TO THE SITE BOUNDARY IN AREAS WHERE A 100.00 ZONE CAN NOT BE CREATED..
- 2. FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE SHALL BE ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED PER THE CALIFORNIA CONSOLIDATED FIRE CODE; SECTION 4907.

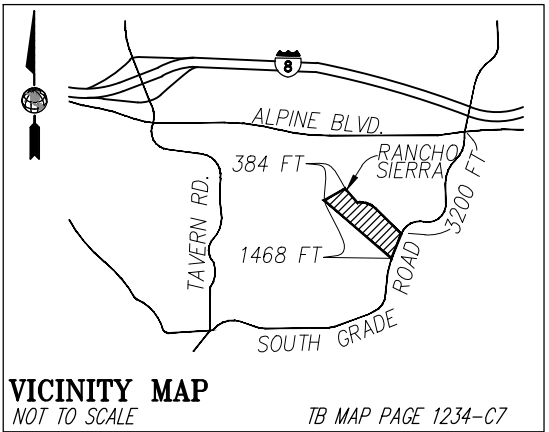
SERVICE PROVIDERS:

WATER DISTRICT: PADRE DAM MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
FIRE DEPT: ALPINE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

OWNER/APPLICANT:

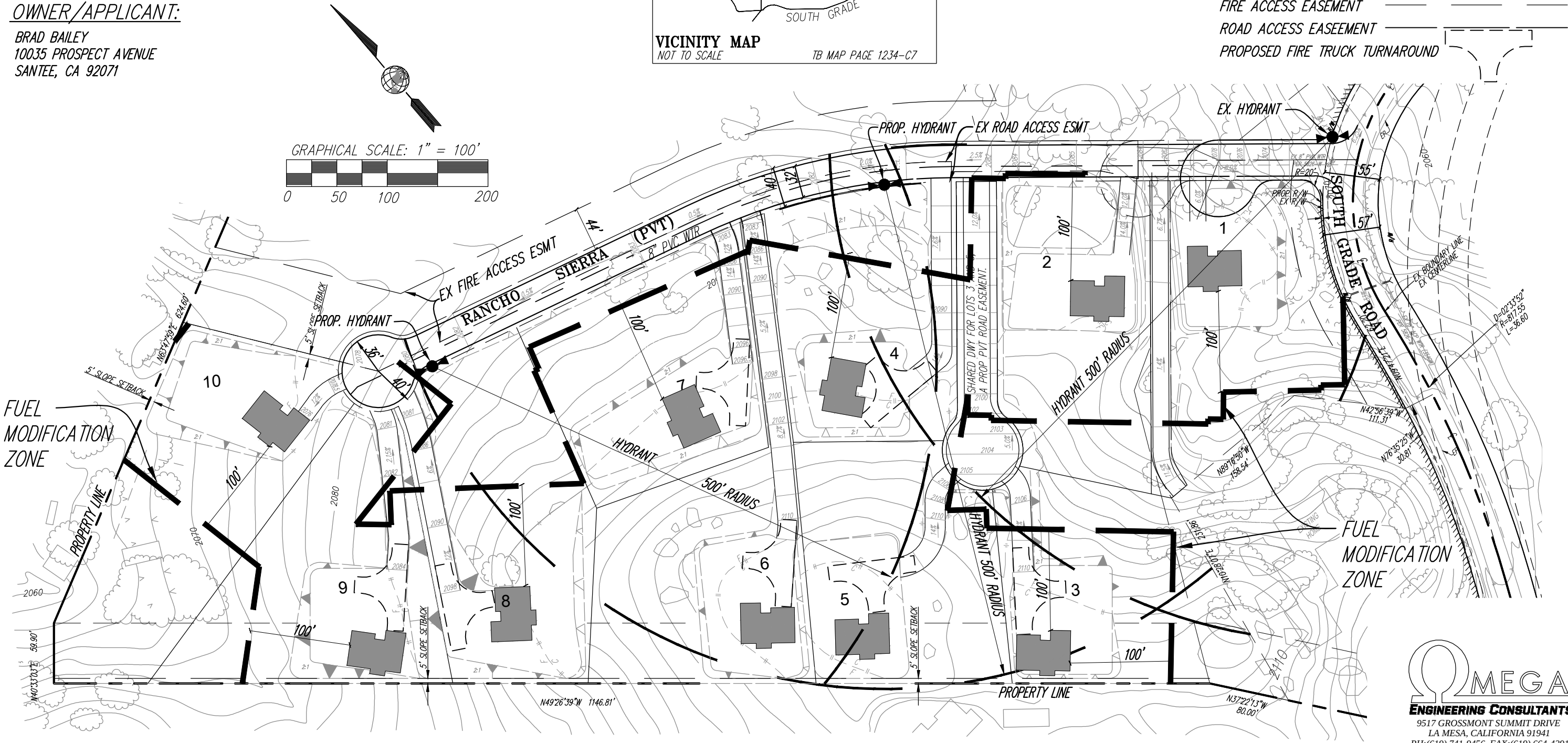
BRAD BAILEY
10035 PROSPECT AVENUE
SANTEE, CA 92071

FIRE PROTECTION PLAN
RANCHO SIERRA SUBDIVISION, ALPINE, CA



LEGEND:

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- PROPERTY LINE
- FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE
- BLDG AREA
- LOT #
- FIRE HYDRANT 500' RAD.
- FIRE HYDRANT
- CONTOUR
- FIRE ACCESS EASEMENT
- ROAD ACCESS EASEMENT
- PROPOSED FIRE TRUCK TURNAROUND



OMEGA
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
9517 GROSSMONT SUMMIT DRIVE
LA MESA, CALIFORNIA 91941
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FIGURE: 1