Community Wildfire Protection Plan
Diablo Fire Safe Council

DRAFT

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Introduction

Fire records for Contra Costa County document an active, dangerous, and costly fire history. There is little question that the area's unique ecology – particularly the topography, climate, and vegetation – provides the setting for catastrophic fire to strike. While large-scale fires do not occur every year, fire incidents driven by extreme wind conditions have repeatedly been difficult to contain. Contemporary population growth leading to residential development in the wildland urban interface (WUI) along with the introduction and proliferation of exotic species exacerbates this problem by putting more people, property, critical infrastructure and natural resources in harm's way. In order to reduce the risk of loss of life and property due to wildfire, the Diablo Fire Safe Council has worked with local residents, representatives of federal, regional, state, and local agencies along with community organizations to prepare this Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

Although the format of this CWPP is guided by the Healthy Forest Restoration Act's (HFRA) call for such plans, the principles behind it are not new. The National and State Fire Plans, the Federal Emergency Management Agency Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 and several locally developed documents all mandate community-based planning efforts, coordination, project identification, prioritization, funding review, and multi-agency cooperation. Unique benefits of the CWPP include:

- The opportunity to establish a locally appropriate definition and boundary for the WUI.
- The requirement for federal agencies, when planning fuel reduction projects, to give priority to projects that provide for the protection of at-risk-communities or watersheds, or that implement recommendations in a CWPP.
- Expedited National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedures for federal agencies implementing fuel reduction projects identified in a CWPP.

Funding for the CWPP was generously provided by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in conjunction with the following contributors:

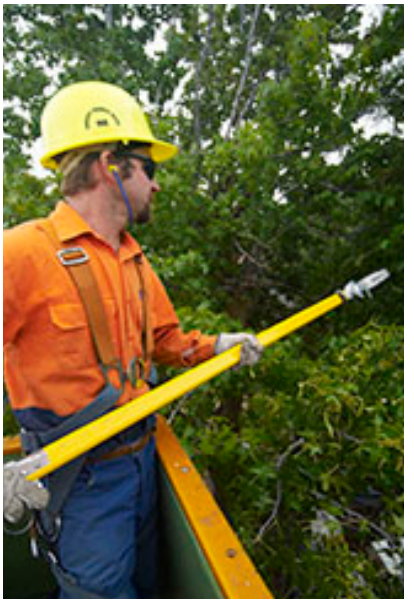
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Canyon Fire Council
Contra Costa County Fire Protection District
Diablo Fire Safe Council
East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)
East Bay Regional Park District
East Contra Costa County Fire District
Federal Fire Department
Kensington Fire Protection District
Kensington Fuel Reduction Group
Moraga-Orinda Fire District
Oakland Fire Department
Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E)
San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District
United States Forest Service (USFS)

Scope

1. The Scope of this Plan is County wide and encompasses the following:
2. Describes the fire environment of Contra Costa County
3. Identifies values at risk as defined by stakeholders.
4. Provides maps that show high fire hazard areas, as defined by Federal, State, and local authorities.
5. Establishes the rationale for prioritization of fuel management projects and treatment methods and outlines principles for selection of projects when funding is available.
6. Describes measures communities and homeowners can take to reduce the ignobility of structures.
7. Identifies Best Management Practices for fuel reduction treatments included in the plan.
8. Identifies federal, state, and local resources (fire, wildlife, regulatory agencies, landscape groups, etc)
9. Summarizes existing Contra Costa County wildland fire prevention and mitigation efforts.

Purpose

The Purpose of this CWPP is to protect human life and reduce loss of property, critical infrastructure and natural resources due to wildfire. The document is intended to help agencies, communities and local homeowners define, plan and prioritize types of actions that will limit the damage associated with the inevitable wildland fire event. This plan can be used to reduce the risk of conflagration by the following actions:



1. Increased collaborative planning and cooperative actions which will build useful relationships between communities and agencies.
2. Reduction of hazardous fuels in the WUI.
3. Creation and maintenance of defensible space for structures and properties.
4. Reduction of structural ignitability hazards.
5. Planning of evacuation protocols and drills

The stakeholders in this effort believe that the work outlined above requires a collaborative approach that combines the following elements:

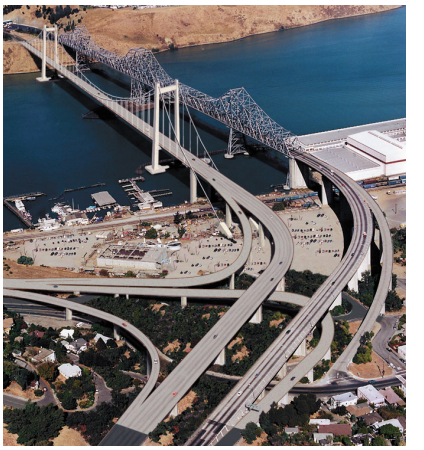
- Development and implementation of strategic, cost effective, sustainable, and environmentally sensitive fuel management plans;
- Educational programs that explain fire risk, promote voluntary citizen involvement and emphasize long-term strategies for creating and maintaining fire-resistant communities
- Application of resources to areas and projects where efficacy is most probable.

To that end, stakeholder participation and regular review are central to maintaining the ideas and priorities of the CWPP in the future. The dynamic nature of the CWPP will reflect the changes in practices, technology, and information available to prevent and minimize loss from wildfire.

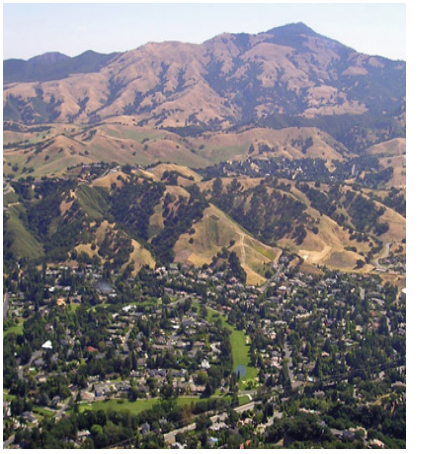
Contra Costa County Information

1.1 County Overview

Contra Costa County was incorporated in 1850 as one of the original 27 Counties of the State of California. Today, over one million (1,000,000) people live within this 802 square mile boundary. Most reside in the 19 incorporated cities, although more than 20% (200,000) live in unincorporated communities. County planners project that the population will grow more than 10% (100,000) over the next decade. Two major complexes of mountains, ridges, and hills define the physical and hydrological landscape. This shapes where people live and work and results in numerous people inhabiting areas that are remote or are very difficult to access under emergency conditions.



The county contains an abundance of vegetative, water, air, biotic, and agricultural resources. The western and northern shore areas are highly industrialized, while the interior sections contain suburban/residential and commercial areas interspersed with agricultural and livestock grazing lands along with parklands, watershed and other undeveloped areas. There are 13 major watersheds and sub-watersheds, with over 1300 miles of creeks and drainages. These watersheds form a crucial part of the Bay area's domestic water supply, and are the location of several large reservoirs.



The vegetation and wildlife habitat of Contra Costa County includes several broadly defined types: native and non-native forests and woodlands, shrublands, grasslands, riparian woodland and scrub, and wetlands. Numerous plants and animals that are designated as rare, threatened, or endangered species or are candidates for such designation occur here. These include both federally and state-listed species. Information about vegetation and habitat is included in the Best Management Practices Guidebook.

There are several large landowners in the county. Four of the largest are Mt. Diablo State Park, the Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), and the

East Bay Regional Parks District (EBRPD). Mt. Diablo State Park encompasses approximately 20,000 acres of open space. The CCWD includes the Los Vaqueros Reservoir, and has close to 80,000 acres under management. EBMUD owns and manages some 28,000 acres of land and water areas, and is responsible for watershed management surrounding four reservoirs and two major recreational areas. EBRPD offers developed and dispersed recreational opportunities in the 33 urban and rural parks that occupy 45,000 acres in Contra Costa County.

Contra Costa County has both professional and volunteer fire departments. The County produced an Emergency Operations Plan in April 2007. Appendix E provides a detailed list of fire fighting resources.

1.2 Stakeholders

Stakeholders in this CWPP are defined as those individuals, agencies, or business entities that could be directly impacted by catastrophic wildfire. The process of identifying stakeholders and their interests is an ongoing process. It is the goal of Diablo Fire Safe Council to participate with as many stakeholders as possible. For the purposes of this document, stakeholders are divided into five primary groups: Large Landowners, Community Groups, Fire Service Agencies, Municipalities, and Other. The following is a list of identified stakeholders:

Large Landowners
East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)
East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD)
Contra Costa Water District (CCWD)
California State Parks
National Park Service (NPS)
US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E
Union Pacific Railroad

Community Groups
Canyon Fire Council
Kensington Fuels Reduction Group

Fire Service Agencies
Contra Costa County Fire Protection District
Crockett-Carquinez Fire Protection District
East Bay Regional Park District Fire Division
East Contra Costa Fire Protection District
El Cerrito Fire Department
Moraga-Orinda Fire District
Naval Weapons Station (Federal Fire Department)
Pinole Fire Department
Richmond Fire Department
Rodeo-Hercules Fire Protection District
Kensington Fire Protection District
San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Other Steakholders
Hills Emergency Forum (HEF)
Diablo Fire Safe Council (DFSC)

Cities, Towns, and Unincorporated Areas of Contra Costa County

West County

Incorporated areas
El Cerrito
Hercules
Pinole
Richmond
San Pablo

Unincorporated areas
Bayview-Montalvin
Crockett
East Richmond Heights
El Sobrante
Kensington
North Richmond
Port Costa
Rodeo
Rollingwood
Tara Hills

Central County

Incorporated areas
Clayton
Concord
Danville
Lafayette
Martinez
Moraga
Orinda
Pleasant Hill
San Ramon
Walnut Creek

Unincorporated places
Alamo
Blackhawk
Camino Tassajara
Canyon
Clyde
Diablo
Mountain View
Pacheco
Vine Hill
Waldon
Brions

East County

Incorporated places
Antioch
Brentwood
Oakley
Pittsburg

Unincorporated places
Bay Point
Bethel Island
Byron
Discovery Bay
Knightsen

A strong, formal bond of mutual aid exists between fire agencies and with those from neighboring Alameda County.

Fire and the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

2.1 Fire Environment

Wildfires are part of Contra Costa County's natural ecosystem. The Mediterranean–like climate, the rugged, wind-conducive topography, and fire-adaptive native vegetation set the stage for periodic burns. This fire environment is made more dangerous by the abundant hazards and risks associated with a growing population and sprawling pattern of development.

More than 30 severe fires have occurred in the area in the past 80 years, resulting in loss of lives, property, and natural resources. Historically, more frequent wildfires of lesser intensity were common. Drought and human behaviors, particularly in the arenas of land-use and fire-suppression, have had a profound impact on the County's fuel complex and fire regime. The current trend is toward less frequent, higher intensity fires. This increases the possibility of catastrophic wildfire, especially as the hazards of vegetation, topography, structures, and fire weather are present.

Chief among fire hazards is the area weather. Despite efforts to improve neighborhood safety and fire fighting capability, uncontrollable firestorms will occur under the extreme but periodic conditions of "Red Flag" weather days. "Red Flag" warnings are issued by the National Weather Service when weather elements such as low relative humidity, strong winds, or the possibility of dry lightening strikes could lead to rapid increases in wildfire activity.

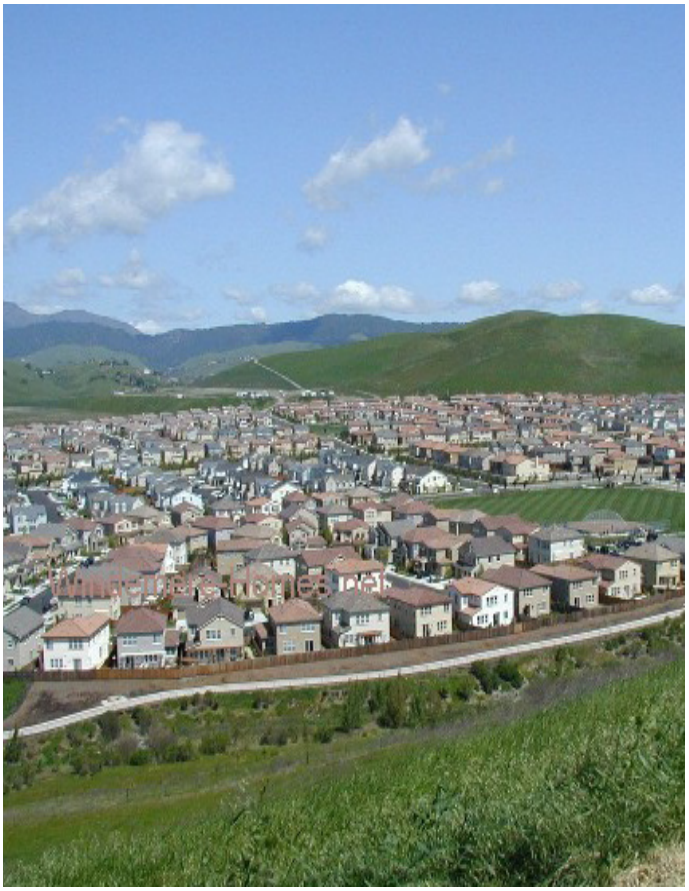
In Contra Costa County, "Red Flag" weather can mean the occurrence of strong, hot, dry offshore Foehn winds. These winds, known locally as "Diablo winds", carry extremely dry air at high velocity. They quickly desiccate vegetation and other flammable materials and can push a fire down or up a slope with amazing speed. These can occur at any time of year, but are especially dangerous in the driest months of summer and fall. During these times, fighting a fire becomes far more difficult.

The change in the native fire-cycle has resulted in an over-accumulation of vegetation in some areas. The massive fuel load in the area mountains and hills makes fires very difficult to contain. In addition, non-native vegetation has replaced the more fire resistive native species in places, adding to the threat. The growing numbers of homes and other structures also increases the fuel load.

The County's mountainous topography influences fire behavior, and in many instances intensifies fire effects. Westward facing slopes are more arid (due to long exposure to the afternoon sun) and thus more combustible. The difficulty of building roads in the steep areas makes ingress or egress difficult and delays fire fighter response time.

2.2 Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

The WUI is defined as an area in which wildlands and communities are sufficiently close to each other to present a credible risk of fire spreading from one to the other. The WUI has gained increasing importance as more Americans build homes in rural settings adjacent to public lands.



The housing density and geography of Contra Costa County is such that most areas in the central and western parts of the county are WUI areas. Some of the locations are considered Very High and High Hazard areas and are at significant risk for loss of life and property if a fire were to occur on a normal or extreme weather day.

For the purposes of this plan, the CA Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Hazard Severity maps are used to determine where significant fire hazards exist. Many local cities and fire districts have developed specific maps characterizing the risk in their areas. These maps are included in Appendix A.

The California State Forester has identified communities in the WUI that are at significant risk from wildland fire. In accordance with the HFRA, stakeholders elected to extend the defined WUI to include evacuation routes, staging areas and other important resources and infrastructure. This extended area is referred to the "CWPP WUI" area on the Fire Hazard Severity map in Appendix A.

2.3 Values at Risk within the WUI

Millions of people are exposed to the destructive forces of wildfire by virtue of living, working, or visiting areas in the WUI. Much of what people value most highly –their lives, family, community, property, and cultural, economic, and ecological interests is at risk of loss in an uncontrollable wildfire. Of particular concern are those who for whatever reason would not be able to leave during an evacuation without assistance.

Area residents and agencies list homes, businesses, parklands and protected watersheds as among values at risk. Regional facilities for public transportation (BART, rail, and bus) are at risk, as are power and water supply facilities and substations. The results of a survey provided to numerous residents are included in Appendix B.

The County's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan lists these assets, whose monetary value is measured in billions or dollars, as exposed to potential loss:

- 37,7321 acres of land are subject to high, very or extreme wildfire threat and an additional 118,509 acres are in the wildland urban interface threat areas.
- 866 miles of roadway are subject to high, very high or extreme wildfire threat and 2946 miles of roads are in wildland urban interface threat areas.
- 8 schools and 19 other critical facilities are located in areas of high, very high or extreme threat and 46 critical health care facilities. 182 schools and 234 other critical facilities are located in wildland urban interface threat areas.

2.4 Reducing Risk within the WUI

Wildfire is a natural process in the Contra Costa County ecosystem. The natural hazards of the fire environment - weather, climate, topography, and fire adaptive vegetation - are immutable. Attention to decreasing the human impacts and risk factors can reduce the incidence of catastrophic wildfire. These factors include:

1. *Development and settlement patterns -* homes, structures, and subdivisions constructed in areas prone to wildland fire. Infrastructure (roads, bridges, fire stations, water supply, etc.) is in some instances insufficient to meet needs or growing demands

2. *Vegetation management -* excessive fuel build-up in and around WUI areas.
3. *Landscape management –* residential planting arrangements that do not provide adequate defensible space around structures, utilize high fuel volume plants, or are not properly watered or otherwise maintained
4. *Architecture -* use of flammable building materials and construction techniques that encourage the spread of fire
5. *Behavior -* almost all ignitions of catastrophic fires in Contra Costa County are human related. These run the gamut from exploding power line transformers to automobile accidents to careless use of fires or barbecuing to deliberate arson.

This plan proposes to corroboratively develop and foster practices and actions which will mitigate these risk factors.

The following actions are recommended:

1. Foster community meeting to educate residents about the fire environment in which they reside and measures they can take to minimize their risk and prepare for a fire event.
2. Foster community meetings to explain good practices residents can follow to reduce structural ignitability and limit ignitions
3. Foster community meetings and tribute literature that will explain good practices residents can follow to organize evacuation protocols and drills in areas where sudden evacuation could not be performed by emergency responders
4. Conduct workshops which show common architectural features (such as Class A & Class B roofing) and how they respond when ignited
5. Continue to work with PG&E to develop programs that will curtail ignitions.
6. Conduct workshops for residents, landscape designers, architects, and contractors to provide information about defensible space and fire-resistant landscaping
7. Conduct general fire awareness campaigns.

When funding is available; projects, workshops, and educational efforts will be awarded based on the following attributes:

- Protects life, property and infrastructure in areas of the County where risk of catastrophic wildfire is most severe
- Either seeks to create a plan for fire prevention or mitigation in a new area or supports ongoing, previously planned efforts.
- Involves stakeholders at all levels, which is to say, there is strong community support as well as support from all applicable agencies and landowners; intensity of local support will be a significant factor when choosing projects.
- Demonstrates the capacity to continue to manage and maintain the project effectively.

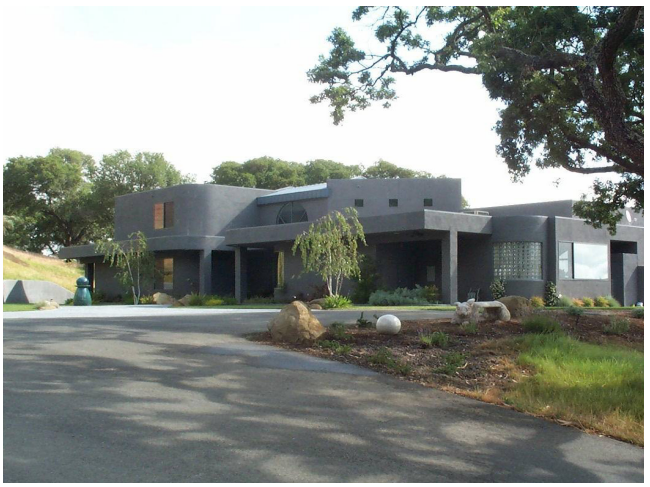
Prioritized Fuel Reduction Treatments

3.1. Fuel Management

Fuel management is the practice of removing or modifying vegetation in order to reduce wildfire ignitions, rate of spread, and intensity. Fuel management requirements depend on the vegetation type, location, condition, and configuration. Given the dynamic nature of these fuels, a single treatment type or prescription is typically not effective. Rigorous oversight, active management, and an adaptive approach are required to achieve fuel management goals.

Generally, five fuel management methods are available and used within the WUI:

1. Manual (e.g., hand labor such as pulling or cutting)
2. Mechanical treatments (e.g., mowing, selective cutting of trees, masticating)
3. Prescribed herbivory (targeted grazing by sheep, goats, or cattle)
4. Herbicides (chemical treatment)
5. Prescribed burns



Specific fuel management treatment goals and methods are addressed more fully in the Best Management Practices Guide section of this document [Appendix G].

3.2 Fuel Reduction Treatment Priorities

Countywide, public and private agencies, fire departments, and fire districts establish fuel reduction treatment priorities on a regular basis. Typically, fuel treatment is done immediately around structure, by roadways, and in areas of extreme fire behavior. Treatments addressed in the Best Management Practices Guidebook are organized by zone as follows:

1. From the Home: 0-30', 30-100'
2. Critical Infrastructure: 0-300'
3. Emergency Access Roads: 0-30', 30-100'
4. Community Protection: 100-300'
5. Community Wildland Interface: 1.5 miles area around community unless otherwise designated

A list of current priority projects is available in Appendix C. An intended outcome of the CWPP process is for this list to be updated annually to ensure that efforts are coordinated whenever possible.

When funding is available, fuel reduction treatment projects with the following attributes should be given the highest priority:

- Project reduces hazardous fuels that, if left untreated, would generate high intensity burning adjacent to structures or communities at risk, or produce large quantities of airborne burning embers that would carry into communities or other important resources.
- Project reduces hazards along strategic emergency access and evacuation routes., or other critical infrastructure
- Project includes vegetation modification treatments that will reduce the threat of unacceptable impacts of high intensity fire to high value ecosystems, sensitive watersheds and high concentration recreation areas.

Treatment of Structural Ignitability

4.1 Structural Ignitibility Factors

The presence of structures within the WUI exposes both the natural and developed environment to increased risk of destruction by wildfire. In areas where the accumulation of flammable vegetation coexists with residential development, an ignition can lead to catastrophic fire. Mitigation of hazards that contribute to structural ignitability can reduce the potential of fire loss.

The keys to ignition resistance are the design of the structure, the materials used in its construction, and the presence of defensible space. Recent studies point to basic factors that affect the risk of a structure burning in a wildfire. A weakness in any of these areas can lead to a similar result – a destroyed or severely damaged home or building. These factors include:

Flammability of the roof

At a minimum, a home should have a Class A-rated, fire-resistant roof cover or assembly, and preferably one that is self-extinguishing once a falling ember burns out. Self-extinguishing means that the firebrand will not burn through to the roof deck and flames will not spread to other parts of the roof. Without a fire-resistant roof, other approaches toward mitigation will fall short of protecting the home.

Overhanging Structures

Eaves, alcoves, entryways, patio covers, decks, porches, and exterior stairways all have the potential to "trap" heat under them or create areas where burning embers can accumulate.

Structural Openings

Areas where there are direct pathways to the attic, house or crawl space provide an easy entry point for embers and flames. This can include vents, soffits or windows prone to breaking when exposed to wildfire conditions (usually unprotected, single-pane windows). Window fans, pet doors, fireplaces, and chimneys can bring in firebrands if left open or unscreened.

Fuel Hazards

Any fuel sources that will bring flames close to the structure. This can include flammable plants close to a wall, dead foliage that builds up underneath succulents or other normally fire-resistant plants, certain types of mulch, a combustible fence or yard structure that is located close enough to allow flames to come into contact with the wall or the overhanging roof above.

Fuel sources within the "defensible space" area that support a high intensity spot fire are especially problematic. These include any trees that can quickly become a fire torch, such as an untrimmed palm tree, a wooden trellis made of common lumber sizes, playground equipment made with wooden pieces or a pile or rack of firewood on the ground or in a wheelbarrow.

Access to the property

If firefighters and their equipment cannot gain access to the property and a water source, there is little chance they can protect the home. Access also affects the ability of the homeowner to evacuate the site should the need arise.

4.1 Improving the Survivability of Structures within the WUI

Protecting structures exposed to wildfires is not a simple matter. Structures can ignite due to direct exposure to flames, from radiated heat, or from firebrands. All three sources must be addressed in order to improve the survivability of structures within the WUI. It is recommended that the following measures be taken:

1. Reduce the amount of heat the structure will be exposed to through managing vegetation, creating defensible space, and construction design.
2. Limit the time the structure is exposed to heat through vegetation management and construction design.
3. Use fire resistant building materials and construction methods.
4. Remove combustible materials stored near structures.

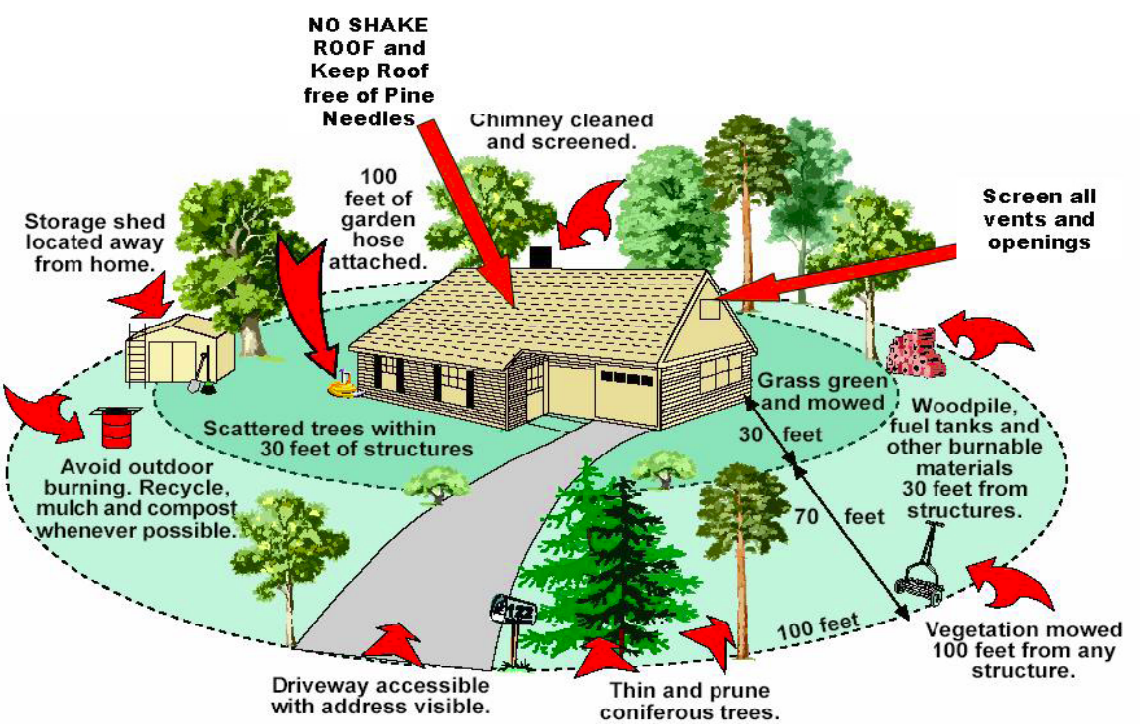
Creating an effective defensible space around the structure and maintaining a fire safe landscape are critical to minimizing the threat of ignition. Most county areas are subject to fire safety

regulations that require compliance with defensible space and weed abatement standards. Information about defensible space is included in appendix D.

The selection of a building's site and materials has a direct relationship to its survivability. Structures need to be sited to reduce their exposure to the most intense part of a wildfire that might sweep across the location. There are many noncombustible and fire resistive materials and treatments available to better protect structures and inhibit fire spread.

Adoption and enforcement of fire and building codes is an essential part of managing the risk within the WUI. The California Building Code (CBC) requires clearance around structures as well as adherence to construction methods and ignition standards designed to help structures survive wildfire events. The standards also provide working space and safer conditions for firefighters to defend structures from wildfire. It is also important to incorporate fire safety in the general plan and safety elements in each jurisdiction.

No fire department can be expected to prevent all home losses in a WUI setting. The potential for a wildfire to outpace suppression efforts means that all homeowners in WUI areas accept a high degree of risk as well as responsibility.



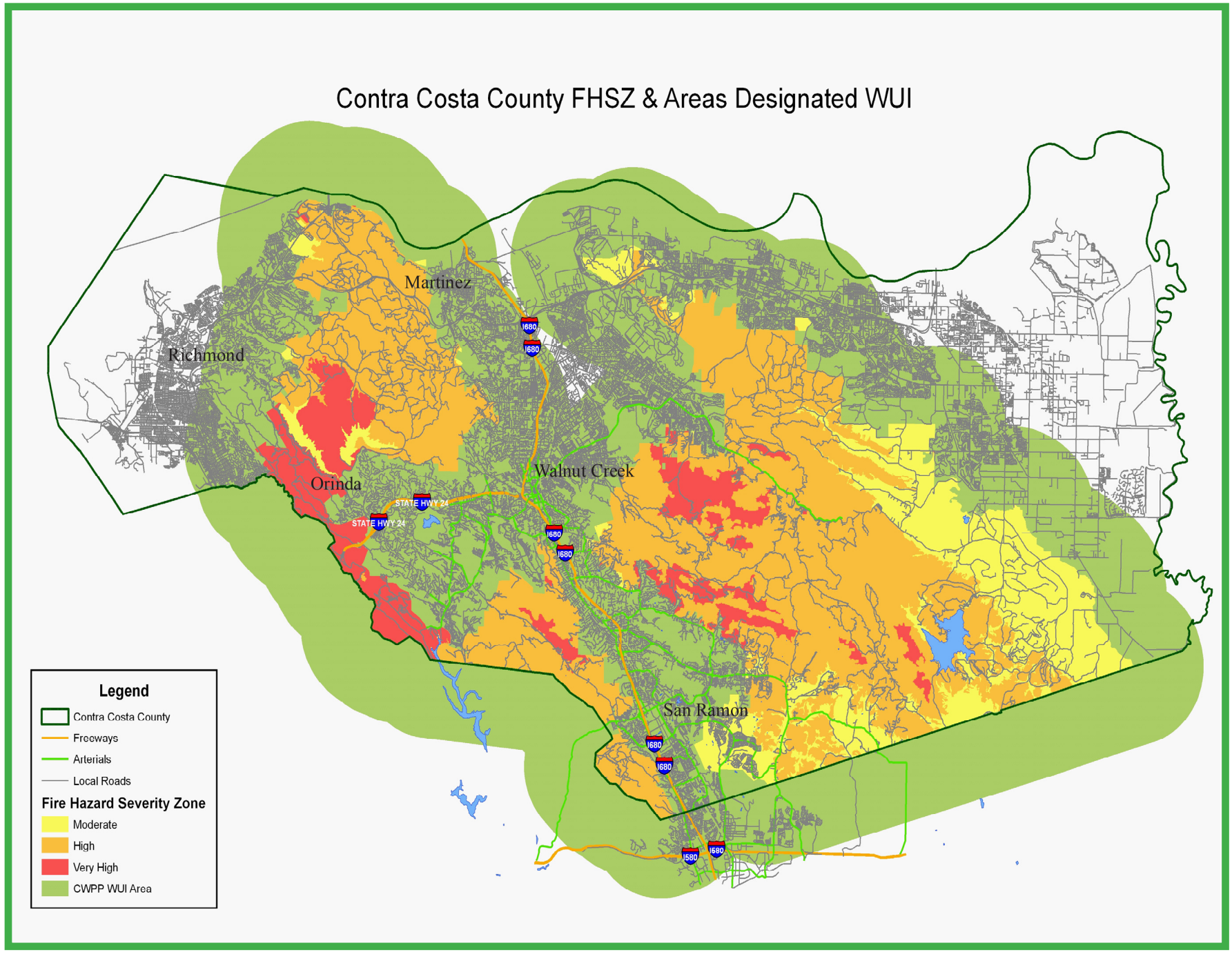
Signature Page

Proposed signatures:

- Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors
- Contra Costa County Fire Chiefs Association
- Cal FIRE
- East bay Regional Parks Fire Department
- USFWS
- Diablo Fire Safe Council
- Federal Fire (Concord Weapons Station)
- East Bay Municipal Utilities District
- BLM

Appendix A

Fire Hazard Severity and WUI Area Map



Appendix B

Homeowners Survey Results

1. How great a risk do you think wildfire poses to your community?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
No Risk			
Low Risk		2.1%	2
Moderate Risk		29.2%	28
Extreme Risk		68.8%	66
	Answered question		96
	Skipped question		0

2. Do you thik your neighborhood is currently prepared to deal with wildfire?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		21.1%	20
No		78.9%	75
	Answered question		96
	Skipped question		0

3. Please select the Contra Costa County Supervisorial District in which you reside.			
		Response Percent	Response Count
District 1 Supervisor Gioia		31.6%	30
District 2 Supervisor Uilkema		42.1%	40
District 3 Supervisor Piepho		6.3%	6
District 4 Supervisor Bonilla		3.2%	3
District 5 Supervisor Glover		0%	0
Do not Know		16.8%	16
	Answered question		95
	Skipped question		1

4. Please select the Fire District or Fire Department that provides service to your home.			
		Response Percent	Response Count
CAL FIRE		0%	0
Contra Costa County Fire Protection District		36.7%	33
East Contra Costa County Fire Protection District		1.1%	1
Federal Fire Department		0%	0
Kensington Fire Protection District		24.4%	22
Moraga-Orinda Fire District		7.8%	7
Richmond Fire Department		0	0
San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District		6.7%	6
Crokett-Carquinez Fire Department		0%	0
El Cerrito Fire Department		7.8%	7
		Answered question	95
		Skipped question	1

Appendix C

Current Priority Fuels Reduction Projects and Prevention Strategies

Agency or Group	Project	Treatment Method
CalFire	Continue to provide technical support and personnel to our allied agencies who are conducting projects in the SRA and LRA of Contra Costa County as well as the coordination of Fire Crews for project work.	Hand labor, prescribed fire and mechanical treatments.
East Bay Reginal Park District (EBRPD)	1. Pt. Pinole Prescribed Burn (100 ac) 2. Martinez Hazard Reduction Brush Removal (3 ac) 3. Continue goat grazing along WUI (75 ac) 4. Pt. Pinole Hazard Reduction 5. Eucalyptus Thinning (100 ac)	Pt. Pinole prescribed burn, Hand labor, mechanical treatment, Grazing
East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)	Maintenance of existing grasslands in strategic interface locations to reduce fuel loading and improve public safety.	Hand labor, mechanical treatment
Contra Costa County Fire Protection District (CCCFPD)		
Diablo Fire Safe Council	Kensington neighborhood vegetation management.	Hand labor, mechanical treatments.

Agency or Group	Project	Treatment Method
East Contra Costa Fire Protection District	Maintenance of existing grasslands alongside Vasco Road. Reduce fuel loading and improve public safety through out Marsh Creek Road and Morgan Territory.	Land owners alongside Vasco Road will mitigate hazards with assistance from ECCFPD. There are no current treatment methods for Marsh Creek Road and Morgan territory.
Federal Fire	Port Chicago Highway (PCH) vegetation management. Reduce ladder fuels and heavy fuels along PCH. Treatment zone 1: PCH to Canal Rd; PCH to R-Line 3 road; PCH to rail road maintenance yard at Waterfront Rd.	Hand labor, mechanical treatment. Prescribed burning in limited areas.
Kensington Fire Protection District		
Canyon Fire Council		
Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E)		
San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District (SRVFPD)		
Moraga-Orinda Fire Protection District (MOFPD)		
El Cerrito Fire Department		

Agency or Group	Project	Treatment Method
US Fish and Wildlife Service	1. Work with the Diablo Fire Safe Council to develop a CWPP for Contra Costa County including refuge lands. Develop educational materials in partnership with the Diablo Fire Safe Council and potentially the Contra Costa Resource Conservation District which promotes defensible space, reducing structural ignitability and wildfire safety. 2. Mechanically treat (thinning, handpile, chipping) approximately 25 acres on refuge lands to reduce hazardous fuels through the use of CA Conservation Crews (hand tools, chainsaws and chipper). Fuel Reduction efforts will also emphasize fuel break recommendations from the Contra Costa Fire Protection District.	