

### SECTION III:

### VALUES AT RISK

#### A: VALUES AT RISK

The primary purpose of wildland fire protection is to safeguard the wide range of assets that can be threatened by wildfire. Assets at risk refer to real and societal values that have the potential to be burned or damaged by wildfire. In LNU, these assets include life and safety, structures, water and watershed values, agriculture, rangeland, recreation, air quality, soil resources, wildlife, unique scenic areas, cultural and historic resources. Among the Unit's assets at risk are some of the world's most valuable agricultural lands, which are often interspersed with high-value real estate, both residential and commercial. Sixteen assets have been identified by the State Fire Plan and ranked as to their risk from wildfire.



LNU Agricultural Land Use

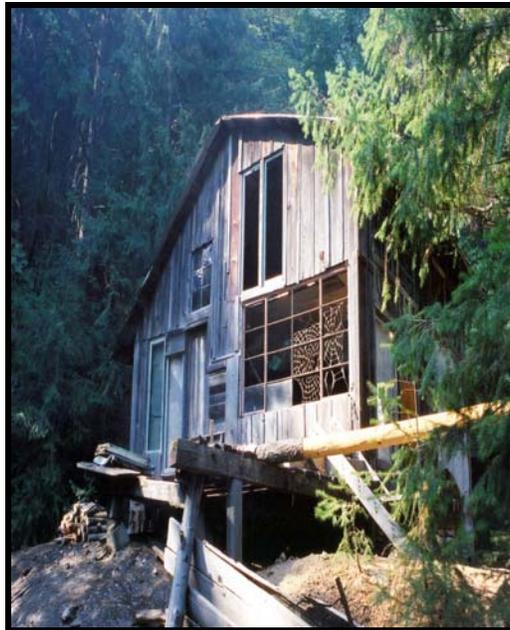
The resident population within the Unit is more than 1.2 million. Suburban populations are booming in the southern end of the Unit, particularly in Solano County, along the Interstate 80 corridor that links San Francisco and Sacramento. As available Local Responsibility Area (LRA) lands are used for residential, industrial, and agricultural purposes, there is increasing pressure for development in SRA lands. Accelerated growth is occurring in the population centers of Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Windsor, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, Vacaville, Fairfield, Vallejo, and Lake County. All of these areas are characterized by a growing wildland urban interface (WUI) fire problem.

In addition more than an estimated five million tourists travel through the Unit each year, taking part in a wide variety of recreational activities from wine tasting to enjoying the waterways. The fire ignition history in the Unit is consistent with these human use factors and the state highway and county road corridors.

The Geysers geothermal field, which is located in the Clear Lake Volcanic Area straddling Sonoma and Lake Counties, is a unique asset at risk, and one that plays a large role in the Unit's wildfire protection planning. The complex is comprised of dozens of high value structures, including 22 power generating plants scattered over 30,000 acres of remote, steep, and broken topography of the Mayacamas Mountains. This geothermal field is the largest and most productive in the world. It has an estimated electrical generating capacity of over 2,000 megawatts and supplies power, day in and day out, to over one million California residents. More than four billion dollars in capital improvements is at risk to wildfire in the midst of some of the Unit's most high hazard wildland fuels. The numerous power-generating activities are not only at risk to wildfire, but also have periodically been sources of ignition.

Assessment of the type, magnitude, and location of assets at risk to wildfire is a critical element of pre-fire management. Because fire protection resources are limited, it is prudent to allocate them based, at least in part, on the value of the assets at risk. The total Assets at Risk map on the following page (Figure 1& 2) represent an attempt to involve stakeholders in the evaluation of the Unit's wildfire protection system. All assets at risk are equally weighted and included in the modeling. The Q81<sup>st</sup> are then color-coded corresponding to the percentile in which they belong; i.e. the upper 5% is red.

Areas with a high cumulative asset values can be further evaluated for wildfire hazard. The resulting high risk, high hazard map can be used to prioritize management activities. The initial risk ranking is a somewhat subjective process, though it benefits from the professional judgment and knowledge of the Unit's fire professional staff. In this initial assessment, structures were given the highest weight, timber, infrastructure, water storage, and water supply were given a moderate weight, and all other assets were weighted at relatively low risk from wildfire. The resulting map is currently undergoing wide stakeholder review, and is subject to change over time. Refer to Figures 3 and 5.



Remote Historical Structures

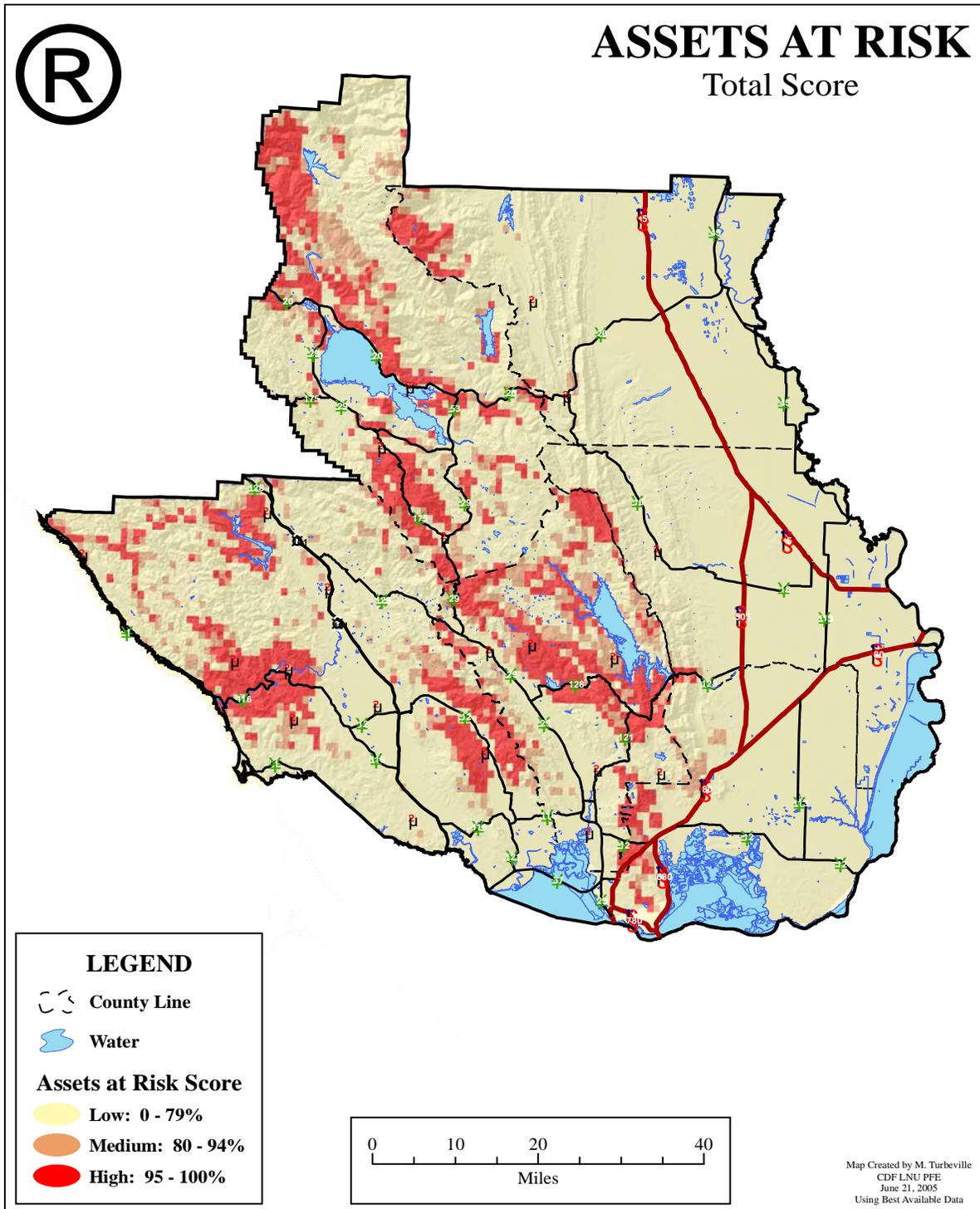


Figure 1: Assets at Risk Map (Total Score)

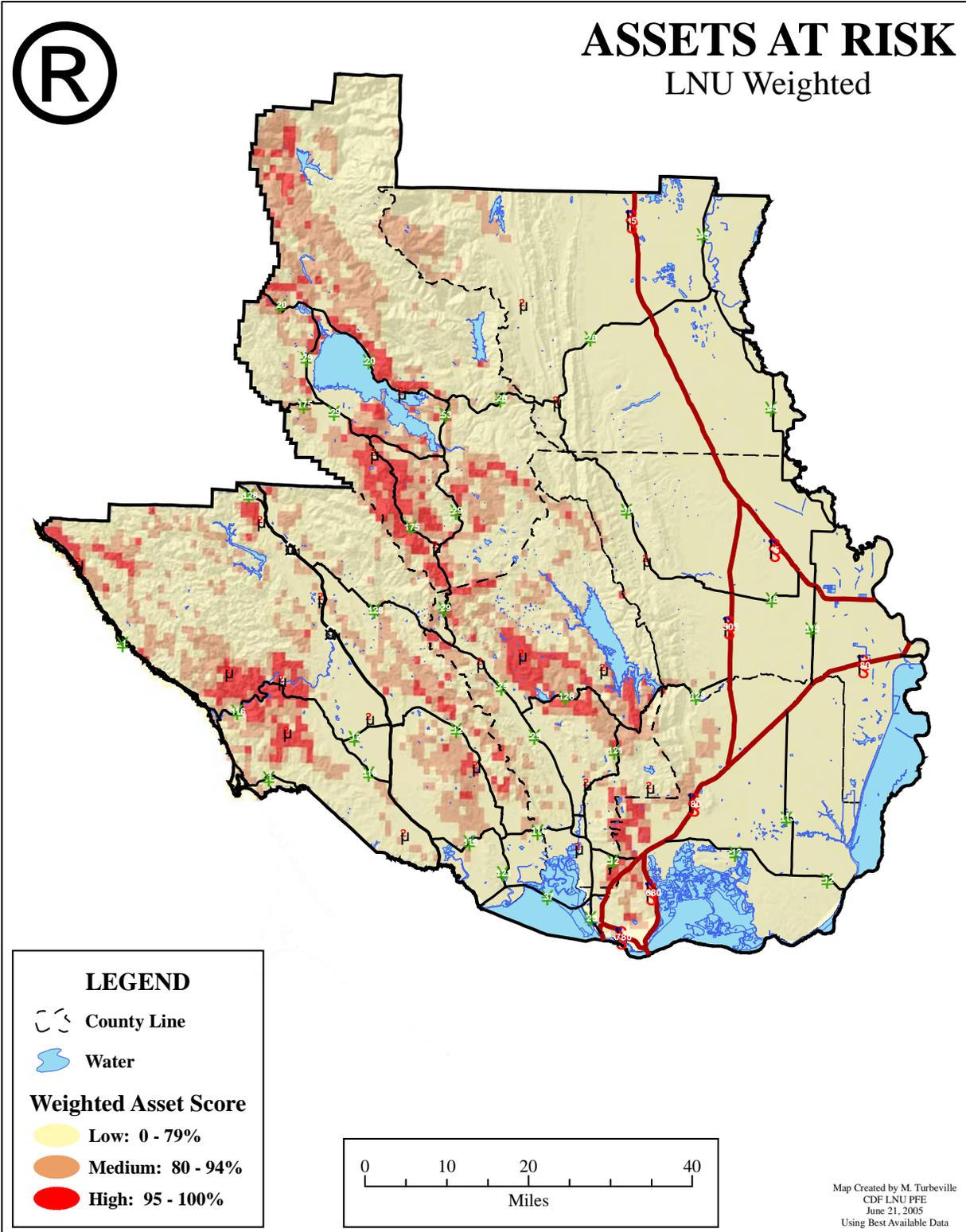


Figure 2: LNU Weighted Assets at Risk Map



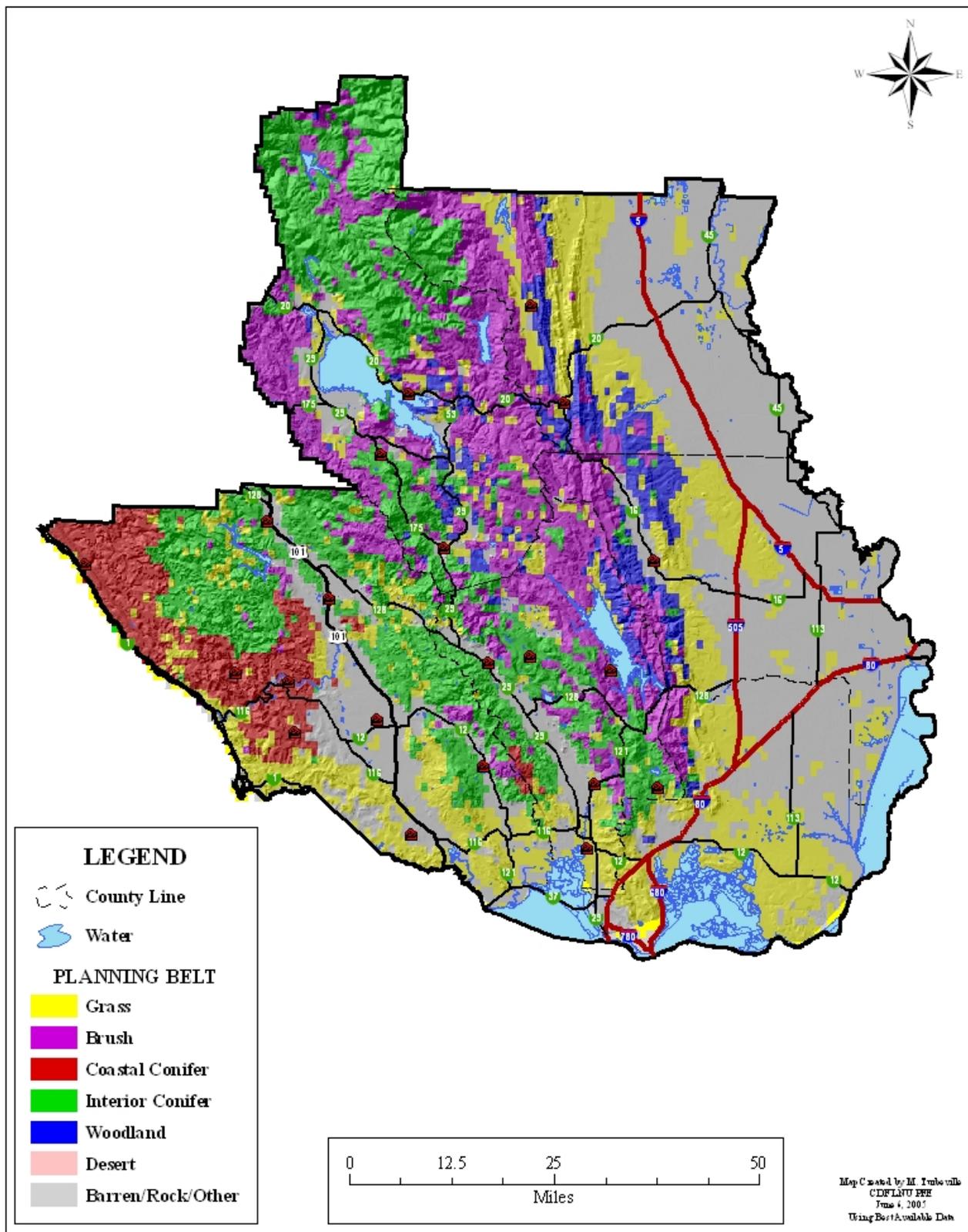


Figure 4: LNU Planning Belts

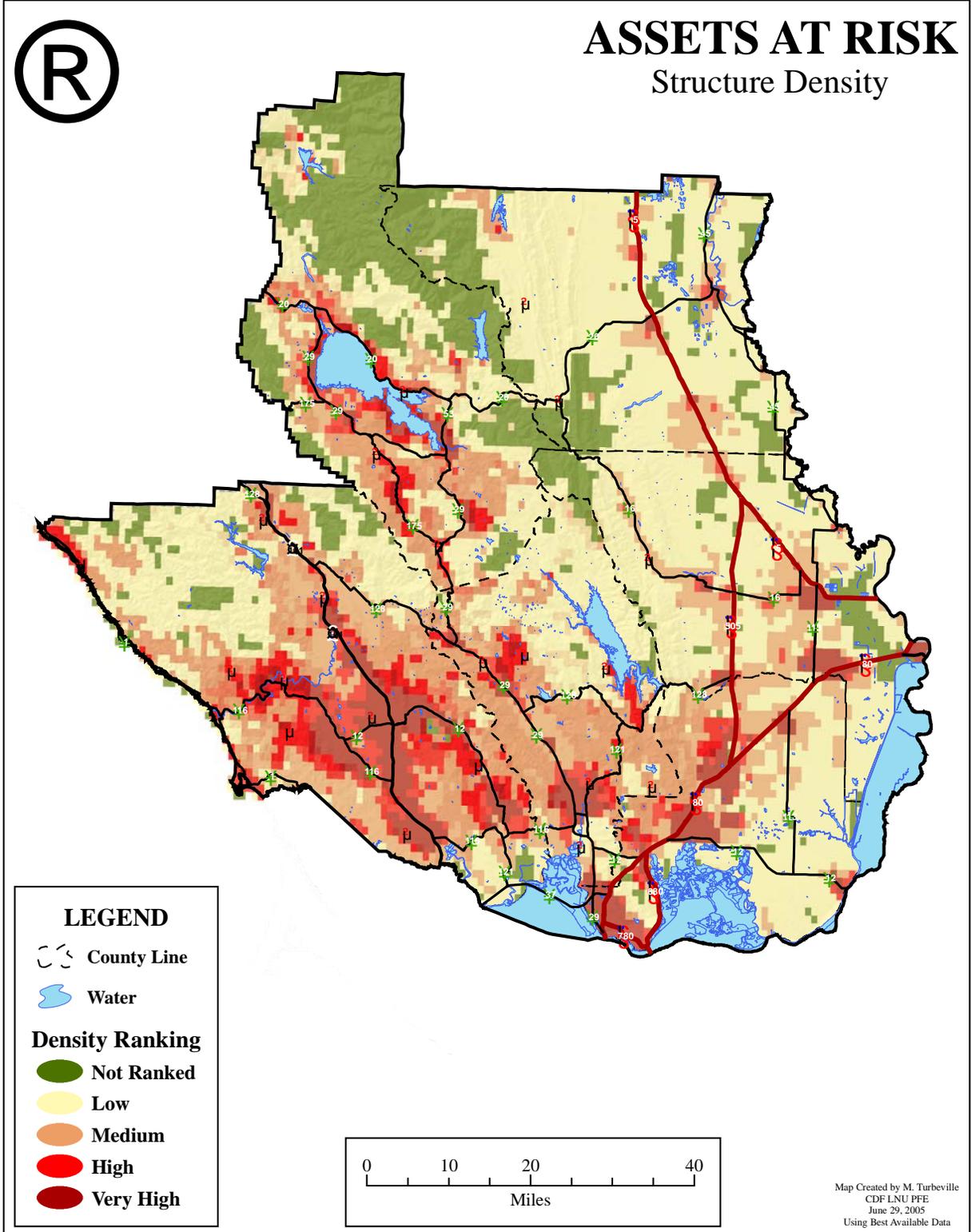


Figure 5 :LNU Structure Density Ranking

**B: COMMUNITIES AT RISK**

**Sonoma County:**

Agua Caliente	Annapolis	Asti	Bennett Valley
Bloomfield	Bodega	Bodega Bay	Boyes Hot Spring
Camp Meeker	Cazadero	Cloverdale	Cotati
Duncan Mills	El Verano	Eldridge	Forestville
Geyserville	Glen Ellen	Graton	Guerneville
Healdsburg	Jenner	Kenwood	Larkfield-Wikiup
Monte Rio	Oakmont	Occidental	Petaluma
Rohnert Park	Roseland	Santa Rosa	Sonoma
South Santa Rosa	Stewart Point Rancheria	Temelec	The Sea Ranch
Timber Cove	Two Rock Coast Guard	Valley Ford	Windsor

**Lake County:**

Anderson Springs	Blue Lakes	Clearlake	Clearlake Oaks
Cobb	Glenhaven	Hidden Valley Lake	Kelseyville
Lakeport	Loch Lomond	Lower Lake	Lucerne
Middletown	Nice	The Geysers	Upper Lake
Witter Springs			

**Napa County:**

American Canyon	Angwin	Berryessa Highlands	Calistoga
Capell Valley	Circle Oaks	Deer Park	Gordon Valley
Napa	Napa Soda Springs	Pope Valley	Saint Helena
Spanish Flat	Yountville		

**Colusa County:**

Arbuckle	Colusa	Lodoga	Sites
Stoneyford	Williams		

**Yolo County:**

Capay	Esparto	Guinda	Rumsey
West Sacramento	Winters		

**Solano County:**

Benicia	Fairfield	Green Valley Estates	Vacaville
Vallejo			