

Network perspectives on risk assessment: Applications of wildfire transmission networks and collaborative networks for implementing the Cohesive Strategy

Alan Ager, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USFS

Matthew Hamilton, University of Michigan

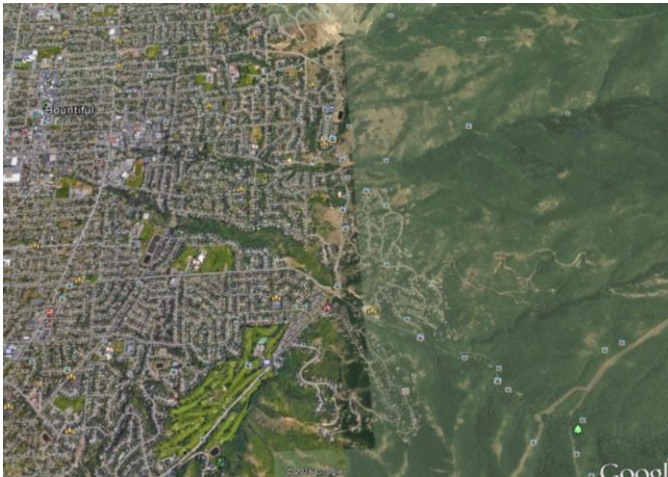
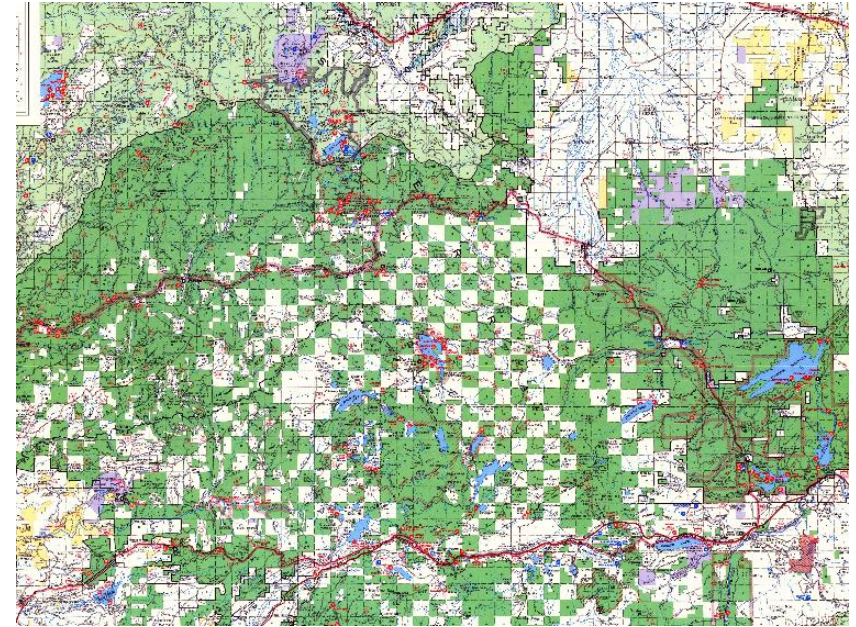
Melanie Colavito & Tzeidle Wasserman, Ecological Restoration Institute, NAU

Tom Quigley, Senior Wildland Fire Consultant, St. George, UT



Drivers of transboundary risk

- Development patterns and fragmentation
- Wildfire size relative to parcel size
- Parcel geometry (length/width)
- Wind direction
- Ignition probability
- Fuels

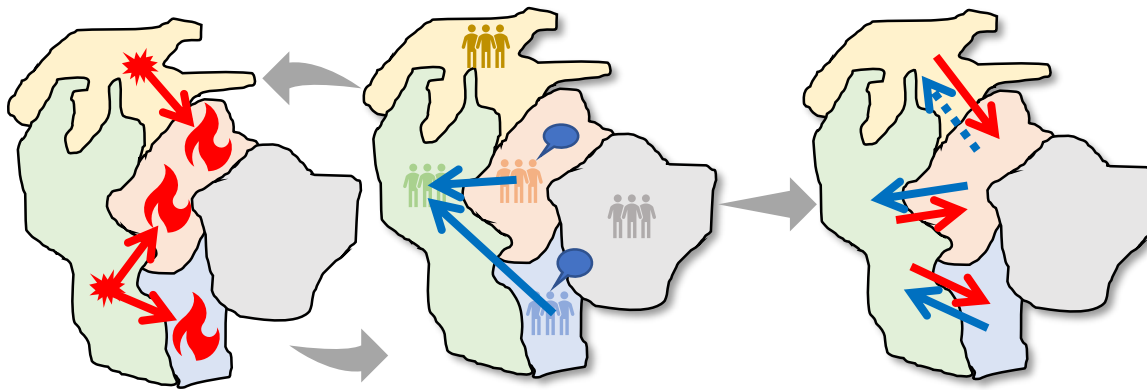


Core concepts and tools that are unique to transboundary wildfire risk (i.e. not in WRAPS)

Concept	Explanation
Risk transmission	Wildfire events in one parcel affect risk and exposure on another
Wildfire networks	Measures wildfire connectivity among landowners
Firesheds	Defines the scale of risk. Used to identify specific contributors and potential to mitigate
Transboundary risk governance	Institutional framework to manage transboundary risk

Ager, A.A., P. Palaiologou, C. Evers, M.A. Day, and A.M. Barros. **In press.** Transboundary wildfire risk: Concepts and case study from the southwestern USA. **Risk Analysis.**

Network perspectives on risk assessment: insights from the Eastern Cascades, Oregon

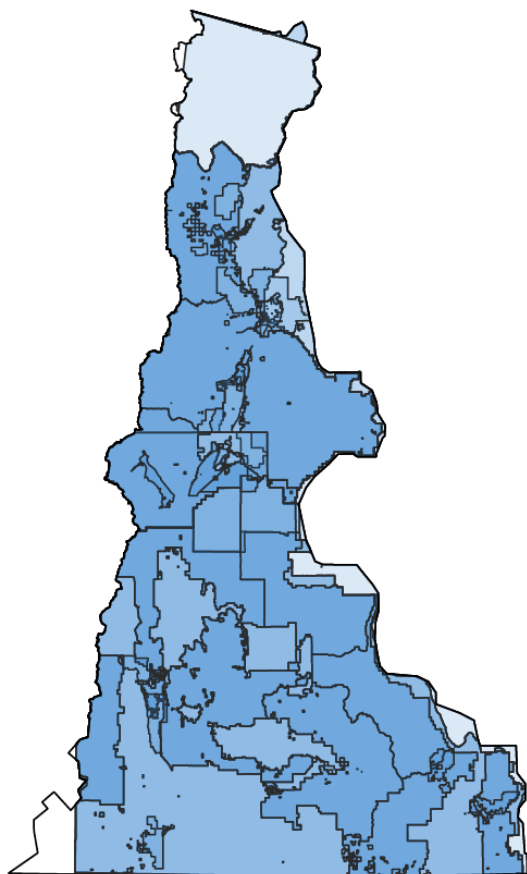


Risk spans jurisdictional boundaries and affects areas that are jointly managed.

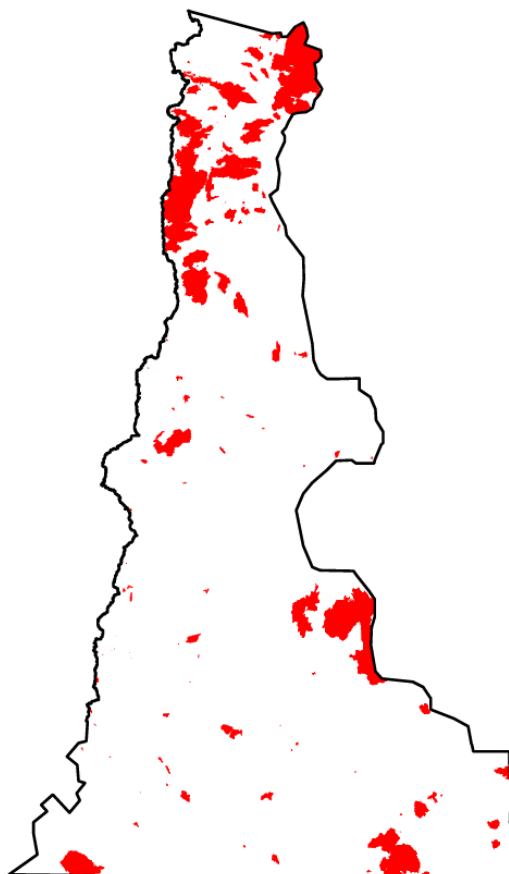
Risk mitigation must account for biophysical and social connectivity.

Biophysical connectivity: **transmission of fire (or of smoke)**

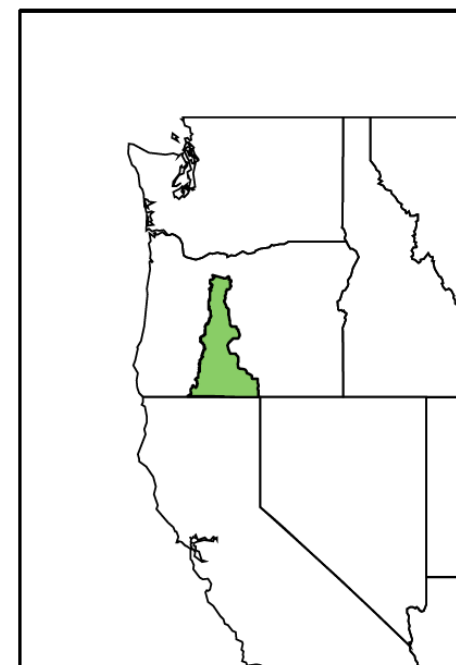
Social connectivity: **collaboration, information exchange, policy pressure, MOUs, mutual aid agreements**



Land management



Recent wildfires (2000 – 2014)



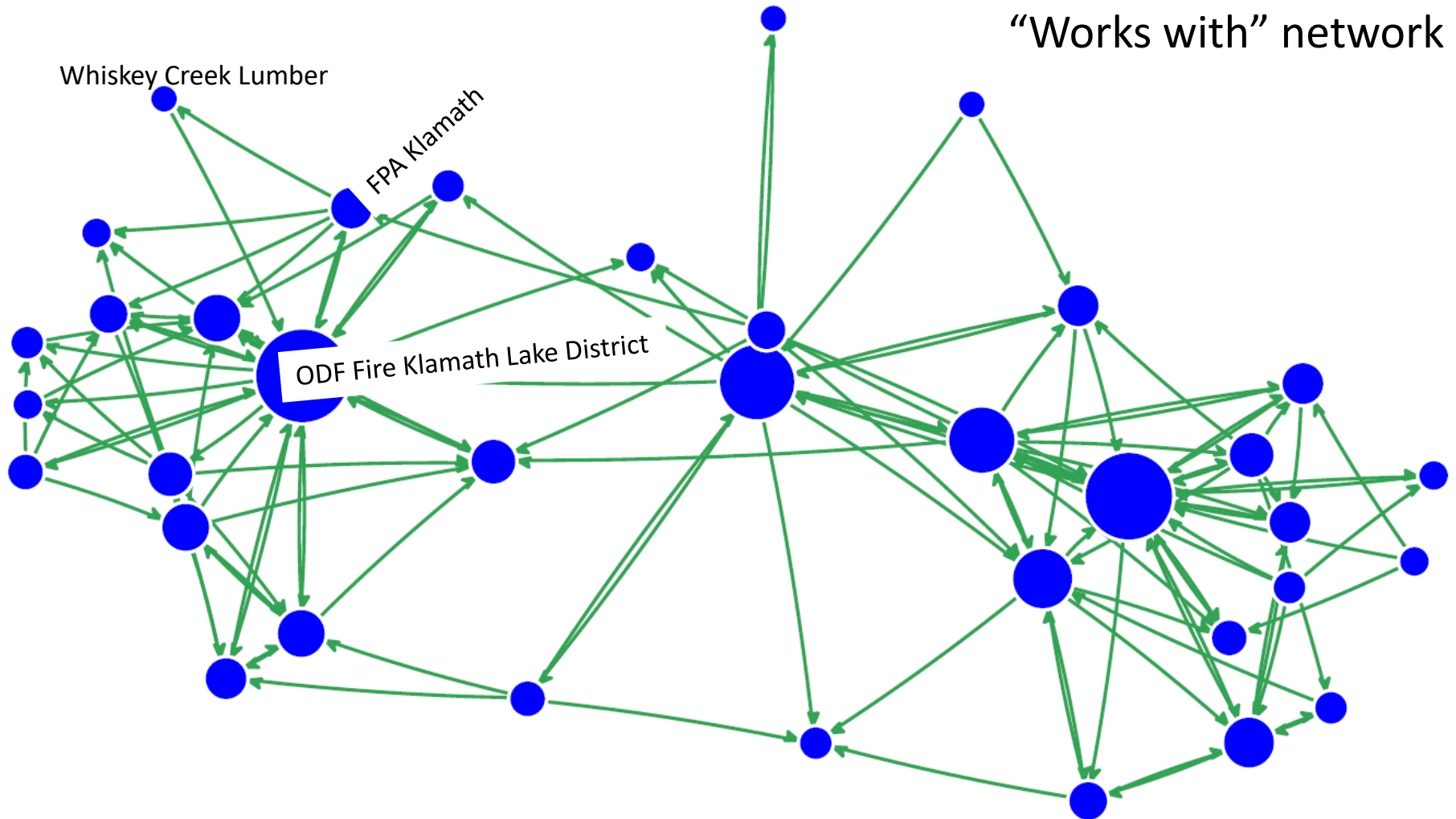
200 Km



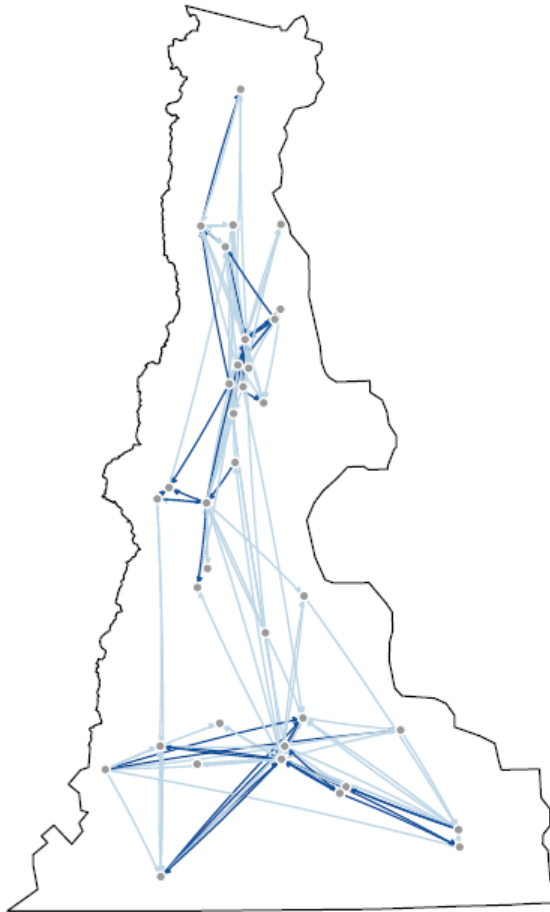
Forest/fire management organizations in the Eastern Cascades Ecoregion of Oregon

Central Cascades Fire and EMS	FS Fremont–Winema NF	ODF State Forests Klamath–Lake District
City of Bend Fire Department	FS Fremont–Winema NF Bly RD	RFPD Bend
COFMS	FS Fremont–Winema NF Chemult RD	RFPD Bly
Collins Pine	FS Fremont–Winema NF Chiloquin RD	RFPD Chiloquin–Agency Lake
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	FS Fremont–Winema NF Klamath RD	RFPD Crooked River Ranch
Deschutes Land Trust	FS Fremont–Winema NF Lakeview RD	RFPD Keno
FPA Klamath	FS Fremont–Winema NF Paisley RD	RFPD La Pine
FPA Walker Range	FS Fremont–Winema NF Silver Lake RD	RFPD Oregon Outback
FS Deschutes NF	FS SCOFMP	RFPD Sisters–Camp Sherman
FS Deschutes NF Bend–Fort Rock RD	ODF Fire Central Oregon District	RFPD Sunriver Resort
FS Deschutes NF Crescent RD	ODF Fire Eastern Oregon Area	Three Rivers Volunteer Fire Department
FS Deschutes NF Sisters RD	ODF Fire Klamath–Lake District	Whiskey Creek Lumber

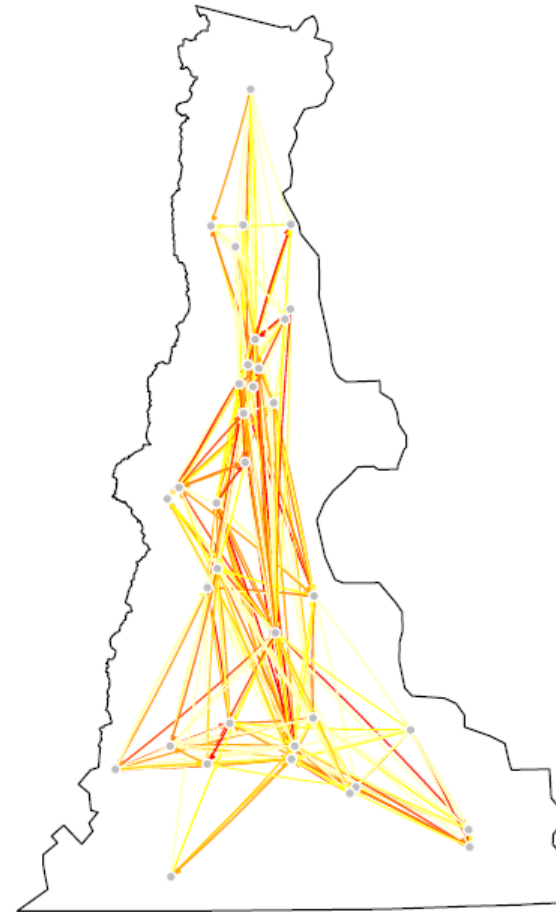
“Works with” network



**A. Actor-actor network:
Coordination**

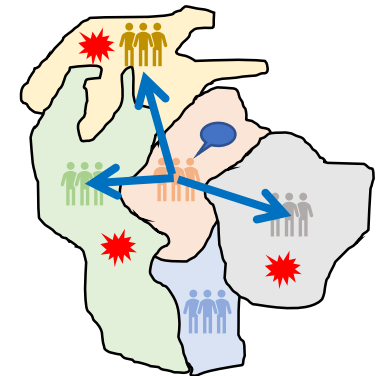
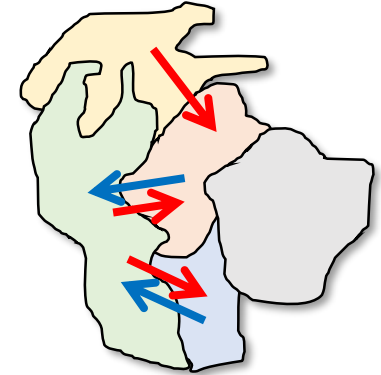


**B. Forest-forest network:
Wildfire transmission**



Improving risk mitigation interventions / policy, guided by questions like:

- Where are the gaps in gaps in coordination to reduce wildfire risk?
- How can “network organizations” be even more effective, by creating linkages between organizations (or individuals) that should be coordinating forest or fire management?
- Which individuals or organizations can play a key role in improving risk reduction outcomes based on their relationships?



Arizona All-Lands, Cross-Boundary Fire Project



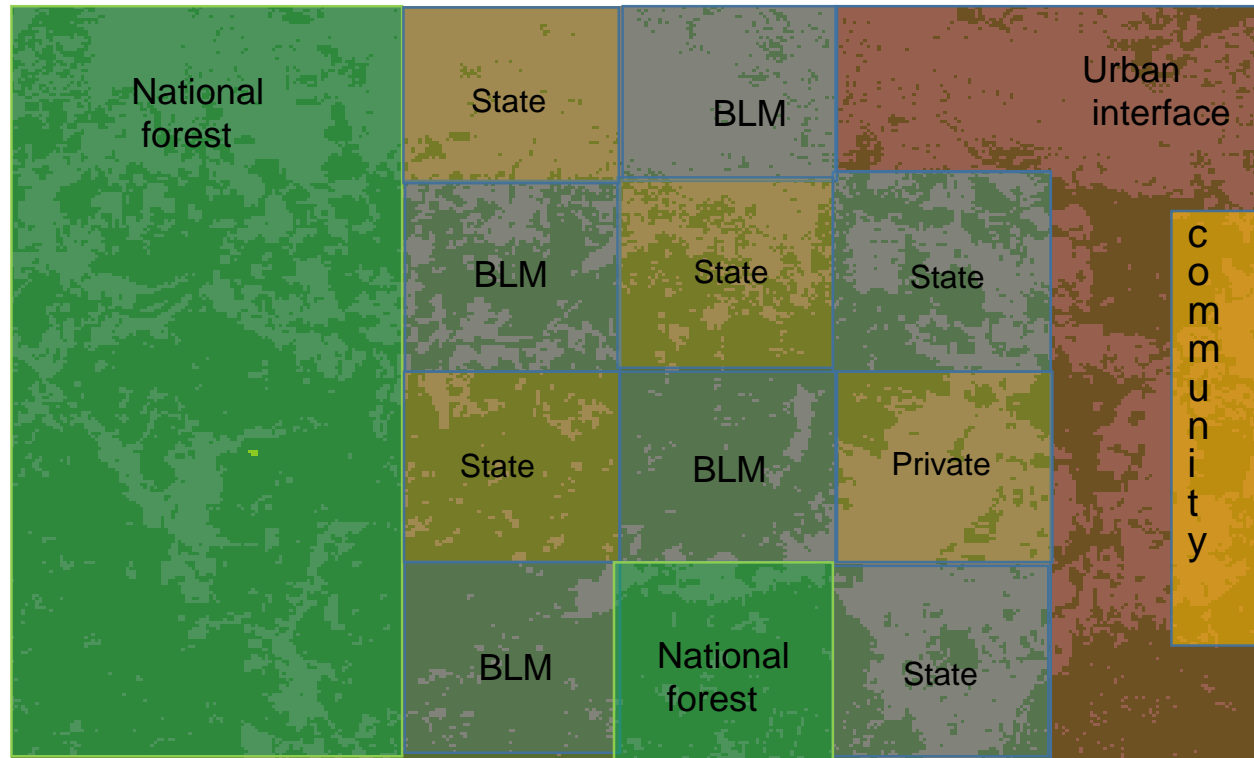
Ecological Restoration Institute



- Objectives

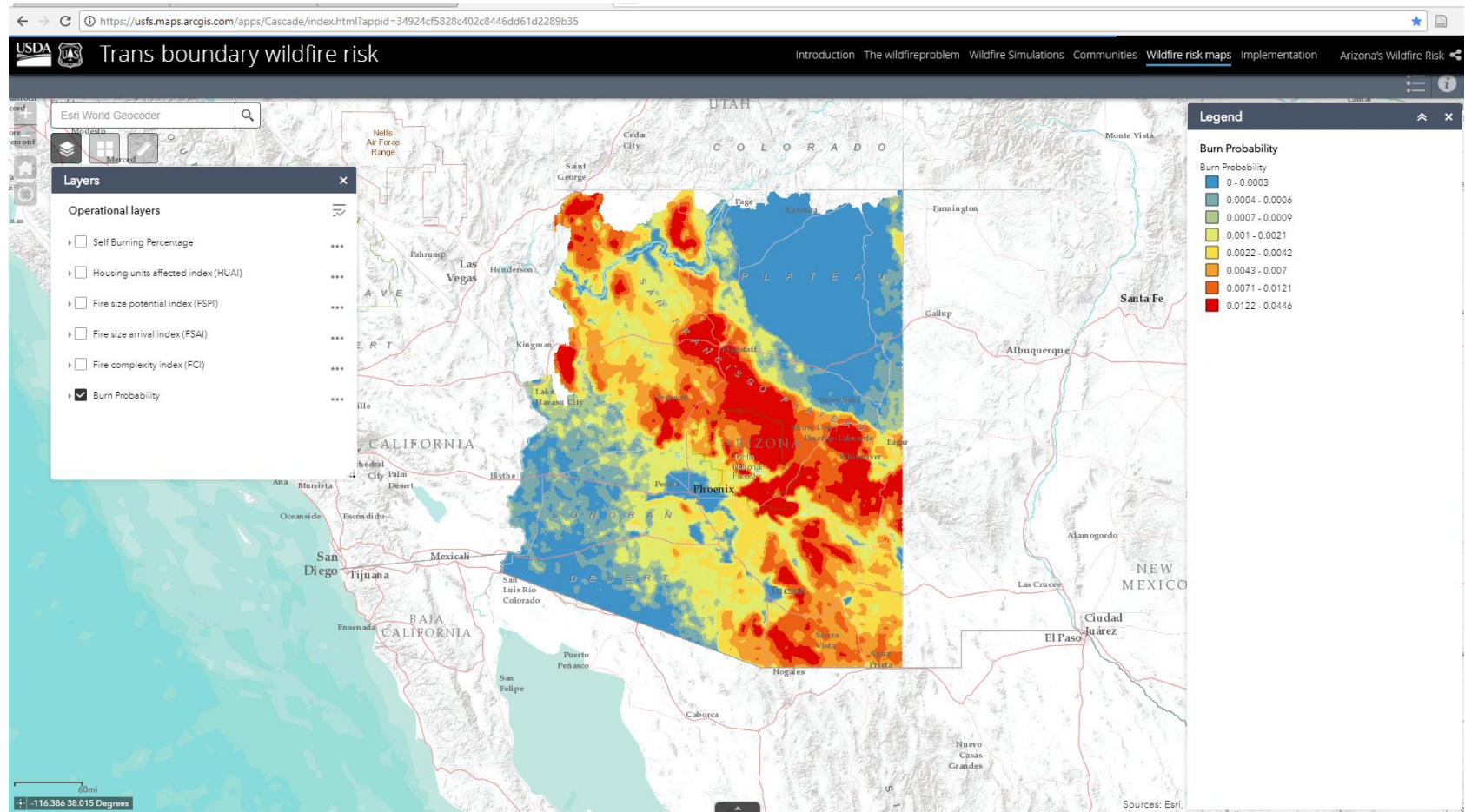
- Collaborate to refine RMRS cross-boundary wildfire risk framework (Ager et al. 2018) for two landscapes in Arizona
- Translate the outputs of the cross-boundary wildfire risk framework and develop outreach materials for multiple audiences
- Target and test the framework with key land jurisdictions
- Identify and communicate lessons-learned for successful multi-jurisdictional collaboration and implementation of fire risk reduction activities

Fire Transmission Across Land Tenures



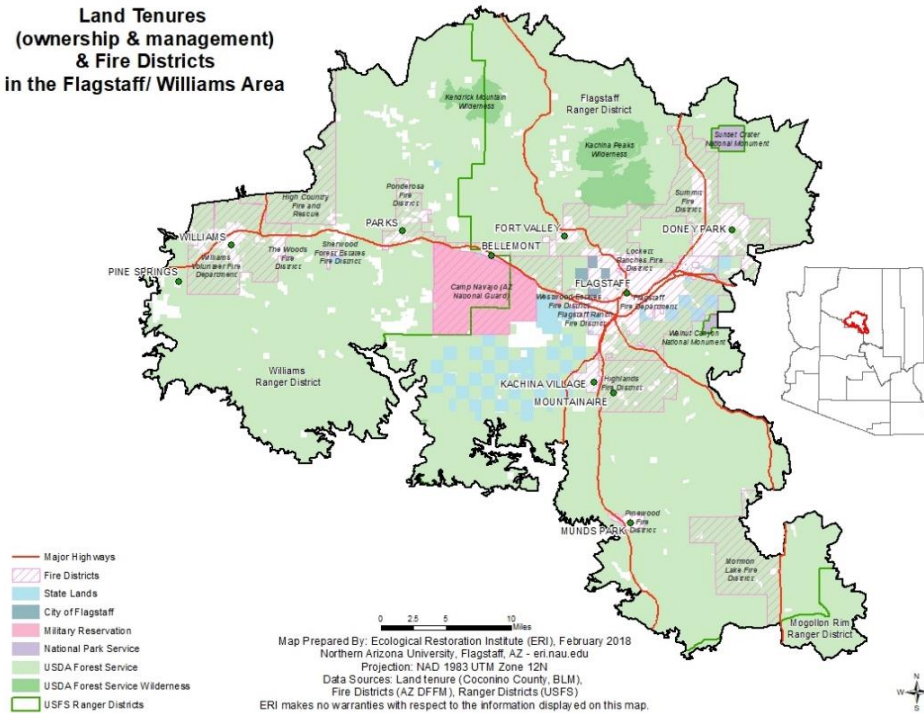
Slide From Alan Ager, RMRS

Arizona Statewide Cross-boundary Wildfire Risk Assessment

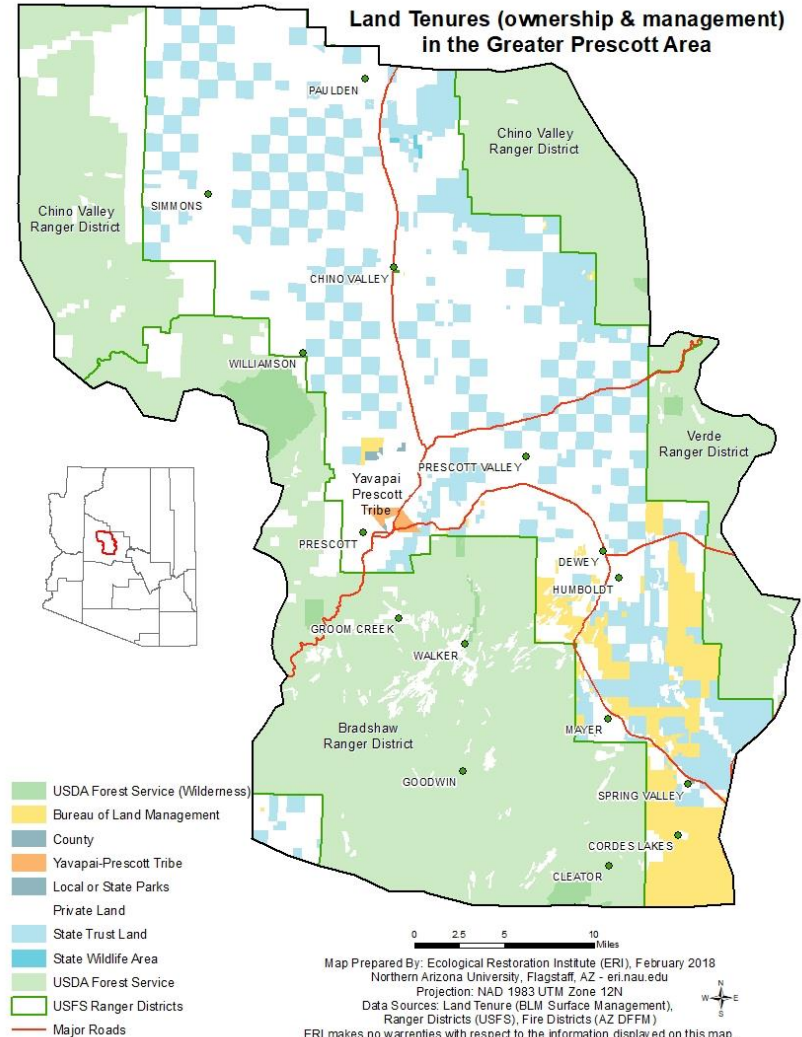


Greater Flagstaff And Prescott Area Case Study Landscapes

Land Tenures (ownership & management) & Fire Districts in the Flagstaff/ Williams Area



Land Tenures (ownership & management) in the Greater Prescott Area



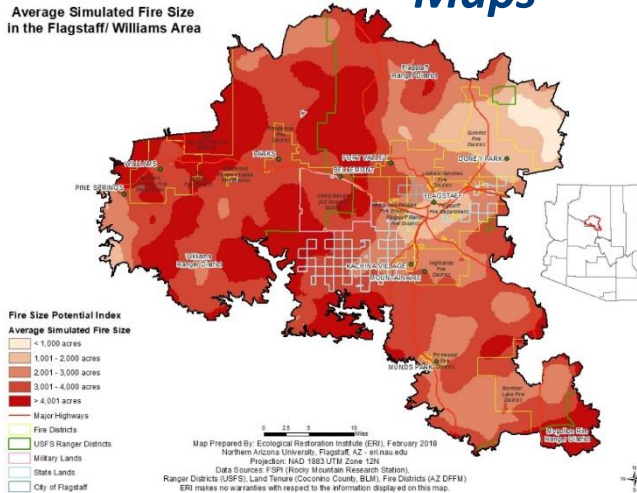
What The Framework Results Can Tell Us

- Predictions of how fire is exchanged among land jurisdictions (annual acres burned).
- Predictions of what communities are most exposed to fire (annual housing units exposed to fire).
- Recommendations for where and with whom to coordinate and prioritize cross-boundary management to reduce wildfire risk.

→ The framework results can be used with local information on community protection & fuels treatments to look at opportunities and risk.

Examples of Outputs Developed for Arizona Project

Average Simulated Fire Size in the Flagstaff/ Williams Area



Maps

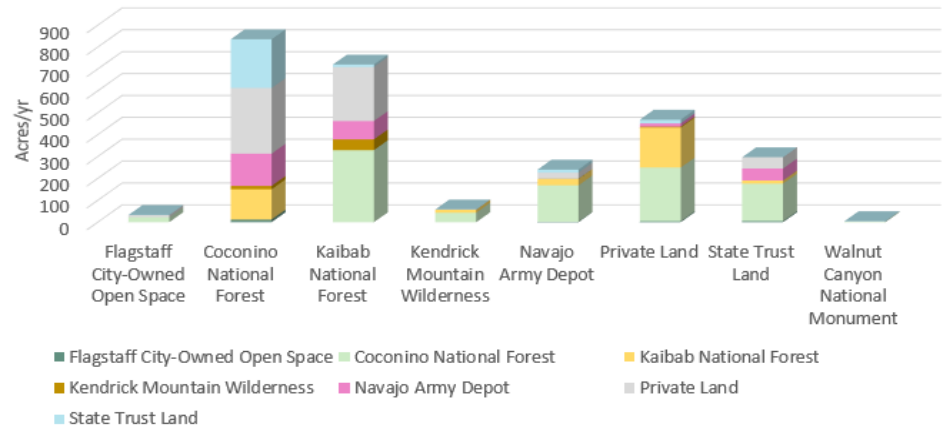
Tables

Land tenures receiving fire

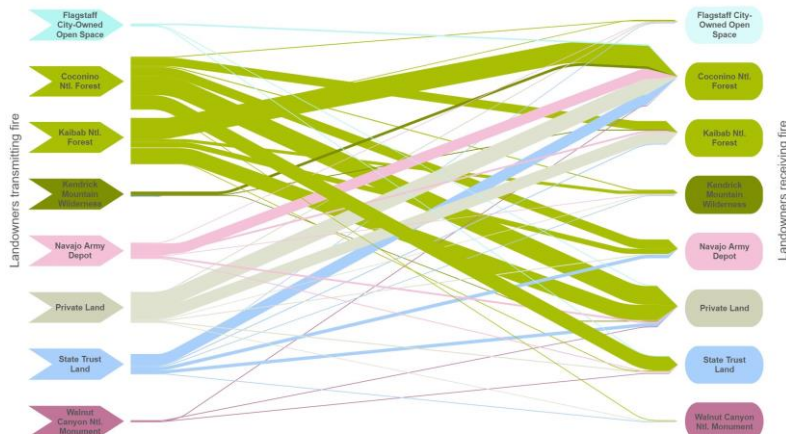
	Flagstaff City-Owned Open Space	Coconino National Forest	Kaibab National Forest	Kendrick Mountain Wilderness	Navajo Army Depot	Private Land	State Trust Land	Walnut Canyon National Monument	Total Transmitted
Flagstaff City-Owned Open Space	4.35	22.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.42	0.22	0.00	37.34
Coconino National Forest	12.41	4996.73	137.78	15.47	147.33	300.26	222.46	7.49	5707.91
Kaibab National Forest	0.09	329.04	2449.43	48.97	83.71	247.57	10.98	0.00	3168.96
Kendrick Mountain Wilderness	0.00	42.99	13.58	12.95	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00	71.05
Navajo Army Depot	2.18	166.38	28.99	0.53	169.99	28.29	13.95	0.00	408.33
Private Land	4.35	245.41	182.81	3.69	15.47	101.39	16.63	0.49	565.95
State Trust Land	4.99	171.30	14.00	0.19	54.93	51.47	107.82	0.54	403.79
Walnut Canyon National Monument	0.00	3.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.85	0.49	4.91
Total Received	28.37	5836.84	2826.59	81.80	471.43	741.26	372.91	9.01	

Land tenures transmitting fire

Predicted **Outgoing** Wildfire Transmission (acres/ year) **Without Self-Burn**
Among Land Tenures in the Flagstaff/ Williams Area



Wildfire Transmission (acres/ year) Among Landowners in the Greater Flagstaff Area

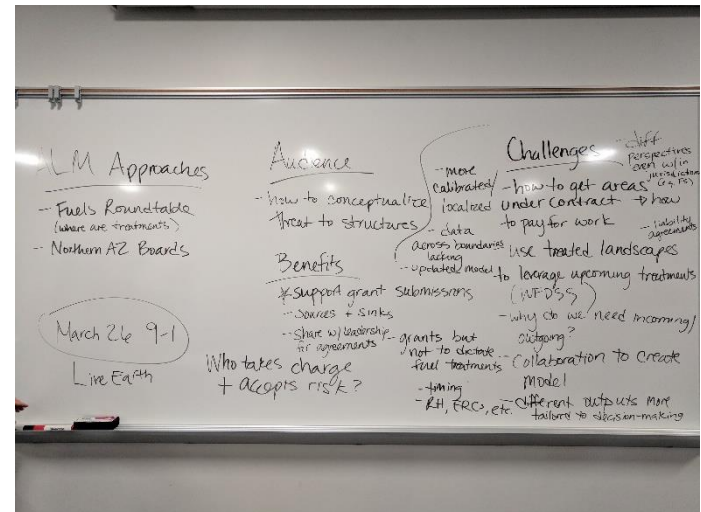


Sankey Diagrams

Bar Graphs

What We Learned in the Arizona Assessments

- Increase in understanding of fire transmission concepts
- Increase in motivation for multi-jurisdictional coordination
- Maps were the most preferred communication outputs
- In addition to maps, bar graphs were preferred in Flagstaff, while Prescott respondents preferred the oral delivery of information and written project summary



Lessons Learned In Arizona Project

- Many model outputs validated what managers already thought they knew about the landscape, which is significant for the model's credibility.
- At the same time, it is important to have data that is as up-to-date and accurate as possible for input to the modeling.
- Managers expressed interest in being more involved in the model development.
- Model outputs can be used in tandem with local knowledge and information to enhance decision-making at different scales.
- Model outputs have different types of utility in different places. For example, where there is ongoing all-lands collaboration, outputs might be helpful for funding proposals and discussions with policymakers. Where there is not ongoing all-lands collaboration, outputs might be helpful for highlighting high risk areas across the landscape.



Additional Information

- **Story Maps:**

- Arizona statewide assessment:
<https://usfs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=34924cf5828c402c8446dd61d2289b35>
- Greater Flagstaff area:
<https://usfs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=d0bd9fc4a05c4ff5808e86da25717a3a>
- Greater Prescott area:
<https://usfs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=153d682ed84041b38bf54645f5098b2e>

- **Contact:**

- Melanie Colavito: melanie.colavito@nau.edu / 928-523-6651
- Tzeidle Wasserman: tzeidle.wasserman@nau.edu / 928-523-7488

- **Acknowledgements:**

- Alan Ager, Pal Palaiologos, Ken Bunzel, RMRS
- Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management

Applying All Lands Cross Boundary Wildfire Transmission Analyses in Utah

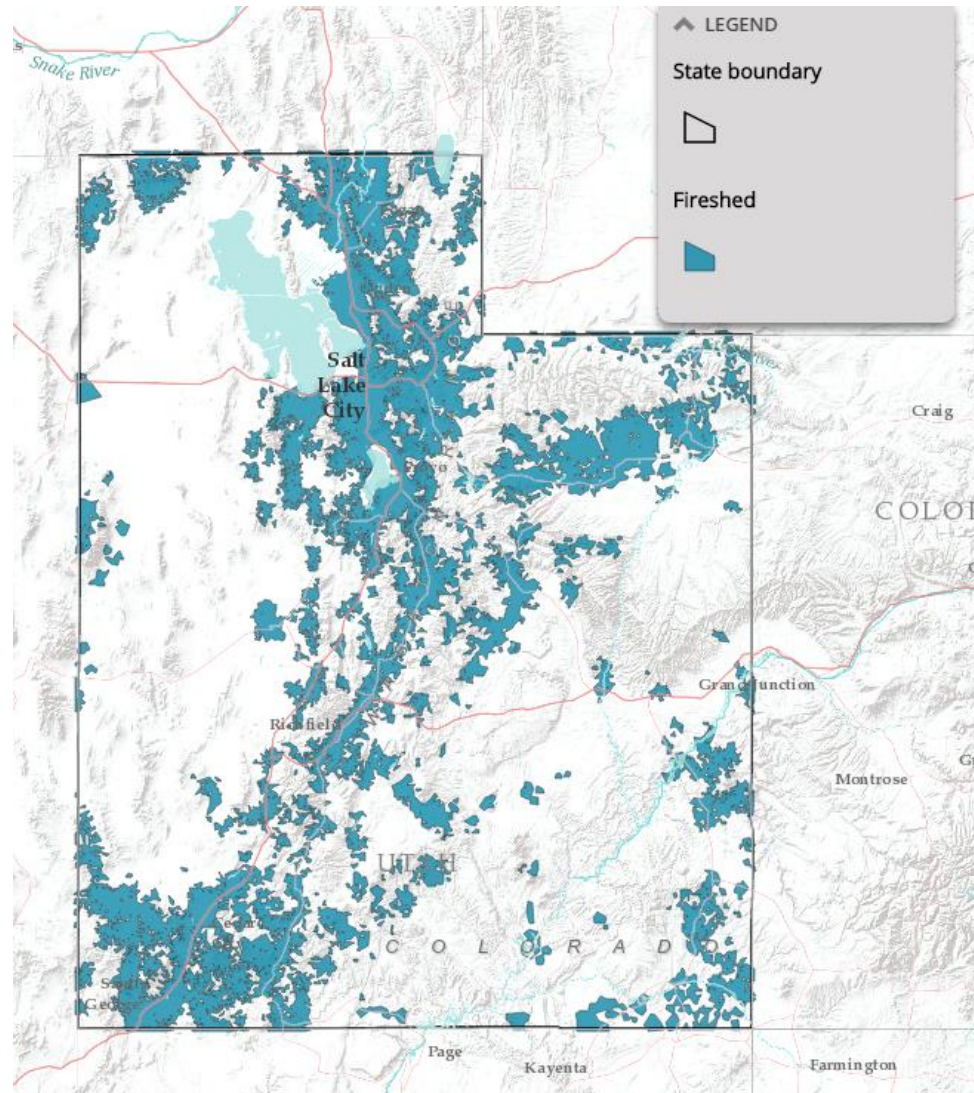
Tom Quigley – Senior Wildland Fire Consultant
St George, Utah

Varying Scales

- Utah level
 - Five County SW Utah
 - Individual County
 - Specific Community
-
- Additional information is needed to inform overall risk assessment
 - Designing specific projects requires more detail

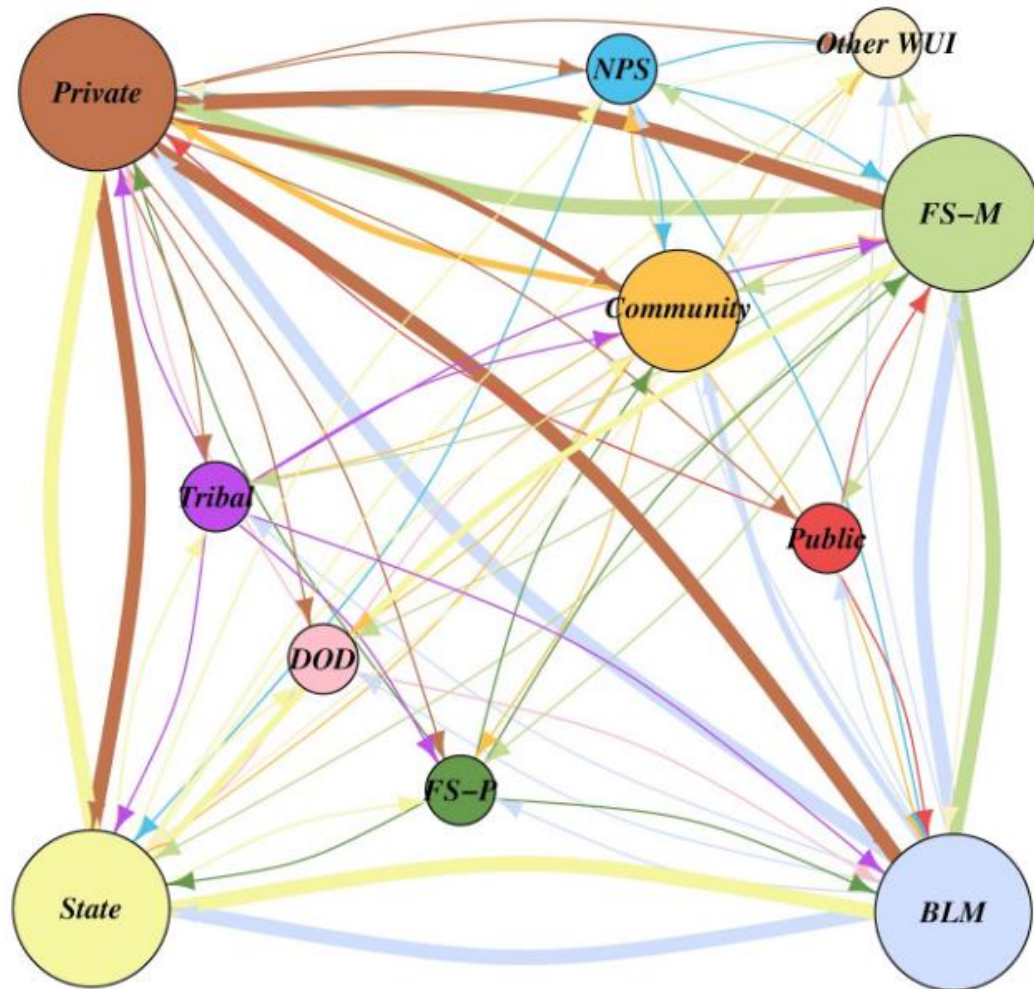
Community Firesheds

- Areas that transmit fire to communities

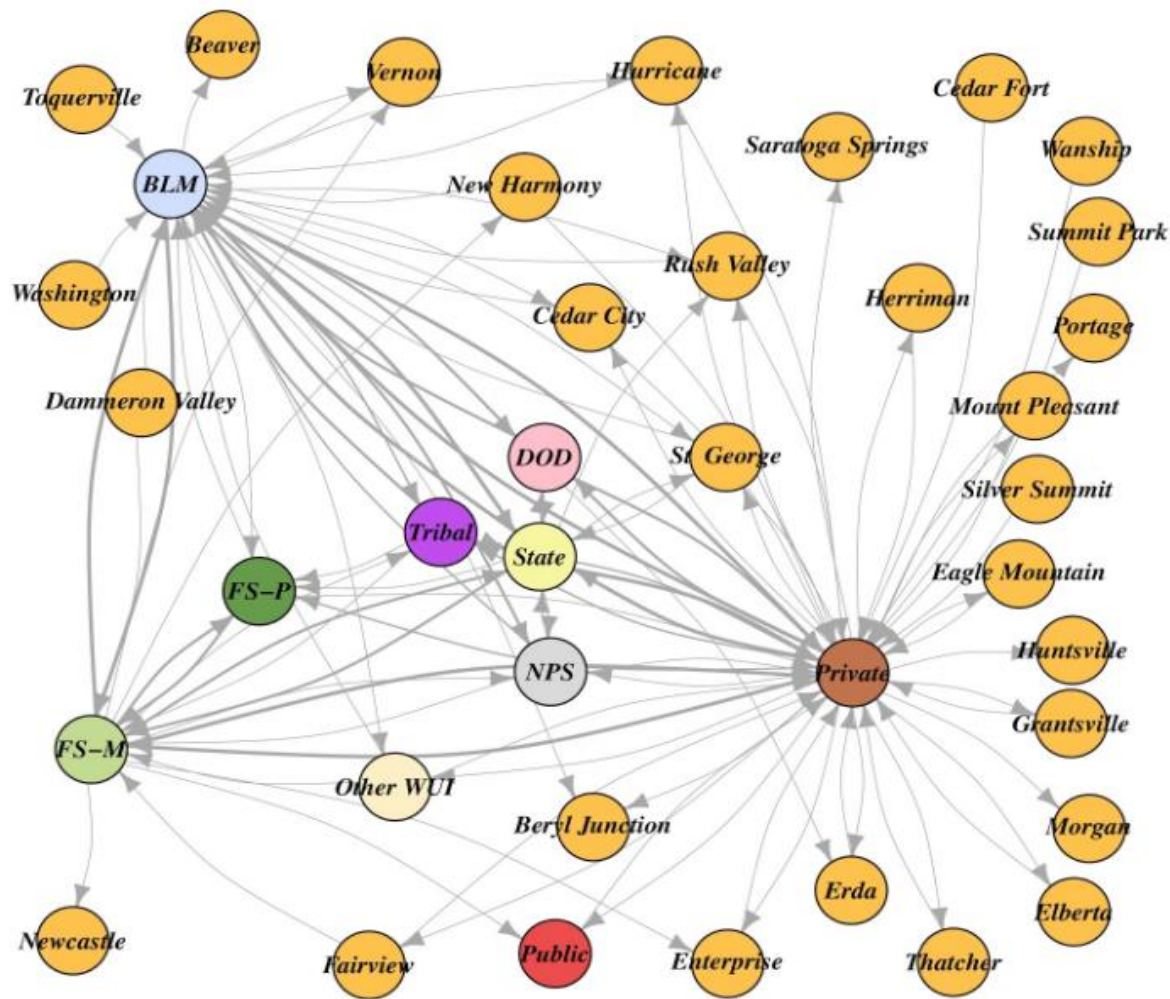


Fire Transmission Network - Exposure among large land tenures

Size of ownership node and width of arrows is proportional to total fire activity



All lands
community
exposure
network –
consider state
level, county
level, and
community level



SW Utah Five County Area

- **Alan Ager's RMRS science team is committed to work with 5 County CWPP updates and moving to implementation**
- **Building a bridge between local planning and CS implementation**
- **Enhanced understanding of cross boundary fire risk**
- **An all lands approach**

Key Points

- **Scale matters : Large fires matter - ignitions miles away from a community may be important to consider**
- **Fire transmission data helps understand the scale to include in analyses - “firesheds”**
- **“Firesheds” are areas where ignitions can result in fires that impact a community**
- **Most wildfire risk analyses do not include fire transmission networks – this misses an important risk of large fire**

Questions?

- **Potential questions for open discussion:**

- What are the most helpful strategies in fostering all-lands coordination and planning for restoration and wildfire risk reduction?
- What are the biggest barriers to taking action on all-lands coordination and planning for restoration and wildfire risk reduction?
- What information sources do you use in all-lands planning, and what information needs do you have?

Utah Study

