1B WDLF / NE5

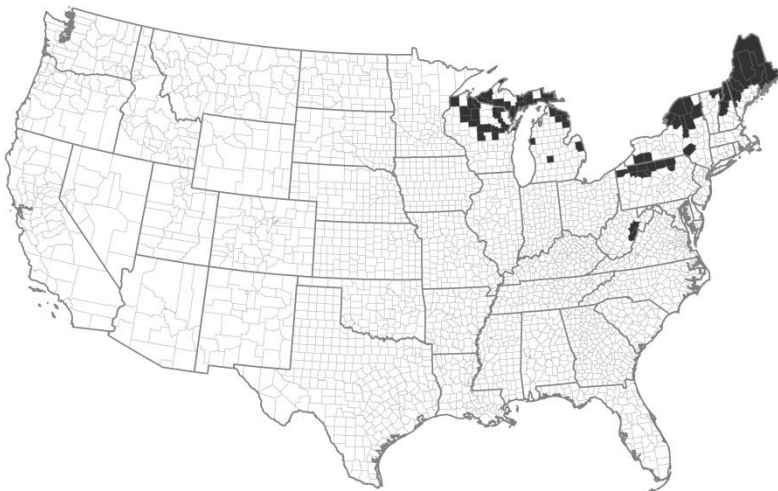Community Cluster…..........1- WDLF- WUI Density, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..B- NE5- Northeast Fire Regime 5

Description

These areas are predominately in Maine, Upstate New York and northern Pennsylvania. They are dominated by fire regime group V. They have with a historic very low area burned; and are characterized by a very high forest percentage, a low number of ignitions, and little historic landscape scale fuel treatments. These areas apply strategic fuel treatments close to homes and capitalize on the forest products industry for the economic benefit, though this could contribute to larger amounts of available fuels if the waste is not hauled away and processed.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry

1C WDLF / WE5

Community Cluster…..........1- WDLF- WUI Density, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..C- WE5- West Fire Regime 5

Description

These areas occur mostly in Coastal Washington and Oregon. They are in fire regime group V, with a very low area burned, a very high forest percentage, low ignitions, and no landscape scale fuel treatments. These areas apply strategic fuel treatments close to homes and capitalize on forest products industry for the economic benefit, though this could contribute to large amounts of available fuels from the waste that could be handled with targeted prescribed fire. The counties in Nevada and Utah need to be included in strategies in preparation for large campaign fires.
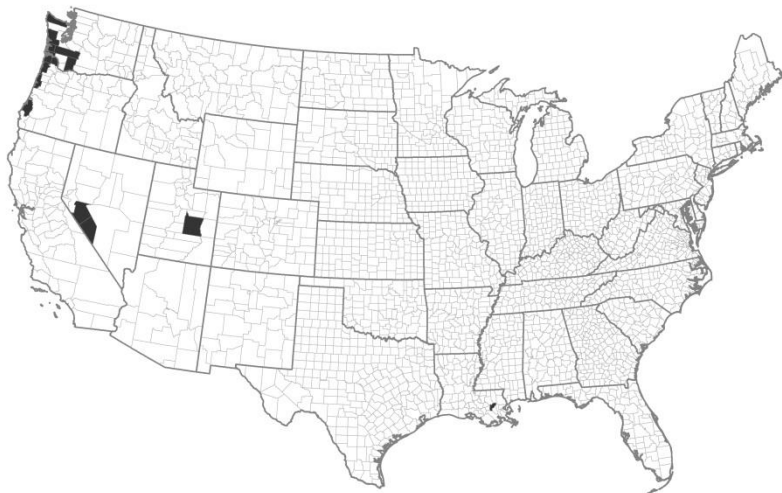
Options

Prescribed Fire
1C) Use prescribed fire on a limited basis

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires

1E WDLF / SPL

Community Cluster…..........1- WDLF- WUI Density, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..E-SPL- Southern Plains

Description

These areas lie within the rural rangeland systems of the Southern Plains. There is a moderate amount of federal land. The road infrastructure exists due to agriculture and there is a good potential for prescribed fire in the rangeland for restoration purposes. Invasive species can be an issue in the prescribed fire areas, so they will need to be considered in the burn program strategic planning. In these counties, prescribed fire is often not used for reducing hazards, but rather towards building a resilient landscape. This preference will need to be considered when prioritizing fuel treatment expenditures.

Options

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3B) Non-forest areas with opportunity for treatment.
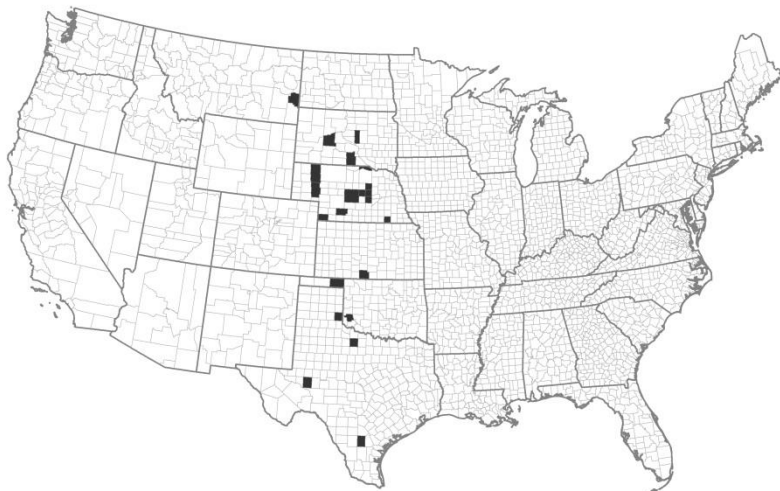
1G WDLF / IFF

Community Cluster…..........1- WDLF- WUI Density, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..G- IFF- Interior Forest Federal

Description

These counties are scattered across the West, with a few counties in the east. The Western counties, especially those in Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado will need to be included in planning for campaign fires.

Options

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires

1H WDLF / EPF

Community Cluster…..........1- WDLF- WUI Density, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..H- EPF- Eastern Prescribed Fire

Description

The majority of these counties are located in the southeast. These counties are predominately forested with an active forest product industry. This industry, combined with good road infrastructure supports a system of mechanical and strategic prescribed fire applications. There are many homes mixed into the landscape, which leads to problematic restoration of the fire regime. One of the best way to reduce risk is to concentrate on lowing the number of intentional ignitions. There is minimal federal or state ownership in these counties, so most programs will have to be supported with local resources.
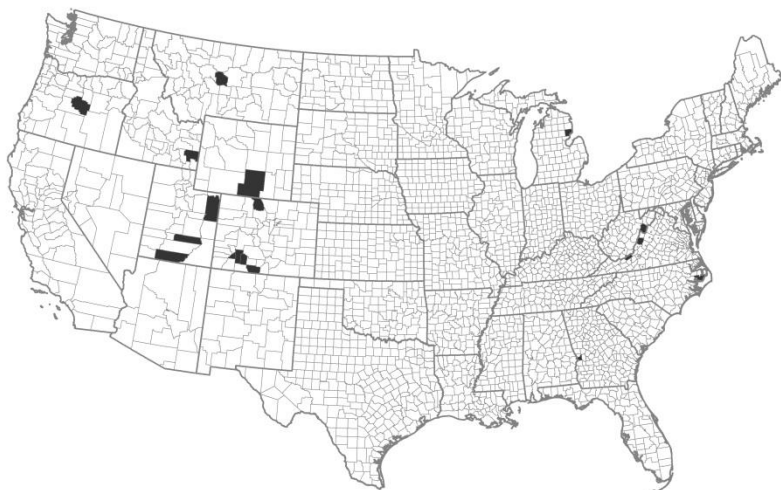
Options

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions
5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

1I WDLF / ENP

Community Cluster…..........1- WDLF- WUI Density, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..I- ENP- Eastern Non-Prescribed Fire

Description

These areas are located primarily in the Upper Midwest, such as Lake of the Woods region of Minnesota and the Great Lakes states. This is a forested part of the country which can support a forest product industry with the accompanying road infrastructure can support both mechanical and prescribed fire applications. There are many homes mixed into the landscape, which can lead to problematic restoration of the fire regime, but prescribed fire can be used with sufficient local planning and implementation. There is considerable private land ownership, rather than a federal presence.
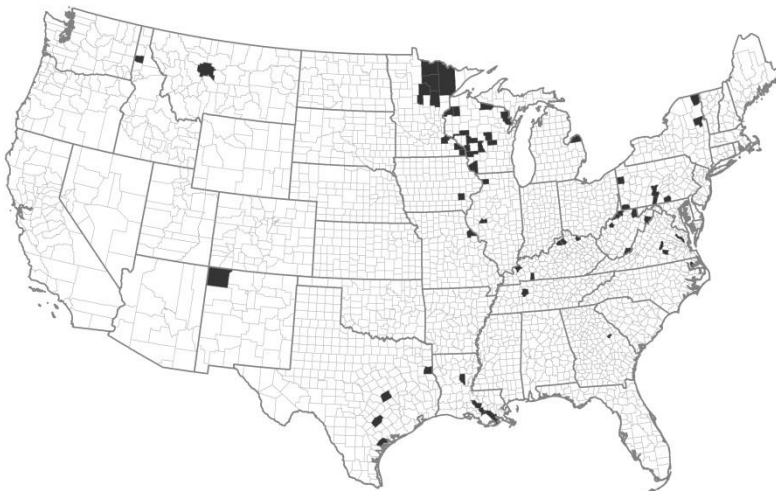
Options

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions
5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

2B WDHF / NE5

Community Cluster…..........2-WDHF-WUI Density, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..B-NE5-Northeast Fire Regime 5

Description

The counties in this combo are located in the peninsula of Upper Michigan and northern Wisconsin, within a fire region group V with a significant Wildland Urban Interface density. This area experiences a low number of ignitions, but more area burned. Non-fire fuel treatments should be used and should be economic due to the active timber industry in the region.

Options

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

2C WDHF / WE5

Community Cluster…..........2-WDHF-WUI Density, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..C-WE5-West Fire Regime 5

Description

These counties are characterized by dense homes in the Wildland Urban Interface. The combo consists or only five counties in Nevada, Utah and California. These areas are within fire regime group V and can experience infrequent, but severe fires. Due to this opportunity for severe, large fires the counties should participate in preparing for these events. Options should include the use of prescribed fire, but it will require a great deal of planning due to the large number of homes in the interface.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1C) Use prescribed fire on a limited basis.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

2D WDHF / CPL

Community Cluster…..........2-WDHF-WUI Density, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..D-CPL-Central Plains

Description

These are rangeland systems in the Central Plains with a large amount of area burned. There is little federal ownership and a limited forest products industry, with a smaller amount of WUI area. When the fires occur, they burn large. The application of fuel treatments could work on a seasonal basis, rather than on a constant yearly schedule. There is good potential for wildland fire use with the application of buffers for community protection.

Options

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

2E WDHF / SPL

Community Cluster…..........2-WDHF-WUI Density, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..E-SPL-Southern Plains

Description

These are rangeland systems within the Southern Plains that experience a large amount of area burned. There is little federal ownership and limited forest products industry. When the fires occur, they burn large. The application of fuel treatments could work on a seasonal basis, rather than on a constant yearly schedule. There is good potential for wildland fire use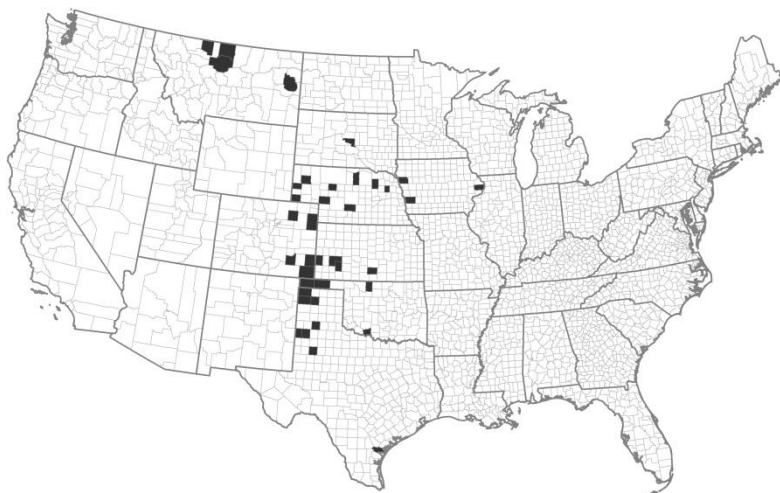 with the application of buffers for community protection. Prescribed fire is already being used in many of these counties and should be considered for greater use across these counties.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1A) Expand or maintain programs in areas of current use.

1B) Expand programs into areas where use is currently lacking.

Managing Wildfire for Multiple Benefits
2B) Apply tactic in non-forested systems.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3B) Non-forest areas with opportunity for treatment.
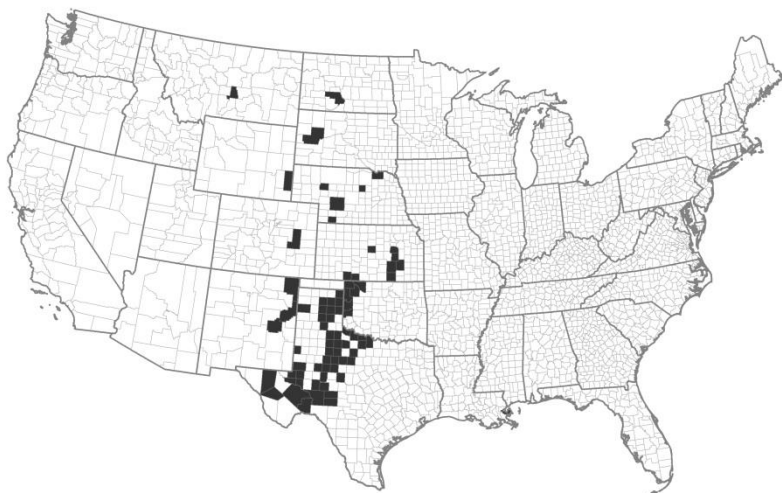
Managing Ignitions
5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas.

2F WDHF / WIR

Community Cluster…..........2-WDHF-WUI Density, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..F-WIR- Western Interior Rangeland

Description

These are rangeland systems within the Western Interior Rangeland that experience a large amount of area burned. There is little federal ownership and not much forest products industry. When the fires occur, they burn large so these counties need to be prepared for the large campaign fires. The application of fuel treatments could work on a seasonal basis, rather than on a constant yearly schedule. There is a considerable amount of land owned by the Bureau of Land Management who should probably serve as the primary lead for planning. There is good potential for prescribed fire use and wildland fire use with the application of buffers for community protection.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1B) Expand programs into areas where use is currently lacking .

1C) Use prescribed fire on a limited basis.

Managing Wildfire for Multiple Benefits
2B) Apply tactic in non-forested systems.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3B) Non-forest areas with opportunity for treatment.
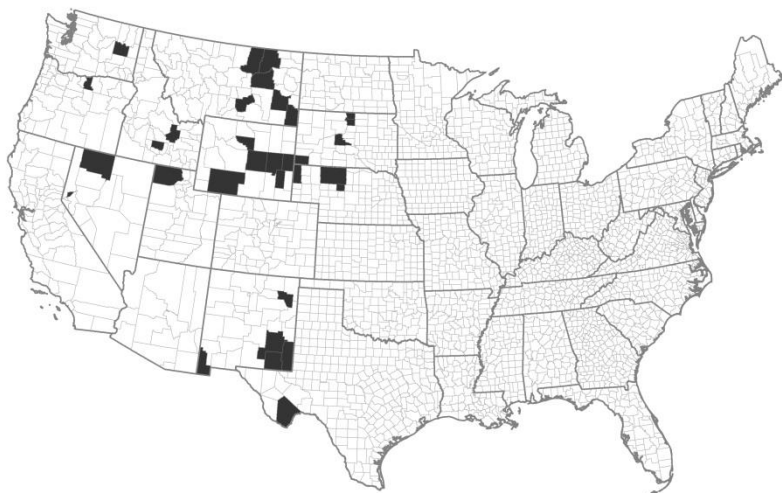
Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

2G WDHF / IFF

Community Cluster…..........2-WDHF-WUI Density, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..G-IFF- Interior Forest Federal

Description

These are primarily USDA Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands in the forested and mixed landscapes of the Western United States. These areas are located north of Santa Fe, NM; Richfield, UT; Ely, NV; BLM land west of Pueblo, CO; Northeast California and southern Oregon (Altamont); Northeast Oregon and Northern Idaho; and the tribal and Forest Service lands of Northwest Wyoming.

These counties are characterized by a large landscape with a small group of communities. Fire occurrence is likely, so if active fire management is to be applied, this area would be a logical candidate for both wildland fire use and prescribed fire. There are some localized conflicts with communities, but other areas should be easier to implement.

In order to avoid larger, destructive fires, non-fire treatments should be applied as a precursor to manage fire. Strategic fuel breaks for a buffer are important where communities are located, as well as instituting new building codes for new construction.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1A) Expand or maintain programs in areas of current use.

1B) Expand programs into areas where use is currently lacking.

1C) Use prescribed fire on a limited basis.

Managing Wildfire for Multiple Benefits
2A) Apply tactic in forested systems.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
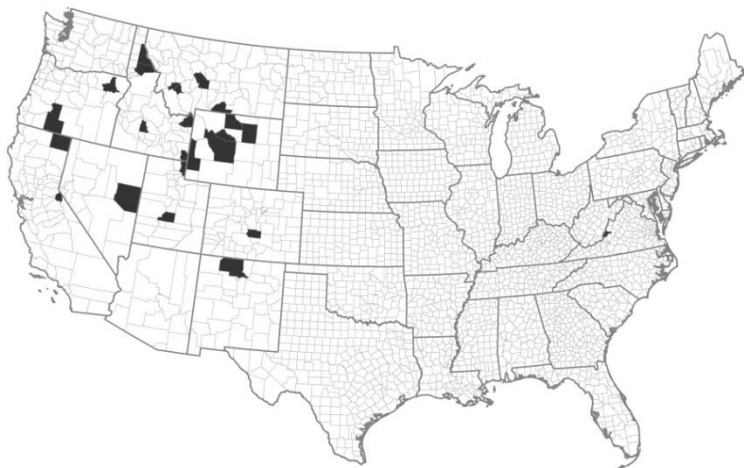3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

2I WDHF / ENP

Community Cluster…..........2-WDHF-WUI Density, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..I-ENP- Eastern Non-Prescribed Fire

Description

These few counties are located in the western portion of the United States, ranging from Oregon to Montana. There are many similarities between this cluster/class combination and many counties within the Eastern United States, especially in regards to the mixed land type with a lower predicted burn probability and flame intensity. Options are more focused on reducing accidental ignitions and working with communities to help them protect themselves from the larger campaign fires.

Options

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

2J WDHF / WIF

Description

This combination covers a large area of the West with significant National Forest Service land. The majority of the counties lie in northern CA, central Idaho, southern Montana, southern New Mexico and northeast of Santa Fe, New Mexico. They also include the tribal lands in southeast Arizona, northwest Colorado National Park Service and the BLM lands in central Oregon.

These are large natural landscapes with a history of fire. There is considerable Federal ownership, but also a lot of homes within the wildland urban interface (WUI). The footprint of the WUI is small, but many homes are consolidated in the interface with tight clusters of homes surrounded by burnable vegetation. Attention should be applied to fuels at a large scale, by creating buffer zones between wildlands and communities. In these areas, there are not many local resources to help pay for the treatment, so there will have to be greater use of partnerships.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1A) Expand or maintain programs in areas of current use.

1B) Expand programs into areas where use is currently lacking.

1C) Use prescribed fire on a limited basis.

Managing Wildfire for Multiple Benefits
2A) Apply tactic in forested systems.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions

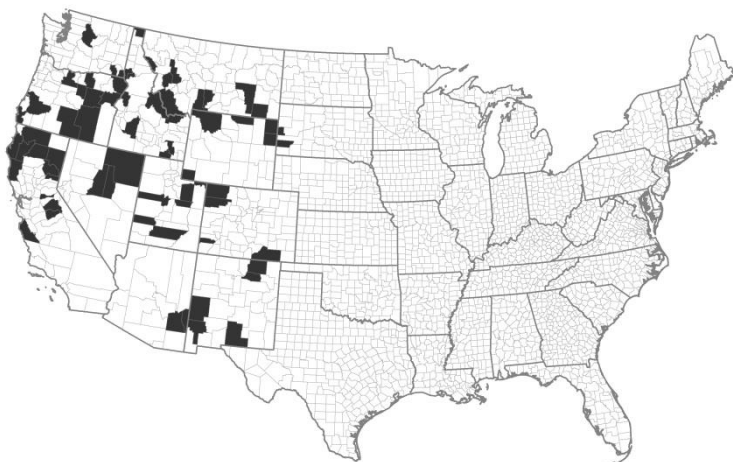5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

2K WDHF / EIF

Community Cluster…..........2-WDHF-WUI Density, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..K-EIF- Eastern Interior Forest

Description

This area includes forested lands and mixed landscapes scattered across the landscape in the Southeast. The mixed landscapes are located between Ft Worth and Abilene, TX and southern Oklahoma near Lawton. This includes the tribal lands north of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Further south, the area includes forest in east Texas north of Beaumont and Lake Charles, Louisiana; USDA Forest Service land west of Tallahassee, FL, west of Jacksonville, FL and northeast of Charleston, SC. This also includes US Fish and Wildlife Services lands in southeast Georgia, part of the Everglades National Park and also the northern tip of Minnesota.

These areas have experienced considerable development and population growth over the last few decades, creating more homes in the WUI and a mixed landscape. Fire cannot be easily isolated from the homes by putting a large buffer around the communities. There are major transportation and industrial corridors near the natural landscapes which create more immediate needs for suppression.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1C) Use prescribed fire on a limited basis.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

3C) Treatment opportunities limited by economic markets.

4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

3A DSHI / URB

Community Cluster…..........3-DSHI- Demographic Stress, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..A-URB- Urban

Description

These counties occur mostly near urban centers in the eastern United States, with one county in Oregon (Marion). These areas experience high demographic stress along with moderate demographic advantage, and high ignitions. Many fires start within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), and because of the low federal presence there is a need for local communities to respond to fire.

Options

Response
10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

3B DSHI / NE5

Community Cluster…..........3-DSHI- Demographic Stress, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..B- NE5- Northeast Fire Regime 5

Description

Very few counties in this combo, but these counties could experience an infrequent but extreme fire. For this reason, these counties should include preparedness as a primary focus of their fire strategy.

Options

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

3C DSHI / WE5

Community Cluster…..........3-DSHI- Demographic Stress, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..C- WE5- West Fire Regime 5

Description

Very few counties fall within this class and cluster combination. They are mostly within the Western part of the United States, with one county in Florida. These areas are characterized by high demographic stress and higher ignitions, within fire regime group V. The areas are mostly suburban landscapes, where fires typically start in the WUI. Preparing for evacuation and suppression of the large fires should be the primary focus.

Options

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

3E DSHI / SPL

Community Cluster…..........3-DSHI- Demographic Stress, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..E-SPL-Southern Plains

Description

There are very few counties in this category. They are mostly found the southern plains of east central New Mexico and scattered counties in Kansas and Texas. They are characterized by rangeland systems that experience a large amount of area burned. There is little federal ownership and the landscape is dominated by private ranchland. When a fire occurs, they can tend to be larger fires. The application of fuel treatments could work on a seasonal basis, rather than on a constant yearly schedule, if it is economically feasible for the private landowner.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1B) Expand programs into areas where use is currently lacking.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3B) N Non-forest areas with opportunity for treatment.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

3F DSHI / WIR

Community Cluster…..........3-DSHI- Demographic Stress, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..F-WIR-Western Interior Rangeland

Description

There are very few counties in this category and they are located in the western interior rangeland of southern Idaho and eastern Oregon, as well as South Dakota. These are rangeland systems that experience a large amount of area burned. There is little federal ownership and is dominated by private ranchland. When a fire occurs, they can tend to be larger fires. The application of fuel treatments could work on a seasonal basis, rather than on a constant yearly schedule, if it is economical feasible for the private landowner.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1B) Expand programs into areas where use is currently lacking.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3B) Non-forest areas with opportunity for treatment.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

3G DSHI / IFF

Community Cluster…..........3-DSHI- Demographic Stress, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..G-IFF- Interior Forest Federal

Description

These areas include USDA Forest Service land in west-central Arkansas, southeast Missouri, east Texas, and West Virginia; the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and forested lands in western North Carolina; the Savannah River Site in South Carolina and tribal lands in western Montana.

The largest portion of the counties in this category are in the Southeast and are characterized by significant federal lands (mainly Forest Service) that are fire prone but have not yet experienced a large fire.

The people in the WUI areas near these federal lands are demographically stressed, so any fuel treatments and other measures will need either federal or state support. Perhaps one of the most effective strategies will be to reduce human ignitions.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1B) Expand programs into areas where use is currently lacking.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

3H DSHI / EPF

Community Cluster…..........3-DSHI- Demographic Stress, High

Resiliency Class…………..H-EPF-Eastern Prescribed Fire

Description

These areas lie within the southeastern United States in coastal plain and piedmont pine forests. There is a small federal and state ownership, and large amount of private industry and private landowners. This areas is characterized by larger amounts of Wildland Urban Interface and is more urbanized than the national average.

There is a history of prescribed fire and local citizens are comfortable with the use of fire, but there likely are constraints due to smoke and the intersection with the WUI. The growth of population in these counties also means that the new residents are not as familiar with prescribed fire. Parts of this class/cluster combination are heavily forested with mills nearby, and mechanical treatments could actually aid the local economy and timber market. Programs to focus on human ignitions are important.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1A) Expand or maintain programs in areas of current use.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

3C) Treatment opportunities limited by economic markets.

4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions
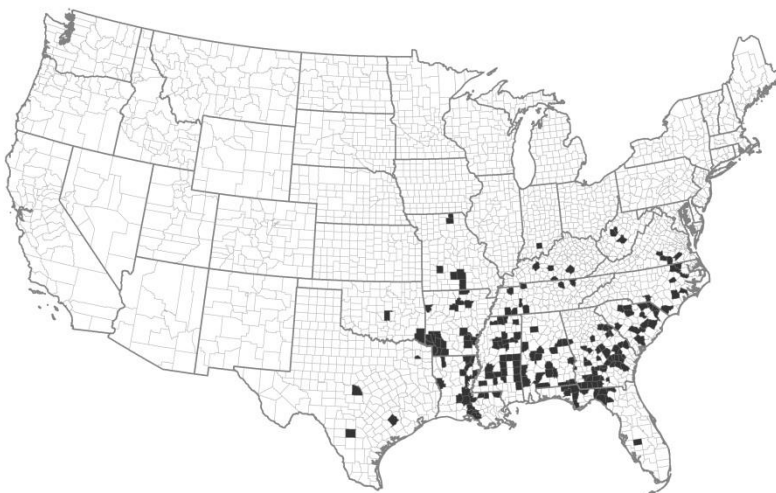5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas

Response
10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

3I DSHI / ENP

Community Cluster…..........3-DSHI- Demographic Stress, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..I-ENP-Eastern Non-Prescribed Fire

Description

This area includes the pine forests of the Southeast as well as some of the more hardwood dominated forests of Tennessee and Kentucky. There is a small federal presence with both small and larger private industry. This area is characterized by its Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), with more urban areas than the national average. There is a history of prescribed fire but more could be utilized. There are some constraints regarding smoke in the WUI. Parts of these counties are heavily forested with a mill industry, but other counties would have a hard time getting non-fire fuel treatments to be economic. Reducing ignitions and proactive measures to protect homes will be required.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1A) Expand or maintain programs in areas of current use.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3C) Non Treatment opportunities limited by economic markets.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas.

Response
10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

3J DSHI / WIF

Community Cluster…..........3-DSHI- Demographic Stress, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..J-WIF-Western Interior Forest

Description

The Western counties in this class/cluster combination are an important group. These areas are more demographically stressed and experience large amounts of fire. Many homes are dispersed throughout the counties. There is considerable federal ownership and a forest products industry, but the area is not heavily roaded which limits the economics of mechanical treatments and increases response and suppression time. There is some evidence of limited fuel treatments on federal lands. There is some potential for prescribed fire, but would likely require careful planning and mechanical treatment prior to the prescribed fire. The same is true for wildland fire use – needing careful planning. There is definitely a need for preparedness for campaign fires.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1B) Expand programs into areas where use is currently lacking.

Managing Wildfire for Multiple Benefits
2C) W Apply tactic, but with awareness of community risk.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

3K DSHI / EIF

Community Cluster…..........3-DSHI- Demographic Stress, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..K-EIF-Eastern Interior Forest

Description

This area is characterized as the interior forested areas of the Southeast (Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri), which contain large amounts of oak woodlands mixed with grasslands and pine stands. Many private homes and ranches are scattered throughout the landscape. Fire is difficult to isolate from the heavily roaded communities. Many ignitions occur within the Wildland Urban Interface. Additionally, these areas experience a higher demographic stress. Prevention of accidental ignitions and small scale fuel treatments may be good options for these areas.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1A) Expand or maintain programs in areas of current use.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Non Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

3C) Treatment opportunities limited by economic markets.

4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.
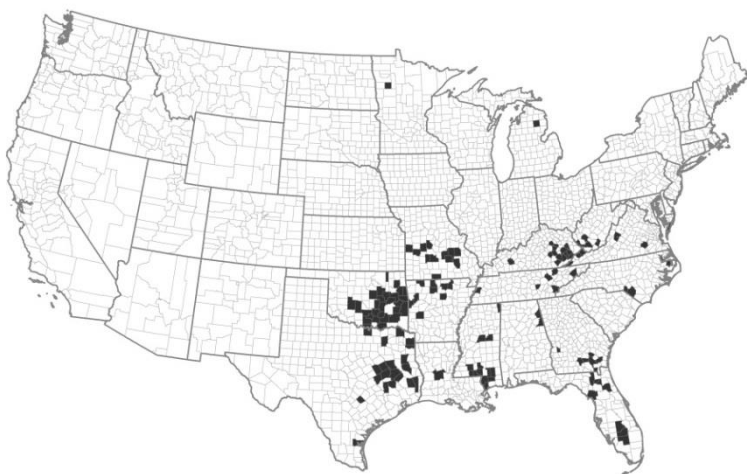
5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

4A DAHF / URB

Community Cluster…..........4-DAHF-Demographic Advantage, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..A-URB- Urban

Description

These areas occur in the dominantly urban areas of the West, south Florida and the front range of Colorado. There are currently more aggressive types of community protection already in place and are often locally funded. These counties are typically of higher advantage and more wealthy communities across the landscape, while they experience a large amount of fire and area burned. With the high urban and suburban presence, it is not likely that fire can be used for fuel treatments and non-fire treatments will have to be done at a very local level. Primary emphasis will be on community protection, reducing ignitions and response. Use of buffers will become an important tool.

Options

Managing Ignitions
5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

9) Protect structures and treat landscape fuels.

10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

4C DAHF / WE5

Community Cluster…..........4-DAHF-Demographic Advantage, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..C-WE5-West Fire Regime 5

Description

These are the large southwestern desert communities that include Phoenix, AZ; Palm Springs, CA; and Las Vegas, NV.

There is a mix between demographic advantage and stress that brings a contrast in the community. Homes are consolidated into a small area with a long history of fire. The communities are located near large natural landscapes that are not forested. Most of the federal ownership is by Bureau of Land Management. With this being mainly fire regime group V, prevention must be the emphasis in extreme weather and during drought conditions. There is not a history of prescribed fire but it should be considered as an option. Creating a buffer around the communities will be important, and the communities will have to rely on the federal and state governments to implement.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1C) Use prescribed fire on a limited basis.

Managing Wildfire for Multiple Benefits
2C) Apply tactic, but with awareness of community risk.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
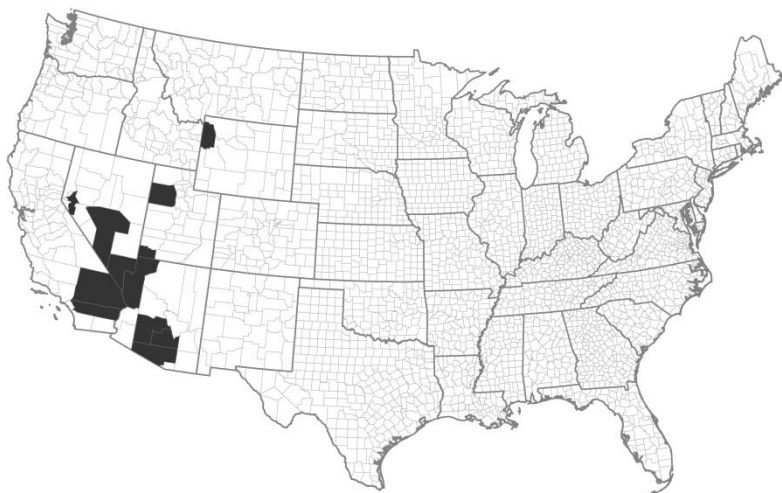6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

4E DAHF / SPL

Community Cluster…..........4-DAHF-Demographic Advantage, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..E-SPL-Southern Plains

Description

These areas include counties within the southern plains of the United States that are typically more demographically advantaged and experience a larger amount of fire. Homes are consolidated into a small area with a long history of fire, and the communities are located near large natural landscapes that are not forested. The historical fire regime is more amenable to prescribed fire.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1B) Us Expand programs into areas where use is currently lacking.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

4F DAHF / WIR

Community Cluster…..........4-DAHF-Demographic Advantage, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..F-WIR-Western Interior Rangeland

Description

These areas include counties within the western interior rangeland of the United States that are typically more demographically advantaged and experience a larger amount of fire. Homes are consolidated into a small area with a long history of fire, and the communities are located near large natural landscapes that are not forested. The historical fire regime is more amenable to prescribed fire.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1B) Expand programs into areas where use is currently lacking.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

4G DAHF / IFF

Community Cluster…..........4-DAHF-Demographic Advantage, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..G-IFF-Interior Forest Federal

Description

These areas include counties in the western United States where there are towns and communities located near federal lands, with a large tribal presence. The counties include the Rocky Mountain High Country around Aspen and Granby, CO; Coeur d'Alene, ID; Rapid City, SD; Flagstaff, AZ; and west of Santa Fe, NM. There are a lot of USDA Forest Service Land and BIA lands.

This is large landscape with a small group of communities. Fire occurrence is likely to happen, and if active fire management is to be applied at a landscape scale, this would be a good focus. Additionally, strategic fuel breaks as community buffers may make sense because of the large amount of home exposure. Even though these areas have a higher than average demographic advantage, large amounts of the population are also disadvantaged, so government programs to help create the buffers will be needed.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1B) Expand programs into areas where use is currently lacking.

Managing Wildfire for Multiple Benefits
2C) Apply tactic, but with awareness of community risk.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.
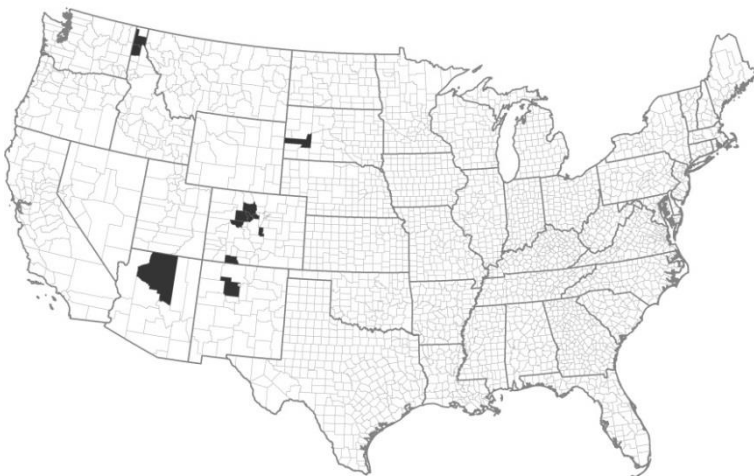
Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

4H DAHF / EPF

Description

These areas typically fall in the forested, coastal environment of the southeast and in few counties of Texas and Oklahoma. There is low federal ownership and a history of prescribed fire in these counties. There is a large amount of roads and homes mixed with natural vegetation. The counties can have both a high demographic advantage and stress and a higher ignition density.

Options

Response
10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

4I DAHF / ENP

Community Cluster…..........4-DAHF-Demographic Advantage, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..I-ENP-Eastern Non-Prescribed Fire

Description

These areas typically fall in areas of low federal ownership with little history of prescribed fire in these counties. There is a large amount of roads and homes mixed with natural vegetation. The counties can have both a high demographic advantage and stress and a higher ignition density.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1B) Expand programs into areas where use is currently lacking.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3C) Treatment opportunities limited by economic markets.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires

4J DAHF / WIF

Description

These are the counties of the West that contain many small cities, as well as the bedroom communities for the larger cities. They include Santa Fe, NM; Bend, OR; Missoula, MT; Colorado Springs, CO; Ft. Collins, CO; Durango, CO; Provo, UT; Prescott, AZ; and the towns to the north of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The communities are surrounded by big natural landscapes that have a history of fire. There is abundant federal land close to these communities, so fuel treatments and applying buffer zones can be advantageous. Additionally, because of the higher demographic advantage, there are more local resources to contribute to these efforts. Due to the combination of the high risk of fire and the higher economic capacity of the counties, there are more options available to consider, but investments to control fuels and contain fire will continue to be large.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1B) Expand programs into areas where use is currently lacking.

1C) Use prescribed fire on a limited basis.

Managing Wildfire for Multiple Benefits
2C) Apply tactic, but with awareness of community risk.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

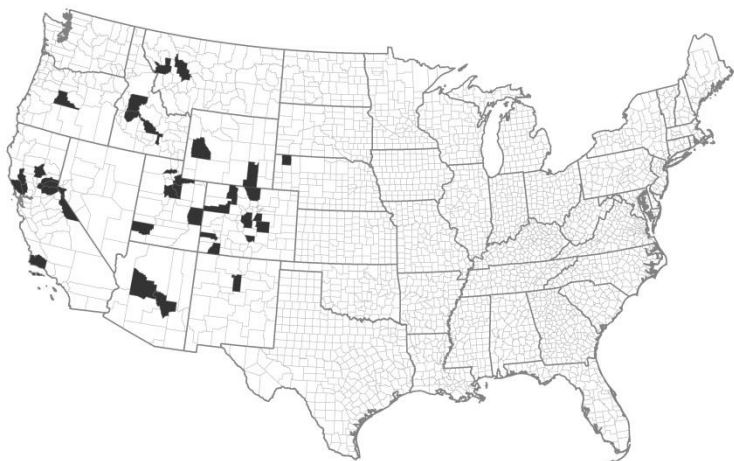### Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

4K DAHF / EIF

Community Cluster…..........4-DAHF-Demographic Advantage, High Fire

Resiliency Class…………..K-EIF-Eastern Interior Forest

Description

These are counties that have a moderate population density and are bedroom communities to some of the smaller cities of the southeast. The counties include those in the hill country west of Austin and San Antonio, TX; near Tallahassee, FL, south of Ft. Myers, FL; north of Jacksonville, FL; and north of Oklahoma City, OK. The landscape is mixed with a history of fire. The private landowner plays a larger role than the state or federal government. Mechanical treatments will not be economically driven, as these locations lie outside of the "timber belt". It is advantageous to have focus on local, strategically placed treatments. A good investment will be to focus on the prevention of ignitions to keep the fire from burning homes.

Options

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

Home and Community Actions
7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

5A LWLF / URB

Community Cluster…..........5-LWLF-Low WUI, Low Fire
Resiliency Class…………..A-URB- Urban

Description

These areas are typically the low demographic advantaged and low demographically stressed areas of the upper Midwest. Agriculture is prominently surrounding urban areas. There is a lower amount of area burned, with a low ignition density and small amounts of Wildland Urban Interface. These counties lie within the rural "corn belt" of the United States, coastal Louisiana and the rice fields around Houston, Texas. There is a small federal presence with little history of prescribed fire. Communities typically maintain the local response capacity to put out fires quickly. If fires occur, they typically happen in areas outside of the WUI. The counties are heavily roaded. Reducing intentional ignitions should be a primary focus.

Options

Managing Ignitions
5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

5B LWLF / NE5

Community Cluster…...........5-LWLF-Low WUI, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..B- NE5- Northeast Fire Regime 5

Description

These counties occur mostly within the upper Midwest and within upstate New York. They are characterized by low amounts of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). There is little fire occurrence, but the infrequent and rare fires can be severe and stand replacing. The landscape falls within the northeast fire regime group V.

Options

Managing Ignitions

5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.
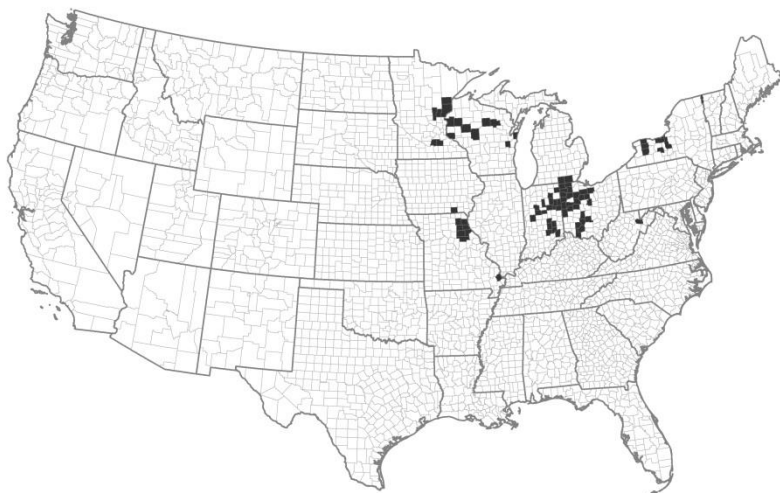
5D LWLF / CPL

Community Cluster…..........5-LWLF-Low WUI, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..D-CPL- Central Plains

Description

These counties occur mostly in the central plains of the United States. They are characterized by converted grasslands that are moderately roaded with a high presence of agriculture in rural areas. There is a low amount of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and a lower occurrence of fire in these counties.

Options

Managing Ignitions

5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.
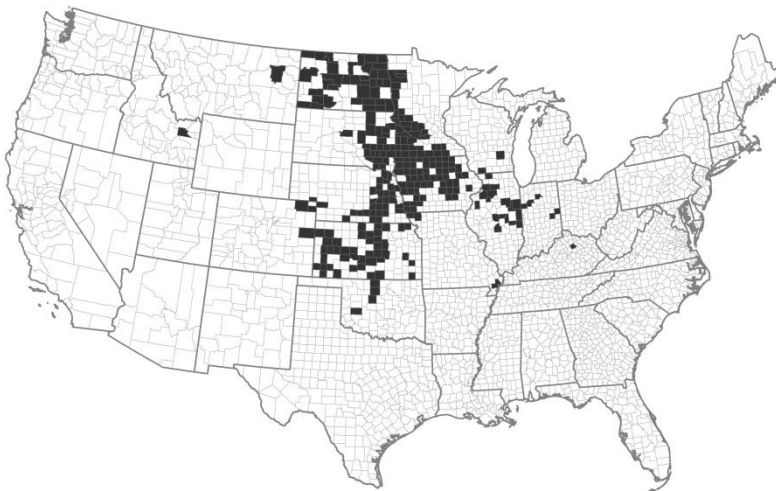
5F LWLF / WIR

Community Cluster…..........5-LWLF-Low WUI, Low Fire

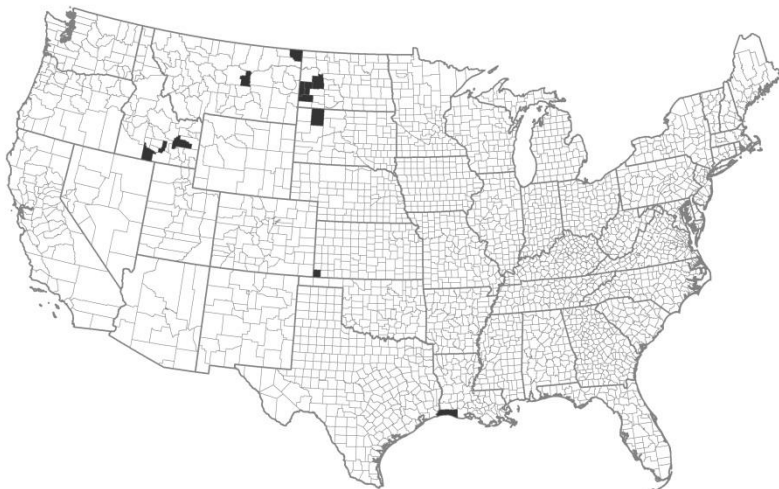Resiliency Class…………..F-WIR- Western Interior Rangelands

Description

These counties are in Idaho, Montana and the Dakotas and are Interior Rangelands that have historically experienced low fire but could be at an increasing risk for campaign fires.

Options

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

5G LWLF / IFF

Community Cluster…..........5-LWLF-Low WUI, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..G-IFF- Interior Forest Federal

Description

This combo does not have a lot of counties and is not of high fire risk. However, their proximity to areas of greater risk means that they should be looking at being prepared for campaign fires.

Options

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

5I LWLF / ENP

Community Cluster…..........5-LWLF-Low WUI, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..I-ENP- Eastern Non-Prescribed Fire

Description

These counties are in the Midwest with a mixed landscape of grassland and forest. These are rural areas with a large presence of agriculture. Fires tend to occur outside of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and tend to be small. Emphasis should be on reduction of ignitions.

Options

Managing Ignitions

5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.
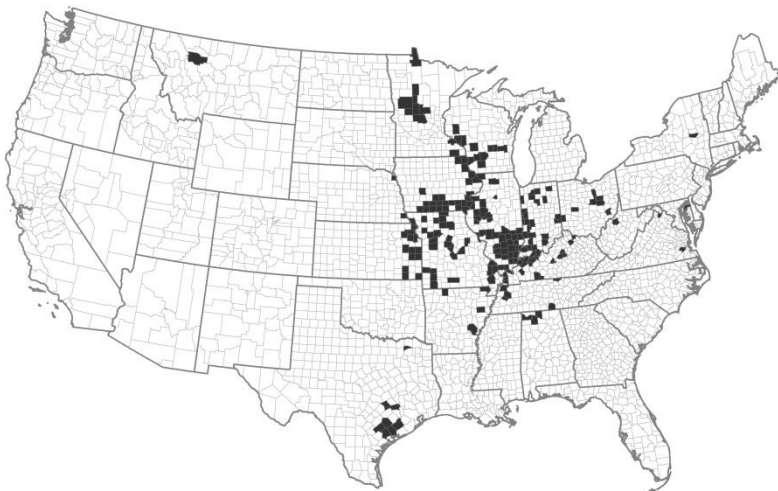
5J LWLF / WIF

Community Cluster…..........5-LWLF-Low WUI, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..J-WIF- Western Interior Forest

Description

The majority of these counties are in central Idaho and have a large amount of forest land but are rural in nature. There are not as many homes in the WUI as other areas of the west. Emphasis should be on preparedness for campaign fires.

Options

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

5K LWLF / EIF

Community Cluster…..........5-LWLF-Low WUI, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..K- EIF- Eastern Interior Forest

Description

These counties are typically in the interior forested areas of the upper Midwest in Minnesota, some western counties of Missouri and some solitary counties of Oklahoma and Texas. They are typified by lower amounts of Wildland Urban Interface and a lower fire occurrence.

Options

Managing Ignitions

5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Response

8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

Response

9) Protect structures and treat landscape fuels.

6C DSLI / WE5

Community Cluster…..........6-DSLI-Demographic Stress, Low Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..C-WE5- West Fire Regime 5

Description

These areas occur in the southwestern portion of the United States (Arizona, southern California) that has a mix between demographic advantage and stress, which brings contrast to the community. Many homes are consolidated into a small area with history of fire. The natural landscape is typically not forested and occurs within fire regime group V. There is less federal ownership in these areas than in other areas of the southwest. There is no significant history of prescribed fire and emphasis should continue to be on non-fire fuel treatments. Prevention should be emphasized during extreme weather conditions. Creating community buffers may be important, which may require federal involvement to implement due to the high amount of demographic stress.

Options

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

Managing Ignitions
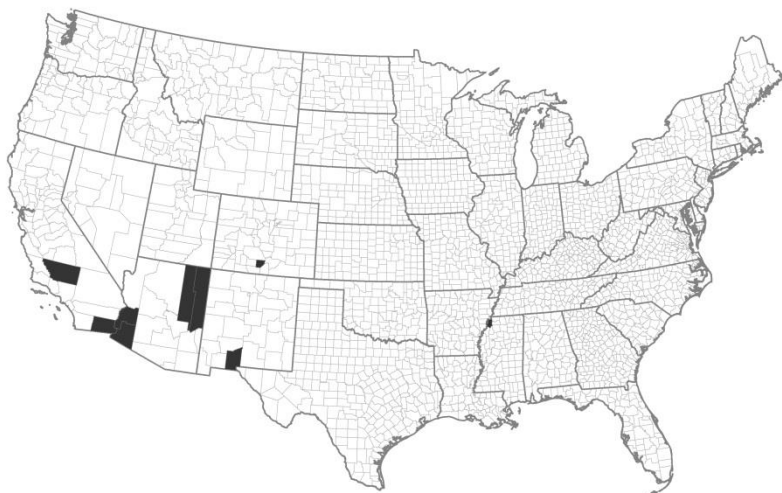5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

6E DSLI / SPL

Community Cluster…..........6-DSLI-Demographic Stress, Low Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..E-SPL-Southern Plains

Description

The counties are mainly in the Rio Grande valley of Texas and are characterized by mesquite dominated rangeland. Other counties in New Mexico and Colorado are also rangeland dominated. This area does not experience many ignitions but once a fire starts it can burn large areas. This is a very high demographic stress area with a high Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) density. The response capacity to fire can be an issue due to the high stress and roadless areas. Prevention should be emphasized.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1A) Expand or maintain programs in areas of current use.

Managing Wildfire for Multiple Benefits
2C) Apply tactic, but with awareness of community risk.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3B) Non-forest areas with opportunity for treatment.

6F DSLI / WIR

Community Cluster…..........6-DSLI-Demographic Stress, Low Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..F-WIR-Western Interior Rangeland

Description

These counties are in New Mexico and South Dakota and are rangeland. This area does not experience many ignitions but once a fire starts it can burn large areas. This is a very high demographic stress area with a high Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) density. The response capacity to fire can be an issue due to the high stress and roadless areas. Prevention should be emphasized. This area includes a large amount of tribal lands, so traditional ecological knowledge should be applied.

Options

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3B) Non-forest areas with opportunity for treatment.
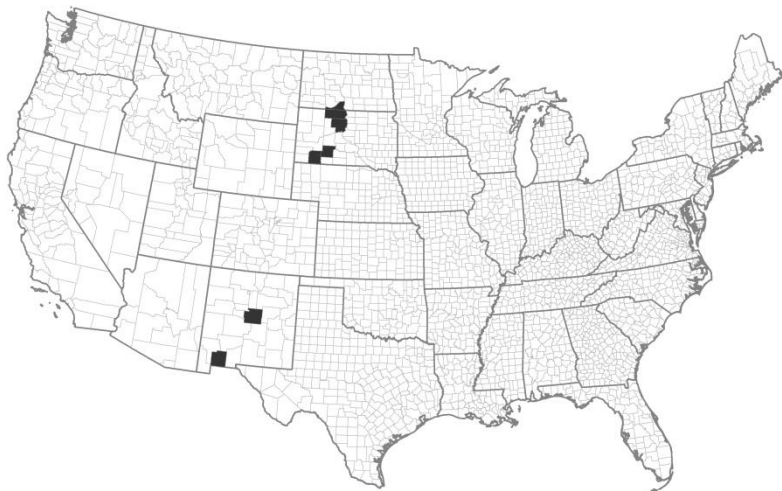
6G DSLI / IFF

Description

These Western Counties exhibit a high percent of federal ownership and have a mixed forested landscape. These areas are very rural with low population density; they have few roads, and very flammable vegetation.   These counties include sparsely populated areas north of Spokane, WA and northwest of Missoula MT; the southeast Utah Tribal Lands; central Colorado USDA Forest Service lands mixed with old mining towns; and a mix of landscapes and federal ownership near Socorro, NM.

These areas may be good candidates for wildland fire use and increased targeted prescribed fire. There is a greater than average number of homes exposed near large tracts of federal ownership, so buffers that are funded by state and federal funds will be required.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1C) Use prescribed fire on a limited basis.

Managing Wildfire for Multiple Benefits
2C) Apply tactic, but with awareness of community risk

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3C) Treatment opportunities limited by economic markets.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

6H DSLI / EPF

Community Cluster…..........6-DSLI-Demographic Stress, Low Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..H-EPF-Eastern Prescribed Fire

Description

These counties occur within the heavily forested communities of the Southeast. These counties are more demographically stressed with a lower population density than other areas of the southeast.   There is a significant history of prescribed fire use and non-fire treatment is supported forest industry with mills. The continued application of existing prescribed fire and fuel treatment programs is suggested, as well as looking at programs to reduce ignitions.

Options

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

6I DSLI / ENP

Community Cluster…..........6-DSLI-Demographic Stress, Low Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..I-ENP-Eastern Non-Prescribed Fire
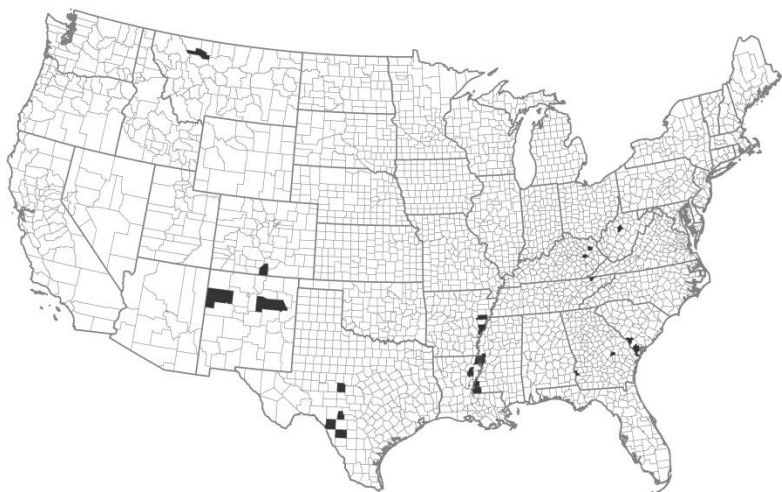
Description

These counties are scattered across the nation, but are characterized by a high amount of demographic stress. Although these lands have not experienced a large amount of fire in the past, they should be looking at preparedness for campaign fires that may originate in neighboring counties.

Options

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

6J DSLI / WIF

Community Cluster…..........6-DSLI-Demographic Stress, Low Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..J-WIF-Western Interior Forest

Description

These counties are in New Mexico (and one in northern Montana). They are of mixed land cover with a large portion of the county forested. These counties are more demographically stressed with a lower population density than others in the west. The use of fire, both wildfire and prescribed, should be considered for fuel treatments in these counties. However, this should be on a limited basis and with a good deal of planning. The active use of buffers to protect neighboring communities is advised.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1C) Use prescribed fire on a limited basis.

Managing Wildfire for Multiple Benefits
2C) Apply tactic, but with awareness of community risk.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3C) Treatment opportunities limited by economic markets.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

6K DSLI / EIF

Community Cluster…..........6-DSLI-Demographic Stress, Low Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..K-EIF-Eastern Interior Forest

Description

These scattered counties occur within the forested communities of the Southeast. These counties are more demographically stressed with a lower population density than others in the southeast. If prescribed fire is going to be used, then non-fire fuel treatments should be a precursor. Primary focus should be on reducing accidental and intentional ignitions.

Options

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
7B) Adjust building and construction codes, non-municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

7A DALF / URB

Community Cluster…..........7-DALF-Demographic Advantage, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..A-URB-Urban

Description

These areas occur throughout the entire United States where fire is rare and the forest product industry is strong. These areas have a higher demographic advantage and they are located closer to urban centers. With the urban nature of these counties, local fuel treatments by private landowners is important as well as the reduction of ignitions. The establishment of building and construction codes should be a priority.

Options

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

7C DALF / WE5

Community Cluster…..........7-DALF-Demographic Advantage, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..C-WE5-West Fire Regime 5

Description

These counties lie primarily within the Pacific Northwest and western Cascades. Fire occurrence is typically low in these areas and the forest product industry is strong. The landscape falls within the fire regime group V and demographic advantage is high. Construction of buffers around communities should be a priority.

Options

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

Managing Ignitions
5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6A) Focus on home defensive actions.

6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

7G DALF / IFF

Community Cluster…..........7-DALF-Demographic Advantage, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..G-IFF-Interior Forest Federal

Description

This class/cluster combination occurs mostly in western counties, with many located in Colorado and Utah. This area has a large proportion of federal ownership and is characterized as rural with a moderate population density. There are fewer homes exposed but a larger Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area factor. This area may expect larger fires in the future, so an emphasis on preparedness for campaign fires is suggested.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1C) Use prescribed fire on a limited basis.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

Managing Ignitions
5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

7H DALF / EPF

Community Cluster…..........7-DALF-Demographic Advantage, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..H-EPF-Eastern Prescribed Fire

Description

These counties lie within southeastern suburban communities. These areas have a higher demographic advantage and lower fire occurrence than other areas of the southeast, so primary responsibility should be with the community and private landowner. The use of buffers and active planning would serve these communities well.

Options

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

7I DALF / ENP

Community Cluster…..........7-DALF-Demographic Advantage, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..I-ENP-Eastern Non- Prescribed Fire

Description

These counties lie within southeastern and Midwestern suburban communities. These areas have a higher demographic advantage and lower fire occurrence. Home defensive actions and reducing accidental ignitions should be the primary emphasis.

Options

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

7J DALF / WIF

Community Cluster…..........7-DALF-Demographic Advantage, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..J-WIF-Western Interior Forest

Description

These counties within the western interior forest of Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Kansas. They have a long history of fire, though a lower occurrence of fire. These communities have a growing presence of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and a larger amount of federal ownership (USDA Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management). These counties should consider a greater use of targeted prescribed fire as an active fuel treatment alternative.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1C) Use prescribed fire on a limited basis.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

7K DALF / EIF

Community Cluster…..........7-DALF-Demographic Advantage, Low Fire

Resiliency Class…………..K-EIF-Eastern Interior Forest

Description

These counties lie within suburban communities in the eastern half of the United States, and can be characterized as bedroom communities. These areas have a higher demographic advantage and lower fire occurrence. Greater emphasis should be on reducing ignitions and using building codes to make communities less vulnerable to fire.

Options

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

8A WAHI / URB

Community Cluster….........8-WAHI-WUI Area, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..A-URB- Urban

Description

These areas occur mostly within the urban and suburban areas of the eastern United States. There is less forested land cover and a higher amount of ignitions due to the increase in population. These counties are characterized by a higher than average demographic advantage, mixed demographic stress and a low to moderate area burned. They are dominated by the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area. These areas have a large number of fire stations and responders, so even though the number of incidents is large, the area burned is limited. Focus should be on reducing ignitions and installation of buffers to protect communities.

Options

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
6B) Focus on combination of home and community actions.

7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

8B WAHI / NE5

Community Cluster…..........8-WAHI-WUI Area, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..B-NE5-Northeast Fire Regime 5

Description

These counties occur within the fire regime group V in the northeastern region of the United States, mostly in Michigan, upstate New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maine. These areas have a large amount of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area and higher ignitions. Non-fire fuel treatments should continue to be the primary fuel treatment alternative.

Options

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

Managing Ignitions
5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

8G WAHI / IFF

Community Cluster…..........8-WAHI-WUI Area, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..G-IFF-Interior Forest Federal

Description

These areas occur in the interior federal forests of the eastern United States, mostly within the Appalachian Mountains of North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, with some counties in Arkansas and Texas. These counties have higher Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas and have higher ignitions. Reducing ignitions should be the focus in order to lower the number of incidents.

Options

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

8H WAHI / EPF

Community Cluster…..........8-WAHI-WUI Area, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..H-EPF- Eastern Prescribed Fire

Description

These southeastern areas experience a higher amount of demographic stress due to the rural nature of the "bedroom communities" in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area. There are many people in the WUI and greater number of ignitions due to the higher population. There is a forest product industry in these areas and a capacity for prescribed fire. Prescribed fire accompanied by non-fire fuel treatments should continue to be used.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1A) Expand or maintain programs in areas of current use.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

Response
10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

8I WAHI / ENP

Community Cluster…..........8-WAHI-WUI Area, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..I-ENP-Eastern Non-Prescribed Fire

Description

These southeastern areas experience a higher amount of demographic stress due to the rural nature of the "bedroom communities" in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area. There are many people in the WUI and higher ignitions due to the higher population. There is a forest product industry in these areas and a capacity for increased opportunities for prescribed fire.

Options

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

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8K WAHI / EIF

Community Cluster…..........8-WAHI-WUI Area, High Ignitions

Resiliency Class…………..K-EIF- Eastern Interior Forest

Description

These counties occur mostly in the southeastern United States, along the Appalachian Mountains and the Gulf Coast, with some scattered counties in Florida, South Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kentucky. These areas are characterized by a higher Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area and large number of ignitions. Programs to lower the amount of ignitions would be of benefit.

Options

Prescribed Fire
1A) Expand or maintain programs in areas of current use.

Fuel Treatment other than Rx Fire
3A) Treatment opportunities supported by forest products industry.

4) Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions
5A) Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions.

5B) Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions.

Home and Community Actions
7A) Adjust building and construction codes, municipal areas.

Response
8) Prepare for large, long-duration wildfires.

10) Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.