

## **ANNEX 12. CITY OF GILROY**

Gilroy is the southernmost city in Santa Clara County, bounded by the Santa Cruz Mountains to the west and the Diablo Range to the east (Figure 12.1). At the time of the 2010 US Census, the city had a population of 52,027, with a population density of 3,021 people per square mile (Santa Clara County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2011).

### **ORGANIZATION AND JURISDICTION**

The City of Gilroy is governed by a publicly elected city council and has authority for General Plan land use planning, code adoption, and permit processing. The City of Gilroy has its own municipal fire department.

The California Resources Code defines the State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) and Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs) for Gilroy, and delineates SRAs on the western edge of the city. The existence of this zone creates an interface requirement between the Gilroy Fire Department and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Fire Services Master Plan 2004). South Santa Clara Fire Protection District under contract to CAL FIRE, provides fire protection to unincorporated areas of Gilroy.

State law designates all lands within the city limits of Gilroy as an LRA for purposes of wildland fire protection. Most state fire prevention and defensible space laws do not apply within LRAs. Recent legislation requires state review and input on General Plan Safety Element updates where wildland fire is a hazard (Government Code Section 65040.20).

### **PLANNING TEAM PARTICIPATION**

The City of Gilroy has contributed to the development of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) through consultation with the Santa Clara County Fire Department.

### ***LAND USE PLANNING, GENERAL PLAN, BUILDING CODES, AND LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANS***

Authority and jurisdiction for approving the General Plan and elements, and determining land use, community design, and building code adoption rests with the Gilroy City Council. The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) identifies hazards that exist in Gilroy that create risk to citizens and properties in Gilroy. Wildland urban interface (WUI) fires are a real and present danger to the western portions of Gilroy. This CWPP identifies several goals related to functions the City of Gilroy has the authority to undertake.

This CWPP may serve as basis for the WUI fire component for LHMP, General Plan, or General Plan element updates.

## **SUMMARY**

Gilroy contains WUI areas and is on the Federal and/or California Fire Alliance list of Communities at Risk from wildfires in Santa Clara County.

Wildfires occur in the vicinity of Gilroy and present a danger to people and properties within the city.

Mitigations can reduce the risk of injury and damage. Some mitigations are solely the responsibility of property owners, other mitigations require neighborhood-level action, and some require city government action.

## **WUI AREA DESCRIPTION**

### ***WUI AREA DEFINED***

Much of the City of Gilroy is considered non-WUI. The ‘Residential Hillside Zoning’ areas and Very-High Fire Hazard Severity zone are designated as the “City of Gilroy Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area”. Notably there is only a very small amount of overlap of Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) into the city boundaries. The Fire Services Master Plan developed for the City of Gilroy Fire Department in 2009 acknowledges that any fire that comes from these hillside areas would expose the community to the distribution of brands and heavy smoke conditions that would require emergency management. Figure 12.1 shows the planning area for the City of Gilroy.

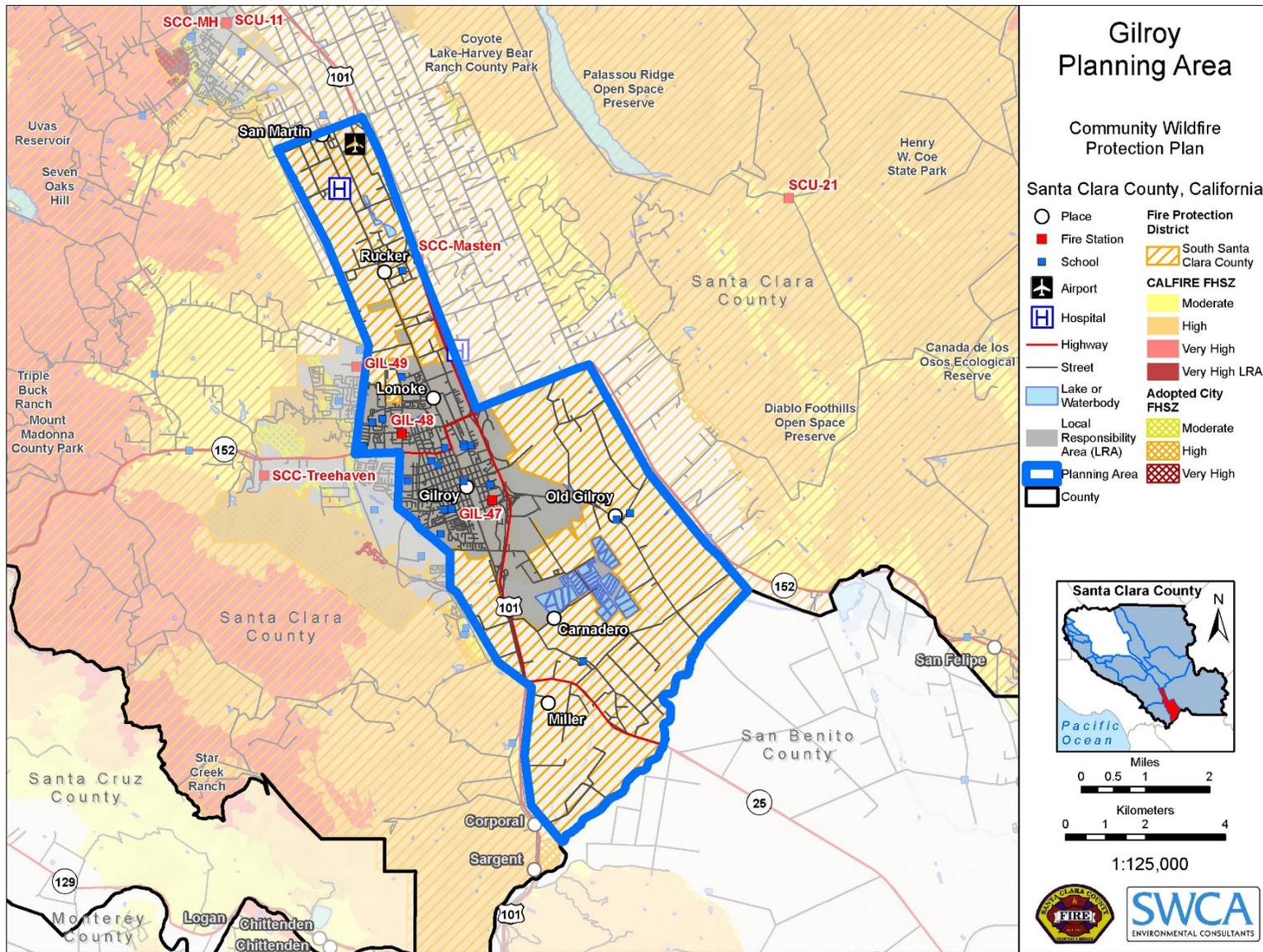


Figure 12.1. Gilroy planning area.

### ***FIRE HISTORY***

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

### ***HAZARDOUS FUEL CHARACTERISTICS***

The City of Gilroy is classified primarily as an urban fuel model with pockets of grass and timber interspersed throughout the city boundary. The hillside areas are dominated by grass and shrub fuels, in an intermix with agricultural and grazed lands. Dominant vegetation in the hillside areas includes annual grassland, coastal oak woodland and coastal scrub. The scrub fuel types burn with high intensity in the event of an ignition, particularly during periods of drought that follow a wet spring, where grass fuel loads provide the fine fuel layer capable of carrying wildfire.

### ***NEIGHBORHOOD AND STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS***

The western hillside areas pose a high fire hazard for the residents who live there, especially along the “urban-wildland interface.” These areas are subject to special development controls to help reduce the potential loss of life and property in the event of a local wildfire (Fire Master Services Plan 2004). The primary fuel type in the hillside areas are grassland savannah (Figure 12.2), with scrub/oak woodland patches. There are a number of ranchettes that line the foothills, particularly on the eastern and southern boundaries of the City. Due to the large lots sizes, these homes adjacent to WUI areas have good separation and are often agricultural or grazed, which provides good defensible space to structures. Some stringers of heavier fuel are found along riparian areas that could transmit fire into residential areas (Figure 12.3). Homes that abut public open space, for example Diablo Foothills Open Space Preserve, Palassou Ridge Open Space Preserve, Coyote Lake-Harvey Bear Ranch County Park, Anderson Lake County Park and Dennis Debell Uvas Creek Preserve, are at greater risk from wildfire spread due to the heavier and continuous wildland fuels in these areas.

Home construction is good, with most homes having non-combustible siding and roofs but some having combustible decks and fencing. Fire response is good, though some areas in the extreme west of the city may be subject to longer response times due to distance from fire station and limited road networks (Fire Services Master Plan 2004).



**Figure 12.2.** Open space grasslands on the edge of the City of Gilroy.



**Figure 12.3.** Overview of City of Gilroy WUI area showing woodland patches  
(*Source: loopnet.com*).

## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE CAPACITY**

Fire response for the incorporated City of Gilroy is provided by the Gilroy Fire Department. The Department has two Type 3 fire apparatus, which are designed to provide initial attack on wildland fires.

The Santa Clara Unit of CAL FIRE and South Santa Clara County Fire District provide service on the eastern and western edge of the City in the SRA areas, operating out of the Masten Fire Station, Treehaven Fire Station, and Morgan Hill Fire Station.

## **PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS**

The City of Gilroy is involved in 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.

The Gilroy Fire Department provides comprehensive wildfire preparedness information on its website: <http://www.cityofgilroy.org/174/Emergency-Preparedness>.

The City is also served by the Gilroy Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) <http://www.gilroycert.com/>.

## **POLICIES, REGULATIONS, ORDINANCES, AND CODES**

### ***CITY OF GILROY MUNICIPAL CODE***

The City of Gilroy Fire Prevention Program enforces the City’s Fire Codes. This consists of providing development review services for new streets and subdivisions, providing plan check and inspection services for new and modified construction, managing the fireworks and the weed abatement programs, conducting regulatory inspections of new businesses and existing businesses that are required by the code to have a regulatory permit, complaint investigation and code enforcement and providing training, consultation, and technical assistance to the Fire Department (Santa Clara County LHMP 2011).

The City of Gilroy has adopted and amended the 2012 International Fire Code (2012 IFC) with the 2013 California Fire Code (2013 CFC). These have been adopted and amended by City Ordinance and are published in the Gilroy City Code Chapter 10 Article II, online: <http://www.codepublishing.com/CA/Gilroy/#!/Gilroy10.html>.

Extracts from this code relating to WUI are provided below:

*103.1 General.* The Fire Marshal carries out the functions of the fire code official on behalf of and under the direction of the Fire Chief and implements, administers and enforces the provisions of this code.

The Residential Hillside Zoning areas are designated as the “City of Gilroy Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area” and subject to the construction methods of Section 4905.2 of the Gilroy City Code.

The establishment of limits for the Wildland-Urban Interface Area’s required construction methods shall be designated pursuant to the California Public Resources Code for SRAs, and in the City of Gilroy the areas designated as Residential Hillside (RH) zoning are so designated based on their topography, vegetation, climatic and proximity to SRAs which make these methods necessary for effective fire protection within this area.

*4906.2 Application.* Buildings and structures located in the following areas shall maintain the required hazardous vegetation and fuel management:

1. All unincorporated lands designated by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection as State Responsibility Areas (SRA) including:
  - 1.1. Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zones
  - 1.2. High Fire Hazard Severity Zones
  - 1.3. Very-High Fire Hazard Severity Zones
  - 1.4. Land designated as a Very-High Fire Hazard Severity Zone or designated “City of Gilroy Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area” as established in Section 4905.3.
2. Areas designated as High Fire Hazard Severity Zones and adjacent to “City of Gilroy Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area” may be subject to all or part of the hazardous vegetation and fuel management requirements when determined necessary by the Fire Chief.

In addition to the Fire Code there are several policies and guidance documents:

- Fire Code Policies
  - Allowable Grade
  - Electric Security Gates (Width and KNOX requirement)
  - Fire Service Access Roads (road length and turn around requirements)
  - Fire Works Booths
  - Key Box / KNOX Box Requirement
  - Private Fire Underground Main
  - Spark Arrestors for Chimneys
  - Tents, Canopies and Membrane structures
- Fire Hydrant Distance to buildings and intervals on public street
- Fuel Transition Zone for Hillside Development
- Large Family Day Care Facilities
- Residential Hillside Development and Construction

The City of Gilroy uses several forms in its Fire Prevention Program:

<http://www.cityofgilroy.org/217/Fire-Prevention-Forms>

## ***GENERAL PLAN***

### **Safety Element**

The western hillside areas pose a high fire hazard for the residents who live there, especially along the “urban-wildland interface.” These areas are subject to special development controls to help reduce the potential loss of life and property in the event of a local wildfire.

The City of Gilroy Planning Department has started a risk analysis of the City. This analysis has identified residential development in “high hazard” and “hillside” areas. To remain consistent with the mandates of the City’s General Plan, the Department has proposed changes in the timing and types of capital improvement to service growth in these areas. These high hazard areas and hillside areas are primarily residential areas adjoining wildland areas. Specifically, the Department has identified the need to purchase two specialized four-wheel drive apparatus capable of responding into and operating in the developed wildland interface areas (Santa Clara County LHMP 2011).

## HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The National Fire Protection Association Standard 1144 (NFPA 1144) community risk assessment completed for the Gilroy Community assigned the WUI community a risk rating of Moderate with a score of 48 (<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.

In addition to the on-the-ground hazard assessment, the CWPP also includes a Composite Fire Risk/Hazard Assessment which uses fire behavior modelling 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 12.4. For more information on the methodology for this assessment please refer to Section 4.6.1 in Chapter 4 of the SCCCWPP.

Parameter	Condition	Rating
Access	Two or more roads in and out	+
	Good road width	+
	Surfaced road with less than 5% grade	+
	Moderate fire access and turnarounds available	+/-
	Street signs are present, some non-reflective	+/-
Vegetation	Adjacent fuels: Light	+
	Defensible space: >30 feet <70 feet around structure	+/-
Topography within 300 feet of structure	10%–20%	+/-
Topographic features	Low concern	+
History of high fire occurrence	Low	+
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, some pressure issues	+/-
	Response: Station <5 miles from structure	+
	Internal sprinklers: some new homes (7A compliant)	+/-
Utilities	One above, one below ground	+/-
<b>Risk Rating- Moderate (48)</b>		

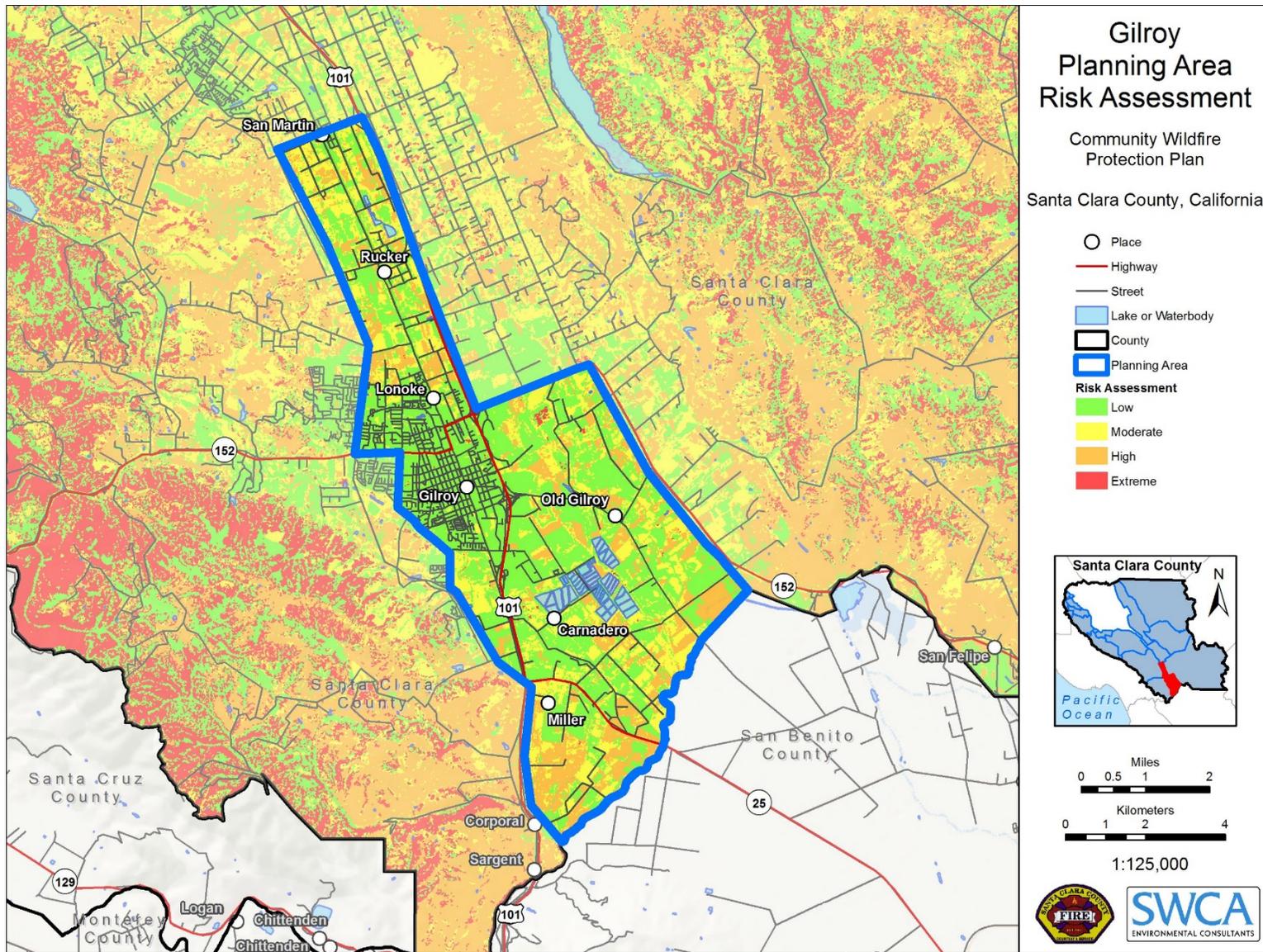


Figure 12.4. Composite Risk/Hazard Assessment for the City of Gilroy.

## **PARCEL LEVEL RISK ASSESSMENT**

A model for determining parcel level risk and effect of mitigations is available through this CWPP project. The model uses information available through public record for basic analysis but can be further refined with a site visit with property owner for a thorough analysis of risk score. The property owner can then use this analysis to determine most effective steps they can take to reduce their risk.

## **IDENTIFY CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY VALUES AT RISK**

A number of large parks and open space areas occur within or adjacent to the planning area including Diablo Foothills Open Space Preserve, Palassou Ridge Open Space Preserve, Coyote Lake-Harvey Bear Ranch County Park, Anderson Lake County Park and Dennis Debell Uvas Creek Preserve. Many privately owned ranches and farms are also present, which form additional open space. A number of important roads and transportation assets such as Canada Road, Gilroy Hot Springs Road and Dunne Avenue, Castro Valley Road and Whitehurst Road provide important evacuation routes for communities located in or adjacent to the adjoining WUI. Extensive Pacific Gas and Electric Company gas and electric facilities and distribution lines occur throughout this area, as do communication lines (i.e., telephone, DSL, and cable). Both the electric lines and communication lines are generally overhead, rather than buried, and thus are both a potential source of wildfires, especially during windy conditions, as well as infrastructure which can be damaged by wildfires.

Anderson Lake and Coyote Lake are located in the adjacent WUI areas and are critical values at risk in the planning area, valued for the recreational opportunities. These water bodies could also be used by the CAL FIRE helicopters as a source of water to fight fires. Important firefighting infrastructure including access and egress routes, fire hydrants, water storage tanks and lakes, ponds and swimming pools that can be used as sources of water to fight wildfire. Other important public welfare and emergency facilities such as radio repeaters also occur in this area.

Commercial operations in the WUI that are also at risk include a number of farms and ranches and vineyards and tasting rooms, including the Chateau de Montrichard winery, Kirigin Cellars, Clos LaChance Winery, Thomas Kruse Winery, Gatori Cellars, and Creekview Vineyards.

## **MITIGATION PROJECTS AND PRIORITIZATIONS**

The following project matrices have been developed by the community and Core Team to direct specific project implementation for the City of Gilroy (Table 12.1–Table 12.5). The matrices 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 matrices are broken down into projects for addressing public education and outreach, reducing structural ignitability, improving fire response capability, and reducing hazardous fuels.

**Table 12.1. Recommendations for Public Outreach and Education for the City of Gilroy**

ID G- Gilroy	Project	Presented by	Target Date	Priority (1,2,3)	Resources Needed	Serves to
<b>Strategic Goal: EO4: Media involvement. Develop a local newspaper column that provides fire safety information, promotional information for volunteer fire departments, fire announcements, and emergency planning.</b>						
G-EO4.1	Improve wildfire awareness throughout the year, with focus on pre-fire season media blitz	Agency Public Information Officers, Emergency Manager.	Within 1 year	1	Columns, information, and articles to be provided by City of Gilroy Fire Department, CAL FIRE.	Protect communities and infrastructure through increasing public awareness in a community where risk perception may be low, and providing a channel for information regarding emergency fire response.
<b>Strategic Goal: EO6- Work with Caltrans to install or utilize existing electronic message signs on major highways to notify public of extreme fire danger.</b>						
G-EO14.1	Install signs along access routes to open space areas to reduce the risk of fire spread from open space into Gilroy WUI	County, City, Caltrans	Within 1 year	1	Funds for sign installing and maintenance.	Inform residents, commuters and tourists of extreme fire danger in order to reduce accidental ignitions and encourage pre-planning.
<b>Strategic Goal: EO11- Increase signage/replace or augment existing signage. Use existing signage to spread fire prevention message along highways and in public open space areas (trailheads, info kiosks) to reduce human ignitions. Promote the use of existing electronic signs at firehouses and other locales to display fire prevention information, safety messages, and fire danger rating linked to safety actions.</b>						
G-EO11.1	Focus wildfire prevention signage at open space trailheads, parking lots, boat docks, along trails.	Open Space Agencies	Within 2 years	2	Sign making materials and maintenance costs.	Protect communities and infrastructure by raising awareness of local citizens and those traveling in the area about actions that can prevent fire.
<b>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.</b>						
G-EO12.1	Increase the use of prescribed burning as a fuel reduction tool on open space lands adjacent to the City of Gilroy	CAL FIRE/ Midpeninsula / 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 on adjacent lands.
<b>Strategic Goal: EO7- Plan livestock evacuation routes and inform communities. Work with emergency management officials to plan evacuation routes for residents with livestock and then hold community meetings to disseminate to the public.</b>						
G-EO7.1	Develop livestock evacuation plan for residences in City of Gilroy WUI	Emergency management officials, livestock agencies.	Within 2 years	2	GIS software or maps- coordinate with Earth Quake Clearing House- GIS sharing.	Protect communities, livestock and infrastructure through increased awareness.

**Table 12.2. Recommendations for Reducing Structural Ignitability**

ID	Project	Presented by	Programs Available	Description	Priority (1,2,3)	Timeline
<b>Strategic Goal: SI8- Interactive tool for citizens to use on line, ID their property and what hazard/risks exist and mitigations they can apply to improve their survivability.</b>						
<b>G-SI8.1</b>	Work with Santa Clara County Fire Department to integrate Interra application into City of Gilroy Fire Department planning	Santa Clara County Fire Department with revised Interra contract	Interra	Pursue funding to increase contract provisions with Interra to provide public facing tool.  Simplify tool and provide easy to follow instructions.  Could develop YouTube informational video.	1	Next 3 years
<b>Strategic Goal SI10: Public education program for embers and problems associated with embers, property hygiene, defensible space.</b>						
<b>G-SI10.1</b>	Promote Ready-Set-Go and fire adapted community programs through the City of Gilroy Fire Department website.	City of Gilroy	Ready, Set, Go! Program: <a href="http://www.wildlandfirersg.org">www.wildlandfirersg.org</a> .  Institute for Business and Home Safety  NFPA: <a href="http://www.nfpa.org">www.nfpa.org</a> ,  Fire Adapted Communities	Educate property owners on best methods to reduce ember intrusion.  Could utilize YouTube informational video of college student project.	1	Next 2 years

**Table 12.3. Recommendations for Improving Firefighting Capabilities**

ID	Project Description	Fire Department/Agency	Benefits of the Project to the community	Timeline	Priority (1,2,3)	Resources/funding sources available
<b>Strategic Goal: FC5- Develop WUI preplans and accompanying evacuation plans for all WUI areas in Santa Clara County using standardized format Identify carless population/evacuation assistance needed locations.</b>						
<b>G-FC5.1</b>	Determine Effective Response Force (ERF) for identified risk types in existing and planned development areas, including wildland interface areas. (from Fire Services Master Plan 2004)	Gilroy Fire Department	Helps fire response agencies pre-plan for response and evacuations.  Helps identify areas where mitigation measures are needed to facilitate safe evacuation.  Helps establish consistent model across all agencies.	1 year	1	Grants: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), California Fire Safe Council (CA FSC), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
<b>Strategic Goal: FC9- Where possible encourage setting up water sources with multiple uses (e.g. fire suppression and wildlife water, cattle water, etc.)</b>						
<b>G-FC9.1</b>	Map and strategically locate water sources for suppression in remote areas.	Gilroy FD to coordinate with Santa Clara County Fire Department and CAL FIRE	Provides for use of livestock and wildlife water tanks that could be utilized for fire protection.	1 year	3	
<b>Strategic Goal: FC11- Investigate and potentially install Fire Detection Robots to alert departments of a fire start in remote areas.</b>						
<b>G-FC11.1</b>	Identify potential areas for use of fire detection robots in and adjacent to City of Gilroy WUI.	Gilroy FD to coordinate with Santa Clara County Fire Department and CAL FIRE	Uses technology for single-tree wildfire detection solution that help forestry agencies and fire protection professionals manage the risks of fire damage cost-effectively.	Within 2 years	1	Private companies provide robotic technology
<b>Strategic Goal: FC15- Where Open Space and Park Agencies establish trail head parking areas, operating facilities such as horse stables and camping areas that will increase public access add large capacity water tanks and hydrants for wildfire protection.</b>						
<b>G-FC15.1</b>	Add water storage tanks at areas where recreationists congregate-trailheads on open space lands	Gilroy Fire Department to coordinate with open space area managers and CAL FIRE	Alleviates public and agency concern for limited water supply in remote areas.  Outside of City of Gilroy but impacts the City in event of fire.	Within 5 years	3	This could eventually be amended into the building code for Santa Clara County.
<b>Non-tiered Projects</b>						
<b>G-FC1</b>	Obtain training materials that focus upon the specific set of job skills associated with wildland fire control and are specific to National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) Certification requirement to meet national standards for wildland firefighting (Fire Services Master Plan 2004)	Gilroy Fire Department	Trains all Gilroy Fire Department in National Wildfire Coordinating Group Wildfire qualifications to improve capacity to fight wildfire.	2 years	1	General Fund

**Table 12.4. Fuel Reduction Treatment Recommendations**

ID	Project Description	Location and Responsible Party	Method	Serves to:	Timeline for Action	Priority (1,2,3)	Monitoring	Resources/funding sources available
<b>Strategic Goal: FR1- Incorporate single track trails into fire defense system where practical.</b>								
G-FR1.1	Coordinate with open space managers on developing wildfire defense system on open space lands adjacent to Gilroy WUI.	County Parks, Open Space Authority, Gilroy Recreation Department	Strategic treatments to link fuel breaks with existing trail system	Breaks up fuel continuity and reduces potential fire spread, particularly in areas of fine fuels that provide for rapid fire growth.	Long range	1	Regular monitoring to determine project success in reducing fuel loading and enhanced access.	Grants: CA FSC; California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP); Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), FEMA, Green House Gas Reduction Fund (GHGRF)
<b>Strategic Goal: FR4- Encourage use of prescribed fires where ecologically sound and feasible.</b>								
G-FR4.1	Seek opportunities for Gilroy Fire Department personnel to train with CAL FIRE and other agency crews in applying prescribe fire to adjacent open space lands.	All jurisdictions where appropriate	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(VMP), California Fire Safe Council (CAFSC), CFIP, NRCS
<b>Strategic Goal: FR10- Develop agency partnership to establish creation of hand crew for fire hazard reduction- need not be a fire crew.</b>								
G-FR10.1	Work with County Fire and other agencies to contribute resources to development of hand crew for fuel reduction projects. Could be utilized to treat WUI areas within city limits	All agencies	Establish a local based crew for use in fire defense improvement work.  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: CA FSC; CFIP; NRCS, FEMA, GHGRF

**Table 12.5. Recommendations for General Planning Projects in City of Gilroy**

ID	Project Description	Method	Timeline for Action	Priority (1,2,3)	Monitoring/Sustainability	Resources/Funding Sources Available
<b>Strategic Goal GP1: Ensure project sustainability.</b>						
<b>G- GP1.1</b>	The CWPP serves as the wildfire component of Gilroy LHMP 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
<b>Strategic Goal GP3: Ensure project sustainability.</b>						
<b>G- GP3.1</b>	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.  Make contact with Santa Clara County Fire Department to note your interest in participating in the project and identify CWPP meeting schedule.	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
<b>G- GP3.2</b>	Designate a member to the Countywide CWPP Core Team for CWPP updates.	Identify staff and convene a kickoff 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
<b>G- GP3.3</b>	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
<b>Strategic Goal GP4: Parcel Level Defensible Space Inspection Task Force</b>						
<b>G-GP4.1</b>	Join countywide task force to do parcel level inspection work to enhance model; utilize portable data collection and ArcGIS 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
<b>Strategic Goal GP5: Develop countywide standard and method for continued data gathering and risk analysis.</b>						
<b>G-GP5.1</b>	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.	California Fire Safe Council clearinghouse grants; internal funding

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ID	Project Description	Method	Timeline for Action	Priority (1,2,3)	Monitoring/Sustainability	Resources/Funding Sources Available
<b>Strategic Goal GP7: Add hyperspectral and LiDAR imaging to periodic aerial photography flights.</b>						
<b>G-GP7</b>	Seek LiDAR and hyperspectral imagery for aerial photography of Gilroy.	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: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, Greenhouse Gas Reduction