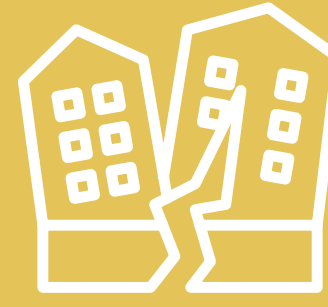




CAL FIRE is expected to expand the identified WUI boundaries in the near term. Threats to structures and people can be reduced with fire-safe materials, maintenance of surrounding landscapes, and careful evacuation planning.



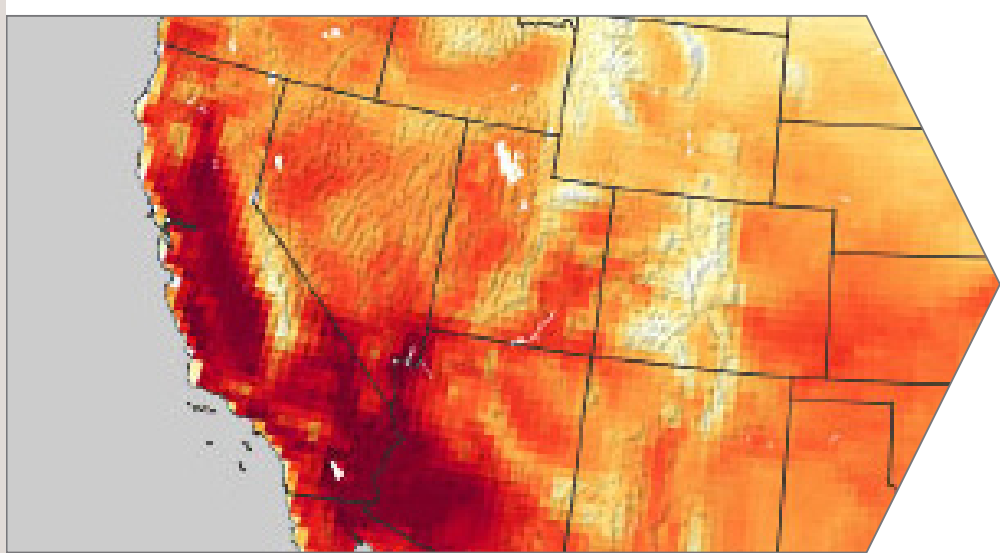
Flood risk can be reduced through storm drainage capacity improvements



The Rodgers Creek Fault has a 33% probability of a magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake before 2050.



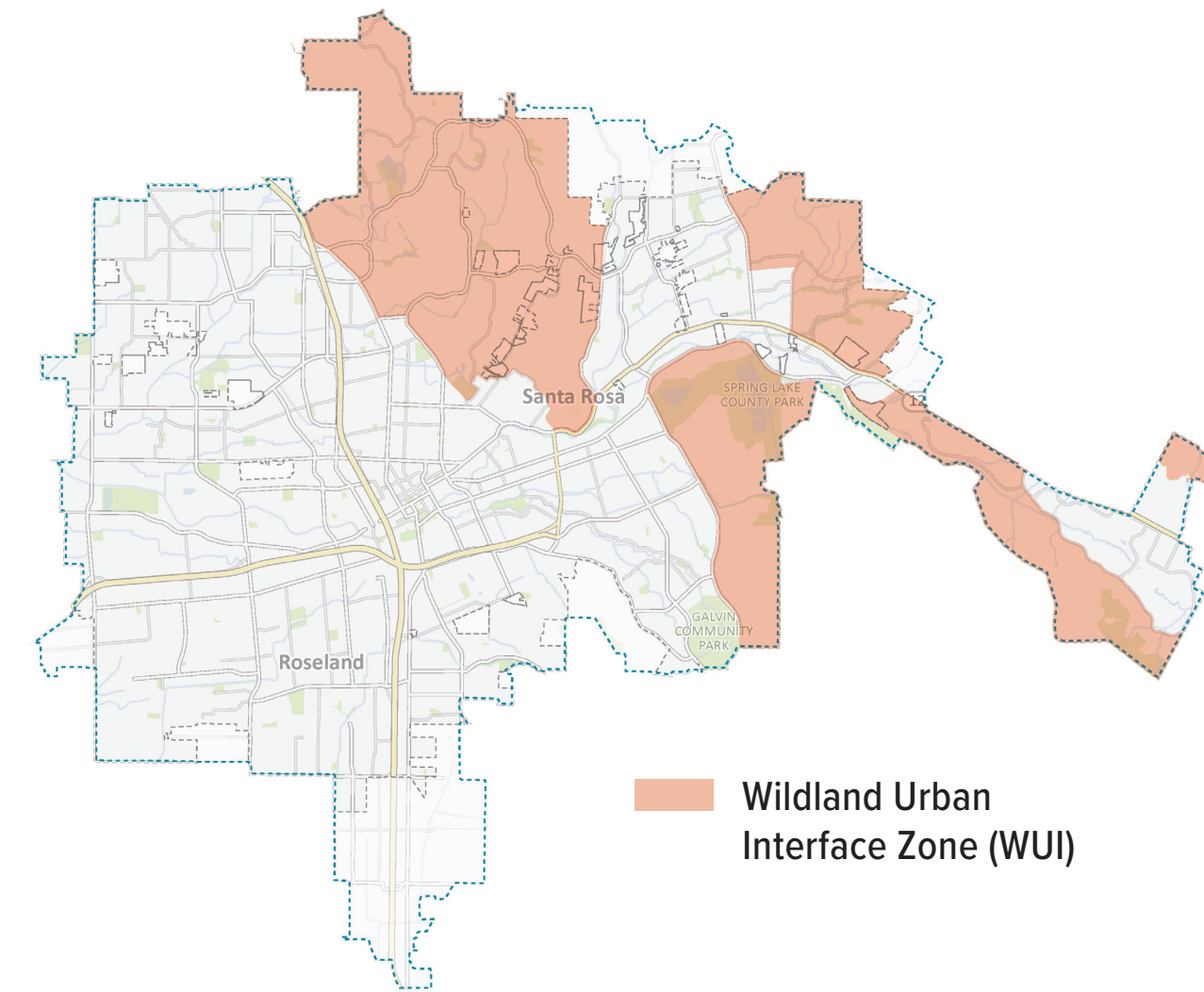
The wildland urban interface (WUI), where undeveloped land meets developed areas, generally faces higher risk of wildfire. The WUI covers parts of northern Santa Rosa, including Fountaingrove, and eastern Santa Rosa, including areas east of Calistoga Road to the north and east of Summerfield Road to the south.



Heat islands are urban areas that experience higher temperatures than undeveloped areas because urban structures, like buildings and roads, absorb and re-emit the sun's heat more than natural landscapes do.



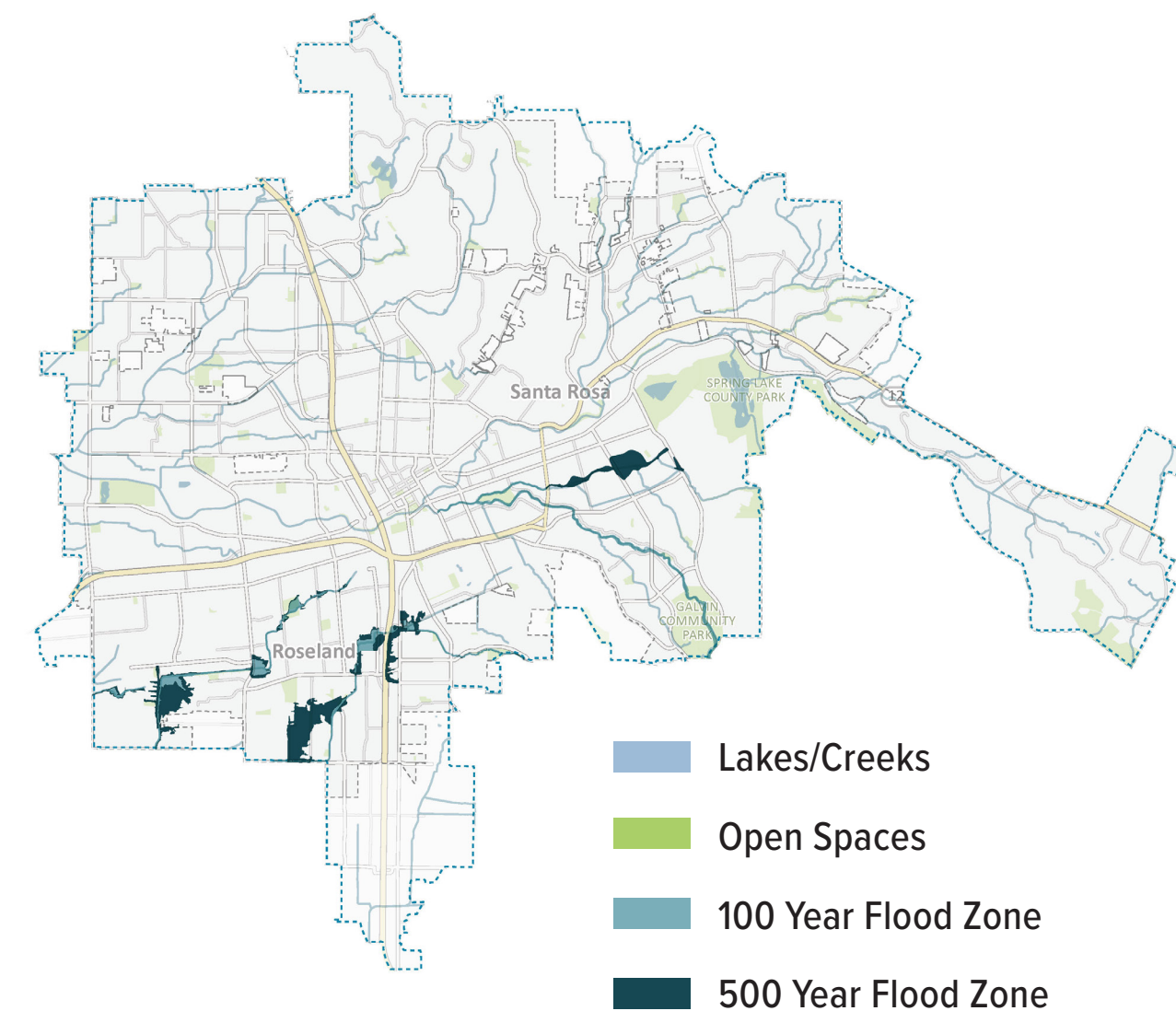
In an **earthquake**, shaking is considered **'violent'** when specially-designed structures sustain considerable damage while other structures sustain partial collapse and buildings are shifted off foundations.



Wildfires

The areas in red are within the Wildfire-Urban Interface (WUI) zone and especially susceptible to catastrophic wildfires

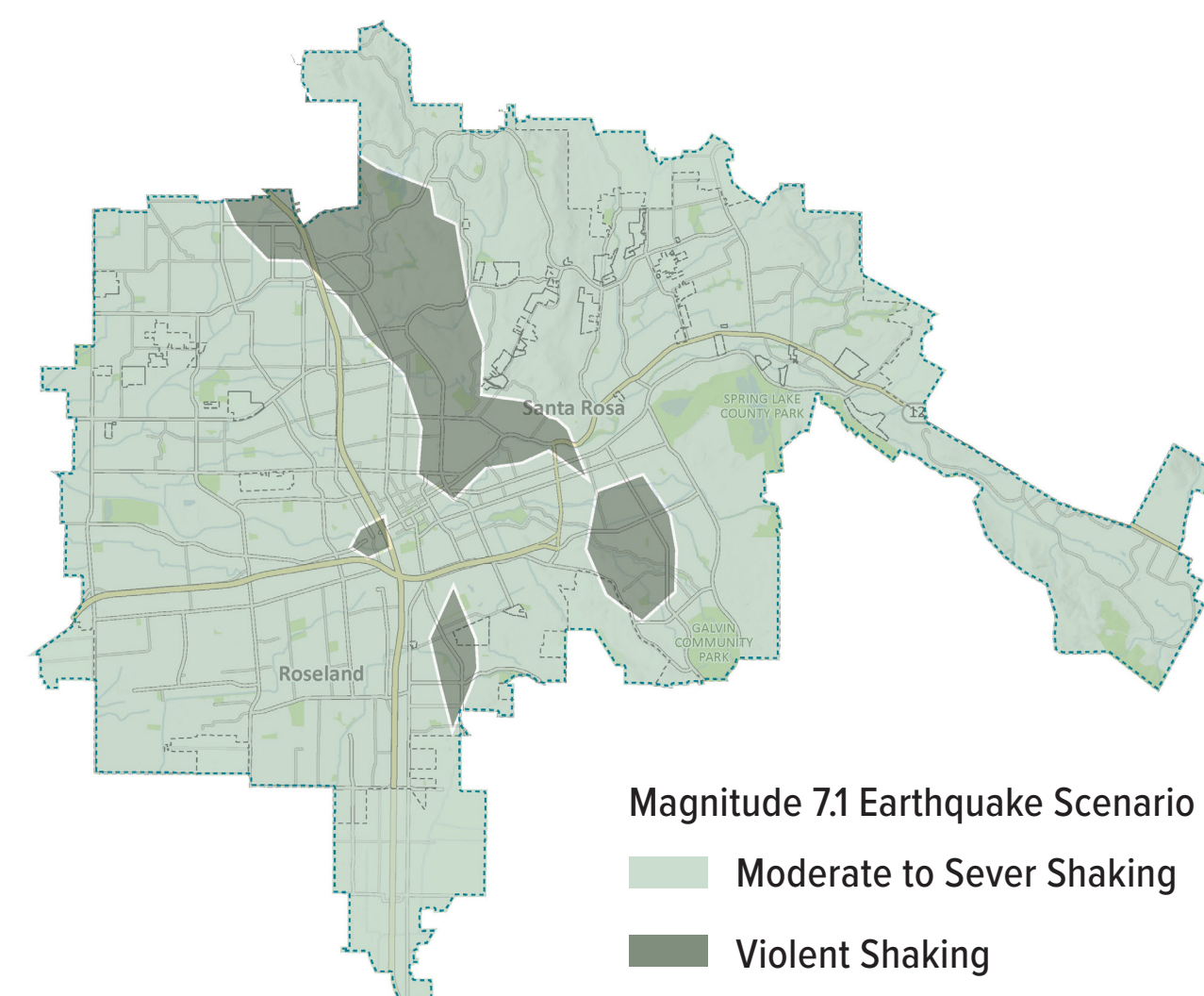
Source: CAL FIRE (2021)



Floods

The areas in blue are located within either 100 or 500 year flood zones and susceptible to periodic flooding.

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (2021).



Earthquakes

All parts of Santa Rosa are susceptible to earthquakes (light green), but the dark green areas are at greatest risk for violent shaking and severe damage.

Source: US Geological Survey (2021).