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Appendix A. Glossary

The following provides terms or words found in or relating to this plan (additional terms are available at <http://www.nwccg.gov/glossary>):

- + **1-Hour Timelag Fuels (a.k.a., one-hour fuels):** Fuels consisting of dead herbaceous plants and roundwood less than about ¼ inch (6.4 mm) in diameter. Also included is the uppermost layer of needles or leaves on the forest floor.
- + **10-Hour Timelag Fuels (a.k.a. ten-hour fuels):** Dead fuels consisting of roundwood ¼ to 1 inch (0.6 to 2.5 cm) in diameter and, very roughly, the layer of litter extending from immediately below the surface to ¾ inch (1.9 cm) below the surface.
- + **100-Hour Timelag Fuels (a.k.a., hundred-hour fuels):** Dead fuels consisting of roundwood in the size range of 1 to 3 inches (2.5 to 7.6 cm) in diameter and very roughly the layer of litter extending from approximately ¾ of an inch (1.9 cm) to 4 inches (10 cm) below the surface.
- + **1,000-Hour Timelag Fuels (a.k.a., thousand-hour fuels):** Dead fuels consisting of roundwood 3 to 8 inches in diameter and the layer of the forest floor more than 4 inches below the surface.
- + **Active Crown Fire:** A fire in which a solid flame develops in the crowns of trees, but the surface and crown phases advance as a linked unit dependent on each other.
- + **Aspect:** Direction a slope faces.
- + **Canopy Spacing:** The distance from the edge of one tree canopy to another. Crown spacing varies from open (with 10 feet or more of space between tree canopies) to closed (where trees may be growing in very close proximity with little space between them).
- + **Crown Fire:** A fire that advances from top to top of trees or shrubs more or less independent of a surface fire. Crown fires are sometimes classed as running or dependent to distinguish the degree of independence from the surface fire.
- + **Dead Fuels:** Fuels with no living tissue in which moisture content is governed almost entirely by atmospheric moisture (relative humidity and precipitation), dry-bulb temperature, and solar radiation.
- + **Direct Attack:** A method of fire suppression where actions are taken directly along the fire's edge. In a direct attack, burning fuel is treated directly by wetting, smothering, or chemically quenching the fire or by physically separating burning from unburned fuel.
- + **Fire Apparatus Access Roads -** The means for emergency apparatus to access a facility or structure for emergency purposes. Roadways must extend to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior of the first floor of any structure and must meet specified criteria for width, pavement characteristics, roadway gradient, turning radius, etc. Fire apparatus access roads are also referred to as fire lanes.
- + **Fire Behavior:** The manner in which a fire reacts to the influences of fuel, weather, and topography.
- + **Fire Frequency:** Temporal fire occurrence described as a number of fires occurring within a defined area within a given time period.
- + **Fire Intensity:** A general term relating to the heat energy released by a fire.
- + **Fire Lane Identification -** Signs or curb markings that allow fire apparatus access roads to be readily recognized so that they will remain unobstructed and available for emergency use at all times.

- + **Fire Potential:** The likelihood of a wildland fire event measured in terms of anticipated occurrence of fire(s) and management's capability to respond. Fire potential is influenced by a sum of factors that include fuel conditions (fuel dryness and/or other inputs), ignition triggers, significant weather triggers, and resource capability.
- + **Fire Regime:** The characterization of fire's role in a particular ecosystem, usually characteristic of particular vegetation and climatic regime, and typically a combination of fire return interval and fire intensity (i.e., high frequency, low intensity/low frequency, high intensity).
- + **Fire Return Interval:** The length of time between fires on a particular area of land.
- + **Fire Weather:** Weather conditions that influence fire ignition, behavior, and suppression.
- + **Flame Length:** The distance from the base to the tip of the flaming front. Flame length is directly correlated with fire intensity.
- + **Flaming Front:** The zone of a moving fire where combustion is primarily flaming. Behind this flaming zone combustion is primarily glowing. Light fuels typically have a shallow flaming front, whereas heavy fuels have a deeper front.
- + **Fuel:** Any combustible material, which includes but is not limited to living or dead vegetation, human-built structures, and chemicals that will ignite and burn.
- + **Fuelbed:** An array of fuels usually constructed with specific loading, depth, and particle size to meet experimental requirements; also, commonly used to describe the fuel composition.
- + **Fuel Loading:** The amount of fuel present expressed quantitatively in terms of weight of fuel per unit area.
- + **Fuel Model:** Mathematical descriptions of fuel properties (e.g., fuel load and fuel depth) that are used as inputs to calculate fire danger indices and fire behavior potential.
- + **Fuel Moisture Content:** The quantity of moisture in fuels expressed as a percentage of the weight when thoroughly dried at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.
- + **Fuel Type:** An identifiable association of fuel elements of a distinctive plant species, form, size, arrangement, or other characteristics that will cause a predictable rate of fire spread or difficulty of control under specified weather conditions.
- + **Gates and Barriers** - Devices that restrict pedestrian and vehicle ingress and egress to and from a facility.
- + **Gate and Barrier Locks** - Devices that are installed on gates and barriers to secure a property or facility.
- + **Goals:** A goal is a broad statement of what you wish to accomplish, an indication of program intentions.
- + **Ground Fire:** Fire that consumes the organic material beneath the surface litter ground, such as a peat fire.
- + **Hose Pull** - The effective distance (150 feet is standard) that firefighters can drag a hose from fire apparatus to attack a fire. Hose pull is measured along a simulated path of travel accounting for obstructions and not "as the crow flies."
- + **Intensity:** The level of heat radiated from the active flaming front of a fire, measured in British thermal units (BTUs) per foot.
- + **Ladder Fuels:** Fuels that provide vertical continuity between strata, thereby allowing fire to carry from surface fuels into the crowns of trees or shrubs with relative ease. Ladder fuels help initiate and ensure the continuation of crowning.

- + **Local Responsibility Area (LRA)** – Land where a city/county has primary financial responsibility for the prevention and suppression of wildland fires. LRA land is generally located within city boundaries.
- + **Live Fuels:** Living plants, such as trees, grasses, and shrubs, in which the seasonal moisture content cycle is controlled largely by internal physiological mechanisms, rather than by external weather influences.
- + **Mid-flame Windspeed:** The speed of the wind measured at the midpoint of the flames, considered to be most representative of the speed of the wind that is affecting fire behavior.
- + **Objectives:** They contribute to the fulfillment of specified goals and are measurable, defined, and specific.
- + **Passive Crown Fire:** Also called torching or candling. A fire in the crowns of trees in which single trees or groups of trees torch, ignited by the passing front of the fire.
- + **Safety Zone:** A preplanned area of sufficient size and suitable location in the wildland expected to prevent injury to fire personnel without using fire shelters.
- + **Red Flag Warning:** Term used by fire weather forecasters to alert forecast users to an ongoing or imminent critical fire weather pattern.
- + **Riparian:** Situated or taking place along or near the bank of a watercourse.
- + **Spotting:** Refers to the behavior of a fire producing sparks or embers that are carried by the wind and start new fires beyond the zone of direct ignition by the main fire.
- + **State Responsibility Area (SRA)** – Land where the State of California (i.e. CAL FIRE) has primary financial responsibility for the prevention and suppression of wildland fires. All SRA land is located within County unincorporated areas; SRA does not include lands within city boundaries or in federal ownership
- + **Strategy:** The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives.
- + **Surface Fire:** Fire that burns loose debris on the surface, which includes dead branches, leaves, and low vegetation.
- + **Surface Fuels:** Fuels lying on or near the surface of the ground, consisting of leaf and needle litter, dead branch material, downed logs, bark, tree cones, and low stature living plants.
- + **Topography:** Referred to as “terrain.” The term also refers to parameters of the “lay of the land” that influence fire behavior and spread. Key elements are slope (in percent), aspect (the direction a slope faces), elevation, and specific terrain features such as canyons, saddles, “chimneys,” and chutes.
- + **Understory:** Term for the area of a forest which grows at the lowest height level below the forest canopy. Plants in the understory consist of a mixture of seedlings and saplings of canopy trees together with understory shrubs and herbs.
- + **Values at Risk:** People, property, ecological elements, and other human and other intrinsic values within the City. Values at Risk are identified by stakeholders as important to the way of life in the City and are particularly susceptible to damage from undesirable fire outcomes.
- + **Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ)** – A designated area in which the type and condition of vegetation, topography, fire history, and other relevant factors increase the possibility of uncontrollable wildland fire. Structures within a VHFHSZ require special construction features to protect against wildfire hazards; please consult with the local building department and refer to CBC Chapter 7A for specific requirements
- + **Wildland Fire Environment:** The surrounding conditions, influences, and modifying forces of fuels, topography, and weather that determine wildfire behavior.

- + **Wildfire Risk Area** – Land that is covered with vegetation, which is so situated or is of such an inaccessible location that a fire originating upon it would present an abnormally difficult job of suppression or would result in great or unusual damage through fire, or such areas designated by the fire code official. For purposes of this document, Wildfire Risk Area includes Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (see above), Wildland-Urban Interfaces (WUI), and similarly hazardous areas.

Appendix B. Relevant Federal, State and Local Regulations & Policies

This appendix provides a detailed list and summary of the federal, state, county, and city level policies and regulations that pertain to this CWPP.

B.1 FEDERAL LEVEL POLICY

+ ***Disaster Mitigation Act (2000–present)***

Section 104 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) enacted Section 322 - Mitigation Planning of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act - that created incentives for state and local entities to coordinate hazard mitigation planning and implementation efforts and is an important source of funding for fuels mitigation efforts through federal hazard mitigation grants.

+ ***Healthy Forests Restoration Act (2003)***

Catastrophic fires between the years 2001-2003, the reduction of visibility and air quality, the destruction of habitat for wildlife, and threats to federal forests and rangelands from the spread of invasive species and insect attacks sparked a need for common-sense forest legislation. As a result, the 2003 Healthy Forests Restoration Act was signed into law to reduce the threat of destructive wildfires while upholding environmental standards and encouraging early public input during review and planning processes (The White House President George W. Bush Archives).

+ ***National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (2009)***

The National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy is a strategic push to work collaboratively among all stakeholders and across all landscapes, using best science, to make meaningful progress towards the three goals: resilient landscapes, fire adapted communities, and safe and effective wildfire response. Its vision is to safely and effectively extinguish wildfire when needed; use wildfire where allowable; manage our natural resources; and as a nation, to live with wildland fire.

+ ***National Fire Plan (NFP) 2000***

In 2000, dry climatic conditions resulted in a historic number of wildland fires within the United States (mainly the Western U.S.) It is estimated that 7.2 million acres, nearly double the 10-year average burned. Costs in damages including fire suppression activities were approximately 2.1 billion dollars. Congressional direction called for substantial new appropriations for wildland fire management. This resulted in action plans, interagency strategies, and the Western Governor's Association's, "A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment - A 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy - Implementation Plan". This collectively became known as the National Fire Plan. This plan places a priority on collaborative work within communities to reduce their risk from large-scale wildfires.

+ ***National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)***

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) maintains numerous codes and standards that provide direction on development in the wildland urban interface (WUI) including:

- NFPA 1, Fire Code, Chapter 17
- NFPA 1140, Standard for Wildland Fire Protection
 - NFPA 1140 is a combination of Standards NFPA 1051 (Standard for Wildland Firefighting Personnel Professional Qualifications), NFPA 1141 (Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Wildland, Rural, and Suburban

Areas), NFPA 1143 (Standard for Wildland Fire Management), and NFPA 1144 (Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire).

+ ***National Incident Management System (NIMS)***

- The National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work together to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment. The NIMS improves a community's ability to prepare for and respond to potential incidents and hazard scenarios.

B.2 STATE LEVEL POLICY

+ ***California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023)***

The purpose of the State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) is to significantly reduce deaths, injuries, and other losses attributed to both natural and human-caused hazards in California. The SHMP provides guidance for hazard mitigation activities emphasizing partnerships among local, state, and federal agencies as well as the private sector. The 2023 update continues California's commitment to reduce or eliminate the impacts of disasters caused by natural and human-caused hazards.

+ ***CAL FIRE California Strategic Fire Plan 2024***

The CAL FIRE Strategic Fire Plan for 2024, titled "Transforming Tomorrow," is a five-year blueprint launched in late 2024, building on past efforts to enhance wildfire resilience through fuel reduction, prescribed fire, home hardening, and community preparedness, focusing on new tools like designated Fire Management Zones (PODs) via SB 1101, expanding beneficial fire to 400,000 acres by 2025, and increasing workforce/training for a more coordinated, proactive approach to wildfire management.

+ ***California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)***

The 1970 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) has evolved into one of the most prominent components of community planning in California. It requires state and local agencies to follow a protocol of analysis and public disclosure of environmental impacts in proposed projects and to include feasible measures to mitigate those impacts. Any proposed hazardous fuel treatment project recommended in this CWPP must comply with CEQA regulations.

+ ***2025 California Fire Code***

This code establishes regulations affecting or relating to structures, processes, premises and safeguards regarding residences and historic buildings. The code includes: 1) hazards of fire and explosion arising from the storage, handling or use of structures, materials or devices; 2) conditions hazardous to life, property or public welfare in the occupancy of structures or premises; 3) fire hazards in the structure or on the premises from occupancy or operation; 4) matters related to the construction, extension, repair, alteration or removal of fire suppression or alarm systems; and 5) conditions affecting the safety of fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.

+ ***2025 California Wildland Urban Interface Code (CA WUI Code)***

The California Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Code, now a standalone Title 24, Part 7, sets rules for building and land use in high wildfire risk zones (Fire Hazard Severity Zones) to reduce structure loss from embers, requiring ignition-resistant materials (roofs, vents, siding, windows) and defensible space (fuel modification) for firefighter access, integrating older rules from CBC Chapter 7A, CRC R337, and CFC Chapter 49 into one easier-to-use document, effective in 2025.

+ ***California Code of Regulations Title 24***

California's building regulations and standards are contained within Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) published by the California Building Standards Commission. These are regulations passed by California agencies charged with enforcing the state's various laws and requirements for builders and property owners. Title 24 includes all regulations for how buildings are designed and constructed and are intended to ensure the maximum structural integrity and safety of private and public buildings. It contains requirements for the structural, mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems, and requires measures for energy conservation, green design, construction and maintenance, fire and life safety, and accessibility.

+ ***California's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan (2021)***

This plan was created by the California Forest Management Task Force (established in 2018) and strategically accelerates efforts to restore the health and resilience of California forests, grasslands, and natural places, improve the fire safety of California communities, and sustain the economic vitality of rural forested areas. This plan integrates recommendations from existing state and federal plans regarding forest health and the wildfire crisis.

+ ***Public Resource Code (PRC) Sections 4125-4137 – Fire Protection Responsibilities***

This policy defines suppression and prevention roles and responsibilities of agencies within and across administrative boundaries. Fire protection responsibility area designations directly correlate to specific financial responsibility for wildfire prevention and suppression actions. Area mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements are reviewed on a regular (annual) basis, to ensure accuracy in updates and procedures.

+ ***Public Resource Code Sections 4201-4204 – Fire Hazard Severity Zones***

Requires CAL FIRE to classify lands within State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) in accordance with the severity of fire hazard present for the purpose of identifying measures to be taken to slow wildfire rates of spread and to reduce the potential intensity of uncontrolled fires that threaten to destroy resources, life, or property. These measures are part of an overall strategy to implement community adaptability in the wildfire environment.

+ ***Public Resources Code Section 4291 and California Code of Regulations (CCR) 1299.1***

A state law, effective in January 2019, this section requires 100-foot defensible space clearance around homes and structures for wildfire protection, but not beyond the property line. The code applies to all lands that have flammable vegetation. The regulations include several requirements for how the vegetation surrounding buildings and structures should be managed to create defensible space.

+ ***Public Resources Code 4292-93, 4296 and 14 CCR 1256: Fire Prevention for Electrical Utilities***

These statutes and regulations address the vegetation clearance standards for electrical utilities. They include the standards for clearing around energy lines and conductors such as power line hardware and power poles. These regulations are critical to wildland fire safety because of the substantial number of power lines in wildlands, the historic source of fire ignitions associated with power lines, and the extensive damage that results from wildfires caused by power lines in severe wind conditions.

+ ***Public Resource Code Section 4296.5 – Railroads – CCR 1290 Railroad Right-Of-Ways***

Established in 1999, this code empowers the Board Director to adopt regulations establishing fire prevention and hazard reduction standards that any Railroad Corporation or person owning a Railroad in

this state must abide by. The resulting formulated Public Resource Code (PRC) 4296.5 regulations are found in the California Code of Regulations (CCR's), Title 14; Article 2; Sections 1290 through 1295.

+ ***Public Resource Code Section 4421-4446 – Prohibited Activities***

This series of codes specifies the prohibited human actions regarding setting fire or causing fire to be set to any forest, brush, or other flammable material which is on any land that is not his own, or under his legal control, without the permission of the owner, lessee, or agent of the owner or lessee of the land. Proper burn permitting needs are identified. Prohibited actions involving use of noncompliant industrial and/or mechanical equipment is also cited.

+ ***Public Resources Code 4741 - Wildland Fire Prevention and Vegetation Management***

In accordance with policies established by Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (“Board”), CAL FIRE shall assist local governments in preventing future wildland fire and vegetation management problems by making its wildland fire prevention and vegetation management expertise available to local governments to the extent possible within the department’s budgetary limitations. Department of Forestry recommendations shall be advisory in nature and local governments shall not be required to follow such recommendations.

+ ***Government Code 51175-51189: Chapter 6.8 - Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones***

This code defines Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ) and designates lands considered by the State to be a very high fire hazard. The purpose of this chapter is to classify lands in the state in accordance with whether a very high fire hazard is present so that public officials are able to identify measures that will retard the rate of spread, and reduce the potential intensity, of uncontrolled fires that threaten to destroy resources, life, or property, and to require that those measures be taken. For more detail and a discussion regarding wildland fire hazard severity in general and VHFHSZ’s specifically, see Section 5.1.

+ ***Government Code 51189: Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Building Standards (referenced from Ch. 6.8 in paragraph above, for emphasis)***

This code directs the Office of the State Fire Marshal to create building standards for wildland fire resistance. The code includes measures that increase the likelihood of a structure withstanding intrusion by fire (such as building design and construction requirements that use fire-resistant building materials) and provides protection of structure projections (such as porches, decks, balconies and eaves) and structure openings (such as attics, eave vents, and windows). For more detail and further discussion on wildland urban interface (WUI) building standards, see Section 5.4.

+ ***Government Code 65302.5: General Plan Fire Safety Element Review***

This statute requires the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (“Board”) to provide recommendations to a local jurisdiction’s General Plan fire safety element at the time that the General Plan is amended. While not a direct and binding fire prevention requirement for individuals, General Plans that adopt the Board’s recommendations will include goals and policies that provide for contemporary fire prevention standards for the jurisdiction.

+ ***California Health and Safety Code: DIVISION 12. Fires and Fire Protection; Chapter 1 Liability in Relation to Fires; Section 13000***

Every person is guilty of a misdemeanor who allows a fire kindled or attended by him to escape from his control or to spread to the lands of any person other than the builder of the fire without using every reasonable and proper precaution to prevent the fire from escaping.

+ ***California Civil Code 1103.C.3 : Law Governing Natural Hazard Disclosure***

This code deals with the Transfer of Real Property and the Disclosure of Natural and Environmental Hazards: Article (3) states “A transferor of real property that is located within a very high fire hazard severity zone, designated pursuant to Section 51178 of the Government Code, shall disclose to any prospective transferee the fact that the property is located within a very high fire hazard severity zone and is subject to the requirements of Section 51182 of the Government Code”. Details go on to include information regarding property transferor, information regarding agency, county assessor and map documentation.

+ ***California Emergency Services Act (CESA) - Chapter 7, Section 8550-8551 (CESA)***

The California Emergency Services Act (CESA) ensures preparations within California will be adequate to deal with natural, manmade, or war-caused emergencies. It declares it necessary to give the Governor, chief executives and governing bodies of political subdivisions of the state emergency powers to provide for state assistance in the organization and maintenance of emergency programs. The Act created the Office of Emergency Services, within the office of the Governor, and gave it the powers and duties to (1) provide for the assignment of functions to state entities to be performed during an emergency and for the coordination and direction of the emergency actions of those entities; (2) provide for the rendering of mutual aid by the state government and all its departments and agencies and by the political subdivisions of the state in carrying out the purposes of this chapter; and (3) authorizes the establishment of organizations and directing actions necessary to protect the health and safety and preserve the lives and property of the people of the state.

It further declared the purpose of Chapter 7 and the policy of the state that all emergency services functions of the state be coordinated, as far as possible, with the comparable functions of its political subdivisions, of the federal government including its various departments and agencies, of other states, and of private agencies of every type, to the end that the most effective use may be made of all manpower, resources, and facilities for dealing with any emergency that may occur.

+ ***California Regional Water Quality Board***

The California State Water Resources Control Board (Board) has jurisdiction throughout California. Created by the State Legislature in 1967, the Board protects water quality by setting statewide policy, coordinating and supporting the Regional Water Board efforts, and reviewing petitions that contest Regional Board actions. There are nine regional water quality control boards that exercise rulemaking and regulatory activities by basins. (All proposed mitigation projects must adhere to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations in planning and implementation phases. Primary concerns associated with wildland fire hazard mitigation actions involve addressing project design/engineering to reduce potential slope erosion or excess runoff during rain events.

+ ***California Air Resources Board (CARB)***

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is responsible to reduce air pollution and protect public health. Their role is to set the state’s air quality standards at levels to protect public health, identify and measure pollutants, research the cause and effect of air pollution problems and potential solutions, develop and adopt specific rules and regulations needed to achieve healthful air quality and lead California’s efforts to reduce climate-changing emissions through measures that promote a more energy-efficient and resilient economy.

+ ***SB 160 - Emergency Services. Cultural Competence. Chapter 402, 2019***

Measure requires cities and counties to integrate cultural competency in the next regular update to their emergency plan. It requires city and county local emergency managers to incorporate cultural

competence into emergency plans, upon its next update, and at a minimum, describe how all cultural populations within its jurisdiction are served by emergency notifications, evacuations, sheltering, mitigation, prevention, planning, and preparedness. It requires cities and counties, when updating emergency plans, to provide a forum for community engagement in geographically diverse locations to engage with culturally diverse communities.

+ ***SB 167 - Electrical Corporations. Wildfire Mitigation Plans. Chapter 403, 2019***

Measure requires each electrical corporation, as part of submitting their wildfire mitigation plans to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), to additionally include the impacts on customers who are receiving medical baseline allowances as part of their protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of disabling reclosers and deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system.

+ ***SB 190 - Fire Safety. Building Standards. Defensible Space Program. Chapter 404, 2019***

Measure requires the State Fire Marshal (SFM) to develop both a model defensible space program and a wildland urban interface (WUI) Fire Safety Building Standards Compliance training manual. It requires the SFM; to develop a model defensible space program for use by a city or county in the enforcement of existing defensible space provisions in law and consult with representatives from local, state, and federal fire services, local governments, building officials, utility companies, the building industry, and the environmental community. If a defensible space program is adopted, the local agency for enforcement of this program must have the authority to recover the actual cost of abatement and must have the authority to place it as a special assessment or lien on the property. In addition, it requires the SFM to develop, and update on a regular basis, a WUI products handbook listing products and construction systems that comply with the WUI Fire Safety building standards for: Exterior wall siding and sheathing; Exterior windows; Under eaves, including eave and cornice vents; Decking; Treated lumber and ignition-resistant materials; and Wood shakes and shingles roofing materials.

+ ***SB 465 - Property Assessed Clean Energy Program. Wildfire Safety Improvements. Chapter 837, 2018***

Measure expands, until January 1, 2029, Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing to allow cities and counties in very high fire hazard severity zones to authorize contractual assessments for property owners to finance wildfire safety improvements. Eligible wildfire safety improvements are improvements identified by CAL FIRE that can be fixed to an existing residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural or other building or structure, including ember-resistant roofs, dual-paned windows, driveways, and various ignition-resistant products such as walls, decks, and patio covers. This measure outlines a procedure to be taken by the local agency before PACE financing can be used for wildfire improvements.

+ ***SB 560 - Wildfire Mitigation Plans. Deenergizing of Electrical Lines. Notifications. Mobile Telephony Service Providers. Chapter 410, 2019***

Measure requires public and private utilities to notify all public safety offices, critical first responders, health care facilities, and operators of telecommunications infrastructure with premises within the footprint of potential deenergization for a given event. This measure also requires telecommunications providers to designate points of contact within the company to receive notifications from public and private utilities in anticipation of possible deenergization events and to notify stakeholders, such as public safety offices and emergency response offices, about the impacts to communications capabilities during such events.

+ ***SB 670 - Telecommunications. Community Isolation Outage. Notification. Chapter 412, 2019***

Measure requires telecommunications providers to notify the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) whenever there is an outage limiting the ability for customers to make 911 calls or receive emergency notifications within 60 minutes of discovering the outage. It also requires CalOES to notify the affected county office(s) of emergency services, the sheriff of any county, and any public safety answering point affected by the outage.

+ ***SB 901 - Wildfires. Chapter 626, 2018***

Measure provides numerous changes concerning wildfire prevention and recovery. These include changes to: forest management and fuel reduction; mutual aid; wildfire mitigation planning by electric utilities; cost recovery for wildfire-related damages; funding opportunities from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) for forest health; fire prevention and fuel reduction projects; a \$200 million annual appropriation for forest health and fire prevention programs; and comprehensive streamlining of landscape and forestry management practices to enhance fire prevention activities.

+ ***SB 979: Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014: Protecting Rivers, Lakes, Streams, Coastal Waters, and Watersheds***

This Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014 is a useful reference during planning and implementation of fuel treatment projects to reduce wildfire risk, because it can help to ensure those projects account for the protection and restoration of California’s rivers, lakes, streams and watersheds, protect watersheds tributary to water storage facilities, and promote watershed health. It also determines priorities for water security, climate, and drought preparation.

+ ***SB 1260 - Fire Prevention and Protection. Prescribed Burns. Chapter 624, 2018***

This measure is an omnibus fire prevention and forestry management bill with the intent of promoting long-term forest health and wildfire resiliency. It makes various changes related to local fire planning, prescribed fire requirements, and broader fire prevention efforts.

+ ***AB 38 – Real Estate Sales in the High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones***

Measure states that the seller of a residential property located in specified zones must submit documentation of compliance with locally adopted defensible space requirements prior to the close of escrow.

+ ***AB 836 -Wildfire Smoke Clean Air Centers for Vulnerable Populations Incentive Pilot Program. Chapter 393, 2019***

Measure establishes the Wildfire Smoke Clean Air Centers for Vulnerable Populations Incentive Pilot Program. The grant program creates a network of clean air centers by providing funding to public facilities for smoke-protective filtration systems. The grant program prioritizes applications for projects located in a documented high smoke exposure area to mitigate the adverse public health impacts that result from wildfires and other smoke events. This measure sunsets on January 1, 2025.

+ ***AB 1054 – Chapter 79 - Public utilities: wildfires and employee protection.***

- Existing law authorizes the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), in a proceeding on an application by an electrical corporation to recover costs and expenses arising from a catastrophic wildfire occurring on or after January 1, 2019, to allow cost recovery if the costs and expenses are just and reasonable, after consideration of the conduct of the utility, including consideration of specified factors.
- This bill would establish the California Wildfire Safety Advisory Board consisting of 7 members appointed by the Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, and Senate Committee on Rules, as

provided, who would serve 4-year staggered terms. The bill would require the board, among other actions, to advise and make recommendations related to wildfire safety to the Wildfire Safety Division or, on and after July 1, 2021, the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, as established pursuant to AB 111 or SB 111 of the 2019–20 Regular Session.

+ ***AB 1877 - Office of Emergency Services. Communications. Notifications. Translation. Chapter 630, 2018***

Measure requires the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) and the governing body of each political subdivision of the state to translate to the public any emergency communication into the most commonly spoken language other than English in the impacted county or counties. The measure authorizes CalOES to require a city, county, or city and county to translate emergency notifications as a condition of approving its application to receive any voluntary grant funds in connection to emergency management performance.

+ ***AB 1956 - Fire Prevention Activities. Local Assistance Grant Program. Chapter 632, 2018***

The measure establishes a local assistance grant program through CAL FIRE to improve fire prevention in California and ensure that fire prevention activities happen year-round. This bill also requires local agencies, resource conservation districts, fire safety councils, the California Conservation Corps, certified local conservation corps, University of California (UC) Cooperative Extension, Native American tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations to be eligible for grants.

+ ***AB 2911 - Fire Safety. Chapter 641, 2018***

Measure makes changes to fire safety planning efforts, defensible space requirements, and electrical transmission or distribution lines' vegetation clearance requirements with the intent to improve the fire safety of California communities. Specifically, this measure:

- Requires a local agency to transmit a copy of its adopted ordinance designating very high fire hazard severity zones (VHFHSZ) to the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection ("Board");
- Removes exemptions from requirement that a local agency designate, by ordinance, very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the director of CAL FIRE;
- Requires the State Fire Marshal (SFM), in consultation with CAL FIRE and the Director of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to recommend building standards that provide for comprehensive site and structure fire risk reduction to protect structures from fire risk;
- Requires the SFM, in consultation with CAL FIRE and HCD to develop a list of low-cost retrofits that provide for comprehensive site and structure fire risk reduction to protect structures from fire risk;
- Requires CAL FIRE to incorporate the list in its fire prevention education and outreach efforts;
- Requires, before July 1, 2020, the Office of Planning and Research to update the guidance document entitled "Fire Hazard Planning General Plan Technical Advice Series" and update not less than once every eight years;
- Authorizes the Board, within 15 days of receipt of notification that its fire prevention recommendations will not be accepted by the local government, to request a consultation, prior to approval of the draft element or amendment, conducted in person, electronically, or by phone;
- Requires on or before July 1, 2021, and every five years thereafter, the Board, in consultation with the SFM, to survey local governments to identify existing subdivisions in State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) or VHFHSZ without a secondary egress route that are at significant fire risk; and
- Authorizes owners of any electrical transmission or distribution line to traverse land as necessary, regardless of land ownership or permission from the owner, after providing notice and an

opportunity to be heard to the land owner, to prune trees to maintain and to abate, by pruning or removal, any hazardous, dead, rotten, diseased, or structurally defective live trees.

+ ***2023 California Green Innovation Index, 11th Edition***

The 2023 California Green Innovation Index (11th Edition), released in March 2024, found California's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions rose from 2020-2021 but remained below pre-pandemic levels, with transportation seeing major drops due to ZEVs, but cement and non-electricity gas still posing challenges, while highlighting strong energy efficiency and renewable energy growth despite some slowing, indicating the state faces hurdles meeting long-term climate goals. Key stats: 3.4% GHG rise (2020-21); ZEVs hit 25% of new sales; energy productivity high; electricity costs high; transportation emissions falling significantly.

B.3 COUNTY & REGIONAL LEVEL POLICY AND REGULATIONS

+ ***Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2020)***

To meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000, the Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office – Office of Emergency Management (OEM) has prepared an All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP) to assess risks posed by natural hazards and to develop a mitigation action plan for reducing the risks in Los Angeles County. The 2020 Plan replaces the Plan that was approved in 2014.

+ ***Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan (2023)***

The Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan (OAERP) is a strategic and policy level document that establishes the Operational Area emergency organization, identifies departmental responsibilities, and specifies policies and general procedures for addressing emergencies impacting the Operational Area. The OAERP conforms to the requirements of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

+ ***Los Angeles County Fire Department, Overview Booklet (2020)***

The Los Angeles County Fire Department Overview Booklet provides high-level information about the Fire Department, such as call volume, budget, fire department support, and information on various divisions.

+ ***Los Angeles County Fire Department "Act. Action. Accomplish." 2017-2021 Strategic Plan***

The Los Angeles County Fire Department Strategic Plan serves as the Los Angeles County Fire Department's roadmap to ensure transparency, accountability, and communicate goals and the actions needed to achieve them. The Plan is the result of a collaborative effort between the Los Angeles County Fire Department Executive Team and over 40 managers from throughout the Fire Department. Note: LACoFD plans only apply to unincorporated county land and cities that contract with LACoFD for fire services.

+ ***Los Angeles County General Plan 2035***

The Los Angeles County General Plan provides the policy framework and establishes the long range vision for how and where the unincorporated areas will grow, and establishes goals, policies, and programs to foster healthy, livable, and sustainable communities. The General Plan 2035 represents a comprehensive effort to update the County's 1980 General Plan.

+ ***Los Angeles County Regional Planning, Significant Ecological Area (SEA) Ordinance Implementation Guide, 2020***

The Significant Ecological Area (SEA) Program was originally established as part of the 1980 Los Angeles County General Plan, to help conserve the genetic and physical diversity within the County by designating biological resource areas capable of sustaining themselves into the future. The purpose of the SEA Implementation Guide is to provide an overview of the SEA Program, guidance for reviewing proposed development in SEAs, and counseling to the public on appropriate development within SEAs.

+ ***Los Angeles County Fire Code, Title 32***

Except as changed, amended, added to, or removed, as established by Title 32, the 2022 Edition of the California Fire Code, Part 9 of California Code of Regulations Title 24, including current errata and supplements, are adopted.

+ ***Los Angeles County Building Code, Title 26***

Except as changed, amended, added to, or removed, as established by Title 26, the 2022 Edition of the California Building Code, as published by the California Building Standards Commission, are adopted.

+ ***Los Angeles County Park Design Guidelines and Standards – 2017***

The Park Design Guidelines and Standards provide partners to the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, design professionals, and County staff with the tools necessary to deliver a consistent and high-quality design product.

+ ***Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation Urban Forestry Program Manual***

The Urban Forestry Program Manual provides guidelines and standards for the planning, protection, preservation, maintenance, and sustainability of the Department's urban forest. The preparation of the Manual is the result of a Department wide effort that solicited input from the Regional Agency Tree Trimming Division, all Agency Construction and Maintenance Divisions, Information Technology Division and the Planning Division.

+ ***South Coast Air Quality Management Plan (2022)***

In August 2018, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated the South Coast Air Basin as "extreme" nonattainment and the Coachella Valley as "severe-15" nonattainment for the 2015 8-hour ozone standard. The South Coast Air Basin includes large areas of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernadino counties. The 2022 Air Quality Management Plan builds upon measures already in place from previous Plans, and includes a variety of additional strategies such as regulation, accelerated deployment of available cleaner technologies, best management practices, co-benefits from existing programs, incentives, and other measures to achieve the 2015 8-hour ozone standard.

+ ***Southern California Edison 2020-2022 Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP)***

The Primary objective of Southern California Edison's Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) is to protect public safety, and includes an actionable, measurable, and adaptive plan for 2020 through 2022 to reduce the risk of potential wildfire-causing ignitions associated with SCE's electrical infrastructure in High Fire Risk Areas (HFRA) through enhanced system hardening, situational awareness, and operational practices. The 2020-2022 Plan increases the use of data, advanced risk analytics and innovative technologies to help the company prioritize the activities with the greatest potential to mitigate wildfire risks and improve public safety.

+ ***Southern California Edison 2022 Wildfire Mitigation Plan Update***

The 2022 Southern California Edison Wildfire Mitigation Plan (WMP) Update builds on the successes of WMP implementation to date, incorporates the lessons learned during WMP deployment, and reflects the continued progress made in analytical, engineering, and process maturity prior to and during the first two years of the 2020-2022 period.

+ ***U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Land Management Plan Part 1 Southern California National Forests Vision***

Part 1 of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Land Management Plan, the vision for southern California national forests, describes the national forests' uniqueness on a national and regional level. It identifies the Forest Service's national goals, the roles and contributions that the national forests make, the desired conditions for the various landscapes within the national forests, and the evaluation/monitoring indicators that will be used to assess the progress made toward accomplishing the desired conditions.

+ ***USDA Land Management Plan Part 2 Angeles National Forest Strategy***

Part 2 of the USDA Land Management Plan, the Angeles national forest strategy, describes the objectives that the Forest Service intends to implement in order to move the national forests toward the vision described in Part 1. It identifies suitable uses through land use zones that show allowable uses and opportunities by zone, including existing and recommended wilderness and other special area designations. Part 2 also presents a prospectus that describes past program performance, program priorities and objectives, and a discussion of performance risks, recent trends, and expectations regarding the levels of experiences, goods, and services supplied by the national forests.

+ ***USDA Land Management Plan Part 3 Design Criteria for the Southern California National Forests***

Part 3 of the USDA Land Management Plan, the design criteria, includes the laws, standards, and a reference to other applicable guidance that the Forest Service uses during project planning and implementation.

+ ***USDA Final Environmental Impact Statement Land Management Plan***

The final environmental impact statement describes the purpose and need for action, the range of management alternatives, and the analysis and disclosure of the environmental consequences of the alternatives. It also documents the effects of applying alternate themes for the management of the Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, and San Bernadino National Forests in southern California.

+ ***San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Management Plan***

The purpose of the Monument Plan is to provide strategic direction and guidance for future management of the Monument. It provides a basis for informed decision making, while guiding resource management, practices, uses, and framework for project development. The Monument Plan has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and the 2012 Forest Service planning regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 219), as amended. The management plan is also accompanied by an environmental assessment (EA) as required by the regulations used in its development (36 CFR 219.13).

B.4 CITY | COMMUNITY LEVEL POLICY

+ Alhambra, CA

- Alhambra, CA Code of Ordinances
- City of Alhambra General Plan – 2019

+ Arcadia, CA

- Arcadia, CA Code of Ordinances
- City of Arcadia General Plan - 2010
- Arcadia Fire Department, Fire Hazard Reduction and Safety Guidelines
- Arcadia Fire Department, “Accepted Plant Species for Homes Subject to Wildfires” Guidelines
- City of Arcadia Department of Development Services, “Regulations for Construction in the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area”
- Arcadia Fire Prevention Bureau, “Guidelines for Emergency Access”
- City of Arcadia Zoning Guide – 2016

+ Azusa, CA

- Azusa Municipal Code
- City of Azusa General Plan – 2004
- Parkside Azusa Specific Plan – 2002
- Azusa Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Specific Plan – 2015
- City of Azusa Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2018
- City of Azusa Wildfire Mitigation Plan – 2020

+ Baldwin Park, CA

- Baldwin Park, CA Code of Ordinances
- City of Baldwin Park 2020 General Plan Update
- Baldwin Park Design Guidelines Manual

+ Bradbury, CA

- City of Bradbury Code of Ordinances
- City of Bradbury General Plan - 2014
- City of Bradbury Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2019
- City of Bradbury Community Wildfire Protection Plan – 2022
- City of Bradbury Building Department Construction Requirements in Fire Zone Four

+ Claremont, CA

- Claremont, CA Municipal Code
- City of Claremont General Plan – 2020
- City of Claremont Local Hazard Mitigation Plan - 2022

+ Covina, CA

- Covina, CA Municipal Code
- Covina General Plan – 2000

- City of Covina Residential Parkway Landscaping Guidelines – 2018
- City of Covina Hazard Mitigation Plan - 2019
- + **Diamond Bar, CA**
 - Diamond Bar, City Code
 - Diamond Bar General Plan 2040
 - Diamond Bar CA 2021-2024 Strategic Plan
 - City of Diamond Bar Strategic Plan 2024-2027
 - City of Diamond Bar Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2022
- + **Duarte, CA**
 - City of Duarte Code of Ordinances
 - Duarte Comprehensive General Plan 2005-2020
 - City of Duarte Hazard Mitigation Plan - 2020
- + **El Monte, CA**
 - City of El Monte Code of Ordinances
 - City of El Monte General Plan June 2011
 - City of El Monte 2017 Hazard Mitigation Plan
- + **Glendora, CA**
 - City of Glendora Code of Ordinances
 - Glendora Community Plan 2025
 - City of Glendora 2023-2025 Adopted Strategic Plan
 - Glendora, CA Local Hazard Mitigation Plan ([In Progress](#))
- + **Industry, CA**
 - City of Industry Code of Ordinances
 - Industry, CA General Plan – 2014
 - Updated 2022 Industry Public Utilities Electrical Utility Wildfire Mitigation Plan
- + **Irwindale, CA**
 - City of Irwindale Code of Ordinances
 - City of Irwindale General Plan Update – 2008
 - City of Irwindale 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft
- + **La Cañada Flintridge, CA**
 - La Cañada Flintridge, CA Municipal Code
 - La Cañada Flintridge General Plan – 2013
 - La Cañada Flintridge Local Hazard Mitigation Plan - 2019
- + **La Puente, CA**

- City of La Puente, CA Municipal Code
- City of La Puente General Plan – 2004
- La Puente Hazard Mitigation Plan - 2018
- + **La Verne, CA**
 - City of La Verne, Code of Ordinances
 - City of La Verne General Plan
 - City of La Verne Community Wildfire Protection Plan – 2014
 - City of La Verne Community Risk Assessment – 2022
- + **Monrovia, CA**
 - City of Monrovia, Code of Ordinances
 - City of Monrovia General Plan – 2022
 - Monrovia Community Wildfire Protection Plan – 2014
- + **Montebello, CA**
 - Montebello, CA Municipal Code
 - Montebello General Plan
- + **Monterey Park, CA**
 - Monterey Park, CA Municipal Code
 - Monterey Park General Plan 2040
 - City of Monterey Park Disaster Preparedness Guide
 - City of Monterey Park Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- + **Pasadena, CA**
 - Pasadena, CA Municipal Code
 - City of Pasadena General Plan – 2015
 - City of Pasadena Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft – 2018
- + **Pomona, CA**
 - Pomona City Code
 - City of Pomona General Plan Update – 2014
 - City of Pomona Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
 - City of Pomona Emergency Operations Plan - 2011
- + **Rosemead, CA**
 - Rosemead, CA Municipal Code
 - City of Rosemead General Plan Update – 2010
 - City of Rosemead Hazard Mitigation Plan Second Draft – 2017
- + **San Dimas, CA**

- City of San Dimas Code of Ordinances
- City of San Dimas General Plan
- + **San Gabriel, CA**
 - San Gabriel General Plan 2004: Ingredients for Success
 - San Gabriel, CA Municipal Code
- + **San Marino, CA**
 - San Marino, CA Code of Ordinances
 - City of San Marino General Plan – 2003
 - San Marino Emergency Survival Guide
 - San Marino Emergency Operations Plan – 2022
 - City of San Marino Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – 2019
- + **Sierra Madre, CA**
 - Sierra Madre, CA Code of Ordinances
 - City of Sierra Madre General Plan
 - Sierra Madre Local Hazard Mitigation Plan - 2020
- + **South El Monte, CA**
 - South El Monte, CA Municipal Code
 - City of South El Monte General Plan
- + **South Pasadena, CA**
 - South Pasadena Municipal Code
 - City of South Pasadena General Plan
 - City of South Pasadena Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023-2028
- + **Temple City, CA**
 - Temple City, City Code
 - Temple City General Plan
 - City of Temple City Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan - 2016
- + **Walnut, CA**
 - City of Walnut Code of Ordinances
 - City of Walnut General Plan
 - City of Walnut Emergency Operations Plan, Parts I & II
 - City of Walnut Draft Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan - 2019
- + **West Covina, CA**
 - City of West Covina Code of Ordinances
 - West Covina General Plan - 2016

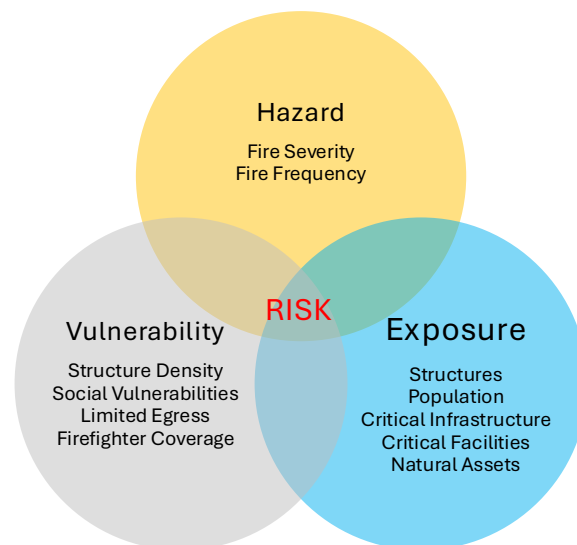
- City of West Covina Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan
- + **Local – Other**
 - Puente Hills Landfill Resource Management Plan

Appendix C. City Hazard and Wildfire Risk Profiles

Appendix C presents wildfire hazard and risk profiles for each member city within the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG) planning area. Given the region's varied topography, vegetation, development patterns, and social conditions, wildfire risk is not uniform across jurisdictions. This appendix is intended to provide a consistent, comparative framework for understanding how wildfire hazards, exposure, and vulnerabilities manifest at the local level and how these factors contribute to relative wildfire risk across the region.

C.1 INTRODUCTION

Given the fire-prone nature of the San Gabriel Valley, a wildfire hazard and risk assessment comprising hazard, exposure and vulnerability analyses has been undertaken to help identify and prioritize the most at-risk cities/communities and inform strategic planning and preparedness efforts at the regional level. The assessment incorporated a combination of methods – field visits, wildfire behavior modeling, geospatial analytics, current research and best practices in wildfire assessment and resiliency planning – in collaboration with the SGVCOG, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAG), the Stakeholder Working Group (SWG), and numerous county and local officials and subject matter experts. The assessment provided the basis for prioritizing a range of wildfire mitigation strategies identified in the Action Plan. See Chapter 7 of the main report.



Key components of wildfire hazard and risk

For each member city, two standardized profiles have been developed.

- (1) The **City-at-a-Glance** section provides high-level descriptive statistics related to fire safety such as population, land area, wildland-urban interface (WUI) extent, acres designated into CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ), and estimated number of exposed structures. All data is from local or state resources.
- (2) The **Risk-Profile-at-a-Glance** section summarizes the results of the fine-scale wildfire hazard and risk analysis developed as part of the CWPP process, including relative wildfire risk to asset scores, contributing hazard drivers (e.g., fire frequency and fire severity), assets at risk, and indicators of social, physical and coping capacity vulnerabilities. Together, these elements are intended to support jurisdictional understanding of risk while recognizing that wildfire risk is shaped by local context.

The relative wildfire risk score (i.e., “risk-to-assets”) is a measure that incorporates the following factors:

- **Fire Severity** – characterizes the potential intensity of a fire on a specific area. [Scale: 0-5]
- **Fire Frequency** – characterizes how often a fire may burn in an area. [Scale: 0-5]
- **Asset Count** – is the density of values or assets that would be exposed to a fire in an area. [# of assets]

The resulting scores ranged from Lowest to Highest on a scale from 0 to 5. Refer to the “Key Wildfire FAQs” information box below and Section C.2 to understand how to read and interpret the two standardized City profiles (or “cards”).



Narrative summaries accompany each profile to provide additional context, including historical wildfires, proximity to recent large fires, access and egress considerations, and emergency response characteristics. Because this CWPP is a regional planning document, the profiles do not attempt to catalog or evaluate all locally implemented or planned risk reduction measures, such as parcel-level inspections, localized vegetation management programs, or community outreach efforts. Where available, references to existing local wildfire-related plans are provided for informational purposes.

The profiles are also intended to inform regional prioritization, coordination, and strategic investment in wildfire mitigation actions. They should be read in conjunction with the wildfire hazard and risk assessment methodology described in Chapter 5 of the main CWPP report and the mitigation strategies outlined in the associated Action Plan (Chapter 7), recognizing that local implementation decisions will require additional site-specific analysis and stakeholder engagement.

Key Wildfire FAQs

1. What is the difference between wildfire hazard and risk?

- **Fire hazard** = the **potential fire behavior** at a location (how intense or fast a fire could burn, based on fuels, weather, and topography)
- **Fire risk** = the **likelihood and consequences** of wildfire (how likely a fire is to occur *and*, if it does, how damaging it would be to life, property and critical services)
- **Fire vulnerability** = accounts for the potential increase in damage or loss due to social or physical susceptibilities to wildfire impacts

In short:

Hazard describes how bad a fire could be; risk describes how likely it is and what it would affect.

2. Why are the CAL FIRE FHSZ maps different from the fire hazard and risk maps in the CWPP?

The difference comes down to purpose, scale and how the maps should be used. They are complementary tools, but they answer very different questions.

CAL FIRE FHSZ Maps

- **Primary purpose:** Regulatory classification of wildfire hazard for planning and building code enforcement.
- **Used to:**
 - Trigger California Wildland-Urban-Interface Code (CA-WUI) requirements (formerly California Building Code Chapter 7A and California Fire Code Chapter 49)
 - Support defensible space enforcement (PRC §4291)
 - Inform General Plans, Safety Elements, and disclosures
- Designed to be consistent statewide, not regionally or locally specific.

Fine-Scale Fire Behavior Maps (Chapter 5 of the CWPP)

- **Primary purpose:** Localized wildfire hazard and risk mitigation planning
- **Used to:**
 - Evaluate fire spread pathways, intensity, and fire frequency
 - Support CWPPs, evacuation studies, fuel treatment design, and suppression planning
 - Develop local projects, identify priorities and monitor progress
 - Compare relative risk within and between communities

Bottom line:

FHSZ maps answer “*Where does the State say wildfire hazard is high enough to regulate?*”

Fine-scale models answer, “*How might fire actually behave here, under specific conditions?*”

C.2 HOW TO READ THE CITY PROFILE “CARDS”

This section provides some additional clarification on how to interpret the two standardized city profiles (“cards”) in the following section.

Figure 1 shows a summary of City-at-a-Glance profiles for all SGVCOG member cities across the planning area. The City-at-a-Glance profiles provide high-level descriptive statistics related to fire safety such as population, land area, wildland-urban interface (WUI) extent, and estimated structure exposure. Each city is ordered alphabetically beginning with City of Alhambra and concluding with the City of West Covina. The column on the right indicates cities that are considered “Fire Prone Communities” and “Non-Fire Prone Communities.” Cities identified as being in Fire Prone Communities (i.e., “Foothills” and “Non-Foothills”) are those that have been identified by CAL FIRE as being in hazardous areas for wildfire. Non-Fire Prone Communities are those cities that are considered to be in non-fire hazardous areas. More information about how to read each City-at-a-Glance Card can be found on the next page.

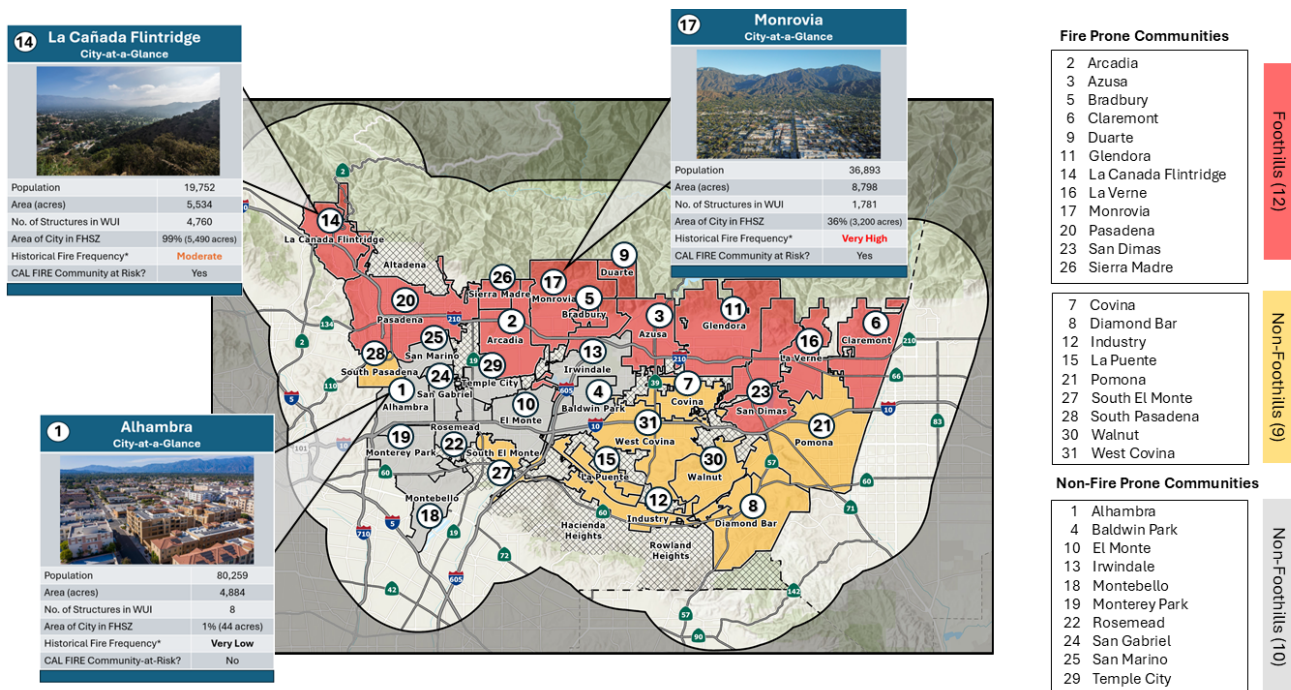



Figure 1. City-at-a-Glance Profiles across the Planning Area.

How to Read the City-at-a-Glance Card?

1

Alhambra

City-at-a-Glance



Population	80,259
Area (acres)	4,884
No. of Structures in WUI	8
Area of City in FHSZ	1% (44 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	No

*Historical Fire Frequency is based on % of City area burned in the last 20 years.

The City-at-a-Glance Card provides high-level descriptive statistics related to fire safety such as population, land area, wildland-urban interface (WUI) extent, and estimated structure exposure.

Readers should start by locating their respective city by referring to the map ID number in the top left. Once they've located the city, they can review the following basic information such as population and overall acreage of the city.

Key details such as structures located in the WUI, acreage of the city that is in a fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ), and historical fire frequency provides the reader with an understanding of wildfire indicators in their city.

In all, the City-at-a-Glance Card provides the reader with descriptive information about their city related to wildfire exposure, preparedness and safety.

Figure 2 summarizes the results of the fine-scale wildfire hazard and risk analysis developed as part of the CWPP process including relative wildfire risk-to-assets scores, contributing hazard drivers (e.g., fire frequency and fire severity), assets at risk, and indicators of social, physical and coping capacity vulnerabilities for each Member City. The column on the right indicates the relative risk-to-assets profile of each city based on wildfires impacting various assets and values within the City boundaries. This includes exposure to residential homes, businesses, critical infrastructure, critical facilities, and natural resources. As the relative risk score incorporates exposure of assets, some Cities may have high hazard areas with limited homes or structures located in them and therefore may have a lower relative risk score compared to others. Note: The Risk-Profile-at-a-Glance is a relative scoring framework to provide regional prioritization for COG initiatives. The risk profile and City-at-a-Glance cards should be read in conjunction as they provide a complete picture of both hazards (i.e., landscape that potentially have problematic fires, and where assets/values and fire may interact to present a risk).

More information about SGVCOG member agencies' Risk at-a-Glance Card profiles can be found in the sections below.

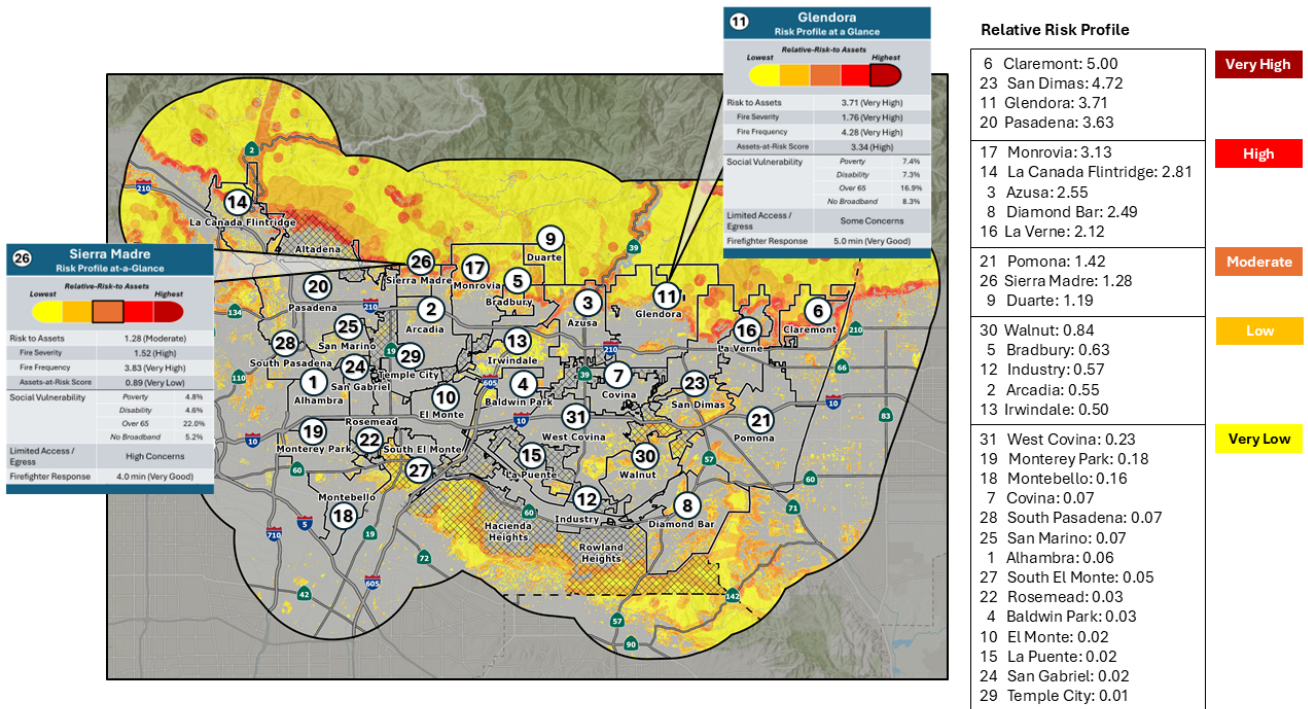


Figure 2. Wildfire (Relative) Risk Score by City Across the Planning Area

How to Read the Risk-at-a-Glance Card?

1

Alhambra

Risk Profile at a Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest
Highest

Risk-To-Assets	0.06 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.66 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	NA (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.25 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	Poverty	12.3%
	Disability	4.6%
	Over 65	19.1%
	No Broadband	6.8%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

The Risk-at-a-Glance Card summarizes the results of the fine-scale wildfire hazard and risk analysis completed for the Regional CWPP.

Readers should start by locating their respective city by the map ID number in the top left. Each card will include a relative wildfire risk-to-assets score, ranging from lowest to highest, a measure that incorporates fire severity, fire frequency, and number of assets exposed to fire. Additional risk features are also provided on the card such as social vulnerabilities, emergency response time, and understanding of limited access/egress for a City in the event of an evacuation.

These provide the reader with an understanding of their City's relative risk to wildfire and where regional collaboration and prioritization might reduce regional wildfire risks in the San Gabriel Valley.

C.3 ALHAMBRA


City-at-a-glance

The City of Alhambra is on the western edge of San Gabriel Valley. It is approximately 4,884 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 80,259 people. The City is bordered by South Pasadena and San Marino to the north, and Monterey Park to the south. Some areas of Alhambra are identified by CAL FIRE as the wildland-urban-interface (WUI), however only a small number of structures (~ 8) are located there. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards but does have some acreage located in fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE. The City of Alhambra is not considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR) per the Federal or CAL FIRE registry.

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, Alhambra has very low risk due to very low fire frequency and low potential for high intensity fires. Several social vulnerabilities are present and vary spatially across the City. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people living under poverty tends to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Alhambra is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

1
Alhambra
City-at-a-Glance



Population	80,259
Area (acres)	4,884
No. of Structures in WUI	8
Area of City in FHSZ	1% (44 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	No

1
Alhambra
Risk Profile at a Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk-To-Assets	0.06 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.66 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	NA (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.25 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	12.3%
	<i>Disability</i>	4.6%
	<i>Over 65</i>	19.1%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	6.8%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.4 ARCADIA

City-at-a-glance

The City of Arcadia is in the north of the San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 7,109 acres in size and, as of 2022 had an estimated population of 54,857 people. The City is bordered by Sierra Madre, Pasadena, Temple City to the west and north, and Monrovia to the east.

Arcadia has areas designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland-urban-interface (WUI), where approximately 717 structures are potentially exposed to wildfires. Close to 13% (914 acres) of Arcadia’s land area is located in a CAL FIRE designated Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ). While a portion of Arcadia to the north has wildfire hazards, most of the City does not have wildfire hazards, and therefore is not located in a FHSZ. However, due to the wildfire potential in the north of the City, CAL FIRE classifies Arcadia as a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

The City has several policy documents related to wildfire, including the Municipal Code, which contains requirements for construction in the WUI area (Article VIII, Section 8130.26, Chapter 36 Article III, Part 3). Additionally, the Arcadia Fire Department maintains a list of acceptable plant species for homes subject to wildfires as well as fire hazard reduction and safety guidelines.

Risk Profile-at-a-glance


From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, Arcadia has historically experienced 14 wildfires. While few wildfires have occurred within the City, the northern portion of City has similar wildfire environmental settings (e.g., vegetation, topography and weather conditions) to nearby communities destroyed by the Kinneloa (1993), Station (2009) and Eaton (2025) fires, which were significant fires that occurred in Altadena, Pasadena, and Sierra Madre. The Kinneloa fire destroyed 122 single family homes, and the Station Fire burned an estimated 160,000 acres across the Angeles National Forest. The Eaton fire damaged two City buildings totaling over \$2M in damages. Additionally, the 2020 Bobcat Fire burned near the northeast border of Arcadia, which burned 115,997 acres, destroyed 170 structures, and damaged Arcadia’s Wilderness Park.

Overall, Arcadia has low wildfire risk due to low fire frequency and low potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportions of people with

2

Arcadia

City-at-a-Glance



Population	54,857
Area (acres)	7,109
No. of Structures in WUI	717
Area of City in FHSZ	13% (914 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	Yes

2

Arcadia

Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.55 (Low)	
Fire Severity	0.77 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	1.66 (Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	1.37 (Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	7.4%
	<i>Disability</i>	5.5%
	<i>Over 65</i>	19.7%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	3.7%
Limited Access / Egress	Some Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.1 min (Very Good)	

disabilities and people over 65 tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Arcadia is considered to have some concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective but has very good firefighter response time coverage.

C.5 AZUSA

City-at-a-glance

The City of Azusa is in the north of the San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 6,182 acres in size and, as of 2022, has an estimated population of 48,824 people. The City is bordered by the cities of Duarte and Irwindale to the west, Glendora to the east, and Covina to the south.

Azusa has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 761 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. Close to 33% (2,057 acres) of Azusa’s land area is located in a CAL FIRE designated Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ). While the City has a relatively low frequency of wildfires in the City limits, the City is considered by CAL FIRE to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).


The City of Azusa has several policy documents related to wildfire. A Wildfire Mitigation Plan for the City of Azusa was developed in 2020, as the City owns and operates an electric utility within California Public Utilities Commission’s (CPUC) Tier 2 and 3 Fire Threat Zones. The City of Azusa also has drafted a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), which addresses wildfire hazard.

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, Azusa has historically experience 28 major wildfires, most recently the 2016 San Gabriel Complex which burned 5,381 acres. Several fires have occurred near the City, most recently the 2020 Bobcat Fire, which occurred north of Bradbury and burned 115,997 acres and destroyed 170 structures.

Azusa has a high wildfire risk relative to other Member cities. The high relative risk is due to high fire frequency and moderate asset exposure and potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially across the City. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people with disabilities, people living under poverty, and people with no broadband tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Azusa is considered to have some concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective, though it has very good firefighter response time coverage.

3
Azusa
City-at-a-Glance



Population	48,824
Area (acres)	6,182
No. of Structures in WUI	761
Area of City in FHSZ	33% (2,057 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Low
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	Yes

3
Azusa
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	2.55 (High)	
Fire Severity	1.07 (Moderate)	
Fire Frequency	2.92 (High)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	2.22 (Moderate)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	12.6%
	<i>Disability</i>	6.6%
	<i>Over 65</i>	12.0%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	13.6%
Limited Access / Egress	Some Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.5 min (Very Good)	

C.6 BALDWIN PARK


City-at-a-glance

The City of Baldwin Park is in central San Gabriel Valley approximately 15 miles east of downtown Los Angeles. It is approximately 4,337 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 69,455 people. The City is bordered by the City of Irwindale to the north, El Monte to the west, and West Covina to the southeast. This City of Baldwin Park also shares some boundaries with unincorporated Los Angeles County area. Baldwin Park has some land that is designated as wildland urban interface (WUI), however only a relatively small number of structures (~ 45) are located in the WUI. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards but does have some acreage located in fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE. The City of Baldwin Park is not considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, Baldwin Park has very low risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The lowest relative risk is due to very low fire frequency, very low potential for high intensity fires, and very low asset exposure. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people with disabilities, people living under the federal poverty level, and people without broadband internet tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Baldwin Park is considered to have little or no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective and also has very good firefighter response time coverage.

4 **Baldwin Park**
City-at-a-Glance



Population	69,455
Area (acres)	4,337
No. of Structures in WUI	45
Area of City in FHSZ	2% (80 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	No

4 **Baldwin Park**
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.03 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.63 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	0.32 (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.29 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	13.2%
	<i>Disability</i>	7.8%
	<i>Over 65</i>	14.1%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	8.5%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.7 BRADBURY

City-at-a-glance

The City of Bradbury is in the north of the San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 1,254 acres in size and, as of 2020, had an estimated population of 921 people. The City is bordered by the City of Monrovia to the west and north and by the City of Duarte to the east and south.


Bradbury has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 364 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. In addition, more than 95% (1,197 acres) of the City is delineated as WUI by CAL FIRE. Approximately 80% (1,014 acres) of Bradbury’s land area is classified as very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) by CAL FIRE. The City is considered by CAL FIRE to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, Bradbury has historically experienced 10 wildfires, most recently the 1980 Stable Fire which burned 6,600 acres and destroyed 57 structures. Several fires have occurred near the City, most recently the 2020 Bobcat Fire, which occurred north of Bradbury and burned 115,997 acres and destroyed 170 structures.

Overall, Bradbury has a low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. Bradbury has high potential for high intensity fires, but low fire frequency and very low assets exposure. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people over 65 and people with disabilities tend to be very high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Bradbury is considered to have moderate concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective but has very good firefighter response time coverage. In the event of wildfire, evacuation and emergency organization may be a particular concern for Bradbury due to high proportions of vulnerable demographics and access/egress limitations.

5
Bradbury
City-at-a-Glance



Population	921
Area (acres)	1,258
No. of Structures in WUI	364
Area of City in FHSZ	97% (1,217 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Moderate
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	Yes

5
Bradbury
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.63 (Low)	
Fire Severity	1.41 (High)	
Fire Frequency	1.71 (Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.81 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	4.7%
	<i>Disability</i>	10.0%
	<i>Over 65</i>	22.3%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	4.7%
Limited Access / Egress	Moderate Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.1 min (Very Good)	

C.8 CLAREMONT

City-at-a-glance

The City of Claremont is in the north of the San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 8,621 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 36,001 people. The City is bordered by the City of Pomona to the south and west, the City of La Verne to the west, and the cities of Montclair and Upland to the east.

Claremont has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 1,464 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. Close to 37% (3,190 acres) of Claremont’s land area is classified as very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) by CAL FIRE. The City is considered by CAL FIRE to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).


The City of Claremont maintains a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) (most recent version published in 2022), which contains a section on wildfires.

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, Claremont has historically experienced 38 wildfires, most recently the 2003 Grand Prix Fire, which burned almost 60,000 acres and destroyed/damaged 71 homes in the City. Claremont has similar wildfire environmental settings (e.g., vegetation, topography and weather) to nearby communities destroyed by the 2002 Williams Fire and the 2009 Station Fire. The Williams Fire burned 37,240 acres, destroyed 76 structures and briefly crossed into Claremont’s norther border. The Station Fire, which burned over 160,000 northwest of the member cities and impacted La Cañada Flintridge, did not damage or impact Claremont, but did incur costs due to mutual aid support.

Overall, Claremont has a very high wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The very high relative risk is due to very high fire frequency and very high potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people with disabilities and people without broadband internet tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Claremont is considered to have some concerns regarding limited access/egress

6
Claremont
City-at-a-Glance



Population	36,001
Area (acres)	8,621
No. of Structures in WUI	1,464
Area of City in FHSZ	51% (4,430 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Moderate
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	Yes

6
Claremont
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	5.00 (Very High)	
Fire Severity	1.72 (Very High)	
Fire Frequency	4.22 (Very High)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	3.42 (High)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	5.9%
	<i>Disability</i>	7.8%
	<i>Over 65</i>	14.3%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	10.1%
Limited Access / Egress	Some Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.4 min (Very Good)	

from a fire safety perspective but has very good firefighter response time coverage.

C.9 COVINA


City-at-a-glance

The City of Covina located centrally in the San Gabriel Valley, 23 miles east of downtown Los Angeles. It is approximately 4,506 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 49,489 people. The City is bordered by Azusa and Glendora to the north, San Dimas to the east, West Covina to the south, and Baldwin Park and Irwindale to the west. The City of Covina is also bordered by unincorporated county land to the west and south. Covina has some land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 365 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards but does have some acreage located in fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE. The City of Covina as defined by CAL FIRE is considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR) per 2001.

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, Covina has a very low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The lowest relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and very low potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people with disabilities and people without broadband internet tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Covina is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

7
Covina
City-at-a-Glance



Population	49,489
Area (acres)	4,506
No. of Structures in WUI	365
Area of City in FHSZ	0% (20 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	Yes

7
Covina
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.07 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.69 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	0.31 (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.32 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	8.7%
	<i>Disability</i>	12.1%
	<i>Over 65</i>	14.8%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	10.1%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.10 DIAMOND BAR

City-at-a-glance

The City of Diamond Bar is located on the eastern edge of San Gabriel Valley and Los Angeles County. It is approximately 9,525 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 52,855 people. The City is bordered by the City of Pomona to the north and east, the City of Walnut to the west, and the City of Chino (San Bernardino County) to the east. It is also bordered by unincorporated County land to the south and east.

There is significant wildland vegetation in Diamond Bar, predominantly in the southeast near the surrounding unincorporated County land. Diamond Bar has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 4,185 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. The City of Diamond Bar is considered to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).


Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, Diamond Bar has a high wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The high relative risk is due to moderate potential for high intensity fires and very high assets exposure. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people over 65 tends to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Diamond Bar is considered to have some concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective, but has very good firefighter response time coverage.

8

Diamond Bar

City-at-a-Glance



Population	52,855
Area (acres)	9,525
No. of Structures in WUI	4,185
Area of City in FHSZ	64% (6,097 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	Yes

8

Diamond Bar

Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	2.49 (High)	
Fire Severity	1.09 (Moderate)	
Fire Frequency	0.59 (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	4.20 (Very High)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	9.1%
	<i>Disability</i>	4.4%
	<i>Over 65</i>	20.1%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	5.0%
Limited Access / Egress	Some Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.2 min (Very Good)	

C.11 DUARTE

City-at-a-glance

The City of Duarte is in the north of the San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 4,288 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 21,807 people. The City is bordered by Bradbury and Monrovia to the west and north, and Irwindale and Azusa to the east and south.

Duarte has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 1,626 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. Approximately 20% (853 acres) of Duarte's land area is classified as very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) by CAL FIRE. The City is considered by CAL FIRE to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

The City of Duarte maintains a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), which was last updated in 2020 and is presently being updated. The Plan contains a section that addresses wildfire hazards.


Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, Duarte has historically experienced 17 wildfires, most recently the 2022 Fish Fire, which threatened Duarte, but did not destroy or damage any structures within the City limits.

There is significant wildland vegetation in Duarte, predominantly in the north towards the San Gabriel foothills.

Overall, Duarte has a moderate wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The moderate relative risk is due to moderate fire frequency and very high potential for high intensity fires, but low asset exposure. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people lacking broadband, people over 65 and people with disabilities tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Duarte is considered to have some concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective but has very good firefighter response time coverage.

9
Duarte
City-at-a-Glance



Population	21,807
Area (acres)	4,288
No. of Structures in WUI	1,626
Area of City in FHSZ	25% (1,092 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very High
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	Yes

9
Duarte
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	1.19 (Moderate)	
Fire Severity	1.57 (Very High)	
Fire Frequency	2.22 (Moderate)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	1.23 (Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	7.8%
	<i>Disability</i>	7.3%
	<i>Over 65</i>	21.5%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	11.3%
Limited Access / Egress	Some Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.2 min (Very Good)	

C.12 EL MONTE


City-at-a-glance

The City of El Monte is located centrally within the San Gabriel Valley. It is approximately 6,153 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 105,312 people. The City is bordered by the Temple City, Arcadia, and Irwindale to the north, Rosemead to the east, South El Monte to the south, and Baldwin Park and La Puente to the east. The City also shares some borders with unincorporated County land. El Monte has some land that is designated as wildland urban interface (WUI), however only a small number of structures (~12) are located in the WUI. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards but does have some acreage located in fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE. The City of El Monte as defined by CAL FIRE is not considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, El Monte has a very low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The lowest relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and very low potential for high intensity fires, and very low asset exposure. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people lacking broadband, people under poverty and people with disabilities tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, El Monte is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective, and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

10
El Monte
City-at-a-Glance



Population	105,312
Area (acres)	6,153
No. of Structures in WUI	12
Area of City in FHSZ	1% (42 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	N/A
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	No

10
El Monte
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.02 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.60 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	NA (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.16 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	17.2%
	<i>Disability</i>	7.8%
	<i>Over 65</i>	15.4%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	12.2%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.13 GLENDORA

City-at-a-glance

The City of Glendora is in the north of the San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 12,576 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 50,824 people. The City is bordered by Azusa to the west, Covina to the south, and San Dimas to the south and east.

Glendora has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 1,638 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. Approximately 41% (5,143 acres) of Glendora’s land area is classified as very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) by CAL FIRE.


The City of Glendora does not currently maintain any wildfire related plans or documents that are accessible to the public, but a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is in development.

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, Glendora has historically experienced 28 wildfires, most recently the 2002 Williams Fire which burned 38,094 acres and destroyed 77 structures. Several fires have occurred near the City, most recently the Bridge Fire of 2024.

Overall, Glendora has a very high wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The very high relative risk is due to very high fire frequency and very high potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people with disabilities and people without broadband tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Glendora is considered to have some concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective, but has very good firefighter response time coverage.

11
Glendora
City-at-a-Glance



Population	50,824
Area (acres)	12,576
No. of Structures in WUI	1,638
Area of City in FHSZ	50% (6,277 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Moderate
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	Yes

11
Glendora
Risk Profile at a Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	3.71 (Very High)	
Fire Severity	1.76 (Very High)	
Fire Frequency	4.28 (Very High)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	3.34 (High)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	7.4%
	<i>Disability</i>	7.3%
	<i>Over 65</i>	16.9%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	8.3%
Limited Access / Egress	Some Concerns	
Firefighter Response	5.0 min (Very Good)	

C.14 INDUSTRY

City-at-a-glance

The City of Industry is in the eastern San Gabriel Valley between the Puente Hills to the south and the San Jose hills to the north. It is approximately 7,706 acres in size and, as of 2023 had an estimated population of 440 people. The City is bordered by La Puente and Walnut to the north, Diamond Bar to the south, and Pico Rivera and El Monte to the west. Industry has some land that is designated as wildland urban interface (WUI), however only a small number of structures (~30) are located in the WUI. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards but does have some acreage located in fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE. The City of Industry as defined by CAL FIRE is not considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR).


Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, Industry has a low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The low relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and low potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people over 65 and people without broadband tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Industry is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective, and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

12

Industry

City-at-a-Glance



Population	440
Area (acres)	7,706
No. of Structures in WUI	30
Area of City in FHSZ	17% (1,290 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	No

12

Industry

Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.57 (Low)	
Fire Severity	1.00 (Low)	
Fire Frequency	NA (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	1.37 (Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	16.8%
	<i>Disability</i>	4.9%
	<i>Over 65</i>	29.3%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	0.0%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.4 min (Very Good)	

C.15 IRWINDALE

City-at-a-glance

The City of Irwindale is in the north of the San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 6,156 acres in size and, as of 2023, had an estimated population of 1,472 people. The City is bordered by Duarte to the north, Azusa to the east and north, and El Monte and Baldwin Park to the south. The City is also bordered by unincorporated County land. Irwindale has some land that is designated as wildland urban interface (WUI), however only a small number of structures (~58) are located in the WUI. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards but does have some acreage located in fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE. The City of Irwindale as defined by CAL FIRE is not considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR).


Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, Irwindale has a low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The low relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and very low potential for high intensity fires, but moderate asset exposure. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people lacking broadband and people with disabilities tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Irwindale is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective, and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

13

Irwindale

City-at-a-Glance



Population	1,472
Area (acres)	6,156
No. of Structures in WUI	58
Area of City in FHSZ	9% (573 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	No

13

Irwindale

Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.50 (Low)	
Fire Severity	0.69 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	0.84 (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	2.95 (Moderate)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	6.3%
	<i>Disability</i>	12.0%
	<i>Over 65</i>	17.2%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	13.5%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.4 min (Very Good)	

C.16 LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE

City-at-a-glance

The City of La Cañada Flintridge (LCF) is in the north of the San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 5,534 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 19,752 people. The City is bordered by Pasadena and Glendale to the south.

La Cañada Flintridge has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 4,760 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. Approximately, 99% (5,489 acres) of La Cañada Flintridge's land area is classified as very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) by CAL FIRE. Due to significant wildland vegetation in La Cañada Flintridge, predominantly in the north towards the San Gabriel foothills, the City is considered by CAL FIRE to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).


La Cañada Flintridge maintains a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The Plan was last updated in 2019 and contains a section that addresses wildfire hazards.

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, La Cañada Flintridge has historically experienced 20 wildfires, most recently the Eaton Fire of 2025, which burned 14,021 acres and destroyed 9,414 structures across the event, with numerous structures destroyed in LCF. In addition, the 2009 Station Fire burned over 160,000 acres and destroyed over 200 structures.

Overall, La Cañada Flintridge has a high wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The high relative risk is due to high fire frequency and high potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people over 65 tends to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, La Cañada Flintridge is considered to have high concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective but has very good firefighter response time coverage. In the event of wildfire, high concerns for access and egress present a serious concern for life safety and property protection for affected communities.

14 La Cañada Flintridge
City-at-a-Glance



Population	19,752
Area (acres)	5,534
No. of Structures in WUI	4,760
Area of City in FHSZ	99% (5,490 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Moderate
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	Yes

14 La Cañada Flintridge
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	2.81 (High)								
Fire Severity	1.32 (High)								
Fire Frequency	3.07 (High)								
Assets-at-Risk Score	3.39 (High)								
Social Vulnerability	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;"><i>Poverty</i></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">3.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;"><i>Disability</i></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">3.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;"><i>Over 65</i></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">19.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;"><i>No Broadband</i></td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">3.3%</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Poverty</i>	3.6%	<i>Disability</i>	3.8%	<i>Over 65</i>	19.8%	<i>No Broadband</i>	3.3%
<i>Poverty</i>	3.6%								
<i>Disability</i>	3.8%								
<i>Over 65</i>	19.8%								
<i>No Broadband</i>	3.3%								
Limited Access / Egress	High Concerns								
Firefighter Response	4.2 min (Very Good)								

C.17 LA PUENTE


City-at-a-glance

The City of La Puente is the east of San Gabriel Valley between the Puente Hills to the south and the San Jose hills to the north. It is approximately 2,224 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 36,636 people. The City is bordered by the City of Industry to the south, and Baldwin Park, West Covina, and Walnut to the north and east. La Puente does include land designated as wildland urban interface (WUI), however none of the City’s structures are located in the WUI. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards but does have some acreage located in fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE. The City of La Puente as defined by CAL FIRE is not considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, La Puente has a very low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The lowest relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and very low potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people with disabilities and people without broadband tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, La Puente is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

15
La Puente
City-at-a-Glance



Population	36,636
Area (acres)	2,224
No. of Structures in WUI	0
Area of City in FHSZ	11% (247 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	No

15
La Puente
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.02 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.61 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	NA (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.19 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	9.9%
	<i>Disability</i>	6.5%
	<i>Over 65</i>	12.6%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	8.6%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.18 LA VERNE

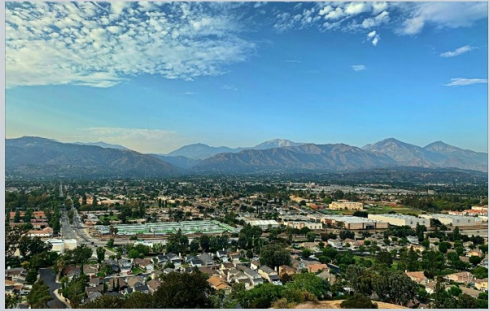
City-at-a-glance

The City of La Verne is in the north of the San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 5,454 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 30,380 people. The City is bordered by the San Dimas to the west, Pomona to the south and east, and Claremont to the east.

La Verne has land designated by CAL FIRE as in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where approximately 1,949 structures may be exposed to wildfire threats. Approximately 29% (1,550 acres) of La Verne’s area is classified as very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) by CAL FIRE. Due to significant wildland vegetation in La Verne, predominantly in the north near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, the City is considered by CAL FIRE to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

La Verne maintains a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) that was last updated in 2014. The La Verne Fire Department also maintains a Community Risk Assessment – Standards of Cover Deployment Analysis that was published in 2022. The City’s Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) is currently being updated. The City intends to align with CAL FIRE’s Zone 0 defensible space regulations.

16
La Verne
City-at-a-Glance

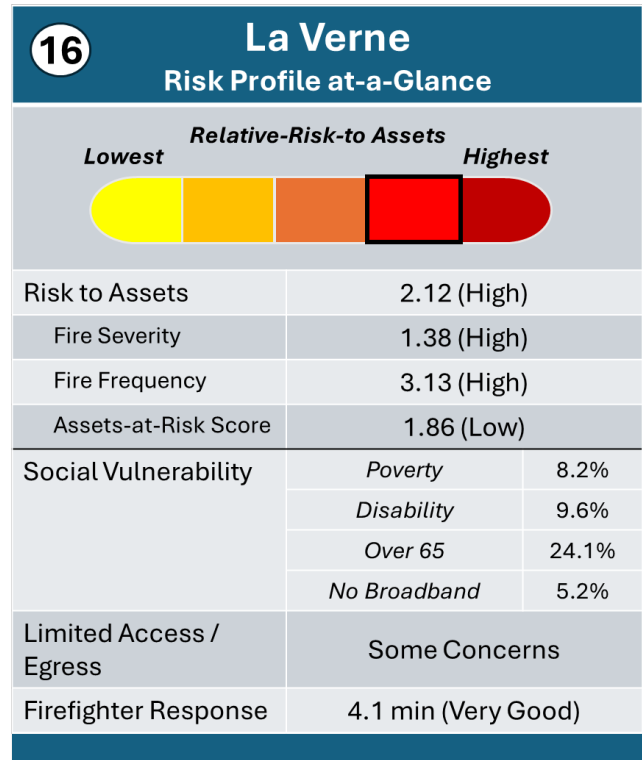


Population	30,380
Area (acres)	5,454
No. of Structures in WUI	1,949
Area of City in FHSZ	42% (2,305 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community-at-Risk?	Yes

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, La Verne has historically experienced 13 wildfires. Most recently the 2024 Bridge Fire burned 56,030 acres and destroyed 81 structures to the northeast of La Verne and threatened, but did not cross into, the City. Other fires that have occurred near the City include the 2003 Padua Fire which burned 10,466 acres and destroyed 59 structures and the 2002 Williams Fire which burned 38,094 acres and destroyed 76 structures.

Overall, La Verne has a high wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The high relative risk is due to high fire frequency and high potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people over 65 and people with disabilities tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, La Verne is considered to have some concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective but has very good firefighter response time coverage.



C.19 MONROVIA

City-at-a-glance

The City of Monrovia is in the north of the San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 8,798 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 36,893 people. The City is bordered by Sierra Madre and Arcadia to the west, Bradbury to the south and east, and Duarte to the east. The City also borders unincorporated County land.

Monrovia has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 1,781 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. Approximately 33% (2,863 acres) of Monrovia’s land area is classified as very high fire hazard severity zone by CAL FIRE. Due to significant wildland vegetation in Monrovia, mostly in the north towards the San Gabriel foothills, the City is considered by CAL FIRE to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).


The City of Monrovia maintains a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) that was last updated in 2014.

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, Monrovia has historically experienced 23 wildfires, most recently the 2013 Madison Fire, which burned 125 acres in steep terrain but did not result in the loss of structures. Several fires have occurred near the City, most recently the 2009 Station Fire, which burned over 160,000 acres and destroyed 209 structures. The Station Fire came within 3 miles of Monrovia.

Overall, Monrovia has a high wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The high relative risk is due to moderate fire frequency and high potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those, the proportion living under poverty, people without broadband internet, and people with disabilities tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Monrovia is considered to have high concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective but has very good firefighter response time coverage. In the event of wildfire, high concerns with respect to access and egress will present a serious concern for life safety and property protection in affected communities.

17
Monrovia
City-at-a-Glance



Population	36,893
Area (acres)	8,798
No. of Structures in WUI	1,781
Area of City in FHSZ	36% (3,200 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very High
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	Yes

17
Monrovia
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	3.13 (High)	
Fire Severity	1.5 (High)	
Fire Frequency	2.09 (Moderate)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	3.07 (High)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	10.5%
	<i>Disability</i>	5.2%
	<i>Over 65</i>	13.9%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	7.9%
Limited Access / Egress	High Concerns	
Firefighter Response	5.3 min (Very Good)	

C.20 MONTEBELLO


City-at-a-glance

The City of Montebello is in the southwest of the San Gabriel Valley south of the Montebello Hills. It is approximately 5,356 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 60,569 people. The City is bordered by Monterey Park and Rosemead on the north, the City of Commerce on the south and west, and Pico Rivera on the east. Much of Montebello’s western City limit abuts unincorporated East Los Angeles. Montebello does include land designated as wildland urban interface (WUI), however none of the City’s structures are located in the WUI. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards but does have some acreage located in fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE. The City of Montebello as defined by CAL FIRE is not considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, Montebello has a very low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The lowest relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and very low potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially across the City. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people over 65, people living under poverty, lacking broadband, and people with disabilities tends to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Montebello is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

18
Montebello
City-at-a-Glance



Population	60,569
Area (acres)	5,356
No. of Structures in WUI	0
Area of City in FHSZ	14% (750 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	No

18
Montebello
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.16 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.69 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	0.17 (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.95 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	12.8%
	<i>Disability</i>	7.1%
	<i>Over 65</i>	17.4%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	13.6%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.1 min (Very Good)	

C.21 MONTEREY PARK


City-at-a-glance

The City of Monterey Park is on the western edge of the San Gabriel Valley. It is approximately 4,952 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 58,554 people. The City is bordered by Montebello to the south, Rosemead to the east, San Gabriel and Alhambra to the north, and the City of Los Angeles to the northwest. The City is also bordered by unincorporated Los Angeles County land to the southwest. Monterey Park has some land that is designated as wildland urban interface (WUI), however only a small number of structures (~162) are located in the WUI. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards but does have some acreage located in fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE. The City of Monterey Park as defined by CAL FIRE is not considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, Monterey Park has a very low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The lowest relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and very low potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially across the City. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people over 65, people living under poverty, people lacking broadband, and people with disabilities tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Monterey Park is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

19
Monterey Park
City-at-a-Glance



Population	58,554
Area (acres)	4,952
No. of Structures in WUI	162
Area of City in FHSZ	0% (0 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	No

19
Monterey Park
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.18 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.78 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	0.28 (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.63 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	13.2%
	<i>Disability</i>	5.4%
	<i>Over 65</i>	22.5%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	9.7%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.22 PASADENA

City-at-a-glance

The City of Pasadena is located in the San Gabriel Valley at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 14,789 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 134,211 people. The City is bordered by La Cañada Flintridge to the northwest, Altadena to the North, South Pasadena and San Marino to the south, and Arcadia and Sierra Madre to the east.

Pasadena has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 2,975 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. Approximately, 29% (4,154 acres) of Pasadena’s land area is classified as very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) by CAL FIRE. Due to moderate wildland vegetation in Pasadena, predominantly in the north towards the San Gabriel foothills and in the west towards La Cañada Flintridge, the City is considered by CAL FIRE to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).


The City of Pasadena currently has a draft Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) dated 2018, that contains a section that addresses wildfire hazards.

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, Pasadena has historically experienced 28 wildfires, most recently the Eaton Fire of 2025, which burned 14,021 acres and destroyed 9,414 structures across the event. Over 150 structures were destroyed in Pasadena as a result of the Eaton Fire. In addition, in 2016 and 2018, there were three vegetation fires along freeways and urban interface that escalated into a brush fire response.

Overall, Pasadena has a very high wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The very high relative risk is due to high fire frequency and moderate potential for high intensity fires with very high asset exposure. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people over 65, people living under poverty, people lacking broadband, and people with disabilities tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Pasadena is considered to have some concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective but has very good firefighter response time coverage.

20
Pasadena
City-at-a-Glance



Population	134,211
Area (acres)	14,789
No. of Structures in WUI	2,975
Area of City in FHSZ	34% (5,016 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	Yes

20
Pasadena
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	3.63 (Very High)	
Fire Severity	1.08 (Moderate)	
Fire Frequency	3.12 (High)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	5.00 (Very High)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	13.2%
	<i>Disability</i>	5.8%
	<i>Over 65</i>	17.1%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	7.3%
Limited Access / Egress	Some Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.1 min (Very Good)	

C.23 POMONA

City-at-a-glance

The City of Pomona is on the eastern edge of the San Gabriel Valley. It is approximately 14,716 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 146,017 people. The City is bordered by the cities of Claremont, La Verne, and San Dimas to the north, Walnut, Diamond Bar, and Chino to the south, and Montclair to the east.

Pomona has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 1,421 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. Approximately, 1% (24 acres) of Pomona’s land area is classified as very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) by CAL FIRE. Due to moderate wildland vegetation in Pomona, predominantly in the southwest towards the City of Diamond Bar, the City is considered by CAL FIRE to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).


The City of Pomona maintains a Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP) that was last updated in 2012. The Plan includes a section that addresses wildfire hazards. The City also maintains an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that was last updated in 2011.

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, Pomona has historically experienced 26 wildfires, most recently the Diamond Fire of 2009. Several large fires have occurred near the City, most recently the Padua Fire of 2003 which burned through Claremont and approached the northern border of Pomona.

Overall, Pomona has a moderate wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The moderate relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and low potential for high intensity fires with moderate asset exposure. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people living under poverty, people lacking broadband, and people with disabilities tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Pomona is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

21
Pomona
City-at-a-Glance



Population	146,017
Area (acres)	14,716
No. of Structures in WUI	1,421
Area of City in FHSZ	15% (2,158 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	Yes

21
Pomona
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	1.42 (Moderate)	
Fire Severity	0.90 (Low)	
Fire Frequency	0.37 (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	3.03 (Moderate)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	14.2%
	<i>Disability</i>	7.5%
	<i>Over 65</i>	12.6%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	9.2%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.24 ROSEMEAD

City-at-a-glance

The City of Rosemead is centrally located in the San Gabriel Valley. It is approximately 3,311 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 49,791 people. The City is bordered by San Gabriel, Temple City, and El Monte to the north, Alhambra to the northwest, Monterey Park to the west, and South El Monte to the east. The City is also bordered by unincorporated County land to the south. Rosemead does include land designated as the wildland urban interface (WUI), however none of the City’s structures are located in the WUI. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards but does have some acreage located in fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE. The City of Rosemead as defined by CAL FIRE is not considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR).


Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, Rosemead has a very low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The lowest relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and low potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially across the City. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people over 65, people living under poverty and living without broadband tends to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Rosemead is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

22

Rosemead

City-at-a-Glance



Population	49,791
Area (acres)	3,311
No. of Structures in WUI	0
Area of City in FHSZ	1% (35 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	N/A
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	No

22

Rosemead

Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.03 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.62 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	0.69 (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.17 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	14.1%
	<i>Disability</i>	5.0%
	<i>Over 65</i>	19.9%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	10.3%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.25 SAN GABRIEL


City-at-a-glance

The City of San Gabriel is in western San Gabriel Valley. It is approximately 2,645 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 38,140 people. The City is bordered by South Pasadena, San Marino, and Temple City to the north, Alhambra to the west, Rosemead to the south and east, and El Monte to the east. The City is also bordered by some County land. San Gabriel does not include land designated as wildland urban interface (WUI) and therefore has no structures located on WUI land. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards and therefore is not located in any fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE and is also not considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, San Gabriel has a very low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The lowest relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and very low potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially across the City. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people living under poverty, people without broadband internet, and people over 65 tends to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, San Gabriel is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

23
San Gabriel
City-at-a-Glance



Population	38,140
Area (acres)	2,645
No. of Structures in WUI	0
Area of City in FHSZ	0% (0 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	N/A
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	No

23
San Gabriel
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.02 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.61 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	NA (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.16 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	12.3%
	<i>Disability</i>	4.6%
	<i>Over 65</i>	18.5%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	8.1%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.26 SAN MARINO


City-at-a-glance

The City of San Marino is in the northwest of the San Gabriel Valley. It is approximately 2,411 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 12,039 people. The City is bordered by Pasadena to the north, South Pasadena to the west, and the City of San Gabriel to the south. The City is also bordered by County land to the east. San Marino does not include land designated as wildland urban interface (WUI) and therefore has no structures located on WUI land. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards and therefore is not located in any fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE and is also not considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, San Marino has a very low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The lowest relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and very low potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially across the City. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people over 65 tends to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, San Marino is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

24
San Marino
City-at-a-Glance




Population	12,039
Area (acres)	2,411
No. of Structures in WUI	0
Area of City in FHSZ	0% (0 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	N/A
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	No

24
San Marino
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest



Risk to Assets	0.07 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.56 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	0.17 (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.67 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	5.8%
	<i>Disability</i>	2.8%
	<i>Over 65</i>	22.2%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	2.8%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.27 SAN DIMAS

City-at-a-glance

The City of San Dimas is in the eastern San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 9,863 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 33,535 people. The City is bordered by Glendora and Covina to the west and La Verne and Pomona to the east and south. The City is also bordered by some unincorporated County land.

San Dimas has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland-urban-interface (WUI), where there are approximately 2,380 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. Approximately, 33% (3,188 acres) of San Dimas’s land area is classified as a very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) by CAL FIRE. Due to significant wildland vegetation in San Dimas, predominantly in the south near the surrounding County land, the City is considered by CAL FIRE to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

Risk Profile-at-a-glance


From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, San Dimas has historically experienced 56 wildfires, most recently the 2002 Williams Fire, which burned 38,094 acres and destroyed 76 structures. Several fires have occurred near the City, most recently the 2024 Bridge Fire.

Overall, San Dimas has a very high wildfire risk relative due to the high fire frequency and potential for high intensity fires with very high asset exposure. While only a 1/3 of the City is in a VHFHSZ, within those high fire zones there are a high number of potential assets at risk. This is why the City ranks very high from a risk-to-assets perspective. In addition, the City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people without broadband internet, people over 65, and people with disabilities tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, San Dimas has high concerns due to limited access/egress, but has very good firefighter response time coverage. In the event of wildfire, access and egress challenges will present a serious concern for life safety and property protection in affected communities.

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San Dimas

City-at-a-Glance



Population	33,535
Area (acres)	9,863
No. of Structures in WUI	2,380
Area of City in FHSZ	56% (5,537 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Moderate
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	Yes

25

San Dimas

Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	4.72 (Very High)	
Fire Severity	1.50 (High)	
Fire Frequency	3.28 (High)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	4.62 (Very High)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	9.2%
	<i>Disability</i>	9.1%
	<i>Over 65</i>	19.3%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	11.1%
Limited Access / Egress	High Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.8 min (Very Good)	

C.28 SIERRA MADRE

City-at-a-glance

The City of Sierra Madre is in the north of the San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 1,893 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 10,809 people. The City is bordered by Pasadena to the west, Arcadia to the south, and Monrovia to the east.

Sierra Madre has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 1,319 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. Approximately, 55% (1,037 acres) of Sierra Madre’s land area is classified as very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) by CAL FIRE. Due to the significant wildland vegetation in Sierra Madre, predominantly in the north towards the San Gabriel foothills, the City is considered by CAL FIRE to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).


The City of Sierra Madre maintains a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) last updated in 2020. This Plan includes a section that addresses wildfire hazards.

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a more detailed wildfire risk perspective, Sierra Madre has historically experienced 23 wildfires, most recently the 2025 Eaton Fire which burned 14,021 acres and destroyed 9,414 structures across the event, with numerous structures destroyed in Sierra Madre. Several fires have occurred near the City, most recently the 2020 Bobcat Fire which occurred northeast of Sierra Madre and burned 115,997 acres and destroyed 170 structures.

Overall, Sierra Madre has a moderate wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The moderate relative risk is due to very high fire frequency and high potential for high intensity fires, but very low asset exposure. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people over 65 tends to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Sierra Madre is considered to have high concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective, but has very good firefighter response time coverage. In the event of wildfire, high concerns for access and egress will present a serious concern for life safety and property protection in affected communities.

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Sierra Madre
City-at-a-Glance



Population	10,809
Area (acres)	1,893
No. of Structures in WUI	1,319
Area of City in FHSZ	69% (1,313 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Moderate
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	Yes

26
Sierra Madre
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	1.28 (Moderate)	
Fire Severity	1.52 (High)	
Fire Frequency	3.83 (Very High)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.89 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	4.8%
	<i>Disability</i>	4.6%
	<i>Over 65</i>	22.0%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	5.2%
Limited Access / Egress	High Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.29 SOUTH EL MONTE


City-at-a-glance

The City of South El Monte is in the western portion of the San Gabriel Valley. It is approximately 1,824 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 19,602 people. The City is bordered by Monterey Park to the west, Rosemead to the west and north, El Monte to the north, and La Puente to the east. The City is also bordered by unincorporated County land such as the Whittier Narrows Recreation Area. South El Monte has some land designated as the wildland urban interface (WUI), however only a small number of structures (~53) are located in the WUI. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards and therefore is not located in any fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE and is also not considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, South El Monte has a very low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The lowest relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and very low potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially across the City. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people over 65, people living under poverty, people with disabilities, and without broadband tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, South El Monte is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

27
South El Monte
City-at-a-Glance



Population	19,602
Area (acres)	1,824
No. of Structures in WUI	53
Area of City in FHSZ	0% (0 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	No

27
South El Monte
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.05 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.94 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	0.17 (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.04 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	23.7%
	<i>Disability</i>	6.8%
	<i>Over 65</i>	14.9%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	13.6%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.30 SOUTH PASADENA


City-at-a-glance

The City of South Pasadena is in the northwest of the San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 2,186 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 25,850 people. The City is bordered by Glendale to the west, Pasadena to the north, Alhambra to the south, and San Marino and San Gabriel to the east. South Pasadena has some land designated as the wildland-urban-interface (WUI), however only a relatively small number of structures (~175) are located in the WUI. While the majority of the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards and therefore not located in any fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs), the western and southwestern portions of the City are located in a Very High FHSV as defined by CAL FIRE (approximately 719 acres). As such, South Pasadena is considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, South Pasadena has a very low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The lowest relative risk is due to very low fire frequency, very low potential for high intensity fires, and relatively low number of assets at risk. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially across the City. In addition, South Pasadena is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

28
South Pasadena
City-at-a-Glance



Population	25,850
Area (acres)	2,186
No. of Structures in WUI	175
Area of City in FHSZ	33% (719 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	Yes

28
South Pasadena
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.07 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.65 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	NA (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	0.54 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	5.1%
	<i>Disability</i>	5.1%
	<i>Over 65</i>	13.2%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	3.3%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.31 TEMPLE CITY


City-at-a-glance

Temple City is in the western San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 2,576 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 35,296 people. The City is bordered by Arcadia to the north, San Gabriel to the west and south, El Monte and Rosemead to the south, and unincorporated portions of Los Angeles County to the north. Temple City does not include land designated as the wildland urban interface (WUI) and therefore has no structures located on WUI land. In general, the City is not considered to have wildfire hazards and therefore is not located in any fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) as defined by CAL FIRE and is also not considered a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, Temple City has a very low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The lowest relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and very low potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially across the City. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people with disabilities and people over 65 tend to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Temple City is considered to have little to no concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective and has very good firefighter response time coverage.

29
Temple City
City-at-a-Glance



Population	35,296
Area (acres)	2,576
No. of Structures in WUI	0
Area of City in FHSZ	0% (0 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	N/A
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	No

29
Temple City
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.01 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.61 (Very Low)	
Fire Frequency	NA (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	>0.00 (Very Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	9.5%
	<i>Disability</i>	5.5%
	<i>Over 65</i>	18.8%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	6.9%
Limited Access / Egress	No Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

C.32 WALNUT

City-at-a-glance

The City of Walnut is in the southeast of the San Gabriel Valley near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. It is approximately 5,747 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 27,356 people. The City is bordered by Diamond Bar to the south and east, Industry to the south, Pomona to the north, West Covina to the west, and San Dimas to the north, and is immediately west of California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.

Walnut has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 2,038 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. Approximately 15% (844 acres) of Walnut’s land area is classified as very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) by CAL FIRE. The City is also considered by CAL FIRE to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).


Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, Walnut has a low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The low relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and low potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people over 65 tends to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, Walnut is considered to have some concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective, but has very good firefighter response time coverage.

30

Walnut

City-at-a-Glance



Population	27,356
Area (acres)	5,747
No. of Structures in WUI	2,038
Area of City in FHSZ	42% (2,418 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	Yes

30

Walnut

Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.84 (Low)	
Fire Severity	1.04 (Low)	
Fire Frequency	0.20 (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	2.25 (Moderate)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	8.6%
	<i>Disability</i>	4.0%
	<i>Over 65</i>	23.6%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	4.9%
Limited Access / Egress	Some Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.2 min (Very Good)	

C.33 WEST COVINA

City-at-a-glance


The City of West Covina is centrally located in the San Gabriel Valley. It is approximately 10,284 acres in size and, as of 2022, had an estimated population of 105,013 people. The City is bordered by Covina and Baldwin Park to the north, and La Puente and Walnut to the south. West Covina is also bordered by some unincorporated County land.

West Covina has land that is designated by CAL FIRE to be in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where there are approximately 1,636 structures potentially exposed to wildfire threats. Approximately 1% (1,142 acres) of West Covina’s land area is classified in a Moderate, High or Very High fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) by CAL FIRE. The City is also considered by CAL FIRE to be a Community-at-Risk (CAR).

Risk Profile-at-a-glance

From a wildfire risk perspective, West Covina has a very low wildfire risk relative to other Member cities and unincorporated areas of the San Gabriel Valley. The lowest relative risk is due to very low fire frequency and low potential for high intensity fires. The City has several social vulnerabilities that vary spatially across the City. Of those vulnerabilities, the proportion of people with disabilities tends to be relatively high compared to other cities in the region. In addition, West Covina is considered to have some concerns regarding limited access/egress from a fire safety perspective but has very good firefighter response time coverage.

31
West Covina
City-at-a-Glance



Population	105,013
Area (acres)	10,284
No. of Structures in WUI	1,636
Area of City in FHSZ	11% (1,142 acres)
Historical Fire Frequency*	Very Low
CAL FIRE Community at Risk?	Yes

31
West Covina
Risk Profile at-a-Glance

Relative-Risk-to Assets

Lowest Highest

Risk to Assets	0.23 (Very Low)	
Fire Severity	0.81 (Low)	
Fire Frequency	0.17 (Very Low)	
Assets-at-Risk Score	1.59 (Low)	
Social Vulnerability	<i>Poverty</i>	9.7%
	<i>Disability</i>	7.0%
	<i>Over 65</i>	17.0%
	<i>No Broadband</i>	7.5%
Limited Access / Egress	Some Concerns	
Firefighter Response	4.0 min (Very Good)	

Appendix D. Firefighting Capacity and Fire Behavior Correlation

Evaluating the effectiveness of firefighting resources against wildfire is a complex matter. On the same wildland fire there are locations where firefighters can be successful in defending structures or securing portions of the fire's perimeter, while at the same moment in time firefighters elsewhere on the fire are being over matched by the intensity and rate of spread of the fire. Elements such as the alignment of the fire spread (head or flanking fire moving with the wind versus backing fire moving against the wind) can significantly change the fireline intensity faced by firefighters. Other elements which can influence firefighter success include access, topography, the ability to secure a safe operational space, and the availability of aerial resources to support ground operations.

A common standard used to evaluate the potential of firefighting resources to succeed on the ground are fire suppression interpretations based on flame length found in the Wildland Fire Incident Management Field Guide (NWCG, 2014). Generally, these interpretations evaluate what type of firefighting resources would be required to successfully suppress the head of a wildland fire based on the observed fire length (Table 1). Since flame lengths can be directly related to potential firefighting success, these breakpoints are used for classifying modeled fire behavior throughout the CWPP.

Table 1. Suppression capabilities based on flame lengths found at the flaming front of a wildfire

Flame Lengths (feet)	Fireline Intensity (BTU*/foot/Second)	Interpretation
0-4	0-100	Fires can be generally attacked at the head or flanks by persons using hand tools. Handlines should hold the fire.
4-8	100-500	Fires are too intense for direct attack at the head of the fire by persons with hand tools. Handlines cannot be relied upon to hold the fire. Equipment such as dozers, engines and retardant aircraft can be effective.
8-11	500-1,000	Fires may present serious control problems – torching out, crowning and spotting. Control efforts at the head of the fire will probably be ineffective.
11+	1,000+	Crowning, spotting and major fire runs are common. Control efforts at the head of the fire are ineffective.

Caution: These are not guidelines to personnel safety; fires can be dangerous at any level of intensity; Wilson (1977) has shown that most fatalities occur on small fires or isolated sections of large fires. Source: NWCG Fireline Handbook, Appendix B, Fire Behavior, April 2006

*British Thermal Unit, a measure of energy

The classifications in Table 1 provide insights into resource capabilities but can be misinterpreted if applied out of context. For example, 8-foot flame lengths can be successfully suppressed by engine crews using hose lays, if they are able to approach the fire from a direction where convective and radiant heat are focused away from the firefighter. The same 8-foot flame length will likely overwhelm firefighters positioned in a manner where they are receiving large portions of the heat flux from the fire. This can be the case where firefighters are performing structure defense or attempting a frontal assault on the advancing fire front. It has been found that convective

energy transferred by wind gusts, fire whirls, or air turbulence can significantly increase the total heat transfer to the firefighter and increase the required safety zone size necessary to engage the fire (Butler, Cohen, 1998).

Appendix E. Fuel Treatment Prescriptive Guidelines and Techniques

This appendix provides fuel treatment prescriptions and guidelines to assist agencies and property-owners in implementing fuel treatments. This prescriptive guidance incorporates fire behavior assessment factors and best management practices (BMP) for achievable wildfire hazard mitigation actions. Understanding and working within BMP standards will help minimize impacts to surrounding natural resources.

E.1 ROADSIDE FUEL TREATMENT PRESCRIPTIVE GUIDELINES

The following table describes the intensity levels for roadside and driveway fuel treatments:

Table 2. Roadside Fuel Treatment Prescriptive Guidelines

Location →	Primary Zone (A) (up to 50' from centerline) (distance may be constrained by terrain & accessibility)	Secondary Zone (B) (50' – 100' from centerline) (distance may be constrained by terrain & accessibility)
Fuel Type ↓		
Grass/ Forbs	Reduce fuel depth to 1 inches.	Treatment not needed.
Surface dead/down material	Remove all large (>3-inches diameter) dead/down material.	Remove up to 75 percent of 3" to 12" diameter dead/down material. Material greater than 12" maybe retained on site.
Chaparral/Shrub	Remove up to 90 percent of all chaparral vegetation within this zone. Retain the root crown to promote soil stability.	Remove up to 90 percent of chaparral vegetation. Widely spaced small pockets or clumps of chaparral/shrubs are permitted. Pockets of chaparral remaining should be healthy, early seral stage plants. Chipped or masticated material may be "blown" back onto the slope where feasible to enhance soil coverage. Chip depth to be less than 4"
Trees Overstory/Canopy (without chaparral/shrub understory)	Prune all trees to 6-feet or 1/2 of the live crown height, whichever is less. Remove branches extending over roadways to a minimum height of 16-feet. Thin smaller trees leaving larger trees (> 6-inch Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)) with crown spacing up to 18 to 25-feet. Favor retention of hardwood species	Same treatment as Zone A, except for overstory spacing. Overstory canopy should be denser than Zone A to provide shading of the surface to limit potential development of grass or shrub understory vegetation. Favor retention of hardwood species. Average fuel bed depth not to exceed 12" post-treatment
Trees Overstory/Canopy (with chaparral/shrub understory)	Thinning specifications, same as trees overstory (without understory), but remove all understory chaparral/shrubs below drip line of trees in this zone. Retain the root crown to promote soil stability. Chipped or masticated material not to exceed 4".	Remove all chaparral from the understory of the tree canopy. Retain the root crown to promote soil stability. Where crown cover allows, ensure shading of the surface to limit potential development of grass or shrub understory vegetation. Average fuel bed depth not to exceed 12" post-treatment

E.2 VEGETATION/FUEL TREATMENT PRESCRIPTIVE GUIDELINES

The following table describes prescriptive guidelines for vegetation management in the Home Ignition Zone (HIZ).

Table 3. Vegetation Management Prescriptive Guidelines

Location →	Ember Resistant Zone (0) (0 – 5’ of a structure)	Primary Defense Zone (A) (5’ – 30’ of a structure)	Fuel Reduction Zone (B) (30’ – 100’ of a structure)	Fuel Reduction Zone (C) (100’ and beyond a structure’)
Fuel Type ↓	<i>Based on California Public Resources Code 4291</i>			<i>Based on Firefighter Safety</i>
Grass/ Forbs	No combustible material	Reduce fuel depth to 1” or less.	Reduce grass height to 4” or less. Longer grass in discontinuous open areas is acceptable.	Treatment may not be needed.
Surface Dead/Down Material	No combustible material	Remove all dead/down materials.	Reduce dead/down flammable material to < 3” depth; and < 5 tons/acre. Non-contiguous isolated dead material acceptable.	Reduce heavier pockets of dead/down flammable material to < 5” depth; < 5-7 tons/acre. Non-contiguous, dead material acceptable.
Chaparral/ Shrub	No combustible material	Remove all but individual specimen chaparral plants. Individual ornamental/native shrubs should be spaced at a minimum 2x shrub height.	Remove up to 90 percent of chaparral vegetation. Allow for discontinuous small pockets or clumps of chaparral/shrubs. Pockets of chaparral remaining should be healthy and dead material pruned from the plant.	Less intensive brush removal with a minimum 30 foot spacing of pockets of chaparral and shrubs. Retained chaparral should be healthy and vigorous.
Trees Overstory (without chaparral/shrub understory)	No combustible material	Thin smaller trees leaving larger trees (>than 6-inches DBH) at 18-25-foot spacing between boles; limb lower branches 6-feet above grade level, or ½ of live tree height on smaller trees.	Thin smaller trees leaving larger trees (> than 6-inches DBH) at approximately 10 - 20 foot spacing between the boles of trees.; limb lower branches 6-feet, or 1/2 of tree height on smaller trees.	Limb and prune lower branches of larger trees up to 6-feet and remove all broken limbs and dead material. Remove suppressed trees to promote reduced stand density. Retain up to 3 dead standing

Location →	Ember Resistant Zone (0) (0 – 5’ of a structure)	Primary Defense Zone (A) (5’ – 30’ of a structure)	Fuel Reduction Zone (B) (30’ – 100’ of a structure)	Fuel Reduction Zone (C) (100’ and beyond a structure’)
				trees/acre for habitat. Retained dead trees to be less than 20’ in height.
Trees Overstory (with chaparral/shrub understory)	No combustible material	Thinning specifications are the same as Trees Overstory without Chaparral/shrub understory in Zone A. Understory: remove all chaparral; maintain ornamental shrubs in a healthy condition.	Thinning specifications are the same as Trees Overstory without Chaparral/shrub understory (Zone B). Understory: Maintain 30’ spacing between clumps of chaparral retained for habitat purposes.	Thinning specifications are the same as Trees Overstory without chaparral/shrub understory in Zone C. Understory: specifications are the same as Chaparral/Shrub Zone C

	Oak Woodland Shaded Fuel Break	Mixed Conifer Shaded Fuel Break
Fuel Type ↓		
Grass/ Forbs	Reduce fuel depth to 4" or less.	Reduce fuel depth to 4" or less
Surface dead/down material	Remove dead and down <3-inches diameter. Masticate or chip in place or pile for future burning. Retain widely scattered dead and down material for habitat benefits. Where dead fuel load exceeded the ability to scatter, masticate or pile the smallest of the remaining material and retain larger.	Remove up to 75 percent of the 6" or less material. Masticate, chip or pile for burning this smaller size class material. Material greater than 6" may be retained on site. Limit fuel bed depth to less than 12" or less post treatment.
Chaparral/Shrub	Remove up to 90 percent of all chaparral vegetation within the fuel break. Remaining chaparral pockets should be located outside of the drip line of the overstory. Retain the root crown to promote soil stability.	Remove up to 90 percent of chaparral vegetation. Widely spaced small pockets of chaparral/shrubs are permitted. Pockets of chaparral should be healthy, and vigorous. Chipped or masticated material may be "blown" back onto the slope where feasible to enhance soil coverage. Chip depth to be less than 4".
Trees Overstory	Prune all canopies to achieve 6' separation from surface fuels. Remove all dead material from within the canopy of retained trees. Remove branches extending over roadways to a minimum height of 16-feet. Thin/remove smaller trees leaving larger trees. Favor retention of all oak species. Chip, masticate or pile for burning cut material. Larger pieces of hardwood slash should be made available for non-commercial firewood cutting.	Remove most suppressed and immediate rated trees to eliminate ladder fuels across the treatment area. Retain trees 12' or greater trees with crown spacing between 10 and 30 feet depending on slope. Steeper slopes require greater crown separation. Create a minimum vertical separation of the canopy of leave trees at 3 times the surface fuel height. Favor retention of hardwood species. Material generated during development of the fuel break may be chipped, masticated, or piled for future burning. Fuel bed depth should be less than 12" and chip depth less than 4" on average across the treatment unit. Retain a basal area of approximately 85 square feet/acre on Site Class I land and 50 square feet/ acre on Site Class II or below lands (note: site class refers to classifications of land productivity).

Table 4. Shaded Fuel Break Prescriptive Guidelines

E.3 IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES FOR FUEL TREATMENTS

The following guidelines apply to the implementation of fuel treatments:

- + CEQA may be required prior to implementation of all site-specific projects.
- + No fuel reduction work will occur on private lands within 100' of a structure, since these are Defensible Space Zones for the property to be maintained by the homeowner.
- + Widely spaced small pockets of shrubs will be randomly scattered across the project area. Chipped material should not exceed 4-inches in depth.
- + All slash will be treated to achieve a maximum post-treatment depth of 18" within 45 days of the start of operations, except for burn piles which must be treated by April 1 of the second year following their creation.
- + Boundaries between treatment areas will maintain free-form shapes and feathered edges that replicate natural patterns and profiles in surrounding landscape; avoid straight lines by scalloping and feathering along edges of vegetation. Tree and brush stumps will be 4" or less.
- + Precautions will be taken to prevent scarring of leave trees by equipment.
- + Signs will be posted warning the public of potential hazards during fuel treatment activities. Hours of operation will be 7 am and 6 pm.

Invasive species/Noxious Weeds:

- + To limit the spread and establishment of invasive plant species into the treatment areas, any equipment used during project implementation will be washed free of noxious weeds and seeds before entering project areas. If any equipment works in an area where invasive species/noxious weeds occur, it will be washed; especially the undercarriage, to remove weed propagules prior to entering other work locations. Equipment will not be washed on slopes where water run-off may reach streams.
- + All equipment staging locations will be located away from known areas with noxious weed occurrences and outside of riparian habitat area.

Cultural Resources:

- + Any known cultural resources within the proposed treatment area will be protected. If any sensitive cultural resources are found, work will stop and a qualified archeologist will be notified.

Soil and Watershed:

- + Every effort should be made to minimize damage to the soil surface to reduce potential for erosion and sediment transport.
- + No mechanical equipment use on slopes greater than 45 percent with the following exceptions: activities can occur on slopes greater than 45 percent where the equipment is operating on slopes less than 45 percent and steeper slopes are being accessed with the equipment's boom arm.
- + Chipped or masticated material should be "blown" back onto the slope where practicable to enhance soil coverage. Chip depth not to exceed 4".
- + Heavy equipment will not be used on soils saturated with water.

- + The following protection measures/treatment limitations must be observed when the project affects any Class I or II (perennial watercourses), or Class III (seasonal/intermittent watercourses).

	Class 1 wet	Class II wet	Class III dry	Class III wet	Wet meadow
Work Exclusion Zone (from channel edge or edge of meadow)	25 ft.	25 ft.	None	25 ft.	100 ft.
Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone (Hand work only)	75 ft.	25 ft.	25 ft.	25 ft.	N/A
Total Buffer for Limited Work	100 ft.	50 ft.	25 ft.	50 ft.	100 ft.

Tree Removal/Tree Maintenance

- + All live oak tree removal will follow oak tree/heritage tree protection guidelines of the jurisdictional agency where the work is undertaken
- + Non-native tree species should be prioritized for removal.
- + Any pruning of protected tree species will follow the guidelines of the jurisdictional agency.
- + The transportation of any firewood generated during tree removal should be limited to prevent the potential spread of insects or diseases.
- + Tree removal operations will be planned and conducted to maintain suitable habitat for wildlife species.

E.4 RECOMMENDED BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

- + Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) will be marked on the project area maps and delineated on the ground with flagging. Protection measures defined in any Local Implementation Plans will be followed in ESHA.
- + When operating equipment off roadways the use of equipment with low ground pressure coefficients is preferred.
- + Any cut material falling into ditches, roads, banks, trails, or adjacent units will be promptly removed by on-site personnel.
- + Known landslide and unstable areas should be avoided for safety reasons and because vegetation treatment activities may result in increased potential for mass wasting and erosion.
- + Heavy equipment will not work on slopes greater than 45%. Movement of any heavy equipment across slopes should be minimized. Heavy equipment will not be used in riparian areas or stream channels.
- + When treating herbaceous/grass fuels; mowing or weed whipping is the preferred over discing to limit soil disturbance.
- + No servicing or refueling of equipment will occur on site. Operators must remove residues, waste oil, engine coolants, and other harmful materials from all worksites. Spill containment will be established prior to any on-site servicing or refueling.
- + Work will not occur during the migratory bird nesting season unless an assessment is conducted to determine active nesting or breeding behavior. Assessments shall be conducted within ten days prior to the start of work.
- + No known threatened, endangered, sensitive (TES) or rare plants or animals, including migratory birds, will be disturbed, or harmed. Measures to avoid disturbance to TES may be required if known species are present or suitable habitat is found on-site in areas accessible to TES. Avoidance and/or mitigation measures may include:
 - o Buffer zones around nests and dens,
 - o Limitations to types of equipment and/or times used,
 - o Limited operating periods,
 - o TES monitoring prior to or during activities,
 - o Additional snag and down log retention,
 - o Any requirements when provided from ESA consultation with US Fish & Wildlife Service, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, or requirements of a state or federal permit.

E.5 FUEL TREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION TIMING

The treatment of hazardous fuels as proposed in this CWPP are not of the type or magnitude that could have a negative effect on species response in the various plant communities associated with the Planning Area. Typically, only the use of prescribed fire, mastication or crushing to modify the arrangement of standing chaparral requires the consideration of how individual species will recover following a treatment. Species response to prescribed fire is often related to the seasonality of the burn. Lower intensity spring-time prescribed fires when used to eliminate chaparral vegetation has been found to favor the recovery of sprouting chaparral species over those that have a recovery response from seeds stored in the soil. Over time, the continued use of low intensity fire can shift the species composition of a chaparral stand (Beyers, Wakeman, 1997).

Herbaceous vegetation/Grass – Herbaceous fuels are most effectively treated following curing of the individual plants. When cured, these grass-like fuels have dispersed their seeds helping to assure their continued presences as part of the landscape. Treating herbaceous fuels after they have cured also minimizes regrowth following treatment. When looking to eliminate non-native herbaceous fuels, treating this vegetation before it has set seed will, over time, help to reduce the abundance of a species on the landscape. Herbicides can also be effective in killing targeted non-native species before they sow their seed. However, the use of herbicides on public lands can be controversial and require an impact analysis following California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) protocols.

Oaks – The most widely recommended time to prune oak species is during July or August, when the trees are not normally growing, and when the dry weather is less likely to support pathogens that may attack the wounds. As much as possible, avoid pruning large limbs as this exposes the tree to possible infection that can take many years to recover [https://calscape.org/Quercus-agrifolia-\(Coast-Live-Oak\)](https://calscape.org/Quercus-agrifolia-(Coast-Live-Oak)), accessed June 16, 2023.

Existing tree ordinances in place in the many incorporated cities and unincorporated Los Angeles County lands can impact the treatment of native oaks and other protected species. Specific direction regarding oak tree maintenance can be found in the variety of County and individual City planning documents. Property owners are advised to contact their jurisdictional planning authority prior to undertaking any oak tree maintenance or removal to understand site specific regulations. Individuals within any of the cities located within the Planning Area will need to check with their local planning authority to check on tree ordinances within their jurisdiction.

Chaparral – Treatments of chaparral species traditionally focus on changing the arrangement of the standing brush through mastication or crushing, thinning the standing vegetation, or hand removal of the vegetation. Removal of chaparral with hand tools is not time sensitive regarding species response, as most chaparral species will sprout from the underground root ball. However, to eliminate chaparral species from a treatment zone, the use of herbicides to kill regrowth or grubbing out the root ball will be required. All chaparral treatments required attention over time to fully eliminate chaparral from the desired area.

Mechanical treatment of chaparral such as mastication or crushing is generally most ecologically sound after the vegetation has set seed following flowering. This may occur as early as April or could transition into the early summer in wet years. Mechanical treatment should also consider the state of the soil, as use of equipment on wet soils can lead to soil degradation through unnecessary compaction.

Pile Burning for Defensible Space – In Los Angeles County, a property owner can burn piled vegetation to create defensible space, but only with a valid burn permit and under strict conditions; this means checking local ordinances and air quality regulations, ensuring the pile size is small, and only burning dry, natural vegetation from the property on designated burn days issued by the South Coast Air Quality Management District. Any burning to dispose of cut hazardous fuels must be compliant with South Coast AQMD Rule 444.

The above paragraph only relates to unincorporated lands with the Planning Area. Individuals within any of the cities located within the Planning Area will need to check with their local fire department to check on open burn requirements within their jurisdiction.

Appendix F. Results of Community Outreach & Surveys

All raw responses/comments can be provided by request to SGVCOG.