

ANNEX 10. CITY OF SAN JOSE

The City of San Jose is the largest city in Santa Clara County with a 2014 population of 1,000,536 and covering 182 square miles. San Jose is the third largest city in California and tenth largest in the United States (Figure 10.1).

San Jose occupies the northern end of the Santa Clara Valley and is expanding to the south and east. The majority of the land mass is densely developed urban area. However, the areas to the southwest and southeast are wildland urban interface (WUI) areas with relatively new development.

There is a pattern of frequent fire ignitions in these WUI areas and threat of serious fire is high.

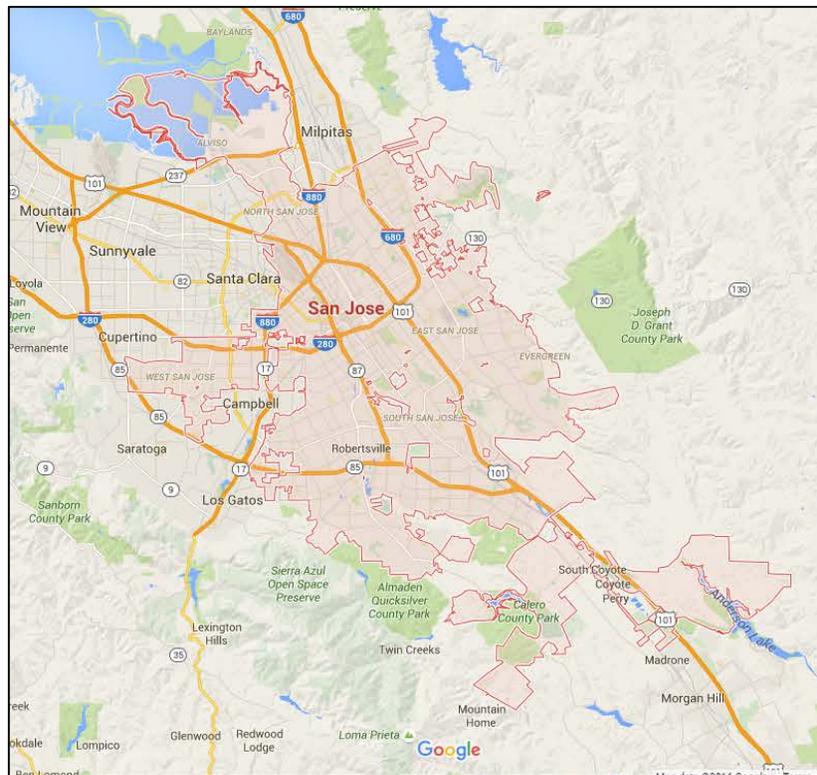


Figure 10.1. San Jose boundary.

All of San Jose’s incorporated area is a state law defined Local Responsibility Area (LRA) and therefore state defensible space laws and other wildfire regulations do not apply.

State law requires all WUI areas in California receive an evaluation for wildfire potential and severity. State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) are adopted by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) forwards LRA evaluation recommendations to the respective city for adoption. The city is required to act upon any area recommended for very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) designation. The city council has the choice to adopt the very high FHSZ as recommended, modify the FHSZ boundary,

and adopt or decline to adopt. Very high FHSZs in LRAs require new construction be compliant with WUI construction regulations (Chapter 7A) of the California Building Code.

The Almaden Valley area and East Foothill (Figure 10.2) city neighborhoods are locally adopted very high FHSZs. The balance of the city is non-WUI.

ORGANIZATION AND JURISDICTION

San Jose is governed by a city council. The San Jose City Council has authority to adopt fire codes and other local ordinances related to fire protection delivery.

Land use planning and building permit processes are the authority of the city. San Jose Fire Department provides fire protection services for the city.

PLANNING TEAM PARTICIPATION

The City of San Jose is represented on the Core Team by representative of the San Jose Fire Department. The San Jose Fire Department is also engaged in the Community Wildfire Protecting Plan (CWPP) planning process through one round of workshops held in Berryessa neighborhood with focus on East Foothills and surrounding WUI communities.

SUMMARY

San Jose is listed as a Community at Risk from wildfires on the federal and/or California Fire Alliance list of Communities at Risk in Santa Clara County. The southwestern area of the city and East Foothills areas are very high FHSZ WUI areas with a history of serious wildfires.

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE AREA DESCRIPTION

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE AREA DEFINED

The San Jose WUI area includes Almaden Valley (southwestern) area of the City of San Jose (see Figure 10.3) and properties in the East Foothills neighborhood near Alum Rock Park (Figure 10.4).

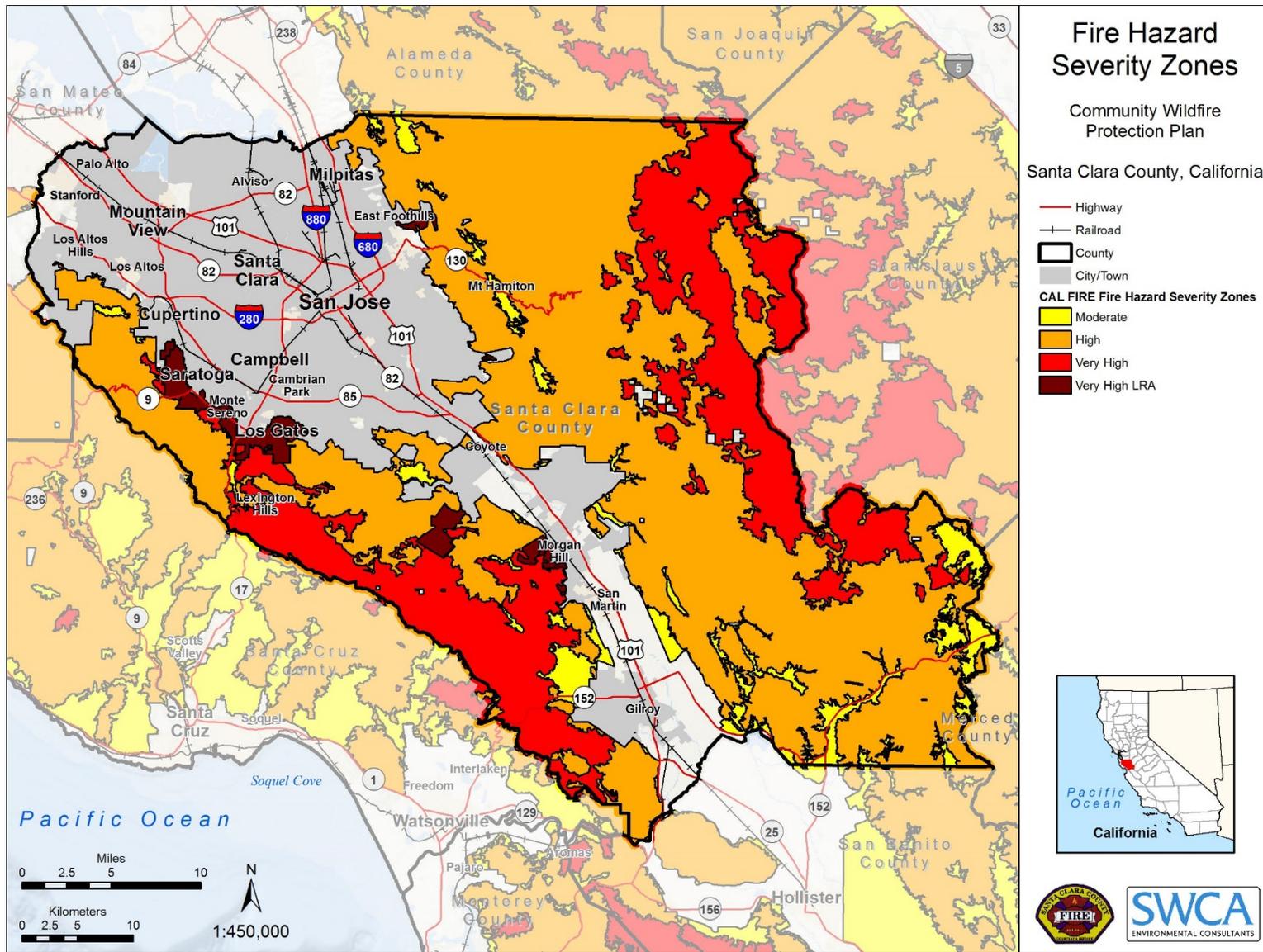


Figure 10.2. Fire Hazard Severity Zones.

FIRE HISTORY

The largest most damaging WUI fires in Santa Clara occur in the Santa Cruz Mountains on the west side of San Jose. However, several large wildland fires (primarily grass fires) have occurred on the east and south east area of the city (Figure 10.5).

For fire history information, please see Figure 3.5 in the main CWPP document.

HAZARDOUS FUEL CHARACTERISTICS

There is considerable diversity between fuel conditions on the Santa Cruz Mountains side of the valley and the east side. The varied vegetation composition result in the two San Jose WUI areas reflects a wide range of wildfire hazard. The range of vegetation communities that differ depending upon elevation, precipitation, and slope.

In the Santa Cruz Mountains, coastal coniferous forest communities such as redwoods and Douglas-fir are located at lower elevations where precipitation is high, fog is common, and temperatures are moderate. Fire spread is generally limited in this fuel type; however, given the right combination of weather conditions, surface fire can be expected to burn uphill. Areas with increased fuel loading from dead and down materials may experience crowning under the right conditions.

Chaparral vegetation is often found on south facing slopes, where winter precipitation is relatively high, but dry summers are common. The chaparral will have long flame lengths under either moderate or extreme weather scenarios. The nature of these fuels is to burn quickly and intensely.

Oak woodlands, comprised of a variety of oak species are also interspersed throughout as well as mixed conifer comprising knob cone pine and gray pine. A fire in either the mixed conifer or hardwood would likely be a surface fire with patches of active behavior and fairly low rates of spread. However, active fire behavior is possible in this vegetation type under extreme weather conditions, especially where there is high surface loading.

For fuel model information, please refer to Section 4.6.3 and Figure 4.3 in Chapter 4 of the main CWPP document.

NEIGHBORHOOD AND STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Almaden Valley

The majority of the foothills area above Almaden Valley is in open space easement or ownership. There is a golf course/country club development with excellent defensible space, roads, and water sources. Dense spaced residential subdivision adjacent to open space west of Almaden Expressway and McKean Road have flammable vegetation common areas with good fuel reduction practices. Most of these structures appear to be compliant with WUI building codes. The balance of development is scattered rural residential home sites. New Almaden (described in Annex 1, Chapter 5) and Calero Reservoir areas have steep, windy, and narrow roads that pose potential ingress and egress problems for emergency response and evacuations. Some areas may be subject to slow response times for emergency response due to road conditions. Some rural homes have minimal turnaround space, posing a concern to emergency responders due to potential entrapment.

Water Supply: San Jose appears to have a good water system through community water systems with adequate fire hydrants for the hazard.

Roads and Access: Access is generally good throughout the community with well-maintained two-lane, or better, roads.

Defensible Space Characteristics: Most homes in WUI areas throughout Almaden Valley have well maintained and irrigated yards with moderate defensible space (at least 30 feet), but some homes do not meet the necessary 70- 100-foot space recommendation. Most newer homes have non-combustible siding. Many subdivisions are managed by homeowner associations (HOAs) that provide a conduit for fire prevention and public education and outreach messages regarding structural ignitability and defensible space. A number of Building Code Chapter 7A compliant new build properties are interspersed with older properties.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The NFPA 1144 community risk assessment completed for the Almaden Valley WUI community a risk rating of moderate with a score of 60 (<40 = low, >40 = moderate, >70 = high, > 112 = extreme). Factors that contributed to the risk are illustrated below. Averages are taken across the community for each of these parameters.

*Santa Clara County Community Wildfire Protection Plan
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Parameter	Condition	Rating
Access	Two or more roads in and out	+/-
	Surfaced road with greater than 5% grade	+
	Moderate fire access and turnarounds available	+/-
	Street signs are present, some non-reflective	+/-
Vegetation	Adjacent fuels: Medium	+/-
	Defensible space: >30 feet to <70 feet around structure	+/-
Topography within 300 feet of structure	40%+	-
Topographic features	High concern	-
History of high fire occurrence	Moderate	+
Severe fire weather potential	Low	+
Separation of adjacent structures	Large lots, good separation	+
Roofing assembly	Class B	+/-
Building construction	Non-combustible siding/combustible deck	+/-
	Building set back < 30 feet to slope	-
Available fire protection	Water: available via hydrants,	+/-
	Response: Station <5 miles from structure	+
	Internal sprinklers: some new homes (7A compliant)	+/-
Utilities	One above, one below ground	+/-
Risk Rating - Moderate (60)		

In addition to the on-the-ground hazard assessment, the CWPP also includes a Composite Fire Risk/Hazard Assessment that uses fire behavior modeling to determine potential fire behavior and is based on fuel characteristics, topography, weather, and fire history. The Composite Risk/Hazard Assessment for the planning area is shown in Figure 10.6. For more information on the methodology for this assessment, please refer to Section 4.6.1 in Chapter 4 of the CWPP.

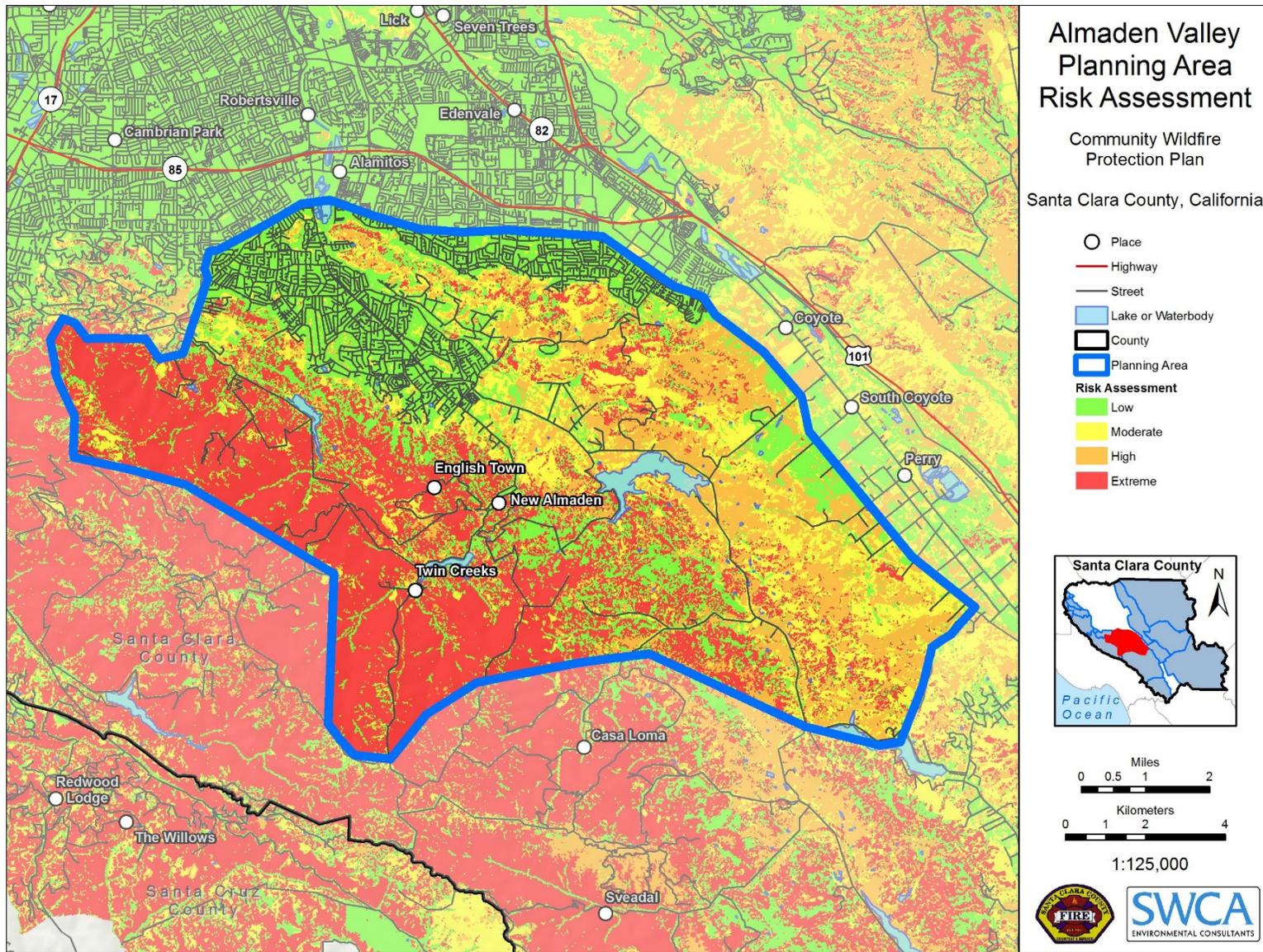


Figure 10.6. Composite Risk Assessment for Almaden Valley.

East Foothills

Alum Rock Park and the surrounding area comprise the primary focus of the East Foothills WUI area; however, the same conditions exist further south to the Metcalf Road area. The majority of the foothills area above the East Foothills neighborhood is in open space easement or large property ownership. A densely spaced residential subdivision adjacent to open space has flammable vegetation in common areas with relatively good fuel reduction practices. Most of the newer structures appear to be compliant with WUI building codes, scattered in with older non-compliant homes. The balance of development is scattered rural residential home sites.

This is an area of expansion for San Jose, it is expected more residential development will occur in the future.

San Jose Fire Department provides some contract fire protection services outside the city limits in areas that are within the Central Fire Protection District (Figure 10.7). Fire protection service levels are to be the same as adjacent area within the city limits. County land use and building code regulations apply in the Central Fire Protection District areas. The county unincorporated areas are all SRAs and state defensible space and wildland fire regulations apply. Many scattered older buildings, ranches, and new developments exist along Quimby Road and Mt. Hamilton Road (Highway 130).

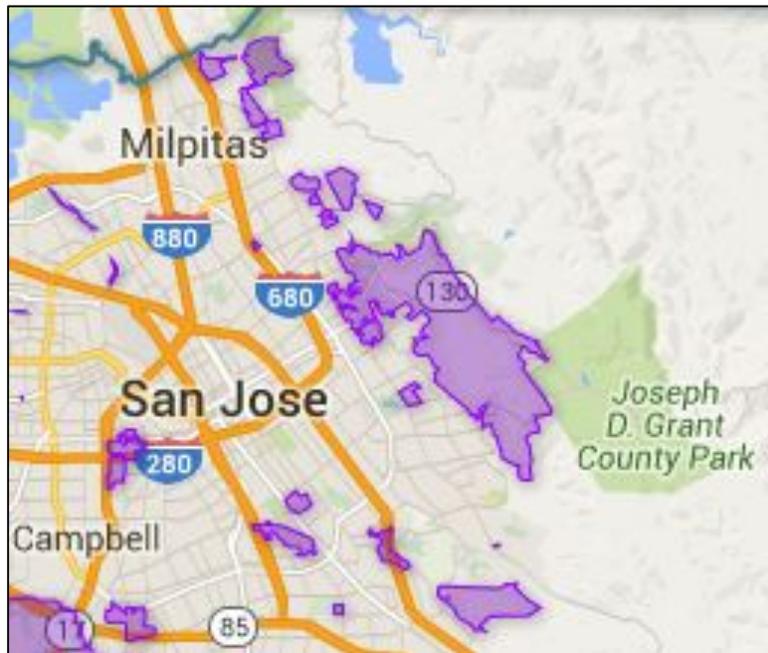


Figure 10.7. Central Fire Protection District areas under contract in the East Foothills area.

Water Supply: San Jose appears to have a good water system through community water systems with adequate fire hydrants for the hazard. Water supply outside city areas is sparse. Water availability is a concern in areas higher in the foothills. The newer developments have community water systems with fire hydrants. There are no hydrants in some areas and people are dependent upon water from wells and storage tanks, which may become depleted during periods of drought.

Roads and Access: Access is generally good throughout the city areas with well-maintained two-lane, or better, roads. Outside of the city many roads are narrow and steep, such as Quimby Road.

Defensible Space Characteristics: Most homes in WUI areas throughout city portions of East Foothills have well-maintained and irrigated yards with moderate defensible space (at least 30 feet), but some homes do not meet the necessary 70- 100-foot space recommendation. Most newer homes have non-combustible siding. Many subdivisions are managed by HOAs that provide a conduit for fire prevention and public education and outreach messages regarding structural ignitability and defensible space. A number of Building Code Chapter 7A compliant new build properties are interspersed with older properties. County areas have much greater presence of flammable fuels between buildings. Defensible space compliance is spotty.

Homes are located on steep slopes of flashy fuels (grass) with minimal setback from the slope. The area of bounded by Quimby Road north to Calaveras Road and east of city limits has poor road networks and has high risk due to limited road network for evacuation and responder access. Topography is a concern due to the influence steep slopes have on potential fire behavior.

HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The National Fire Protection Association 1144 community risk assessment completed for the East Foothills WUI community a risk rating of High with a score of 81 (<40 = low, >40 = moderate, >70 = high, > 112 = extreme). Factors that contributed to the risk are illustrated below. Averages are taken across the community for each of these parameters.

Parameter	Condition	Rating
Access	Two or more roads in and out but access still concern	+/-
	Narrow road width	-
	Surfaced road with greater than 5% grade	+
	Moderate fire access and turnarounds available	+/-
	Street signs are present, some non-reflective	+/-
Vegetation	Adjacent fuels: Medium	+/-
	Defensible space: >30 feet to <70 feet around structures	+/-
Topography within 300 feet of structure	40%+	-
Topographic features	High concern	-
History of high fire occurrence	Moderate	+
Severe fire weather potential	Moderate	+
Separation of adjacent structures	Large lots, good separation	+
Roofing assembly	Class B	+/-
Building construction	Non-combustible siding/combustible deck	+/-
	Building set back < 30 feet to slope	-
Available fire protection	Water: available via mainly from private tanks	+/-
	Response: Station >5 miles from structure	-
	Internal sprinklers: some new homes (7A compliant)	+/-
Utilities	One above, one below ground	+/-
Risk Rating - High (81)		

In addition to the on-the-ground hazard assessment, the CWPP also includes a Composite Fire Risk/Hazard Assessment that uses fire behavior modeling to determine potential fire behavior and is based on fuel characteristics, topography, weather, and fire history. The Composite Risk/Hazard Assessment for the planning area is shown in Figure 10.8. For more information on the methodology for this assessment, please refer to Section 4.6.1 in Chapter 4 of the CWPP.

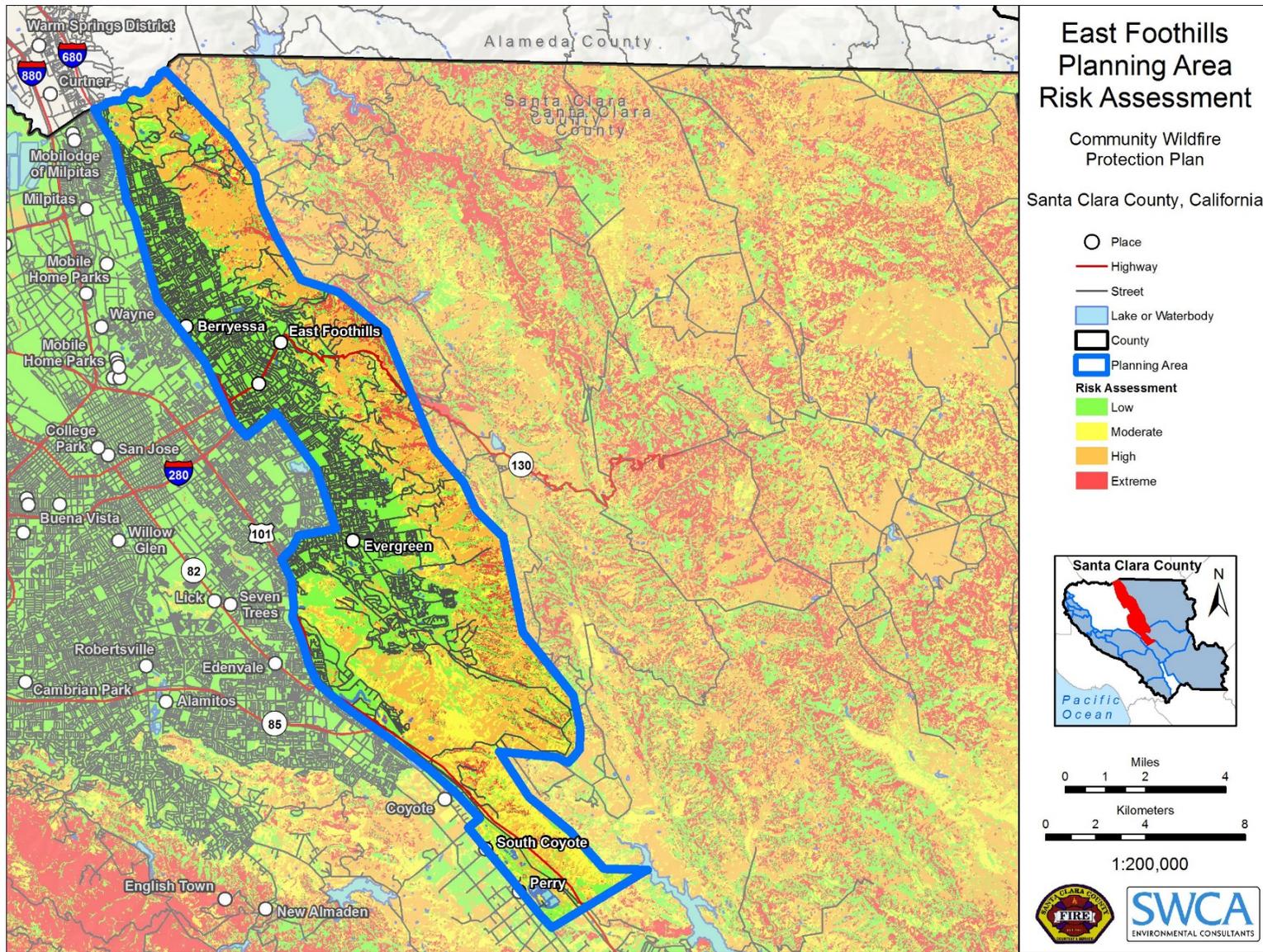


Figure 10.8. Composite Risk Assessment of East Foothills.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE CAPACITY

The WUI areas inside the city receive fire response from San Jose Fire Department.

The unincorporated areas receive fire response from San Jose Fire Department and since the area is an SRA it also receives a full wildland fire response from CAL FIRE during fire season. Normal CAL FIRE wildland response includes chief officers, fire engines, air tankers (Hollister Air Attack Base), helicopter (Alma Heli Base), fire dozers, and hand crews (Ben Lomand Camp).

- San Jose Fire Department initial response to the planning area would be primarily from the following stations:

San Jose Fire Stations

Station 1	201 N Market Street
Station 2	2933 Alum Rock Avenue
Station 3	98 Martha Street
Station 4	710 Leigh Avenue
Station 5	1380 N Tenth Street
Station 6	1386 Cherry Avenue
Station 7	800 Emory Street
Station 8	802 E Santa Clara Street
Station 9	3410 Ross Avenue
Station 10	511 S Monroe Street
Station 11	2840 The Villages Parkway
Station 12	5912 Cahalan Avenue
Station 13	4380 Pearl Avenue
Station 14	1201 San Tomas Aquino
Station 15	1248 Blaney Avenue
Station 16	2001 S King Road
Station 17	5170 Coniston Way
Station 18	4430 S Monterey Highway
Station 19	3292 Sierra Road
Station 20	1433 Airport Boulevard
Station 21	1149 Mt Pleasant Road
Station 22	6461 Bose Lane
Station 23	1771 Via Cinco de mayo
Station 24	1924 Yerba Buena Road
Station 25	1525 Wilson Way
Station 26	528 Tully Road
Station 27	6027 San Ignacio
Station 28	19911 McKean Road
Station 29	199 Innovation Way
Station 30	454 Auzerais
Station 31	3100 Ruby Avenue
Station 34	1634 La Plumas Avenue
Station 35	135 Poughkeepsie Road

- Santa Clara Unit CALFIRE (SRA)
 - Smith Creek Station
 - Sunol Station
 - Sweetwater Station
 - Stevens Creek Station
 - Morgan Hill Station
 - Alma Station
 - Coyote Station
 - Almaden Station
 - Saratoga Summit Station

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS

The San Jose Fire Department participates in the county fire safety council, the Santa Clara County FireSafe Council (<http://www.SCCFireSafe.org>). This organization provides information regarding chipping programs, defensible space mitigation, forest health issues, and much more. They also offer public meetings and forums to support wildfire awareness.

San Jose Fire Department Fire Prevention Division provides a comprehensive fire and life safety educational program within San Jose. More information can be found on its website:

<http://www.sanjoseca.gov/index.aspx?NID=197>

The Santa Clara Unit of CAL FIRE provides links to extensive public education materials for fire prevention in the WUI. More information can be found on the CAL FIRE website:

<http://www.calfire.ca.gov/>

POLICIES, REGULATIONS, ORDINANCES, AND CODES

LAND USE PLANNING

Land use and building permit processes inside the City of San Jose are under the authority of the City of San Jose. Similar processes in the unincorporated area are the authority of the County of Santa Clara.

FIRE CODES AND ORDINANCES

State wildland fire and defensible space laws apply outside the city limits, but not within the city.

The San Jose City Council has the authority to adopt local ordinances that level the wildland fire and defensible space regulations throughout the city. The County Board of Supervisors has the authority to enact local ordinances outside the city limits.

<https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/Iwantto/PropertyInfo/Pages/WUI.aspx>

IDENTIFY CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY VALUES AT RISK

Critical utility infrastructure, such as electric power supply lines, substations, and natural gas lines, is essential to supply residents and businesses with services that are in some cases critical to health and life safety. In many parts of the study area, electric power is needed to power pumps for the domestic water supply and to provide heating and lighting. Wildfire is a significant threat to the electric utility supply.

The project area has several watersheds that are community values at risk. Watersheds need to be protected and maintained from catastrophic wildfire damage in order to prevent erosion, sedimentation, and water contamination (Taylor et al. 1993). Long-term issues resulting from damage to watersheds would be increased runoff, poor soil retention, and decreased water quality.

Much of the planning area is comprised of Alum Rock Park, Sierra Vista Santa Clara Open Space Authority, and Joseph Grant County Park lands.

Other community values at risk include places of worship, life safety, homes and property values, infrastructure, recreation and lifestyle, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, and environmental resources.

MITIGATION PROJECTS AND PRIORITIZATIONS

The following project matrixes have been developed by the community and Core Team to direct specific project implementation for San Jose communities in the Almaden Valley and East Foothills WUI (Table 10.1–Table 10.5). The matrixes below are tiered to the strategic goals presented in the body of the CWPP through project IDs in the first column of each matrix. The matrixes are broken down into projects for addressing hazardous fuels, structural ignitability, public education and outreach, and fire response capability.

Table 10.1. Recommended Fuel Reduction Projects in the San Jose WUI

ID San Jose (SJS)	Project Description	Location and land ownership	Method	Serves to:	Timeline for Action	Priority (1,2,3)	Monitoring	Resources/funding sources available
Strategic Goal: FR1: Incorporate single track trails into fire defense system where practical								
SJS-FR1.1	Incorporate single track trails into fire defense system where practical and effective	MROSD; County Parks, County Open Space, and other municipal park agencies.	Strategic plan to incorporate fire defense improvements through trail management. Detailed analysis would be needed in development of treatment location to ensure protection of natural resources. Should incorporate a map component and use the Earthquake Clearinghouse exchange core to facilitate project development.	Provide access when fires occur to reduce spread Enhance Community fire defense	Ongoing-LONG RANGE	1	Regular monitoring to determine project success in reducing fuel loading and enhanced access.	Grants: State Responsibility Areas (SRA)(only on SRA lands), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), California Fire Safe Council (CA FSC), Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Fund sustainability efforts through the property owner/manager, or local/state agency that is the responsible party.
Strategic Goal: FR2: Work with Park and Open space to have some road width trails for better access								
SJS-FR2.1	Work with Park and Open space to have some road width trails for better access where appropriate	MROSD, County Parks, other municipal parks that bound up to the WUI.	Maintain road width trails for fire and park patrol vehicles where possible to facilitate access Use trails as fuel breaks Should incorporate a map component and use the Earthquake Clearinghouse exchange core to facilitate project development.	Protect life and property by improving access for emergency vehicles to open space areas and WUI areas adjacent to open space.	Within 2 years	1	Regular maintenance schedule should be implemented to ensure clearance levels are maintained.	Grants: SRA (only on SRA lands), CA FSC; CFIP; NRCS, FEMA, GHGRF Fund sustainability efforts through the property owner/manager, or local/state agency that is the responsible party.

*Santa Clara County Community Wildfire Protection Plan
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ID San Jose (SJS)	Project Description	Location and land ownership	Method	Serves to:	Timeline for Action	Priority (1,2,3)	Monitoring	Resources/funding sources available
Strategic Goal: FR4: Encourage use of prescribed fires where ecologically sound and feasible								
SJS-FR4.1	Encourage use of prescribed fires where ecologically sound and feasible	MROSD	Utilize prescribed burn planning that follows agency and regulator protocols. Closely follow plan prescriptions	Reduce fuel loading of fine fuels and understory species to mitigate potential for intense fire behavior in the event of an unplanned ignition.	Ongoing	1	Regular monitoring needed to ensure against environmental damage and invasive species into burned areas. Monitoring to determine project success in reducing fuel loading.	Grants: CAL FIRE Vegetation Management Program, SRA (only on SRA lands), CA FSC, California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP), NRCS.
Strategic Goal: FR10: Develop agency partnership to establish creation of hand crew for fire hazard reduction- need not be a fire crew								
SJS-FR10.1	Develop agency partnership to establish creation of hand crew for fire hazard reduction-need not be a fire crew	All agencies	Establish a local based crew for use in fire defense improvement work throughout the county Can be through private resources, contract with CCC, or Sheriff	Primary purpose is to carry out CWPP objectives	Within 3 years	2	Monitor cost effectiveness through benefit cost ratio approach	Grants: SRA (only on SRA lands), CA FSC; California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP); Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), FEMA, Green House Gas Reduction Fund (GHGRF)
Strategic Goal: FR 11: Create Sustainable programs for creating Defensible Space at the parcel Level								
SJS-FR11.1	Develop Defensible Space Programs: Community Chipping, Drive up Chipping, At Home Chipping and FireSafe Neighborhoods	Private homes and structures throughout the County WUI	Use readily available Defensible Space Literature; Encourage home owners to have courtesy inspections by local fire agencies and PG&E.	Increases the likelihood that a structure will survive a major wildfire	Annual - Late Spring	1	Regular maintenance needed to ensure the fuel break remains clear of vegetation. Monitor for erosion and invasive species.	Utilize local funding sources such as County Fire, local government, home owner association dues, and SRA Fees. Reuse successful programs from previous years, encourage local administration and volunteers from the community to reduce administrative overhead.
San Jose Non-Tiered Projects								
SJS-FR1	Develop Task Force to seek funding sources for homeowners to reduce hazard trees.	County Fire	Fire Prevention Division to investigate homeowner concerns regarding removal of dead hazard trees.	Reduce concerns voiced at community workshops regarding costs of tree removal for hazard reduction.	Spring 2017	3	NA	SRA funds (only on SRA lands), FEMA funds, Municipal/local funds, power line grants, California Tree Mortality Task Force, State Greenhouse Gas Reduction Grants.

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ID San Jose (SJS)	Project Description	Location and land ownership	Method	Serves to:	Timeline for Action	Priority (1,2,3)	Monitoring	Resources/funding sources available
SJS-FR 2	Establish fuel breaks around communities identified as at risk during workshops.	Open Space Authority, Water Purveyor, Parks, Mid-Pen Open Space lands adjacent to communities. Municipal/County property abutting subdivisions.	Shaded fuel break treatments.	Slow the spread of fire from open space lands Reduce the intensity of possible flame fronts.	Winter 2017	1	Regular maintenance needed to ensure the fuel break remains clear of vegetation. Monitor for erosion and invasive species.	MROSD, CAL FIRE crews and dozers - Public Works budget. Local community groups - donations and grant funding.

Table 10.2. Recommended Public Education and Outreach Projects in the San Jose WUI

ID (SJS)	Project	Presented by	Target Date	Priority (1,2,3)	Resources Needed	Serves to
Strategic Goal: EO1: Educate citizens on how to achieve contemporary WUI code compliance in retrofits/cost: benefit ratio. Provide workshops and/or demonstration site						
SJS-EO1.1	Educate citizens on how to achieve contemporary WUI code compliance in retrofits/cost: benefit ratio. Provide San Jose focused workshops and/or demonstration site in WUI area.	FireSafe Councils, San Jose Fire, CAL FIRE	Within 2 years	1	Workshop expenses, personnel Workshop venues Demonstration site Strategize on avenues for engaging the public. Be opportunistic- engage residents following a local wildfire or at existing well-attended events- i.e. annual BBQ, Pancake Breakfasts, Open days offered by Fire Departments.	Increase compliance with City and County code. Reduce fire risk level for individual parcels and community as a whole.
Strategic Goal: EO2: Analyze playing with fire ignitions and focus education programs at vicinity schools.						
SJS-EO2.1	Analyze playing with fire ignitions and fireworks safety and focus education programs at local schools or youth organizations. Focus at youth and children,	San Jose Fire, CAL FIRE, municipal fire Departments, FireSafe Council	Within 1 year	1	School liaison Materials for presentations Personnel Video processing, could utilize You Tube platform Could be a college student project	Adds to existing programs provided by County Fire and FireSafe Council targeted at school age children. Reduces number of ignitions.
SJS-EO2.2	Implement firework bans and increase enforcement during high fire danger periods	Sheriff's Department in conjunction with County Fire	Within 1 year	1	Sheriff's Department resources	Reduce concerns voiced by community members regarding firework safety in the WUI.
Strategic goal EO3: Organize a community group made up of residents and agency personnel to develop materials and communicate relevant defensible space messages. Could coordinate with fire departments or FSC.						
SJS-EO7.1	Develop Homeowner guide for homes located in designated San Jose WUI	Local Home Owner Association	Spring 2017	2	Funding to develop and print copies of the handbook. Volunteers to help distribute and explain the document	Give Residents detailed and locally specific tools that they can use to improve preparedness.
Strategic Goal: EO12: Promote and increase the use of prescribed burning as a fuels reduction method. Gain public support for using prescribed burns to reduce fuel loads and to improve ecosystem health through a pilot burn project and demonstration site. Consider developing informational material for distribution at natural areas or via email distribution lists.						
SJS-EO 12.1	Implement a public outreach campaign regarding the use of prescribed fire for natural resource management and fuel reduction in open space areas.	CAL FIRE/ Mid-pen. County Open Space	Within 2 years	2	Prescribed burn prescription, type-6 engines, hand crews, equipment. Research and costs of producing, printing, and distributing paper informational flyer.	Protect communities and infrastructure by reducing fuel loads.

Table 10.3. Recommended Firefighting Capability Projects in the San Jose WUI

ID	Project Description	Fire Department/ Agency	Benefits of the Project to the community	Timeline	Priority (1,2,3)	Resources/ funding sources available
Strategic goal FC13: Develop a coordinated approach between fire jurisdictions and water supply agencies to identify needed improvements to the water distribution system, initially focusing on areas of highest wildfire hazard.						
SJS- FC 13.1	Develop a coordinated approach between fire jurisdictions and water supply agencies to identify needed improvements to the water distribution system, initially focusing on areas of highest wildfire hazard.	San Jose Fire, County Fire, CAL FIRE, FireSafe Council,	Improve fire-fighting response if water is more readily available or closest locations could be identified on a GIS map on a tablet/computer.	Within 2 years	1	County Fire
Strategic goal FC8: Where road systems are antiquated and do not provide for proper evacuation or two way flow, require removal of obstructions or upgrade to minimum 2 lanes road system over time						
SJS-FC 8.1	Widening Roads	Benefits Fire Agencies that deploy smaller trucks	Facilitates evacuation and response times	multi-year Project	1	Local Road Association

Table 10.4. Recommendations for Structural Ignitability Projects in the San Jose WUI

ID (SJS)	Project	Presented by	Programs Available	Description	Contact	Priority (1,2,3) /Date
Strategic Goal- SI 1: Retrofit/eliminate flammable roofs						
SJS-SI 1.1	Retrofit/Eliminate flammable roofs	Planning in conjunction with County Fire and municipalities	FEMA grants	Require elimination of all flammable roofs through attrition or time deadline	County Planning and City of San Jose	1/ By 2030
SJS- SI 1.2	WUI Fire Protection Workshops	SCCFSC All residents would be encouraged to participate.	Firewise, agency outreach personnel, Ready-Set-Go. Tailor to specific risk/hazards in each community	Offer hands-on workshops to highlight individual home vulnerabilities and how-to techniques to reduce ignitability of common structural elements.	SCCFSC Firewise personnel, CAL FIRE	1/Spring 2017
Strategic Goal- SI4: Adopt common defensible space standards throughout the county and Strategic Goal- SI 19: Create a countywide defensible space ordinance for parcels below certain size acreage (parcel size: i.e. 2 acres?), if not cleared by owner then county will clear. Could be tied to County weed abatement program.						
SJS-SI 4.1 and SJS-SI 9.1	Stronger Defensible Space regulations.	Regional Fire Marshals. To be adopted locally in the 2016 CFC cycle.	Based on existing State laws and standards.	New emphasis on maintenance. Presented in plain language and a logical progression. Eliminate current jurisdictional limitations.	Regional Fire Marshals.	1/ Spring 2017
Strategic Goal SI7: Promote Firewise Community recognition program countywide; consider SCL amendments to Fire wise; partner with CERT and Neighborhood Watch.						
SJS-SI 7.1	Firewise Communities	Establish and support a new Firewise Communities Group	Firewise Communities USA	Give residents ownership of the fire problem, provide resources and information necessary to inform and prepare the community for fire.	SCFSC , CAL FIRE	2/Fall 2017

Table 10.5. Recommendations for General Planning Projects in San Jose

ID	Project Description	Method	Timeline for Action	Priority (1,2,3)	Monitoring/Sustainability	Resources/Funding Sources Available
Strategic Goal GP1: Ensure Project Sustainability						
SJS- GP 1.1	The CWPP serves as the wildfire component of San Jose Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and General Plan- Safety and other element amendments.	Work with city planning to identify timeline for incorporation in next LHMP update. Aim to have the Strategic Level CWPP incorporated into the Safety Element of the General Plan when the safety element is next revised. Getting it into the General Plan is equivalent to getting the CWPP adopted.	Next 5 years	2	The Core Group of stakeholders would need to ensure that the document is kept relevant in that time and position it for incorporation.	Internal funding
Strategic Goal GP1: Ensure Project Sustainability						
SJS- GP 1.2	Ensure project sustainability	Have a target date for updating the datasets used in the risk assessment model and re-running the model. Establish trigger points for updating CWPP.	Annually	1	Establish annual oversight of the CWPP and project status. Get buy-in from Core Team members for long term commitment to CWPP review.	-Internal funding
SJS GP 1.3	Designate a member to the Countywide CWPP Core Team for CWPP updates	Identify staff and convene a kick off of the working group and identify tasks and goals for CWPP updates.	Meet quarterly	1	Commit to attendance at one CWPP meeting annually.	-Internal funding-
SJS – GP 1.4	Develop methods for sustainability of hazardous fuel reduction	Develop action for city council to adopt method to fund sustainable hazardous fuel maintenance (such Mello-Roos Community Facility Districts for new subdivisions)	As needed	2	Enactment of policy	Internal funding
Strategic Goal GP2: Parcel Level Defensible Space Inspection Task Force						
SJS-GP 2.1	Join countywide task force to do parcel level inspection work to enhance model; utilize portable data collection and ARC GIS as analysis tools.	Carryout parcel level assessments to enhance risk assessment model components at a finer scale. Add data to model and re-run as necessary.	2 years	1	Set target number of parcels to be assessed each year. Review number of parcels assessed each year at annual CWPP meeting.	Internal funding
Strategic Goal GP3: Develop countywide standard and method for continued data gathering and risk analysis.						
SJS-GP 3.1	Use a countywide standard and method for continued data gathering and risk analysis.	Conduct funding to purchase a commercial application such as Fulcrum that provides a standard data collection platform that could be used on a smart phone/tablet.	2 years	1	Annual review of progress as part of Core Team.	CA FSC clearinghouse grants; Internal funding
Strategic Goal GP5: Add hyperspectral and LiDAR imaging to periodic aerial photography flights.						
SJS GP 5.1	Seek LIDAR and Hyperspectral imagery for aerial photography of area.	Work in conjunction with the City Planning, County Assessor or others to add additional sensing cameras to aerial photo flights Hyperspectral and LiDAR can provide in depth identification and analysis of hazards and risks.	1–3 years	1	Periodic new flights to update data sets.	Grants: FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, SRA, Greenhouse Gas Reduction,

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