Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy

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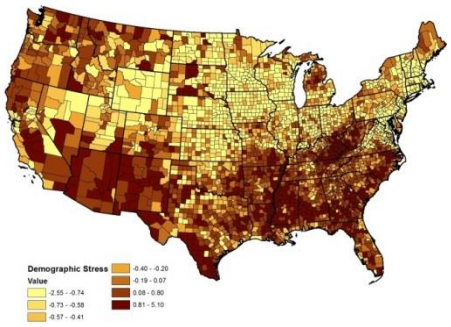
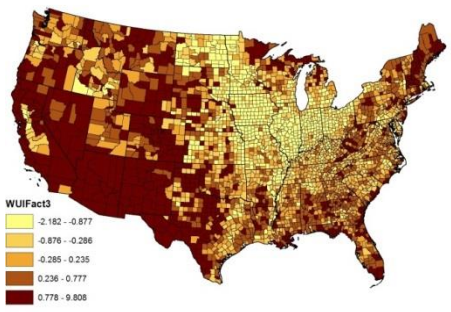
Community Clusters Belief Network

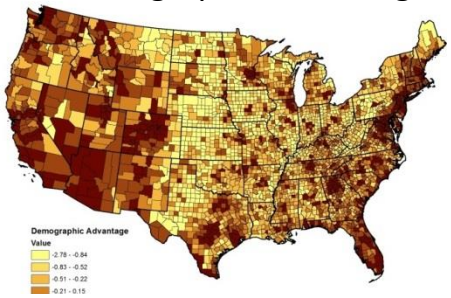
Demographic Stress

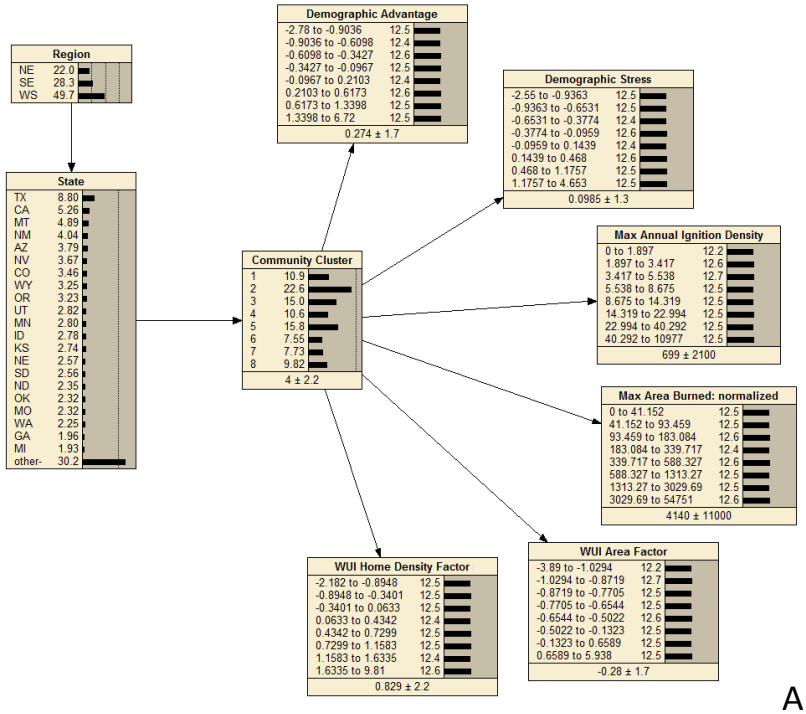


WUI Density

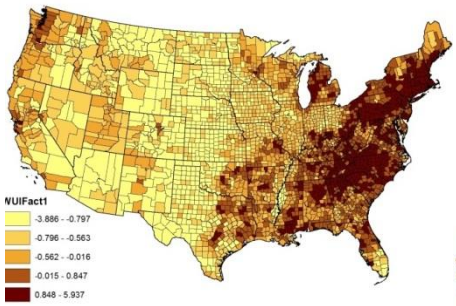


Demographic Advantage

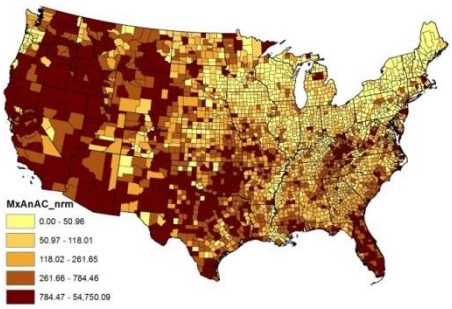




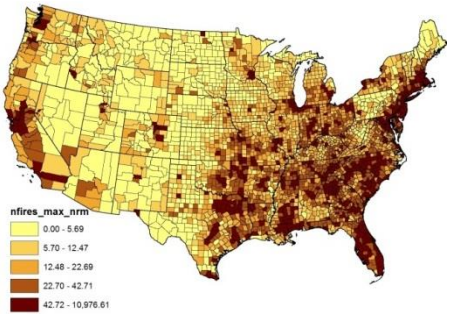
WUI Area



Area Burned



Ignition Density



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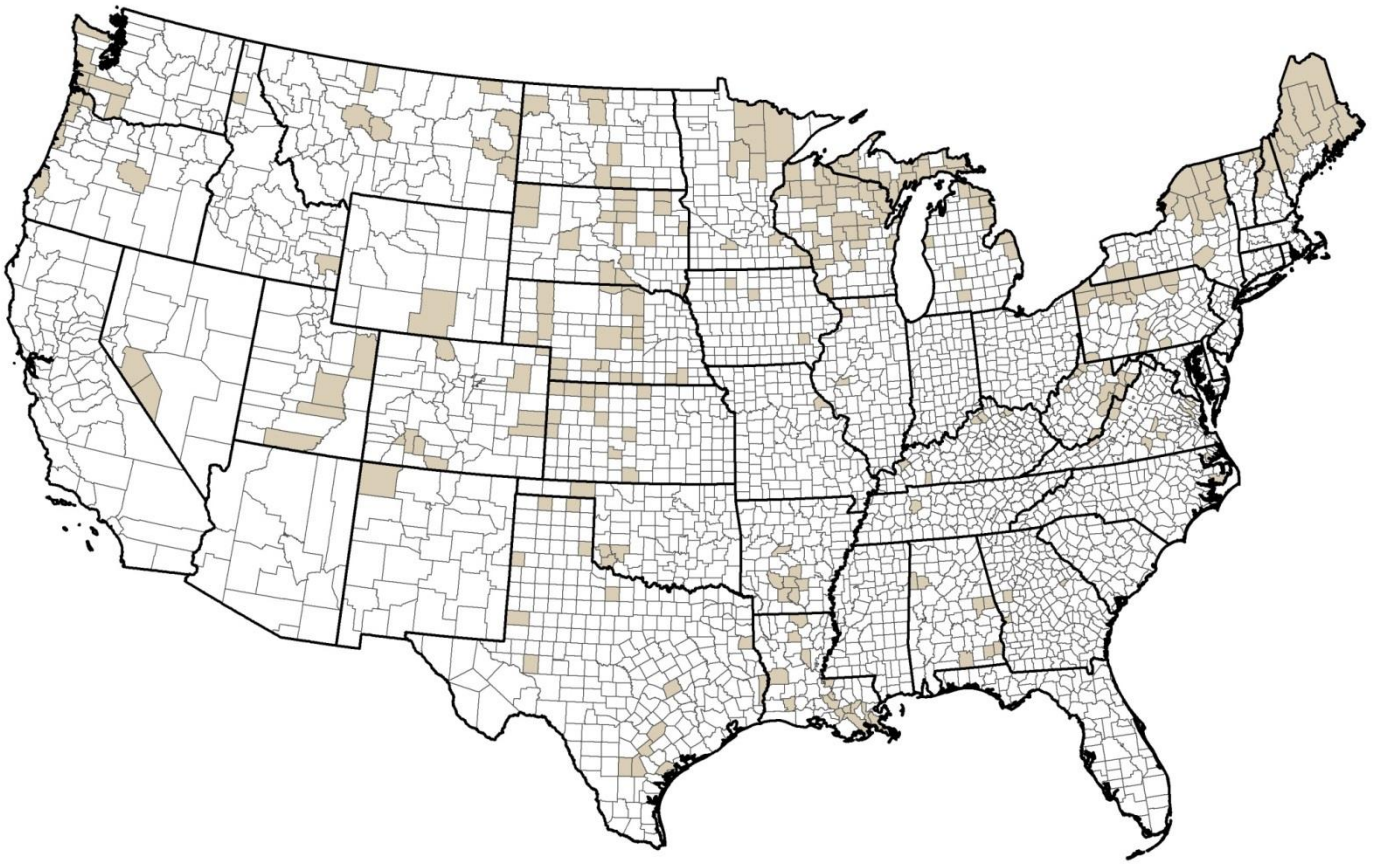
Community Cluster 1- WDLF- WUI density, low fire



Cluster 1 (280 counties)
This cluster is characterized by low demographic advantage, mixed demographic stress, low area burned, low ignition density, a higher Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Density, and a mixed WUI Area.

The areas which experience are less fire are low risk communities because they have a lower ignition density and less of area burned. This area also can have a higher home density in places like Maine, Upstate New York, Lake of the Woods Minnesota, the Great Lakes region, Coastal Washington and Oregon.

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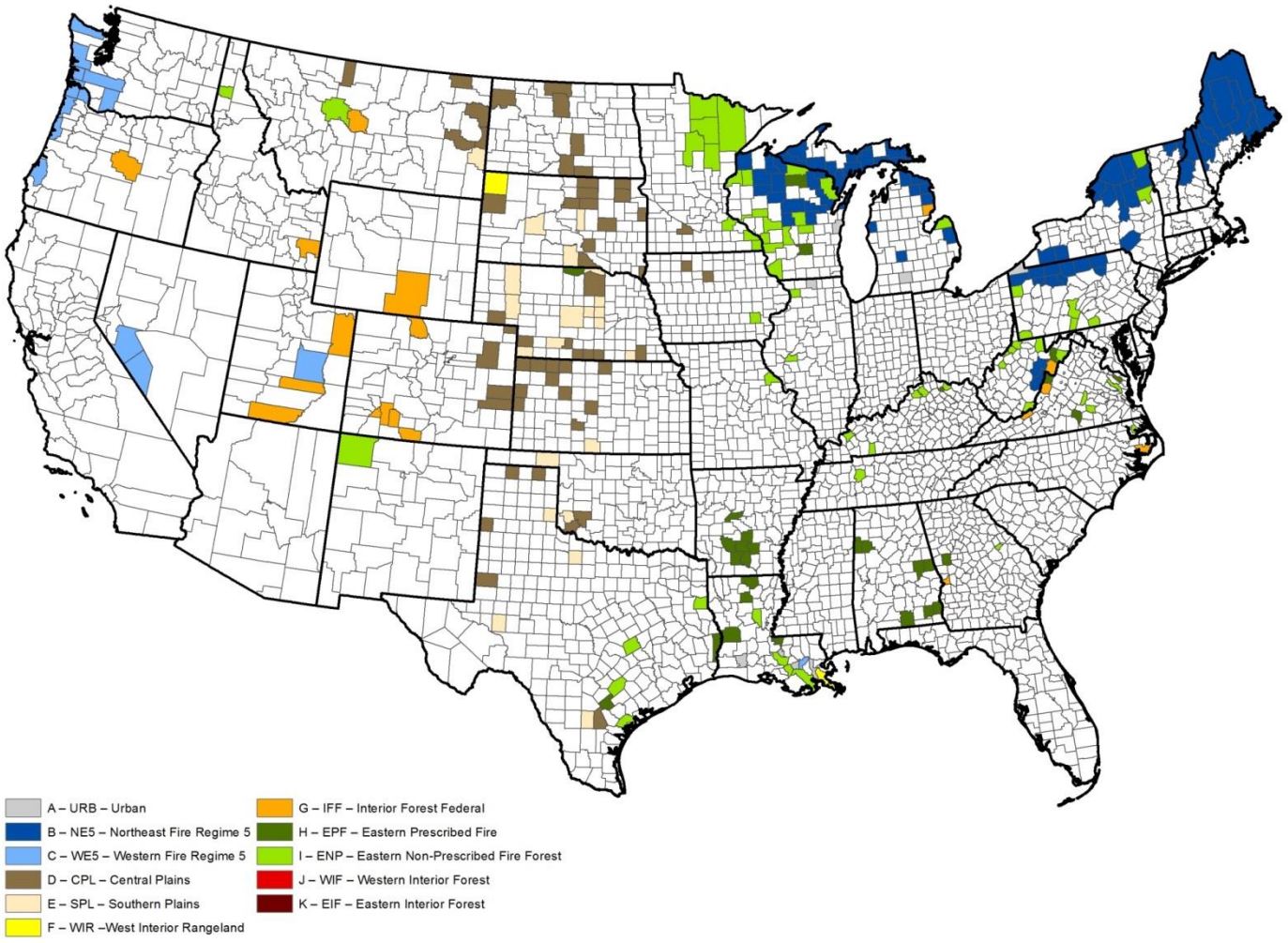
Community Cluster 1 by Resiliency Class



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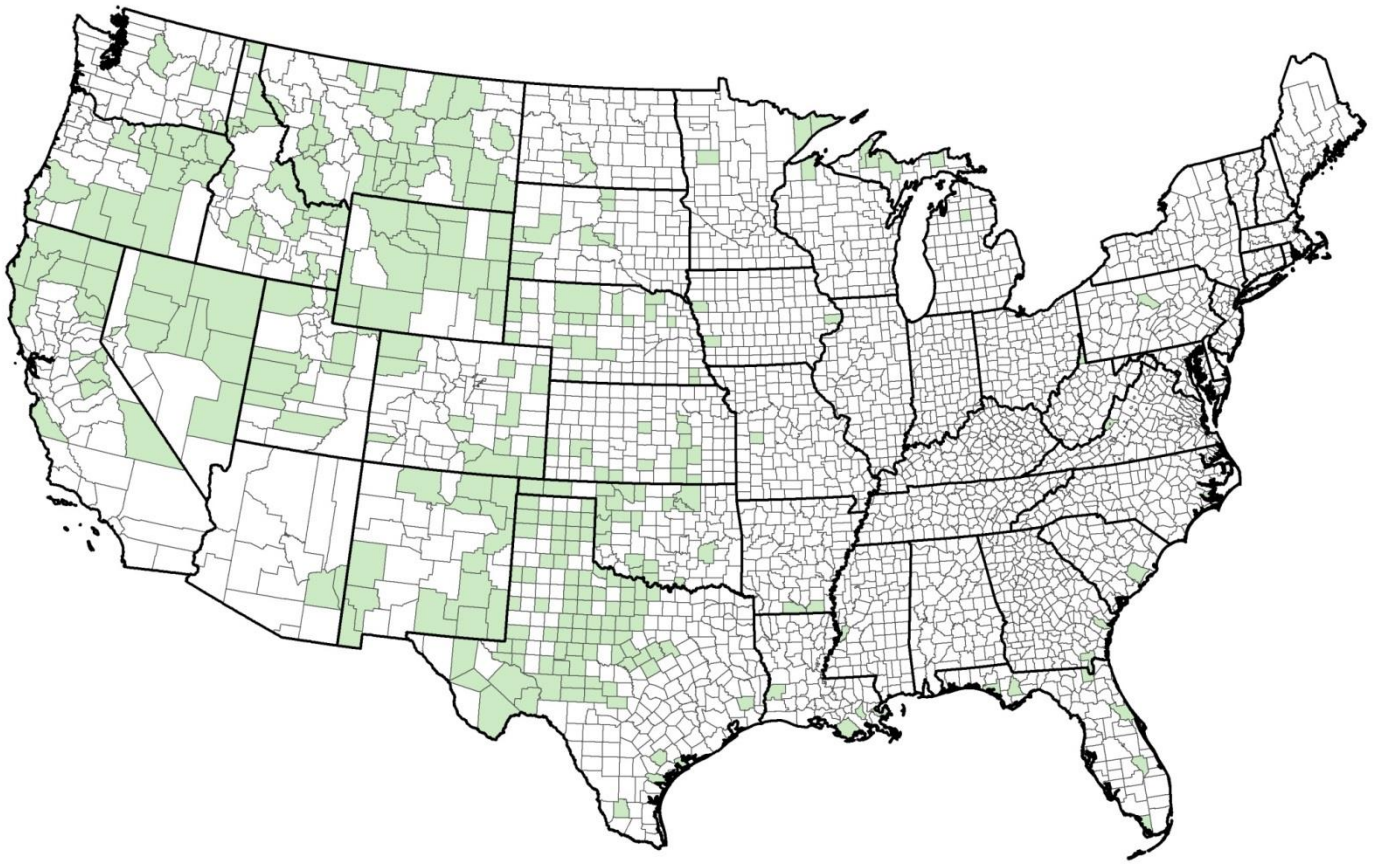
Community Cluster 2- WDHF- WUI density, high fire

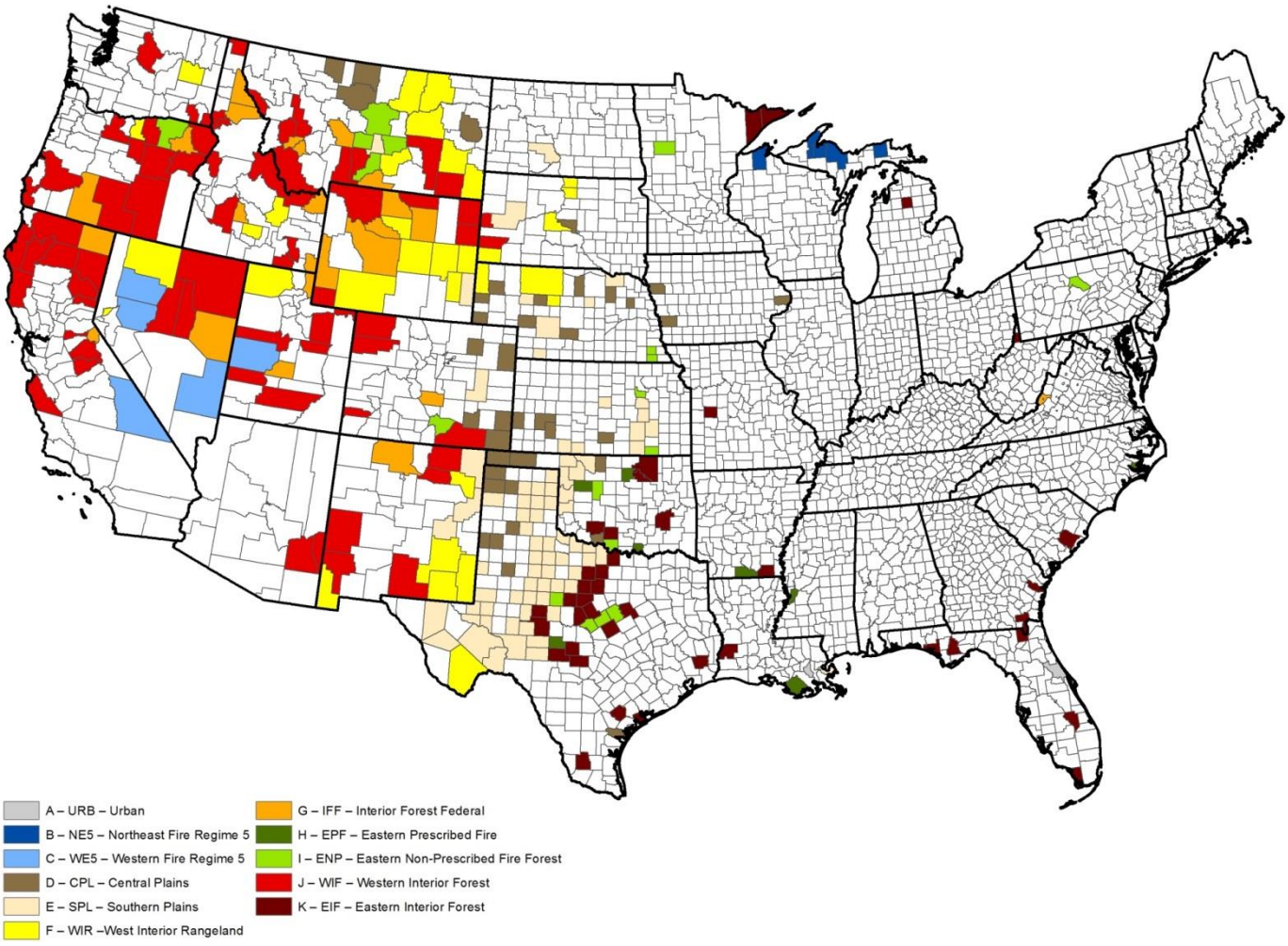


Cluster 2 (318 Counties)

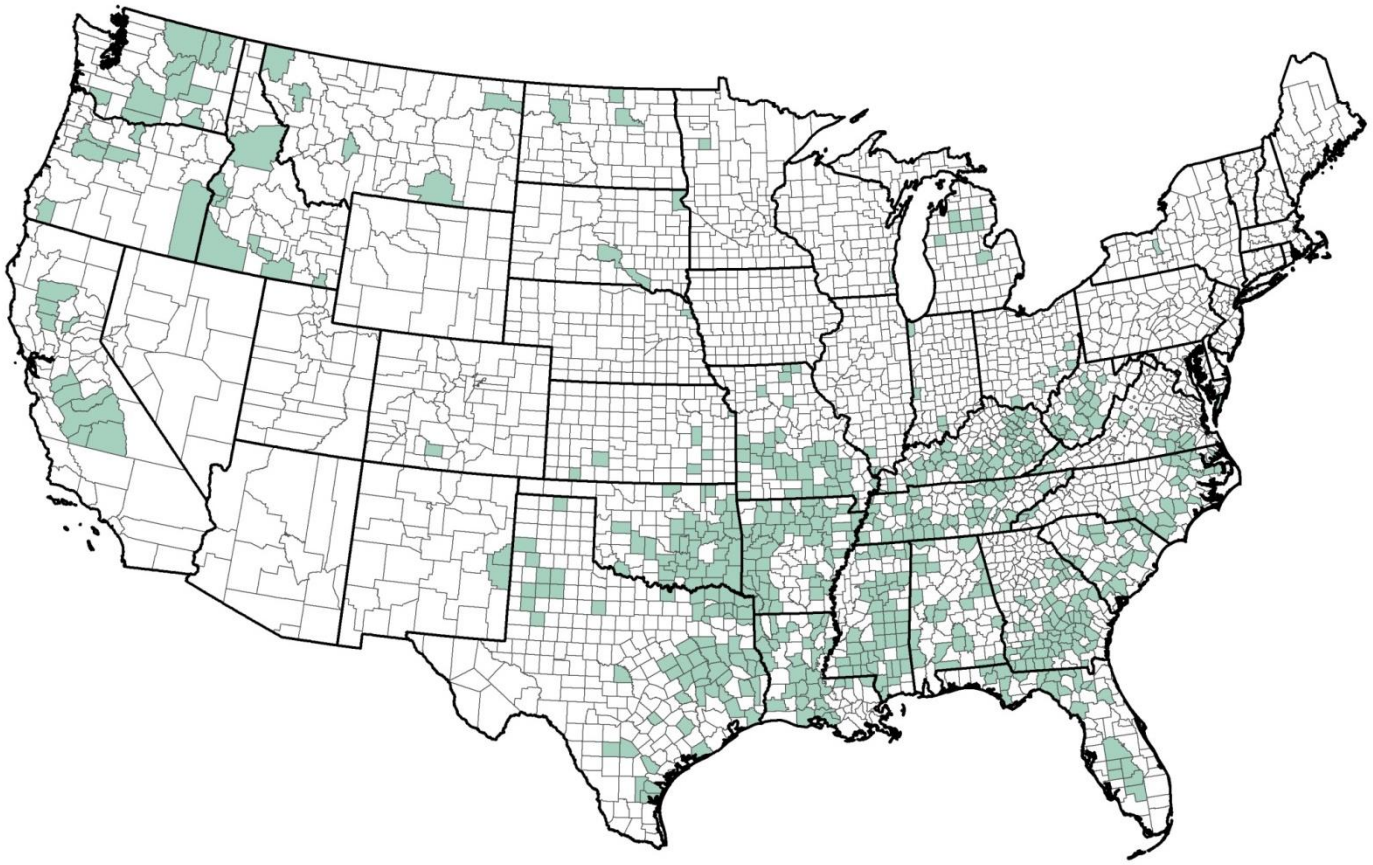
This cluster is characterized by low demographic advantage, mixed demographic stress, high area burned, low ignition density, a high Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Density, and a low WUI Area.

This area experiences a low number of ignitions, but more area burned. The cluster is a Western phenomena, as seen in the High Plains, which occurs across most landscapes, forests and rangelands. This is a non-urban area with Fire Regime Groups 1-4. The interface communities within this cluster have a small WUI footprint, but many homes are tightly concentrated surrounded by wildland vegetation. The largest threat is from fire directly moving towards these concentrated groups of homes.

Community Cluster 2 by Resiliency Class



Community Cluster 3- DSHI- Demographically stressed, High ignitions



Cluster 3 (606 Counties)

This cluster is characterized by moderate demographic advantage, high demographic Stress, moderate to high area burned, moderate to high ignition density, moderate WUI density, and moderate to high WUI Area. This area is typically dominant in the Southeast, and the agricultural areas of Florida and the West. These counties are typified by a high demographic stress. The Western counties in this cluster are important, because they include small towns and a suburban dominated landscape where a rural emphasis and a high WUI area. Many fires start in the WUI and the response capacity depends on volunteer fire departments. There is little federal presence and low level of resources available for landowners to respond to fires. The mill capacity is driven by moderate to large ownership, while small landowners will cut and pile brush that can often get away quickly.

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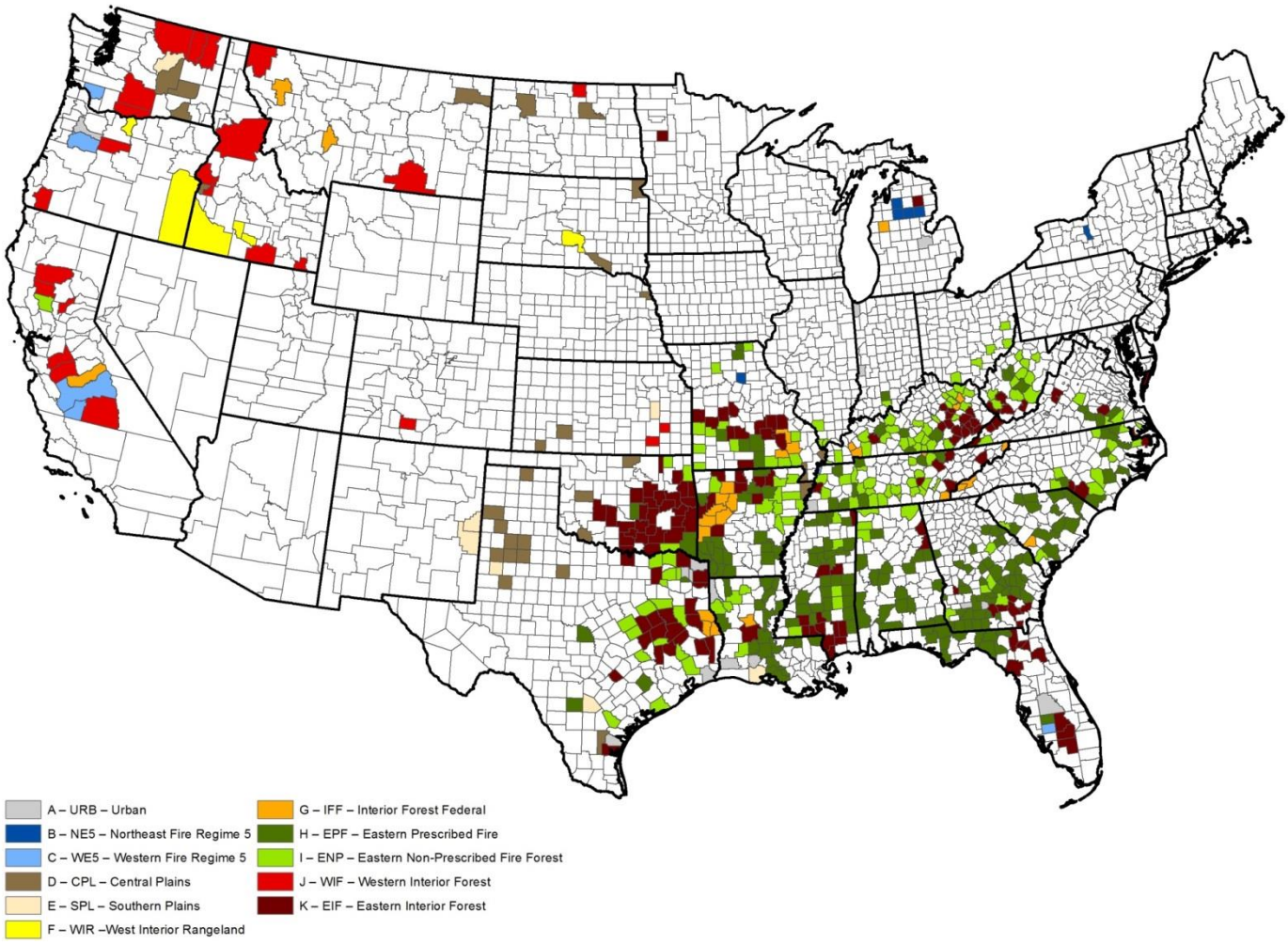
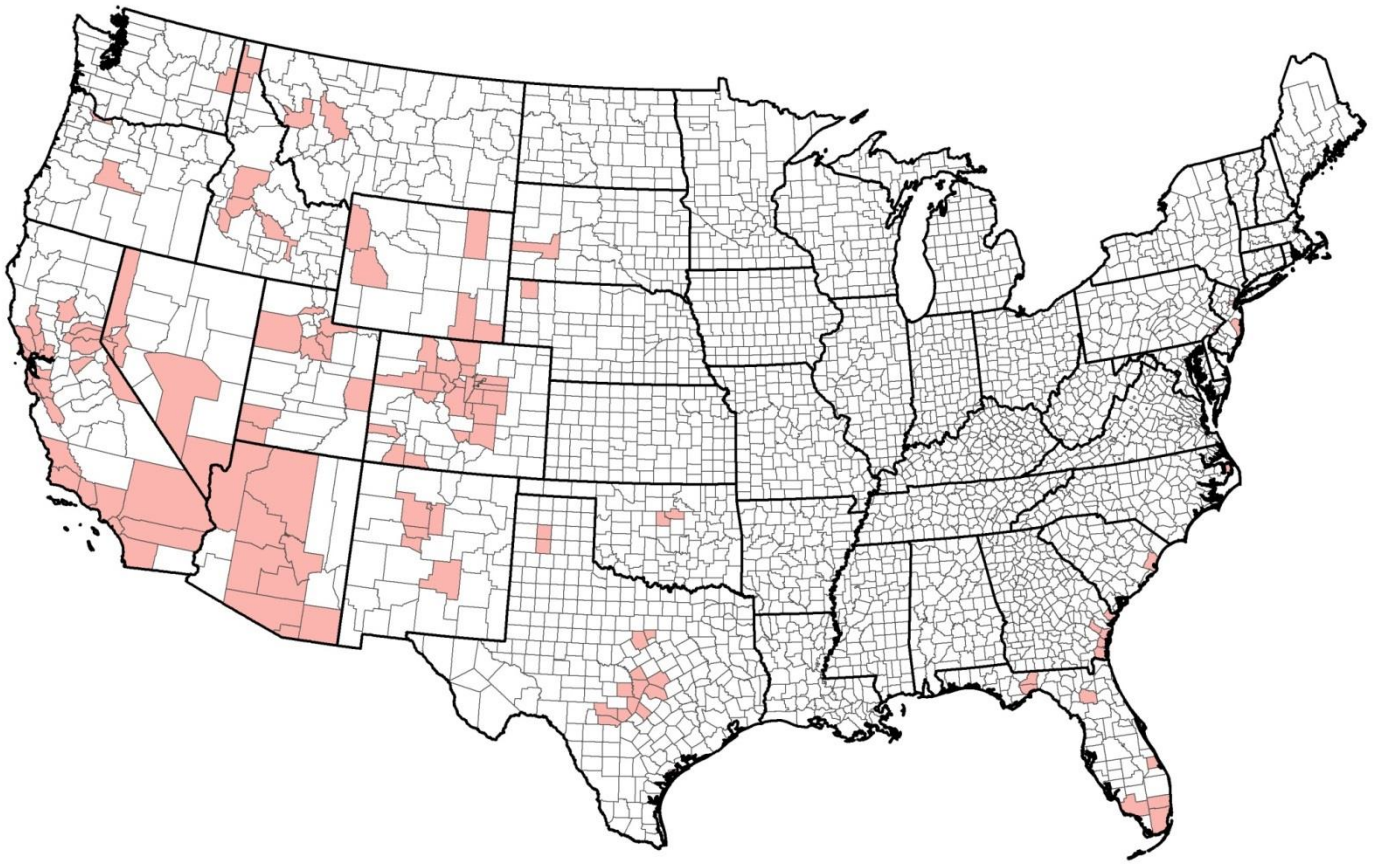
Community Cluster 3 by Resiliency Class



Community Cluster 4- DAHF- Demographically advantaged, High fire



Cluster 4 (133 Counties)
This cluster is characterized by high demographic advantage, moderate bimodal demographic stress, high area burned, high ignition density, high WUI density, and low WUI area.

This area experiences high advantage with a large number of fires and area burned. There are many concentrated homes located within the WUI, which are located near federal lands that burn. This area is located within the front range of Colorado, many Western suburbs, Central Texas (Austin), South Florida (Miami Dade), Costal Georgia and the Carolinas .

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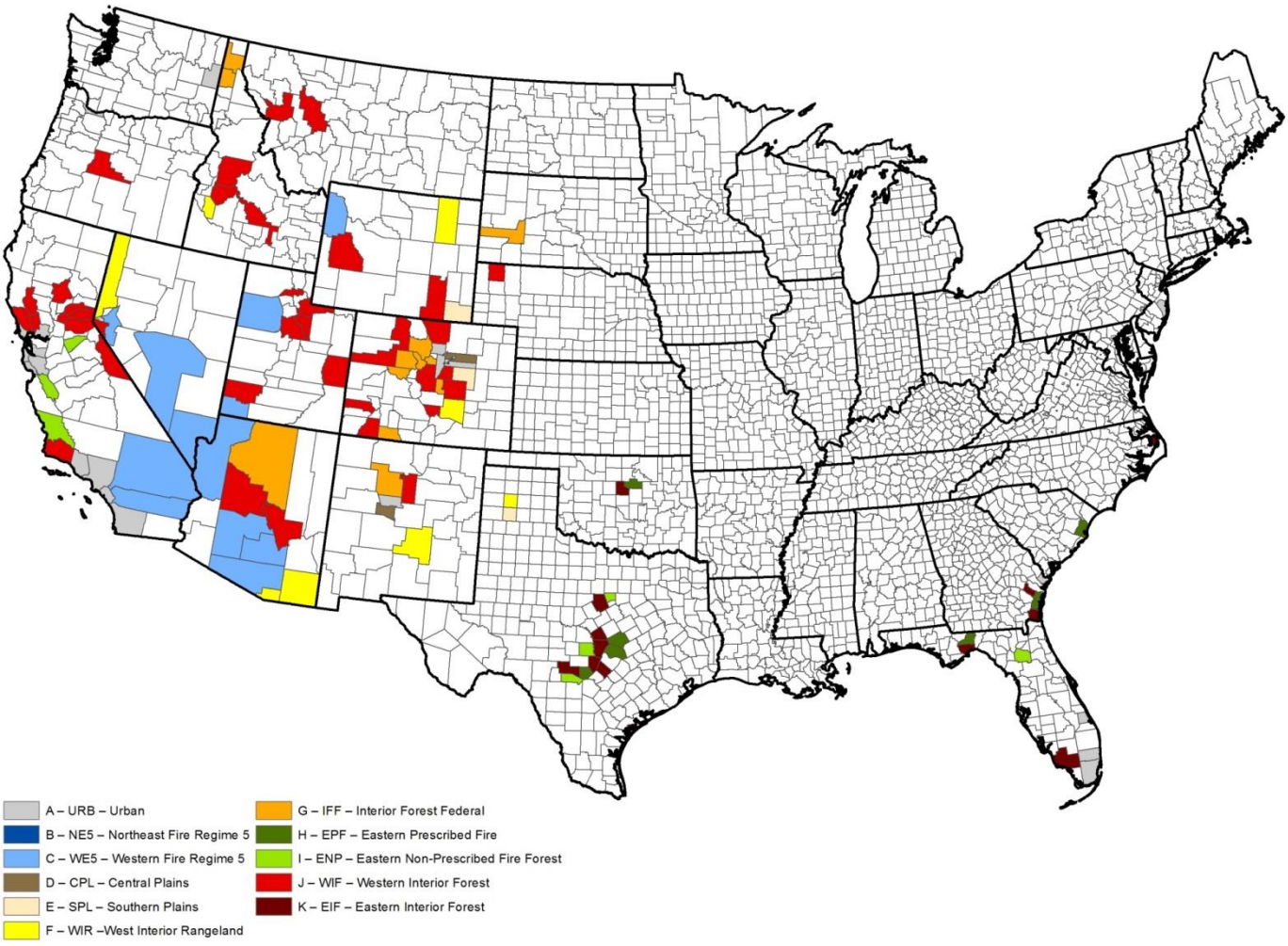
Community Cluster 4 by Resiliency Class



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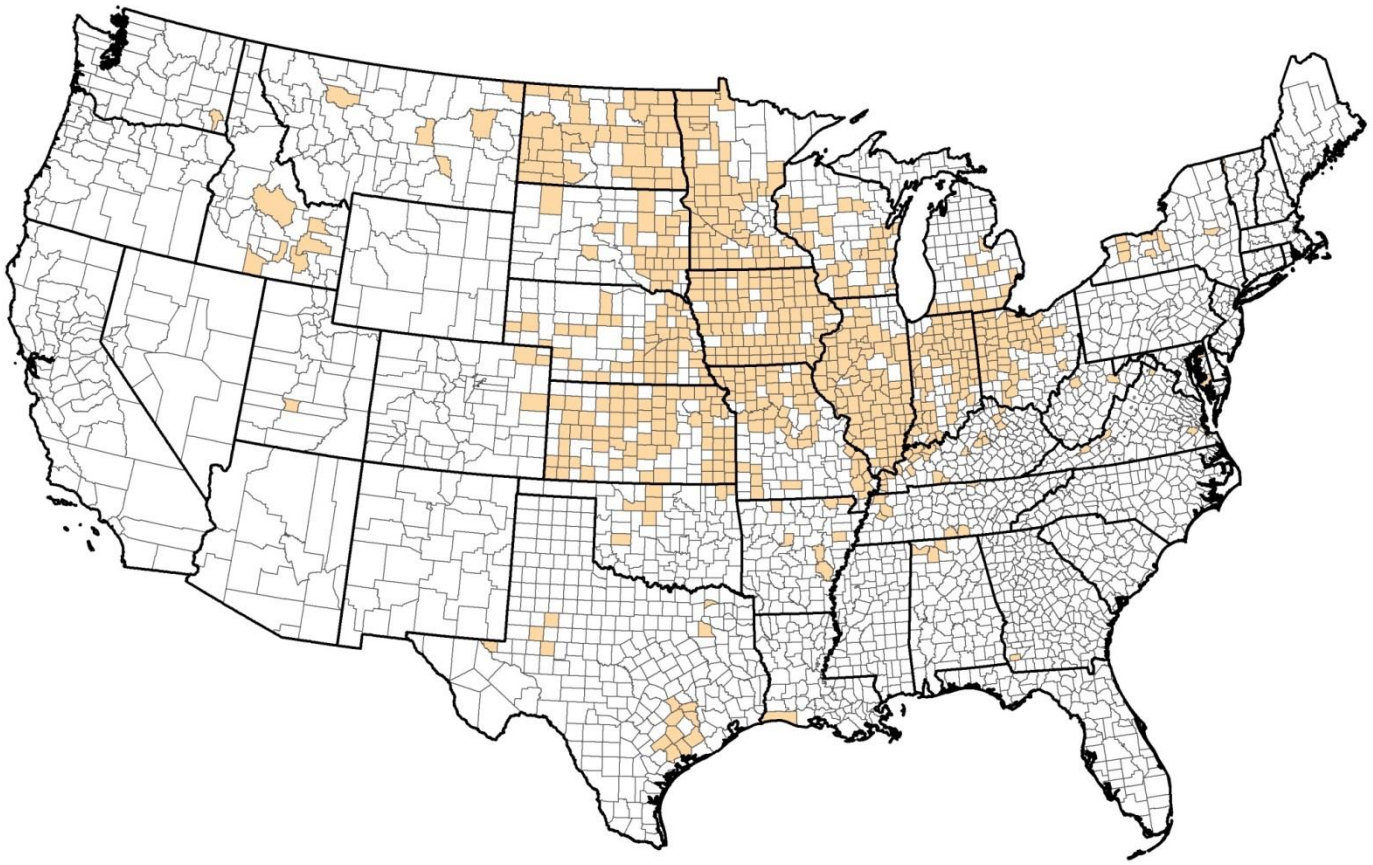
Community Cluster 5- LWLF- Low WUI, low fire



Cluster 5 (717 Counties)

This cluster is characterized by low demographic advantage, low demographic stress, low area burned, low ignition density, low WUI Density, and low WUI Area .

This area is located within rural areas of the “corn belt”, coastal Louisiana, and the rice fields around Houston. There is a small Federal presence with a low history of prescribed fire. Agriculture surrounds much of the urban areas within the upper Midwest. Fires may occur in areas outside of the WUI and these communities tend to maintain the local response capacity to put fires out early.

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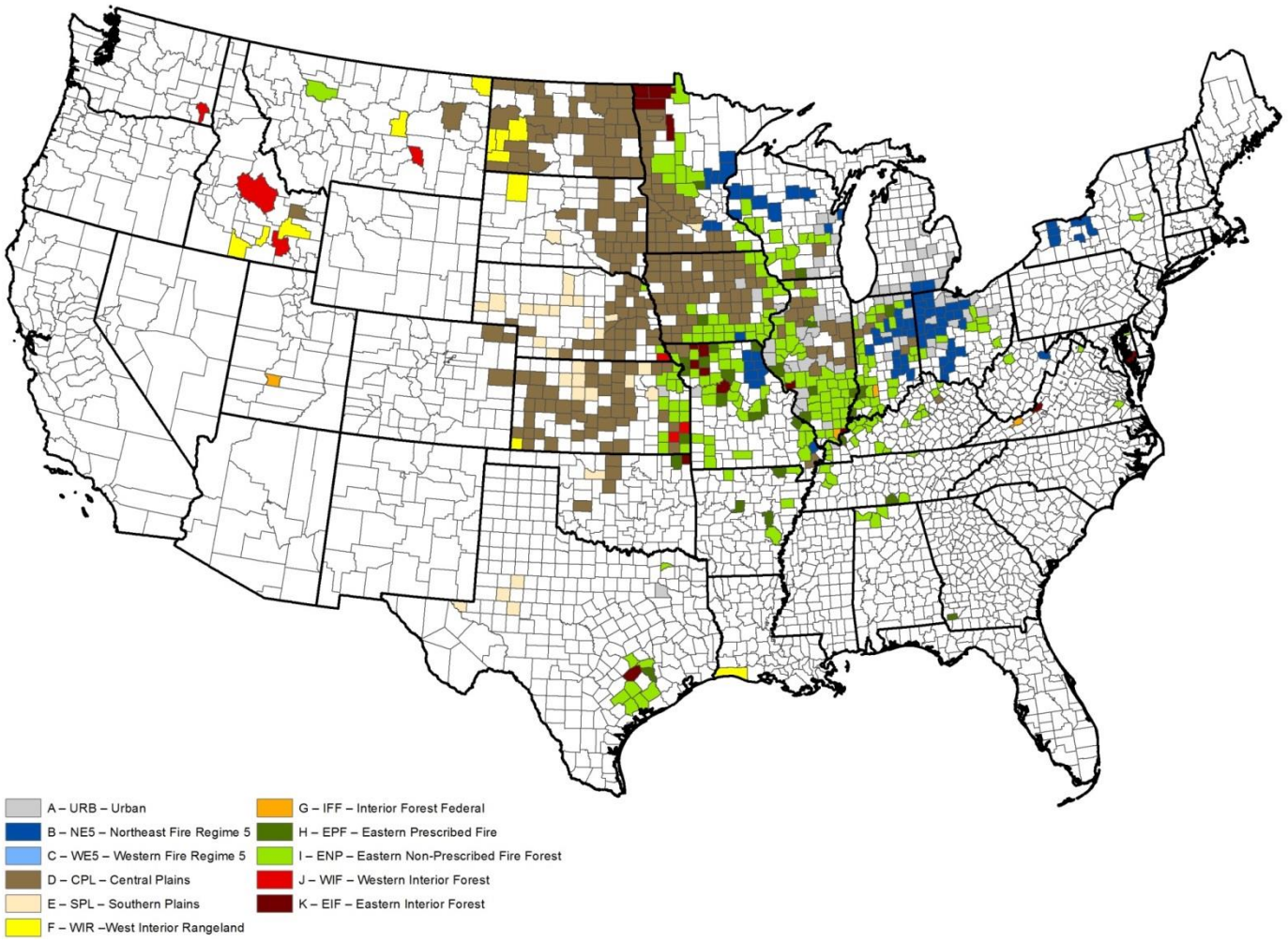
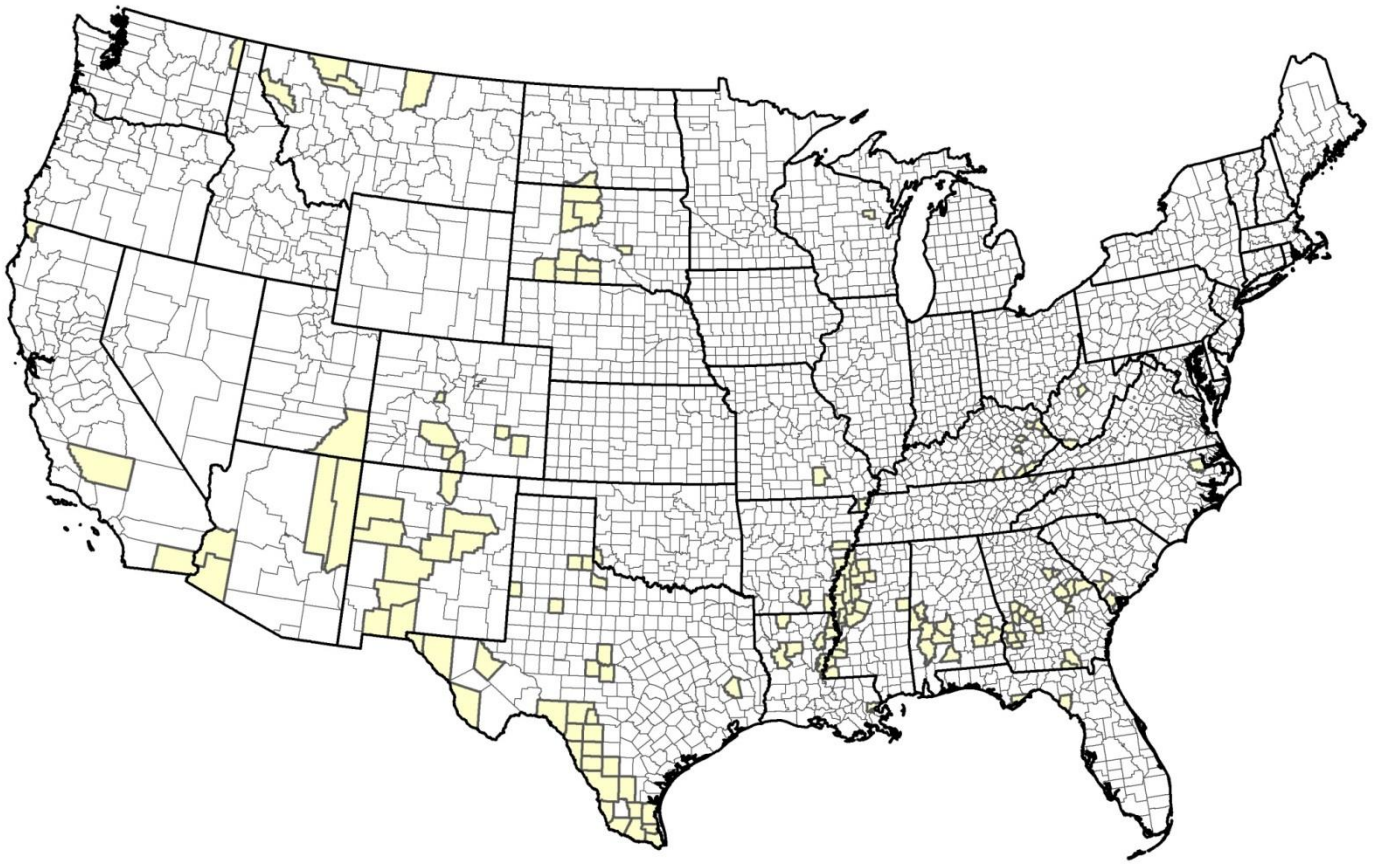
Community Cluster 5 by Resiliency Class



Community Cluster 6- DSLI- Demographically stressed, low ignitions



Cluster 6 (154 Counties)
This cluster is characterized by moderate demographic advantage, very high demographic stress, high to moderate area burned, low ignition density, high to moderate WUI Density, and low WUI Area.

This area has a very high demographic stress which indicates a social vulnerability and increased poverty, especially within the tribal lands of the Southwest and north. There is a greater than average number of homes exposed to fire. These areas are experiencing population growth and immigration along the US border. Most of the counties lie within the Rio Grande, the Mississippi Valley, the rural South, New Mexico, Arizona and southern California.

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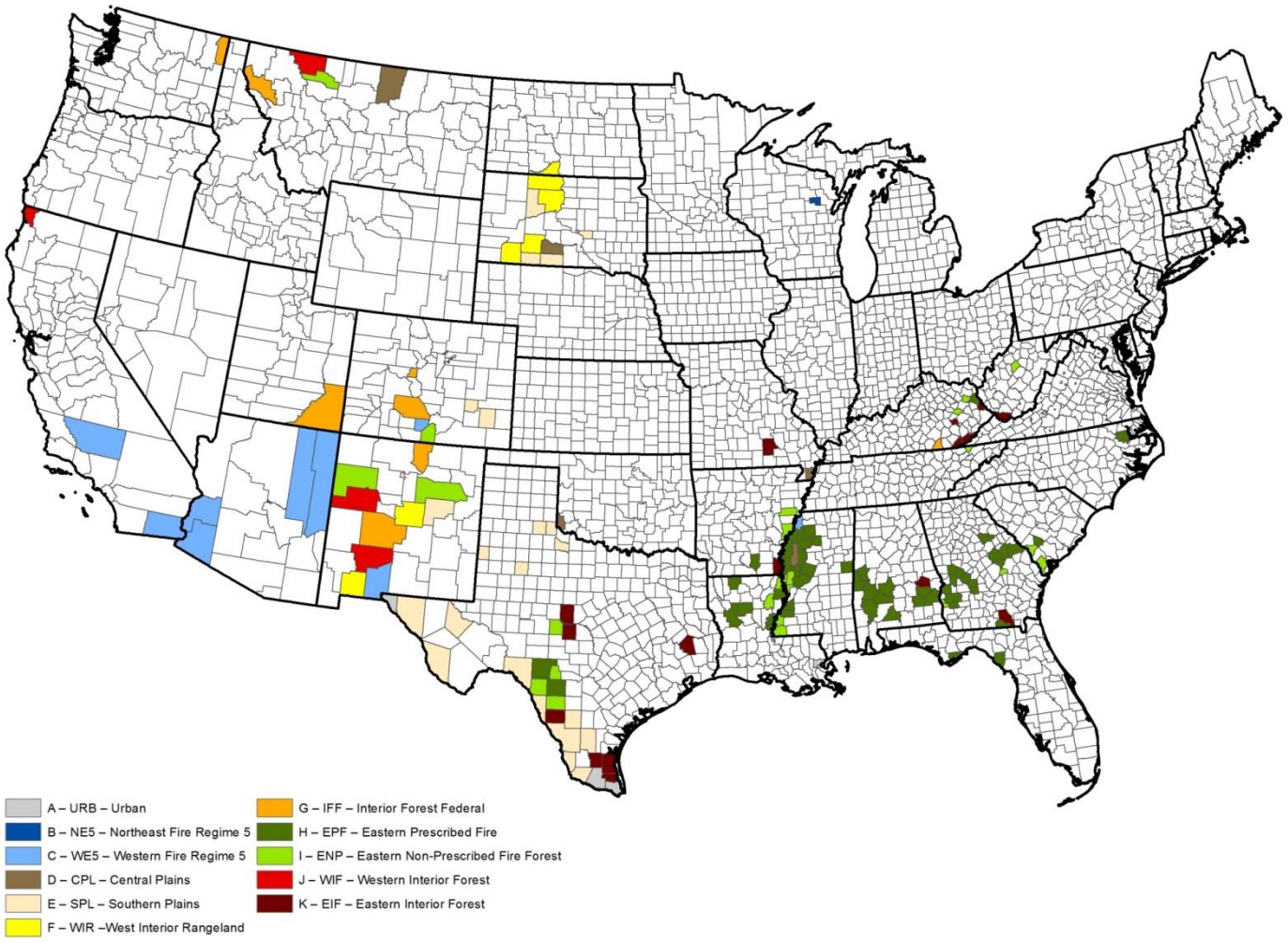
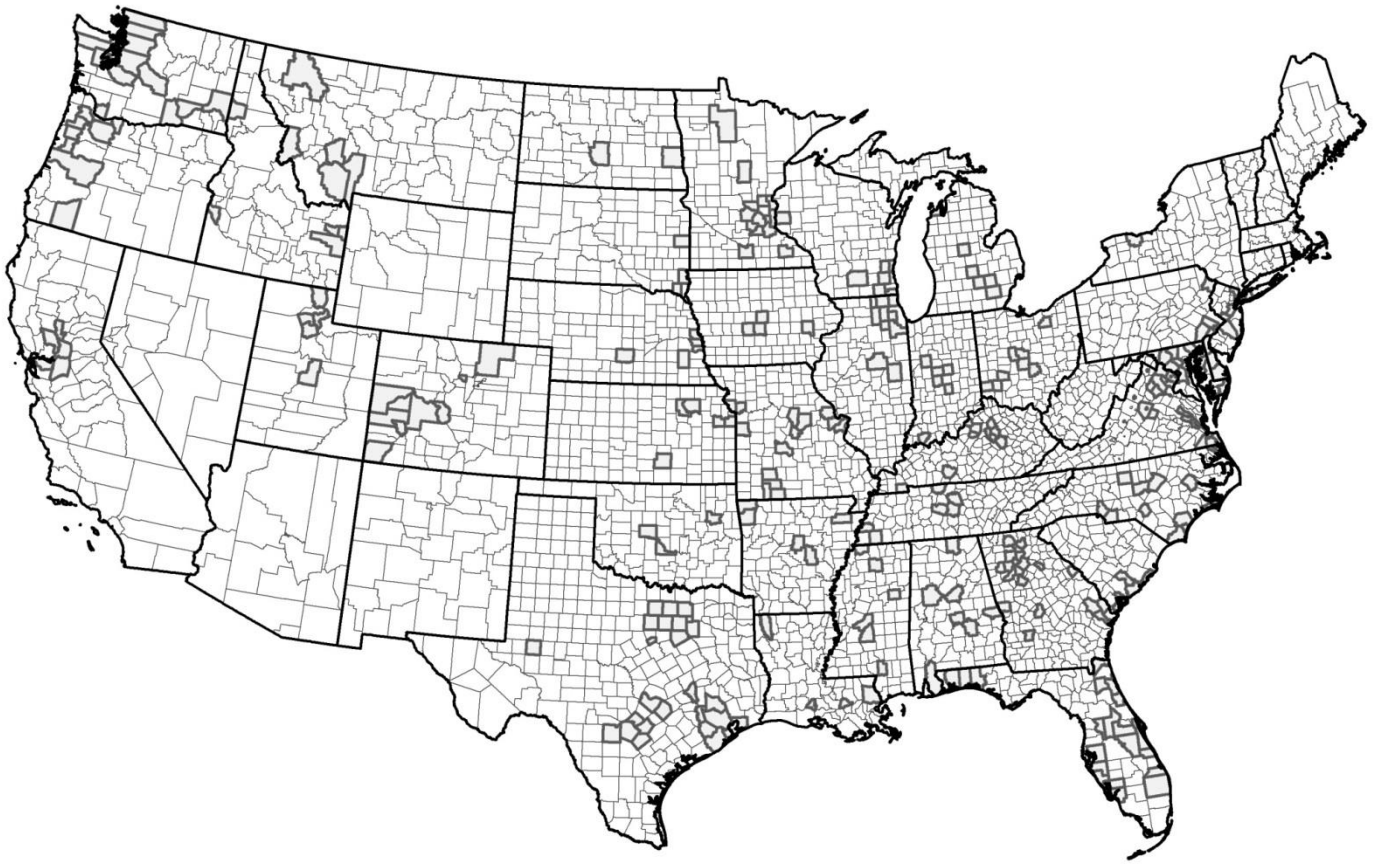
Community Cluster 6 by Resiliency Class



Community Cluster 7- DALF- Demographically advantaged, low fire



Cluster 7 (305 Counties)
This cluster is characterized by high advantage, moderate (mixed) demographic stress, mixed area burned, high ignition density, mixed WUI Density, and high to moderate WUI Area.

These areas have a high level of advantage, especially within the urban cities across the nation and the north east. These can be typified as “bedroom” communities within the WUI.

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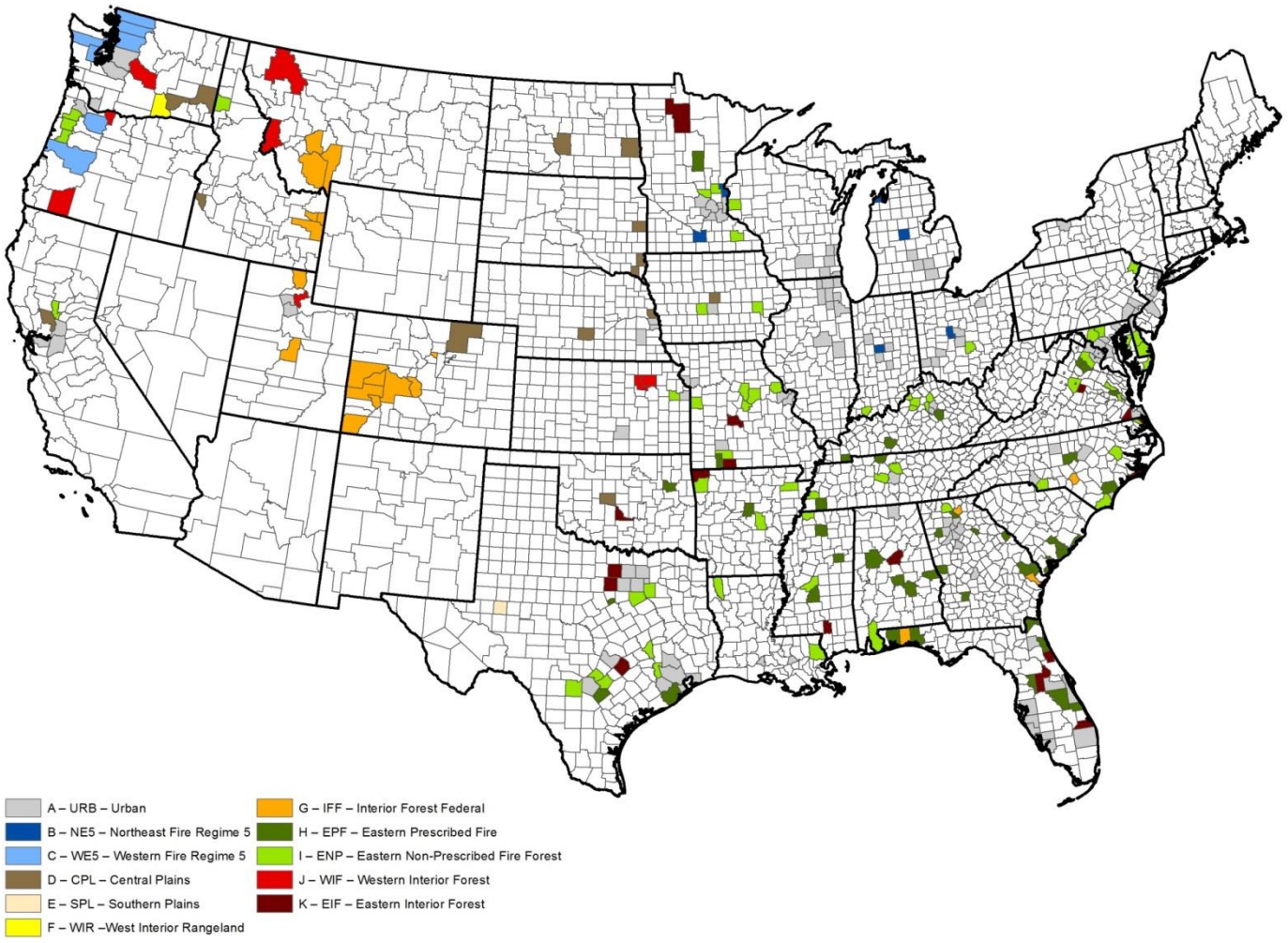
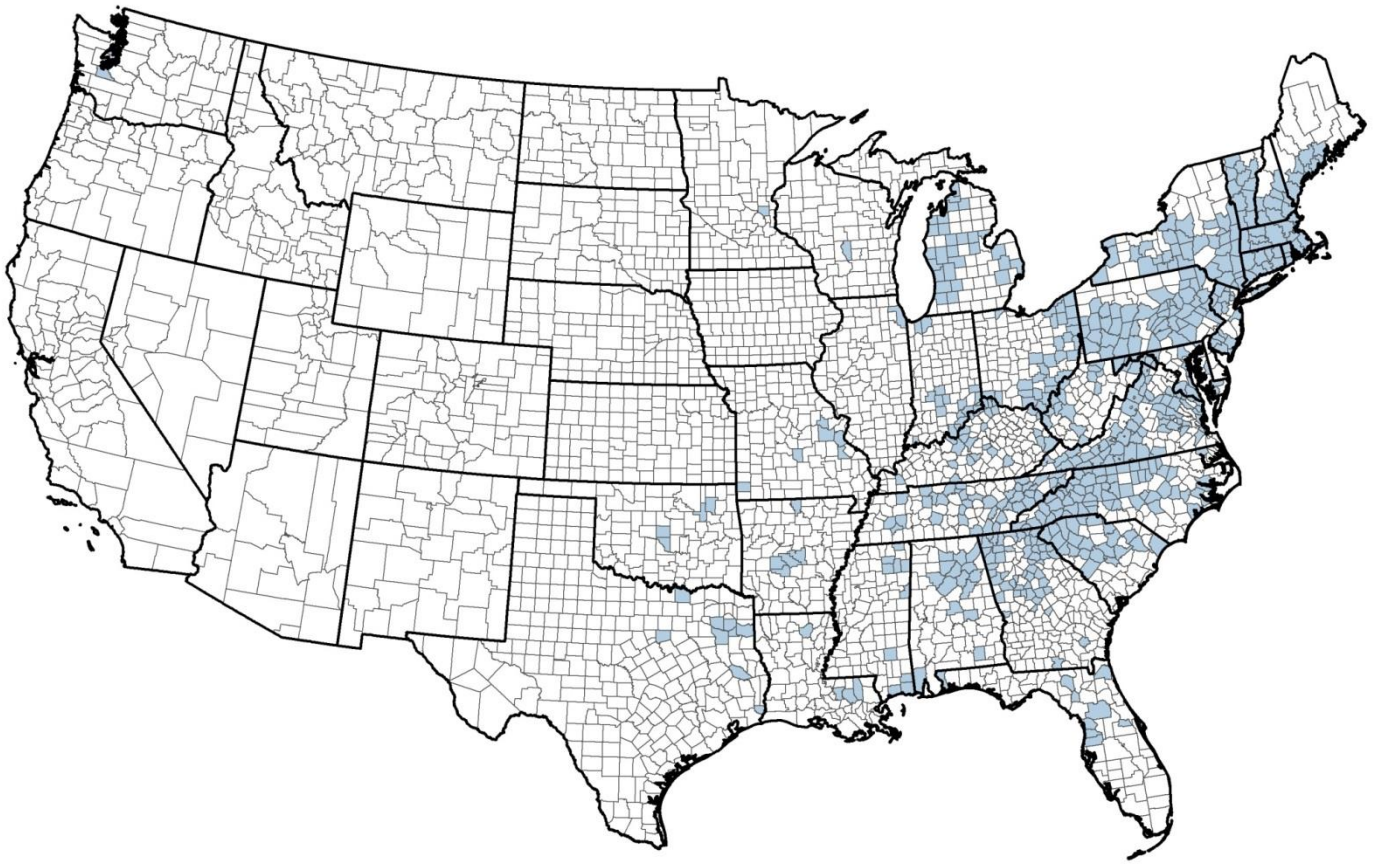
Community Cluster 7 by Resiliency Class



Community Cluster 8- WAHI- WUI area, High ignitions



Cluster 8 (596 Counties)
This cluster is characterized by higher than average demographic advantage, mixed demographic stress, low-moderate area burned, high to moderate ignition density, mixed WUI density, and a very high WUI area.

These areas are dominated by WUI area, especially in the north and southeast. The Urban and suburban transition corridors of the north and southeast are included, where high population has an impact on the number of incidents and ignitions.

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Community Cluster 8 by Resiliency Class