

The Economic Impact of the October 2007 Southern California Wildfires

Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Division December 2007

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OVERVIEW

The Southern California wildfires of October 2007 affected lives and businesses in seven Southern California counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura. The fires' severity prompted Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger to travel to many of the fire areas and declare a state of emergency in the seven counties as firefighters from all over California traveled to the stricken area to help fight the fires. President George W. Bush declared a federal state of emergency for the affected counties. In the following days, both the president and the Governor toured declared areas. The federal emergency declaration allowed federal help with firefighting, evacuation, and emergency protection measures. The subsequent federal major disaster declaration provided funds for Individual Assistance programs, Public Assistance programs, and Disaster Unemployment Assistance programs, which provides funds to workers (including self-employed and farmers) who were placed out of work as a result of the disaster.

As part of the Employment Development Department's (EDD) response to this disaster, the Labor Market Information Division (LMID) gathered information from many sources related to the economic impact of the wildfires.

On November 1, 2007 the California Office of Emergency Services (OES) reported that the fires had destroyed 2,180 residences, 922 outbuildings, and six commercial buildings. Twenty-three separate named fires burned approximately 518,021 acres (809.4 square miles). *(The Labor Market Information Division based this report on those data and Appendices A and B provide detailed information on each separate fire.)*

The LMID identified 3,135 firms within the fire perimeters. Those firms employed 41,394 people and reported wages of \$512,969,947 paid during the fourth quarter of 2006. The preliminary data from the OES shows that the fires destroyed six commercial structures and damaged nine others.

EDD subsequently determined that if the fires had spread just one-half mile beyond their final boundaries; the economic loss in terms of lost businesses and employment could have more than doubled. These data indicate that while the size of the burn was staggering and the obstacles that firefighters faced in saving individual homes was well chronicled, the managers who coordinate the fire response, and the firefighters in the air and on the ground successfully helped avoid significant business losses by keeping the fire out of major economic centers.

OVERVIEW (continued)

The 23 named fires reported by the OES during the October 2007 fires charred fewer acres than the fires of October 2003, when the State battled ten named fires. The 2003 fires affected lives and economic conditions in five Southern California counties (San Diego, San Bernardino, Ventura, Los Angeles, and Riverside) and destroyed more residences and other buildings than those of 2007. While the number of acres damaged and the number of buildings destroyed in 2007 is less than those burned in 2003, the economic and emotional damage to those personally affected will be no less significant.

Stephen Levy, the senior economist at the Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy, commented on the fires and said "It is a human tragedy; it's not an economic tragedy." Mr. Levy observed that the loss of assets and property damage could be "...a lot less than what people have lost through foreclosures." He added that the influx of federal and State aid, housing grants, insurance dollars, and other assistance will help alleviate some of the financial sting of the damage and loss.

The prospects of increased employment in residential construction and increased retail sales related to replacing home furnishings and clothing may provide a temporary boost to the economy in the fire areas. Alan Gin, a University of San Diego professor, pointed out the need for all types of workers to rebuild, including contractors, developers, carpenters, electricians, roofers, and plumbers. Gin said, "In the odd nature of economic accounting, this (the fires) will probably be a stimulus. There will be a huge amount of rebuilding in the next couple of years, financed by insurance payments." Dr. Gin noted that building owners whose structures sustain a loss of \$10,000 or more may find some relief in lower property tax bills.

We will not know the full extent of economic loss until all damage assessment is completed and reported. This report addresses the structural damage known through November 1, 2007 and the potential employment losses associated with the October 2007 fires.

Southern California Fires October 2003 and October 2007

Year	Counties	Acres Burned	Residences Destroyed	Other Buildings Destroyed	Cost
2003	Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura	745,190	3,641	1,184	\$2.5 Billion
2007	Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, Riverside, Santa Barbara, and Ventura	518,021	2,180	927	\$Unknown

Source: California Office of Emergency Services

FIRE RESPONSE AND STRUCTURES

Southern California Fires Acreage, Personnel and Structures Southern California Counties October 2007

County (Fire Area)	Acres	Fire- Fighting Personnel	Residences		Commercial		Outbuildings	
			Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed
Los Angeles	104,201	1,467	22	28	5	2	19	31
Orange	28,400	1,638	8	15	0	0	12	9
Riverside	682	331	0	1	0	0	0	3
San Bernardino	14,331	1,841	67	450	0	0	0	0
San Diego	369,662	5,200	331	1,685	4	4	43	879
Santa Barbara	710	472	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura	35	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	518,021	11,049	428	2,179	9	6	74	922

Source: California Office of Emergency Services

SUMMARY

The fires in San Diego and Los Angeles County accounted for 91.5 percent of the total burn area. San Diego County suffered the greatest fire-related destruction as the 369,662 acres that burned there represent 71.4 percent of the burn area for all seven counties. The fires destroyed 2,568 structures in San Diego County, or 82.6 percent of all buildings destroyed during the fires. San Bernardino County recorded the second highest number of destroyed buildings with 450, or 14.5 percent of all buildings destroyed. Structures destroyed in San Diego and San Bernardino counties represented 97.1 percent of all buildings lost in the fires.

Los Angeles County

The 104,201 acres burned in Los Angeles County's six fires accounted for 20.1 percent of all land burned. The Ranch fire consumed more than 58,000 acres and the Buckweed fire burned 38,356 acres. The Canyon (4,500 acres), Magic (2,824 acres), October (100 acres), and Meadow Ridge (20 acres) fires charred 7,444 acres combined, destroying 28 residences and damaging another 22. The Malibu Presbyterian Church was one of two commercial buildings destroyed by the fires. Two schools (one public and one private) were among the five structures with damage.

Orange County

The Santiago fire destroyed 28,400 acres. That blaze destroyed 15 residences and also damaged eight residences and 12 outbuildings.

FIRE RESPONSE AND STRUCTURES (continued)

Riverside County

The OES reported three separate fires in Riverside County: the Grant, Roca, and Rosa fires. The Grant fire charred one acre of land with no reported structural damage. The Rosa fire burned 411 acres and the Roca fire burned across 270 acres. Those two fires destroyed one residence and three outbuildings.

San Bernardino County

Of the four fires in San Bernardino County, the Slide fire caused the most destruction (12,759 acres). The Cajon, Martin, and Valley (Grass Valley) fires destroyed 250, 75, and 1,247 acres respectively; bringing the total acreage burned to 14,331. There was no damage or destruction to commercial buildings in the county, but these fires destroyed 450 residences and damaged 67 others.

San Diego County

The OES reported seven fires in San Diego County. The Witch fire was San Diego County's largest fire and its 197,990 acres accounted for over half of the land burned in San Diego County and 38.2 percent of all land burned in the seven-county fire area. The Witch fire burned 1,125 homes, 66.7 percent of all houses destroyed in San Diego County, and 51.6 percent of all residences destroyed during the fires. The fire did not burn any commercial buildings, but did destroy 499 outbuildings. An additional 77 residences and 26 outbuildings suffered damage.

The Harris fire ravaged 90,440 acres. The fire did not destroy any commercial structures, but it did raze 211 homes and 262 outbuildings. The fire caused reportable damage to 250 residences, four commercial buildings, and five outbuildings.

The 50,156 acre Poomacha fire destroyed 143 residences, one commercial building, and 77 outbuildings. The OES reported damage to 12 outbuildings and four residences.

The Ammo fire, on the grounds of Camp Pendleton Marine Base, burned 21,004 acres. The Marine Corps did not report any structural losses.

The Rice fire covered 9,472 acres and destroyed all of the structures in its path, including 206 residences, two commercial buildings, and 40 outbuildings.

The Coronado Hills and McCoy fires burned 300 acres each. The Coronado Hills fire only burned undeveloped land, but the McCoy fire burned one commercial building and one outbuilding.

According to the OES, 5,200 personnel were involved in firefighting in San Diego County, nearly one-half of the 11,049 personnel fighting all fires.

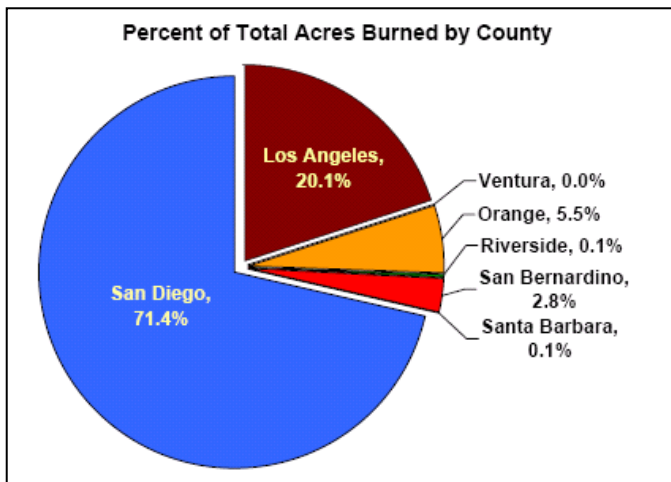
Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties

The Sedgewick fire (710 acres) in Santa Barbara and the Nightsky fire (35 acres) in Ventura did not destroy or damage any structures.

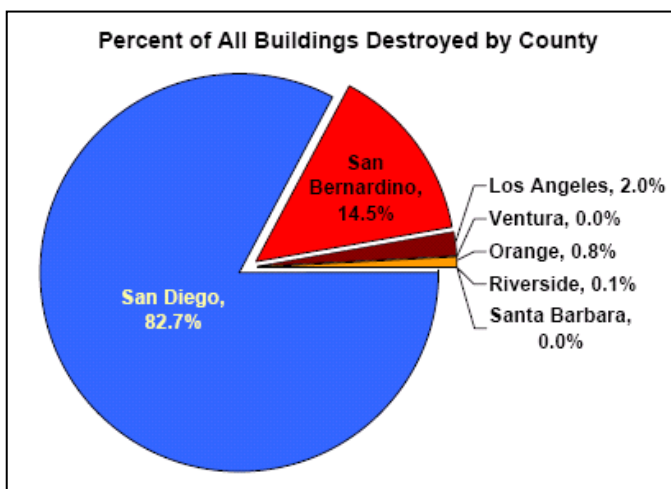
FIRE RESPONSE AND STRUCTURES (continued)

**Southern California Fires
 Acreage Burned and Buildings Destroyed
 Southern California Counties
 October 2007**

County (Fire Area)	Acres Burned	Percent of Total Acres Burned
Los Angeles	104,201	20.1%
Orange	28,400	5.5%
Riverside	682	0.1%
San Bernardino	14,331	2.8%
San Diego	369,662	71.4%
Santa Barbara	710	0.1%
Ventura	35	0.0%
Total	518,021	100.0%



County (Fire Area)	Buildings Destroyed (All)	Percent of All Buildings Destroyed
Los Angeles	61	2.0%
Orange	24	0.8%
Riverside	4	0.1%
San Bernardino	450	14.5%
San Diego	2,568	82.7%
Santa Barbara	0	0%
Ventura	0	0%
Total	3,107	100.0%



Source: California Office of Emergency Services

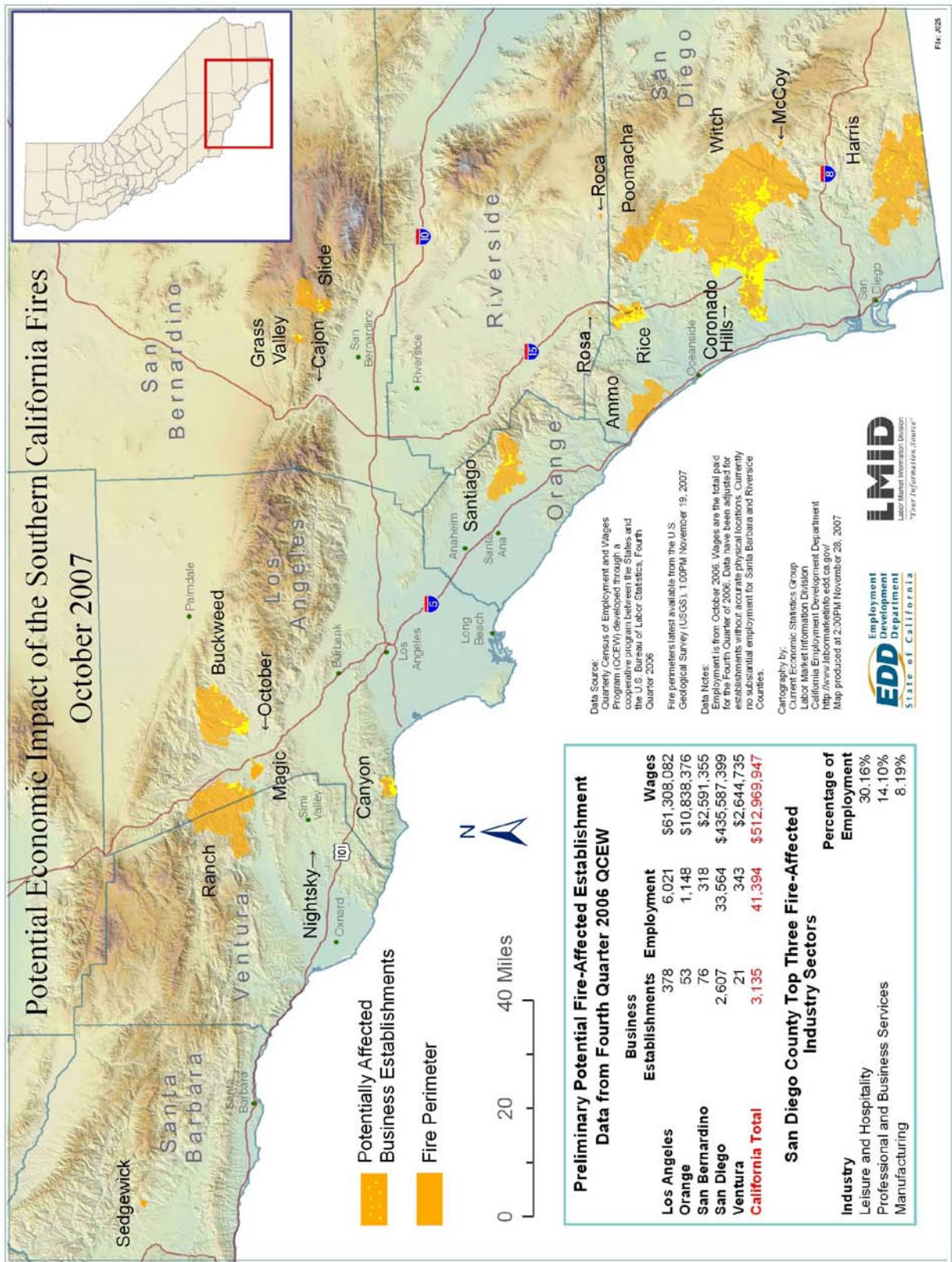
POTENTIAL EMPLOYMENT LOSS

By mapping the Employment Development Department's employer tax records and overlaying that information onto a map of the fire areas (see next page), we identified the total number of employers within the identified burn area. From that base, we determined the number of employees working for those employers and the quarterly wages the employers paid as a means of measuring the exposure to loss among the area businesses and their employees.

Preliminary Potential Fire-Affected Establishment Data From Fourth Quarter 2006 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

County (Fire Area)	Acres	Employers	Employees	Quarterly Wages
Los Angeles	104,201	378	6,021	\$61,308,082
Orange	28,400	53	1,148	\$10,838,376
Riverside	682	0	0	0
San Bernardino	14,331	76	318	\$2,591,355
San Diego	369,662	2,607	33,564	\$435,587,399
Santa Barbara	710	0	0	0
Ventura	35	21	343	\$2,644,735
Total	518,021	3,135	41,394	\$512,969,947

Sources: California Office of Emergency Services and California Employment Development Department



POTENTIAL EXPOSURE TO EMPLOYMENT LOSS (continued)

To better understand the potential economic affect of the fires, we also identified the employers located within one-half mile of the fire boundaries; areas still directly affected by the fires. If the fires had spread that additional distance, the number of affected employers would have increased by 105 percent, the number of employees affected would have grown by 121 percent, and the quarterly wages paid would have climbed by 136 percent. These data indicate that while the size of the burn was staggering and the obstacles that firefighters faced in saving individual homes was well chronicled, the firefighters successfully helped avoid significant business losses by keeping the fire out of major economic centers. We display the expanded potential loss California would have suffered on the following table in black and the difference between the expanded potential loss and the damage from the previous table based on the actual fire perimeter in italicized blue.

**Preliminary Potential Fire-Affected Establishment Data
 From Fourth Quarter 2006 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)**

County (Fire Area Plus ½ Mile)	Employers	Employees	Quarterly Wages
Los Angeles	1,330 <i>(+952)</i>	17,705 <i>(+11,684)</i>	\$168,202,333 <i>(+\$106,894,251)</i>
Orange	1,119 <i>(+1,066)</i>	23,020 <i>(+21,872)</i>	\$337,990,830 <i>(+\$327,152,454)</i>
Riverside	11 <i>(0)</i>	51 <i>(0)</i>	\$432,133 <i>(0)</i>
San Bernardino	133 <i>(+57)</i>	719 <i>(+401)</i>	\$5,775,877 <i>(+\$3,184,522)</i>
San Diego	3,784 <i>(+1,177)</i>	49,377 <i>(+15,813)</i>	\$694,609,260 <i>(+\$259,021,861)</i>
Santa Barbara	0 <i>(0)</i>	0 <i>(0)</i>	0 <i>(0)</i>
Ventura	52 <i>(+31)</i>	460 <i>(+117)</i>	\$4,457,274 <i>(+\$1,812,539)</i>
Total	6,429 <i>(+3,294)</i>	91,332 <i>(+49,938)</i>	\$1,211,467,707 <i>(+\$698,497,760)</i>

Sources: California Office of Emergency Services and California Employment Development Department

These data represent the potential maximum loss exposure for businesses within the fire area. Based on the preliminary reports that the fires damaged nine and destroyed five commercial structures, we estimate that the loss of jobs and wages will be a fraction of the potential loss identified in these tables.

OTHER COSTS AND LOSSES

Losses occur in places other than the burn areas. Smoke, ash, water, road closures, and other destruction or interruptions associated with wildfires can damage or otherwise negatively affect adjacent homes and businesses. While the final costs remain unknown, the various costs and losses range from direct fire-fighting and insurance costs to the collateral losses associated with tourism, other business effects, and local tax revenues.

Unemployment Insurance Claims

Persons who are unemployed as a result of the fires may be eligible to receive unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Additionally, once President George W. Bush declared a major disaster declaration for the affected counties, some individuals who would have not been otherwise eligible for UI benefits became eligible for compensation under the Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) program. EDD's Unemployment Insurance Branch (UIB) began to identify claims from people who said they were unemployed as a result of the Southern California wildfires. Reviewing those data provide one view of the effect the fires had on employment.

Between October 22, 2007 and November 19, 2007, residents in the seven-county fire area filed 6,427 "fire-related" claims (including 755 DUA claims). Residents of San Diego County filed 73 percent of the claims, while residents of San Bernardino County filed 18 percent of the claims. Persons living in Riverside, Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties combined account for remaining 9 percent of all "fire-related" claims.

Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) Claims Southern California Counties October 22, 2007 – November 19, 2007

County	Total UI Claims	"Fire-Related" UI Claims ¹ Including <u>DUA</u> <u>Claims</u>	Percent of Total UI Claims	Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA) Claims ²
Los Angeles	21,401	138	0.6%	14
Orange	6,834	96	1.4%	12
Riverside	7,634	312	4.0%	15
San Bernardino	7,957	1,163	14.6%	215
San Diego	11,740	4,692	39.9%	497
Santa Barbara and Ventura	--	26	0.4%	2
Total	55,566	6,427	11.5%	755

Source: Employment Development Department, Unemployment Insurance Branch

¹"Fire-related" UI Claims are based on the claimant indicating their unemployment was the result of the Southern California Wildfires in October 2007 and are also included in Total UI Claims.

²DUA claims are included in the counts of Total UI Claims and "Fire-related" UI Claims.

OTHER COSTS AND LOSSES (continued)

Unemployment Insurance Claims (continued)

On December 5, the UIB reported that Californians had filed an additional 626 “fire-related” UI claims (including 266 DUA claims) between November 20 and December 4. The UIB noted that the pace of claim filing had slowed and they expected the number of disaster-related claims to continue falling. Information on total “fire-related” UI costs and the duration of claims will be available in the spring of 2008.

Civilian Labor Force

On November 16, the LMID reported that 533,400 Californians were unemployed during October, 2007. Through November 19, Californians had filed 6,427 unemployment insurance claims attributable to the Southern California wildfires of 2007. While there may be personal losses related to the fire, the availability of labor in the fire areas indicates there may not be a measurable affect on the economy as there is an ample supply of workers available to replace those who left their jobs because of disruptions caused by the fires.

**Civilian Labor Force^{1/}
 Southern California Counties
 October 2007**

County	Total Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	“Fire-Related” UI Claims ² Including DUA ³ Claims
Los Angeles	4,984,400	4,736,300	248,100	5.0%	138
Orange	1,633,900	1,566,000	67,900	4.2%	96
Riverside	922,600	862,900	59,700	6.5%	312
San Bernardino	915,000	863,200	51,800	5.7%	1,163
San Diego	1,538,200	1,463,900	74,300	4.8%	4,692
Santa Barbara	212,600	203,100	9,500	4.4%	26
Ventura	427,600	405,500	22,100	5.2%	*
Total	10,634,300	10,100,900	533,400	5.0%	6,427

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

^{1/} Civilian labor force data are by place of residence; includes self-employed individuals, unpaid family workers, household domestic workers, and worker on strike.

^{2/} “Fire-Related” UI Claims are based on the claimant indicating their unemployment was the result of the Southern California Wildfires in October 2007 and are also included in Total UI Claims.

^{3/} DUA claims are included in the counts of Total UI Claims and “Fire-Related” UI Claims.

*Fire-Related UI Claims for Ventura County are included with data for Santa Barbara.

OTHER COSTS AND LOSSES (continued)

Fire-fighting Costs

Calfire reported a cost of \$133,600,000 to fight the 10 largest named fires. They have not published any cost information for the remaining fires.

Insurance Costs

On October 24, California Insurance Commissioner Steve Poizner issued a Declaration of Insurance Emergency saying, "I am issuing a declaration which will expedite additional insurance adjusters to California to assist survivors of the fire storms with the prompt processing of insurance claims resulting from this catastrophic event." On November 8, Mr. Poizner announced that more than 500 emergency insurance adjusters had registered with the California Department of Insurance to help process claims for fire victims. Robert Hartwig, president of The Insurance Information Institute, a U.S. insurance industry-backed body, estimated that the fires could cost the insurance industry \$500 million. This was an early estimate based on damage as of October 23. Mr. Hartwig said "Those are insured losses. The actual economic losses will be higher."

Property Tax Revenue

Property tax relief is available to commercial building owners and homeowners whose properties sustained losses of \$10,000 or more. Depending on the number of applications, and the dollar amount of the subsequent tax reductions, many counties, especially San Diego, could suffer a significant loss of tax revenue. It will be many months before the individual counties can report their losses.

Agriculture

According to a report by the San Diego County assessment teams, the San Diego County fires burned nearly 1,000 acres of agricultural crops. Eric Larson, executive director for the San Diego County Farm Bureau, said the fires caused \$42 million damage to agriculture. While that figure is small for an industry that generates \$1.5 billion a year, the impact is devastating for some farmers. Mr. Larsen said "there are some people who will struggle to get back on their feet." The fire affected many crops, especially avocados. San Diego produces 40 percent of California's avocados and the growers were already trying to deal with a mandatory 30 percent cut in irrigation water that takes effect next month. This water reduction comes on top of a freeze that seriously damaged crops in January 2007. Other fruits and vegetable crops sustained damage as well. In addition to damage to avocado crops, Mr. Larsen pointed out the "...destruction to vineyards, cattle ranches, poultry ranches, nurseries and citrus fruit.' All of those crops are produced in the foot print of the burned areas."

Not all agricultural crops are insured. According to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, only 52 percent of California's cropland is insured. One report estimates approximately 53 percent of California's acres devoted to avocados have insurance. Additionally, the process for paying insurance claims for damaged or destroyed crops is not immediate. Growers must harvest the surviving crops before adjusters can determine the actual claim amount. Depending on the crop the harvest may not take place for many months leaving the farmer without insurance payments for some time.

OTHER COSTS AND LOSSES (Continued)

Tourism

The Southern California fires received extensive media coverage and California tourism officials temporarily pulled a \$21.5 million advertising campaign designed to attract tourists to California. They initiated a short term “bridge” campaign to alleviate the fears of wary business and leisure travelers. In late October, San Diego hotel consultant Jerry Morrison said the effect of the fires on hotels and motels had been negligible. Hospitality consultant David Burney said “California’s had all kinds of tragedies in my lifetime. I think the whole state is resilient to that. The bottom line is, it’s horrible to go through, but does it have any long-term impact on tourism? In my opinion, it doesn’t. I think California gets a free pass when it comes to that.”

During a press conference, Governor Schwarzenegger said “Lake Arrowhead, Running Springs, Crestline and Big Bear...are open for business” and urged Californians and the world to visit our State. Some tourist attractions in San Diego remained closed for several days and other amusement and recreation facilities in the seven-county fire area closed temporarily while others remained open for business as usual. “When you lose a day of business in a theme park, that hits your bottom line pretty quickly,” said Jack Kyser, chief economist for the Los Angeles Economic Development Corporation.

Most of the areas in the Angeles, Los Padres and San Bernardino National Forests that closed for a short period of time due to the fires reopened within a week, except for a portion of the Angeles National Forest that will remain closed for re-growth of vegetation.

OTHER PERSPECTIVES ON FIRE LOSSES

Some economists predict that the California economy will bounce back from the fires citing the region’s diversity and a healthy economy as why the region will weather the damage and could generate a mini-boom as people rebuild and the area rebounds. People will need housing as they wait for insurance settlements and the rebuilding of homes. This could reduce the inventory of unsold homes on the market and also boost the rental market.

Christopher Thornberg, Los Angeles economist and founding partner in Beacon

Economics said the fires will have a short-term economic effect. He said neither a fire nor an earthquake can cause a local recession. “There are lots of capital losses, which can range into the billions, but it doesn’t cause a slowdown in business activity.” Thornberg said businesses make up the days of inactivity when they reopen, although the destruction does disrupt lives and uproots people and you can never make up for that. “I don’t want to diminish the pain of people who have lost their homes, but comparatively speaking, this is not a big event.”

Scott Alvey, vice president for public policy and communications at the San Diego Regional Chamber of Commerce, said that San Diego’s “...gross regional economy was lucky this time. Fires are unpredictable. If these fires had turned left instead of going straight, they could have taken out some major employment centers. There were some places where thousands of people worked.”

Kevin Klowden, managing economist for the Milken Institute said that winter rainstorms and mud invading fire-ravaged hillsides could cause further fire-related damage.

Appendix A

**Southern California Fires
 Acreage, Personnel and Structures
 Alphabetical Order by Fire Area
 Southern California Counties
 October 2007**

Fire Area	County	Acres	Fire Personnel	Residences		Commercial		Outbuildings	
				Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed
Buckweed	Los Angeles	38,356	697	13	21	0	0	17	22
Cajon	San Bernardino	250	77	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canyon	Los Angeles	4,500	310	9	6	5	2	0	0
Coronado Hills	San Diego	300	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	Riverside	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris	San Diego	90,440	1,428	250	211	4	0	5	262
Magic	Los Angeles	2,824	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin	San Bernardino	75	77	1	0	0	0	0	0
McCoy	San Diego	300	49	0	0	0	1	0	1
Meadow Ridge	Los Angeles	20	182	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nightsky	Ventura	35	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	Los Angeles	100	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ammo	San Diego	21,004	69	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poomacha	San Diego	50,156	2,059	4	143	0	1	12	77
Ranch	Los Angeles	58,401	73	0	1	0	0	2	9
Rice	San Diego	9,472	264	0	206	0	2	0	40
Roca	Riverside	270	108	0	1	0	0	0	1
Rosa	Riverside	411	223	0	0	0	0	0	2
Santiago	Orange	28,400	1,638	8	15	0	0	12	9
Sedgewick	Santa Barbara	710	472	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valley	San Bernardino	1,247	239	22	178	0	0	0	0
Slide	San Bernardino	12,759	1,448	43	272	0	0	0	0
Witch	San Diego	197,990	1,254	77	1,125	0	0	26	499
Total		518,021	11,049	428	2,180	9	6	74	922

Source: California Office of Emergency Services

Appendix B

**Southern California Fires
 Acreage, Personnel and Structures - Alphabetical Order by County
 Southern California Counties
 October 2007**

Los Angeles County

Fire Area	County	Acres	Fire Personnel	Residences		Commercial		Outbuildings	
				Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed
Buckweed	Los Angeles	38,356	697	13	21	0	0	17	22
Canyon	Los Angeles	4,500	310	9	6	5	2	0	0
Magic	Los Angeles	2,824	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meadow Ridge	Los Angeles	20	182	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	Los Angeles	100	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranch	Los Angeles	58,401	73	0	1	0	0	2	9
Los Angeles County		104,201	1,467	22	28	5	2	19	31

Orange County

Fire Area	County	Acres	Personnel	Residences		Commercial		Outbuildings	
				Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed
Santiago	Orange	28,400	1,638	8	15	0	0	12	9
Orange County		28,400	1,638	8	15	0	0	12	9

Riverside County

Fire Area	County	Acres	Personnel	Residences		Commercial		Outbuildings	
				Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed
Grant	Riverside	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roca	Riverside	270	108	0	1	0	0	0	1
Rosa	Riverside	411	223	0	0	0	0	0	2
Riverside County		682	331	0	1	0	0	0	3

San Bernardino County

Fire Area	County	Acres	Personnel	Residences		Commercial		Outbuildings	
				Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed
Cajon	San Bernardino	250	77	1	0	0	0	0	0
Martin	San Bernardino	75	77	1	0	0	0	0	0
Valley (Grass Valley)	San Bernardino	1,247	239	22	178	0	0	0	0
Slide	San Bernardino	12,759	1,448	43	272	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino County		14,331	1,841	67	450	0	0	0	0

Appendix B (Continued)

Southern California Fires (Continued)
Acreage, Personnel and Structures - Alphabetical Order by County
Southern California Counties
October 2007

San Diego County

Fire Area	County	Acres	Personnel	Residences		Commercial		Outbuildings	
				Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed
Coronado Hills	San Diego	300	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris	San Diego	90,440	1,428	250	211	4	0	5	262
McCoy	San Diego	300	49	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ammo	San Diego	21,004	69	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poomacha	San Diego	50,156	2,059	4	143	0	1	12	77
Rice	San Diego	9,472	264	0	206	0	2	0	40
Witch	San Diego	197,990	1,254	77	1,125	0	0	26	499
San Diego County		369,662	5,200	331	1,686	4	3	43	879

Santa Barbara County

Fire Area	County	Acres	Personnel	Residences		Commercial		Outbuildings	
				Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed
Sedgewick	Santa Barbara	710	472	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Barbara County		710	472	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ventura County

Fire Area	County	Acres	Personnel	Residences		Commercial		Outbuildings	
				Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed
Nightsky	Ventura	35	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura County		35	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

All Counties

Fire Area	County	Acres	Personnel	Residences		Commercial		Outbuildings	
				Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed	Damaged	Destroyed
All Fires	All Counties	518,021	11,049	428	2,180	9	5	74	922

Source: California Office of Emergency Services