

Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Susceptibility and Communities at Risk:

A Joint Fire Modeling Project for Franklin County, Idaho, Bureau of Land Management, Upper Snake River District GIS and Idaho State University GIS Training and Research Center

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ABSTRACT

Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI) fires and Communities at Risk (CAR) projects are high priorities to federal land management agencies. It is important that the federal government help educate homeowners, firefighters, local officials, and land managers regarding susceptibility to wildland fire. The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Upper Snake River District (USRD) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) team and the GIS Training and Research Center (GIS TReC) at Idaho State University (ISU) have created models to predict potential wildfire susceptibility areas for Franklin County, Idaho. During this project, models were created of specific individual susceptibility associated with wildfires: topography, fuel load, and the number of structures vulnerable to wildland fire. These models were evaluated together to create a final fire susceptibility model for Franklin County, Idaho. This report describes each of the WUI fire susceptibility components and what affect each has on the final fire susceptibility model. This final model is an accurate depiction of the spatial distribution of wildfire susceptibility in Franklin County and can be used by regional fire managers to manage wildfire susceptibility.

KEYWORDS

Fire, Wildfire, GIS, Franklin County, Idaho, BLM, Fire Regime, Slope, Aspect, Fuel Load

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INTRODUCTION

The Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI) is more than a geographic area. It is anywhere homes and other anthropogenic structures exist among flammable vegetative fuels (Owens and Durland, 2002). Because wildland fire is an essential component of healthy ecosystems, people need to live compatibly with wildland fire (Owens and Durland, 2002). As people move into the Wildland/Urban Interface zones, planners and agencies responsible for fire management and protection are in need of tools to help them assess fire susceptibility and make decisions regarding funding, development, and deployment of suppression resources. One valuable tool used by fire managers is Geographic Information Systems (GIS). GIS allows for spatial analysis of large geographic areas and is easily integrated with remote sensing (satellite imagery). Using both GIS and remote sensing, a Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI) Fire Susceptibility model was created. It is comprised of seven component models that describe various aspects of fire susceptibility. These component models are generally organized as topography, fuel load, and structure density models.

- **Aspect: Sun Position** – takes into account varying fire susceptibility associated with aspect, especially as it relates to desiccation effects.
- **Slope: Rate of Spread** – translates how the steepness of a surface affects the rate of spread of a fire.
- **Slope: Suppression Difficulty** – takes into account how varying slope influences suppression efforts by firefighters and their equipment.
- **Fuel Load: Intensity** – describes how different fuel load classes release heat energy during a fire and thereby affect their environment.
- **Fuel Load: Rate of Spread** – describes how different fuel types spread and affect fire susceptibility.
- **Fuel Load: Vegetation Moisture** – takes into account how different levels of vegetation moisture affect fire susceptibility. It improves the fuel load components by accounting for moist vegetation, which may be abundant but not readily flammable.
- **Structure Vulnerability** – includes the density of man-made structures.

Each of the component models are weighted and summed to produce the Final Fire Susceptibility Model. The Franklin County, Idaho WUI fire susceptibility assessment is a continuation of WUI projects that have been completed and validated.

METHODS

GIS Data Sets:

- Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of Franklin County
- Landsat 5 TM imagery for Franklin County and environs – Imagery used for this project was acquired in June-July, 2009.
- 2009 National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) images for Franklin County acquired during the summer, 2009
- Structure density raster layer was based on structures visible in the Franklin County 2009 NAIP imagery.

DATA ACQUISITION AND PREPARATION

ELEVATION DATA

The DEM data for Franklin County was obtained from Idaho State University (ISU) GIS Center's Spatial Library. Through the use of ArcMap 9.3.1 these data were used to produce the aspect and slope fire susceptibility component models. These models were created using pixels with 30 meter spatial resolution.

LANDSAT IMAGERY

- Landsat 5 TM multi-spectral imagery was used (Path 39, Row 29, acquired July 23, 2009, Path 39, Row 30, acquired July 23, 2009, Path 40, Row 29, acquired June 28, 2009, Path 40, Row 30 acquired July 30, 2009, Path 41, Row 29, acquired July 21, 2009, and Path 41, Row 30, acquired July 21, 2009). The Landsat Imagery was ordered from the USGS, via the EROS Data Center's website.

OTHER DATASETS

The Franklin County boundaries and roads datasets were downloaded from the Inside Idaho website. The Franklin County boundary was selectively saved as a separate shapefile and re-projected to IDTM-83. The roads dataset was masked to include only the roads within Franklin County using the county boundary mentioned above as the mask.

DATA PROCESSING:

The WUI fire susceptibility model consists of seven component models that can be categorized as follows:

- Topography
 - Slope
 - *Suppression difficulty*
 - *Rate of spread*
 - Aspect
 - *Sun position*
- Fuel Load
 - *Rate of Spread*
 - *Fire Intensity*
 - *Vegetation Moisture*
- Structure
 - *Structure Density (structure vulnerability)*

Each component model was treated separately to learn how each affected fire susceptibility. In order to evaluate the fire susceptibility contribution of each component model made, we normalized the value range using a scale from 0 to 1000, where 1000 indicates the highest susceptibility. For each component model (except the Structure Density) we normalized using weightings described in Mattsson *et al.* (2002) and Jansson *et al.* (2002) to complete our analysis. After completing these analyses, we examined the impact each fire model component had on the overall fire susceptibility in Franklin County, Idaho.

TOPOGRAPHIC SUB-MODEL COMPONENTS

CREATING THE TOPOGRAPHIC: SLOPE: SUPPRESSION DIFFICULTY COMPONENT MODEL

Using the Franklin County DEM as input, a slope grid can be calculated using the ArcMap (Spatial Analyst → Surface Analysis → Slope). The resultant pixel values equate to the slope of the DEM at that point. The output pixel value unit of the grid was expressed in degrees of slope, the z-factor was 1 and the output cell size was 30 meters.

To create the Slope: Suppression Difficulty Component model, we used the slope model created above and applied weightings for Slope: Suppression Difficulty following Mattsson *et al.* (2002) (table B-6 in Appendix B) using ArcMap (Spatial Analyst → Reclassify) shown in Figure 1.

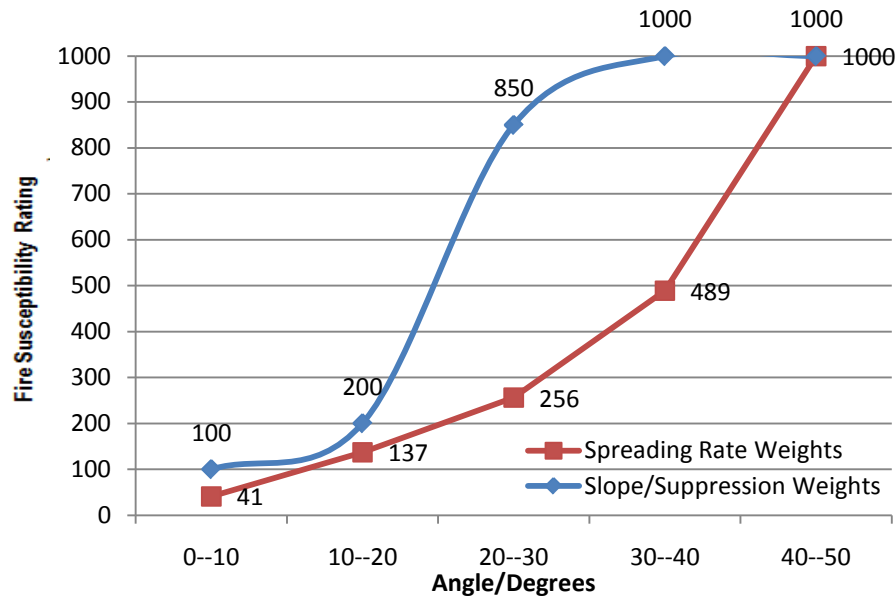


FIGURE 1 - WEIGHTING FOR SLOPE/SUPPRESSION DIFFICULTIES DESCRIBE HOW SUPPRESSION IS IMPACTED BY THE ANGLE OF SLOPE. WEIGHTING FOR SPREADING RATE DESCRIBE HOW SPREADING RATES INCREASE WITH ANGLE OF SLOPE. (MATTSSON ET AL, 2002)

CREATING THE TOPOGRAPHIC: SLOPE: RATE OF SPREAD COMPONENT MODEL

To make the Slope: Rate of Spread sub-model, we reclassified the Slope based on weightings from Mattsson *et al.* (2002) using ArcMap → Spatial Analysis → Reclassify (Figure 1). These weightings are shown in table B-5 in Appendix B.

CREATING THE TOPOGRAPHIC: ASPECT SUN POSITION

Aspect indicates the horizontal *direction* of the instantaneous slope face. Using the Franklin County area DEM as input, an aspect grid was calculated. The resultant pixel intensity equates to the angular horizontal direction of the DEM slope at that point. The ArcMap processing selection was: Spatial Analyst → Surface Analysis → Aspect. The output units were degrees (where 0 is north, 90 is East, etc.) and the output cell size was set to 30 meters. To create the Aspect: Sun Position, we reclassified the aspect grid, following Mattsson *et al.* (2002) (table B-7 in Appendix B) using ArcMap → Spatial Analyst → Reclassify (Figure 2).

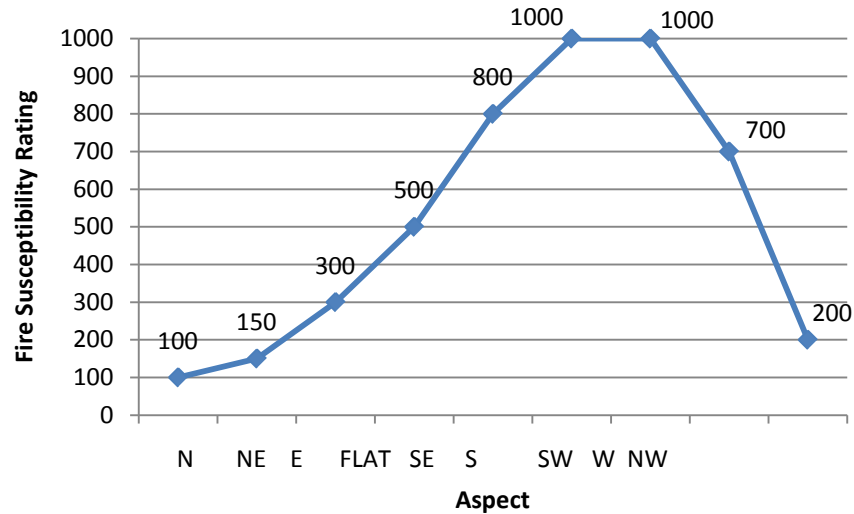


FIGURE 2. WEIGHTINGS FOR ASPECT/SUN POSITION DESCRIBE HOW THE SUN DESICCATES THE GROUND AT DIFFERENT ASPECTS (MATTSSON ET AL, 2002).

FUEL LOAD SUB-MODEL COMPONENTS:

CREATING THE FUEL LOAD FIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY COMPONENTS

The fuel fire susceptibility components are derived from the fuel load estimates from the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) calculated from the Landsat imagery.

We estimated vegetation cover with satellite imagery using the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for the Landsat data acquired for this project. The NDVI, which is an estimation of photo-synthetically active vegetation, was calculated from band 3 (visible red) and band 4 (near infrared) of the original uncorrected Landsat imagery. The resulting NDVI has an interval of -1 to +1, where -1 is no vegetation and +1 is pure photo-synthetically active vegetation. We created the NDVI using Idrisi after bands 3 and 4 were stretched and then converted to “byte binary”. The following equation was used to create the NDVI grid:

$$NDVI = \frac{Band4 - Band3}{Band4 + Band3}$$

Equation 1. Equation for calculating NDVI.

The PCA (Principal Components Analysis) was created using Idrisi (Image Processing → Transformations → PCA). This produces four components. PCA components one, two, and three were used.

Supervised classification of Landsat imagery through IDRISI Andes (ver. 15.01) was used for estimating fuel load in Franklin County. To estimate fuel load, we used 737 fuel load estimates

taken throughout the three Landsat scenes. These estimates were a combination of field sample points and a range of fuel load estimates. The field sample points included (640 sample points) collected within the O’Neal and Big Desert study sites during the summers of 2007 and 2008. An additional 97 supplemental fuel load estimates were collected throughout the three landsat scenes by K Davis and previous WUI researchers (Anderson and Weber, 2008, Anderson and Weber, 2007, Craft, et al 2006). The 737 sample points were classified into a fuel load grid with the following four fuel load classes:

TABLE 1 - FUEL LOAD CLASSES

| Fuel Load Class | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| 1 | 0 tons/acre (No vegetation) |
| 2 | <2 tons/acre (Grassland with some Sagebrush) |
| 3 | 2-6 tons/acre (Low and Typical Sagebrush) |
| 4 | >6 tons/acre (Forest) |

Using Hawth’s Tools (Beyer, 2004) in ArcMap 9.3, we randomly selected and divided the classified fuel load points into training and validations sites. Using Idrisi software, a fuel load model was created using Classification Tree Analysis using all atmospherically corrected Landsat imagery bands, the NDVI layer, an MSAVI2 layer, and three topographic layers (elevation, slope, and aspect). We validated the predictions of the model using techniques described in the next section “Fuel Load Model Validation”.

FUEL LOAD MODEL VALIDATION

The fuel load model was validated using the following methodology. A standard error matrix where each predicted (modeled) class was compared against the measured (field) class at all sample point locations (Table 3). A Kappa statistic was calculated. This statistic serves as an indicator of how much better or worse our classification performed compared to pure random classification. The accuracy assessment was performed using Idrisi’s Image Processing > ERRMAT module. The field-based validation points and fuel load model served as ground truth and categorical map images, respectively.

FUEL LOAD/VEGETATION MOISTURE

The Fuel Load/Vegetation Moisture component incorporates the fuel load values and the vegetation moisture values. The fuel load grid (described above) was reclassified (to values 0, 1, 4, and 6) using ArcMap → Spatial Analyst → Reclassify as described in Table B-1 (Appendix B).

A vegetation moisture grid was created through reclassification of the NDVI grid using ArcMap (Spatial Analyst → Reclassify) to delineate wet vegetation, dry vegetation, and no vegetation also described in Table B-1 of Appendix B.

The Fuel Load/Vegetation Moisture grid was created by multiplying the fuel load grid values with the vegetation moisture grid values using ArcMap → Spatial Analyst → Raster Calculator as described in Table B-2 of Appendix B.

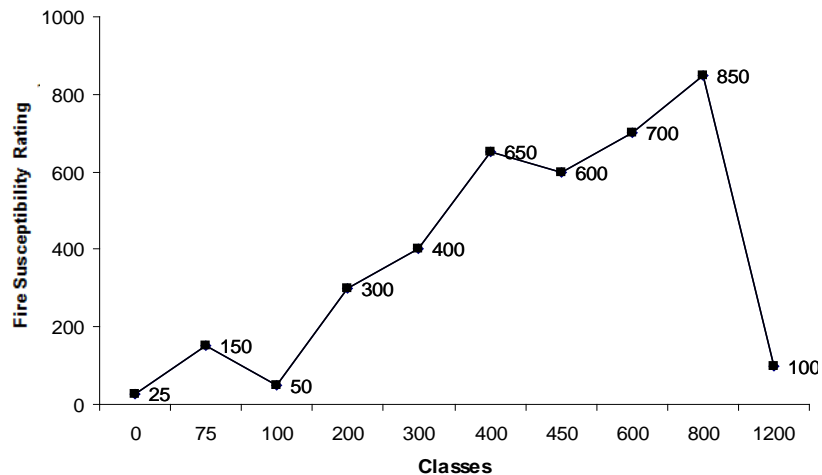


FIGURE 3 - WEIGHTINGS FOR FUEL LOAD/ VEGETATION MOISTURE (JANSSON ET AL, 2002).

FUEL LOAD: RATE OF SPREAD COMPONENT MODEL

The fuel load-derived Rate of Spread component model was created by a reclassification of the fuel load grid, following Mattsson et al. (2002) (Table B-3 in Appendix B), using ArcMap → Spatial Analyst → Reclassify (Figure 4).

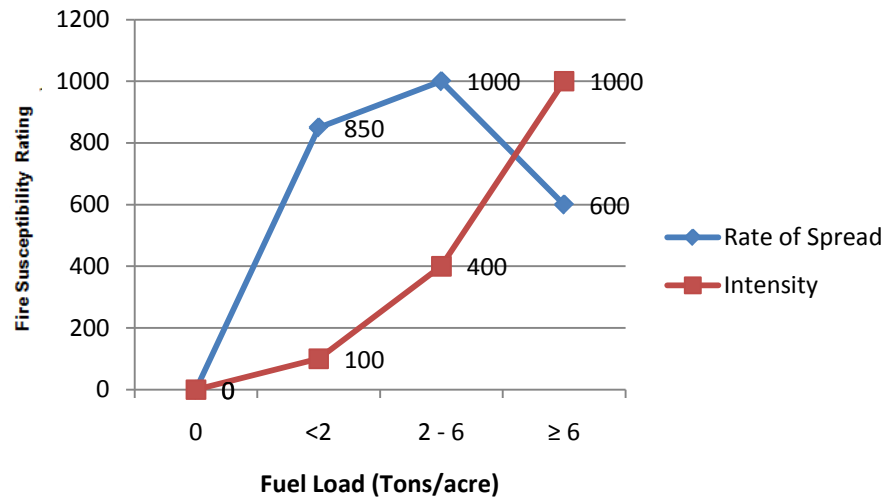


FIGURE 4 - WEIGHTINGS FOR FUEL LOAD/RATE OF SPREAD AND FUEL LOAD/INTENSITY (MATTSSON ET AL, 2002).

FUEL LOAD: FIRE INTENSITY COMPONENT MODEL

The fire intensity component model was derived by a reclassification of the fuel load grid, using values following Mattsson *et al.* (2002) (Table B-4 in Appendix B) with → Spatial Analyst → Reclassify (Figure 4).

STRUCTURE SUB-MODEL COMPONENTS:

STRUCTURE VULNERABILITY COMPONENT MODEL

The Structure Vulnerability Model was built by heads-up digitizing all visible structures within the NAIP 2009 imagery (collected in summer 2010) of Franklin County. Each parcel of a type appropriate to this study (those with structures in non urban settings) was selected and then converted into a single vector point. A simple point density raster was then derived from this dataset. To make this component consistent with the other sub-models, the range of pixel values was stretched to a range of 0 – 1000.

WUI FIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY MODEL

After completing the above analyses, we examined the impact each fire model component had on the overall fire susceptibility in Franklin County, Idaho. The final fire susceptibility model was determined as a weighted average (using ArcMap → Spatial Analyst → Raster Calculator) of the seven component models. The weight of each component is given in Table 2. The weights were determined through consultation with a regional fire manager, Fred Judd (personal communication).

TABLE 2 - COMPONENTS AND WEIGHTS OF THE FINAL FIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY MODEL

| Component | Description | Percentage |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Aspect | Sun position | 5% |
| Slope | Rate of Spread | 17% |
| Slope | Suppression Difficulties | 11% |
| Fuel load | Vegetation Moisture | 11% |
| Fuel load | Rate of Spread | 17% |
| Fuel load | Fire Intensity | 17% |
| Structures | Structure Vulnerability | 22% |

RESULTS:

The NDVI grid used to classify the fuel load model is shown in Figure 5. Table 3 shows the error matrix validation for the fuel load model produced using classification tree analysis as this approach outperformed maximum-likelihood in this instance. The overall Kappa statistic was determined to be 0.67 indicating that the classification was approximately 67% better than chance.

TABLE 3- ERROR MATRIX FOR THE FUEL LOAD MODEL.

| | | Field Measurement (tons/acres) | | | | | User Accuracy |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|------|-------|---------------------|
| | | 0 | <2 | 2-6 | >6 | Total | |
| Modeled Fuel (tons/acre) | 0 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 22 | 82% |
| | <2 | 3 | 17 | 9 | 0 | 29 | 59% |
| | 2-6 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 21 | 62% |
| | >6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 100% |
| | Total | 23 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 97 | Overall Accuracy |
| Producer Accuracy | | 78% | 71% | 52% | 100% | | |

The three component models derived from the fuel load model are shown in figures 6, 7, and 8. Figure 6 is the vegetation moisture model, irrigated and riparian areas contain the lowest susceptibility values, while the grasses and shrubs throughout Franklin County contained the highest values. The high susceptibility areas were due to the low moisture content associated with

sagebrush steppe. The effect of fuel load on fire's spread rate is reported in figure 7. Areas, with larger fuel loads, contained the lowest values, where grasses and shrubs contained the highest values. The high susceptibility areas were due to the high concentration of 2-6 tons/acre fuels. Finally, figure 8 is the intensity model. Conifers in the highlands comprised the highest susceptibility for the most intense fires. The dark shading shows the high susceptibility for intense fires due to the conifers in the mountainous eastern section of Franklin County.

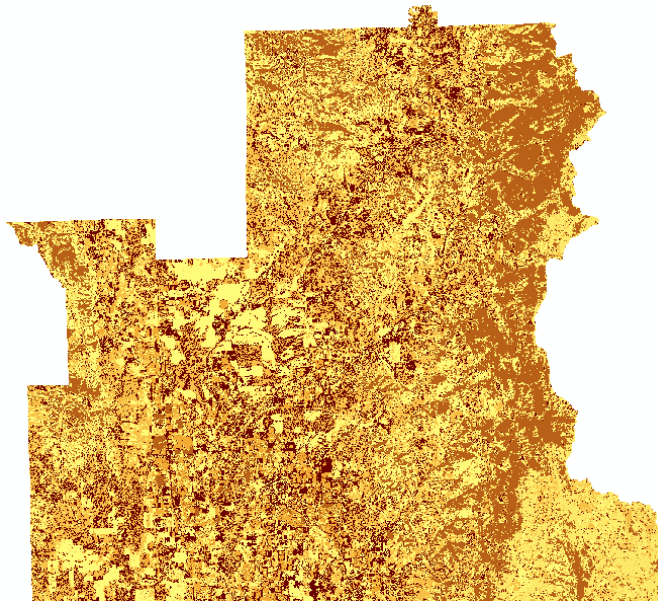


FIGURE 5 – THE FUEL LOAD - VEGETATION MOISTURE COMPONENT MODEL. DARKER COLORS INDICATE AREAS WITH HIGHER VALUES.

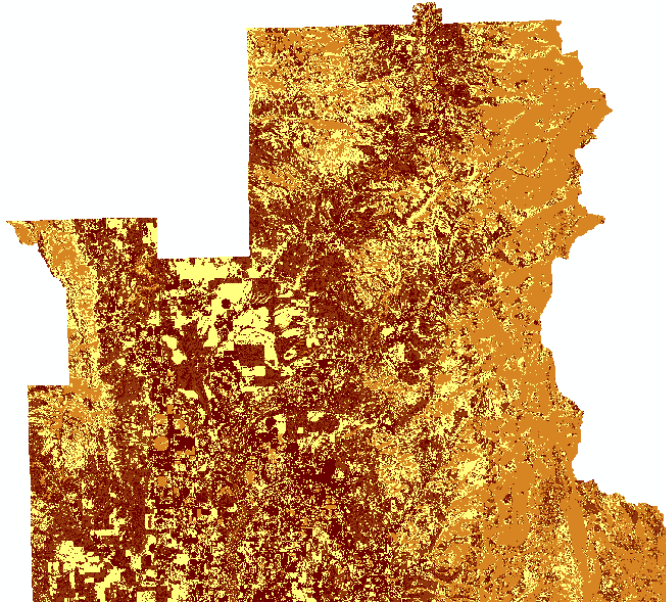


FIGURE 6-EFFECT OF FUEL LOAD ON A FIRE'S RATE OF SPREAD. DARKER COLORS INDICATE AREAS WITH HIGHER VALUES.

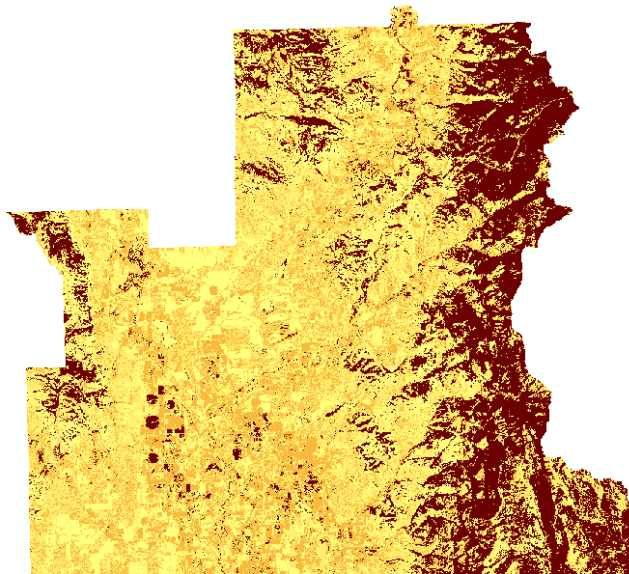


FIGURE 7 - FUEL LOAD/FIRE INTENSITY. DARKER COLORS INDICATE AREAS WITH HIGHER VALUES.

Figures 9-11 are the component models generated using the Franklin County DEM. Figure 9 assesses the susceptibility of fires spreading quickly due to steep slopes. There are many steep slopes found throughout Franklin County. Mountainous regions are largely located along the

eastern half of the county. The darker shading in figure 9 show that the areas of the highest rate of spread tend to correspond with the steep slopes of the mountains found in the eastern part of the county. Next is the suppression difficulty model (Figure 10). Steeper slopes pose increasingly greater problems to fire fighters attempting to access fires in order to suppress them. Figure 9 and 10 appear to be identical where the locations of high suppression difficulty and high rate of spread were the same. Figure 11 is the Aspect: Sun Position component model. The terrain throughout Franklin County remains fairly consistent with the sunlight exposure also remaining fairly consistent South and southwest aspects contain the highest fire susceptibility, due to the intense sunlight and prevailing wind exposure. North and east facing slopes, which are sheltered from intense sunlight and prevailing wind through much of the day, contain the lowest fire susceptibility.

Figure 12 illustrates the Structure Density model was built by heads-up digitizing all visible structures within the NAIP 2009 imagery (collected fall 2010). The highest structure density coincides with areas of highest urbanization. There are three main areas of highest concentrated structure density found in each the northern, eastern, and western parts of the county which can be seen in the figure.

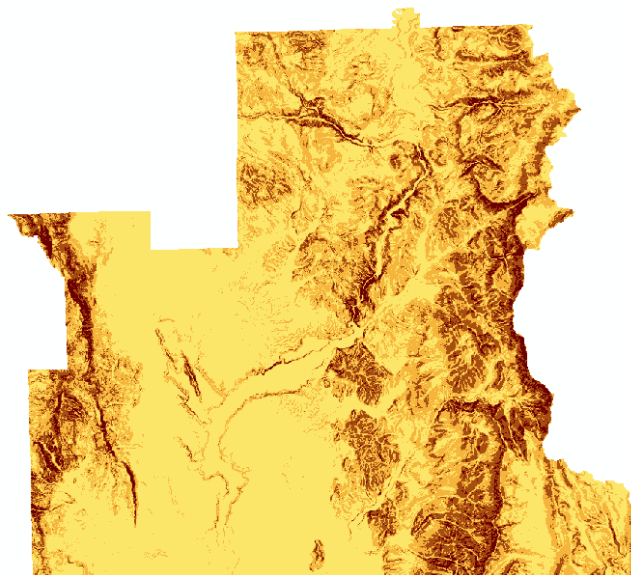


FIGURE 8 - SLOPE / RATE OF SPREAD COMPONENT MODEL. DARKER COLORS INDICATE AREAS WITH HIGHER VALUES.

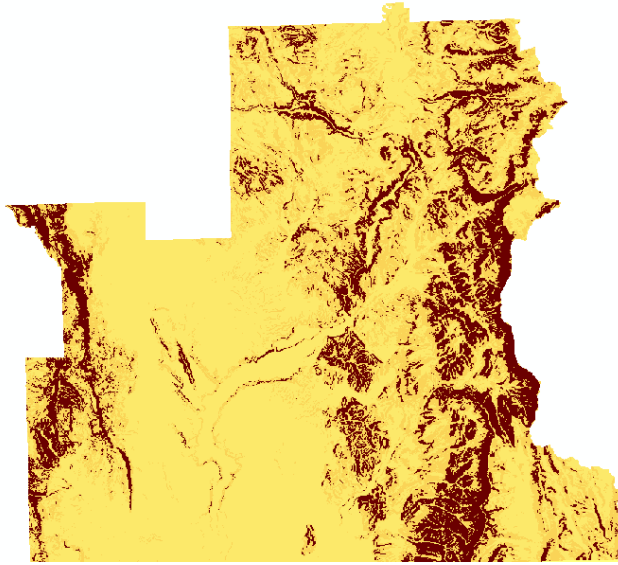


FIGURE 9 - THE SLOPE/SUPPRESSION DIFFICULTY COMPONENT MODEL. THIS MODEL EXPRESSES HOW DIFFERENT SLOPE STEEPNESSES AFFECTS FIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY. DARKER COLORS INDICATE AREAS WITH HIGHER VALUES.

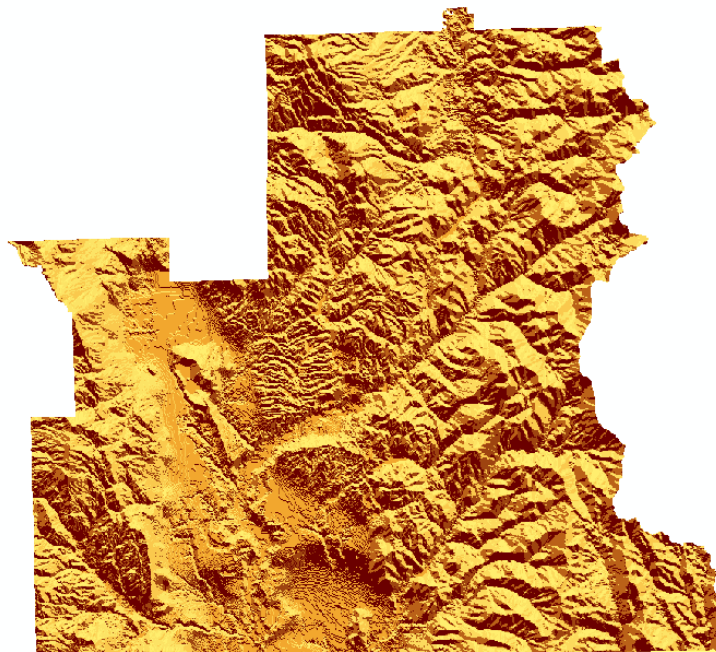


FIGURE 10 - THE ASPECT: SUN POSITION COMPONENT MODEL EXPRESSES HOW DIFFERENT ASPECTS AFFECT FIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY THROUGH INCREASED DESSICATION OF FUELS. DARKER COLORS INDICATE AREAS WITH HIGHER VALUES.



FIGURE 11 - THE STRUCTURE VULNERABILITY MODEL. THIS MODEL DESCRIBES AREAS THAT HAVE HIGH SUSCEPTIBILITY (SHOWN IN DARK COLORS) DUE TO STRUCTURE DENSITY OR THE PRESENCE OF OTHER WUI SUSCEPTIBLE FEATURES.

The Final Fire Susceptibility Model for Franklin County was generated with map algebra that includes the seven component layers using the weighting values shown in Table 2. The resulting model is shown in Figure 13.



FIGURE 12 - THE FINAL STANDARD FIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY MODEL FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY, IDAHO. HIGHER SUSCEPTIBILITY VALUES ARE SHOWN IN DARKER COLORS

THE FIRE REGIME CONDITION CLASS

The Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) component model provides for an alternate fire susceptibility model. There are three condition classes used in this study. The three condition classes are used with five fire regimes. The five fire regimes are essentially fuel models. The condition classes indicate what condition the area is in relation to its historic fire regime as it relates to fire return interval. (*Conran*, personal communication).

The five fire regimes were broken out based on a vegetation community's historic fire return interval and historic fire severity (stand-replacing or not). The fire regimes resemble fuel models because fire frequency and severity directly affect fuel loading. An FRCC of three can also indicate a fire regime that is non-standard due to too much fire (too many acres burned). The sagebrush steppe in the Snake River Plain is a good example of a vegetation community that has had a dramatically increased fire return interval compared to the historic fire interval due to a continuous bed of cheatgrass (*Heide*, personal communication).

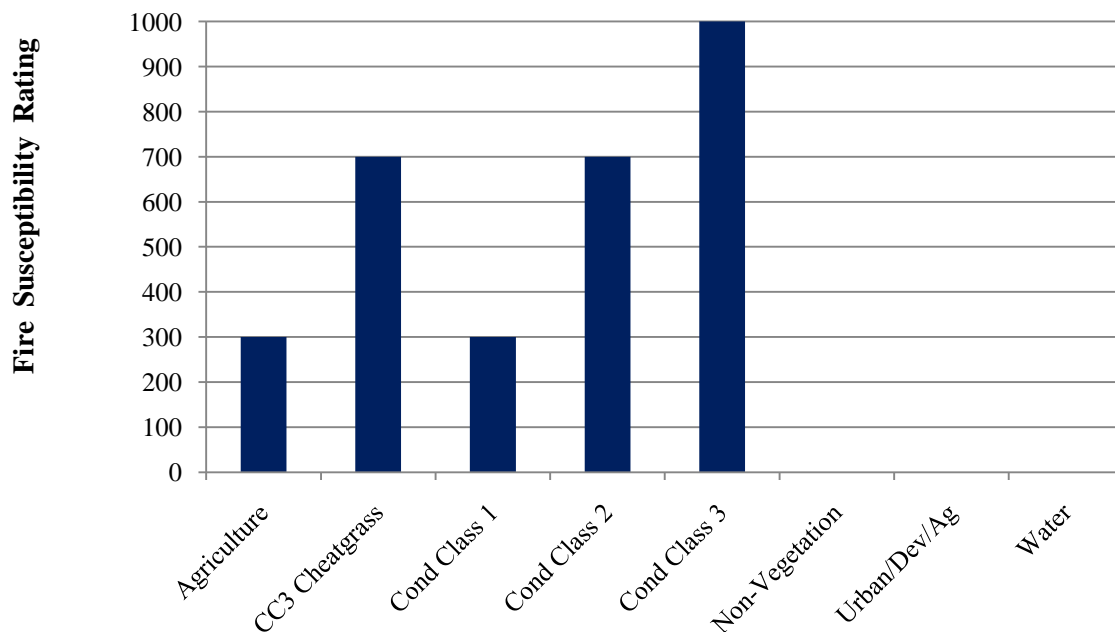


FIGURE 13 - FIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY RATINGS OF THE FIRE REGIME CONDITION CLASS COMPONENT.

In preparation for using the FRCC data provided by the BLM in an alternate Fire Susceptibility Model, each category was weighted from 0– 1000 (Figure 14). A FRCC sub model was then constructed (Figure 15) as a component of the Alternate Fire Susceptibility Model. The Alternate

Fire Susceptibility Model was created by substituting the FRCC sub model in place of Fuel Load: Fire Intensity. The sub model components and weights comprising the Alternate Fire Susceptibility model were multiplied by their own weighting percentage (Table 5). The resulting values were then added to produce the Alternate Fire Susceptibility Model (Figure 16).

A comparison of the two models is illustrated in Figure 17 which depicts the standard deviation between the standard model and the alternative model based on the FRCC.

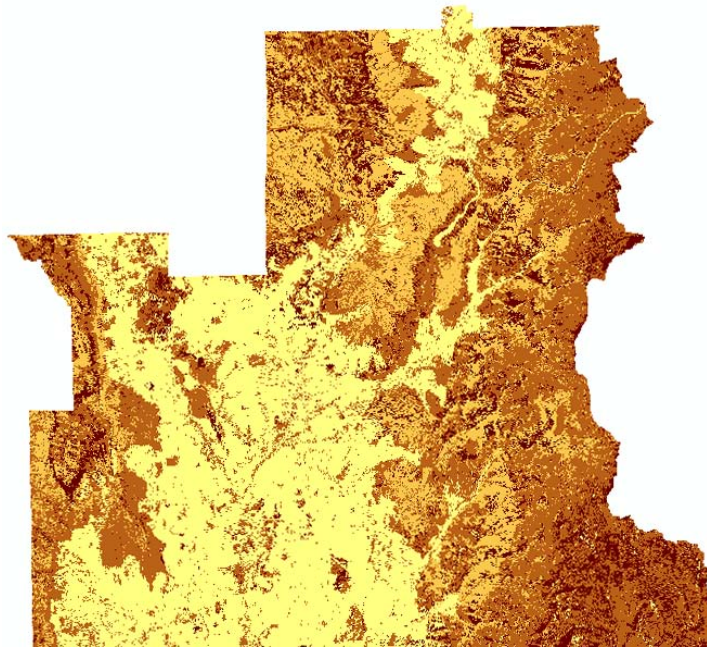


FIGURE 14 – THE FIRE REGIME CONDITION CLASS (FRCC) COMPONENT MODEL WAS USED TO PRODUCE AN ALTERNATIVE FIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY MODEL. DARKER COLORS INDICATE HIGHER FRCC RATINGS.

TABLE 4 - SUB MODEL COMPONENTS OF THE FIRE REGIME CONDITION CLASS ALTERNATE FIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY MODEL.

| Component | Description | Percentage |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Aspect | Sun position | 5% |
| Slope | Rate of Spread | 17% |
| Slope | Suppression Difficulties | 11% |
| Fuel load | Vegetation Moisture | 11% |
| Fuel load | Rate of Spread | 17% |
| Fire Regime | Condition Class | 17% |
| Structures | Structure Vulnerability | 22% |

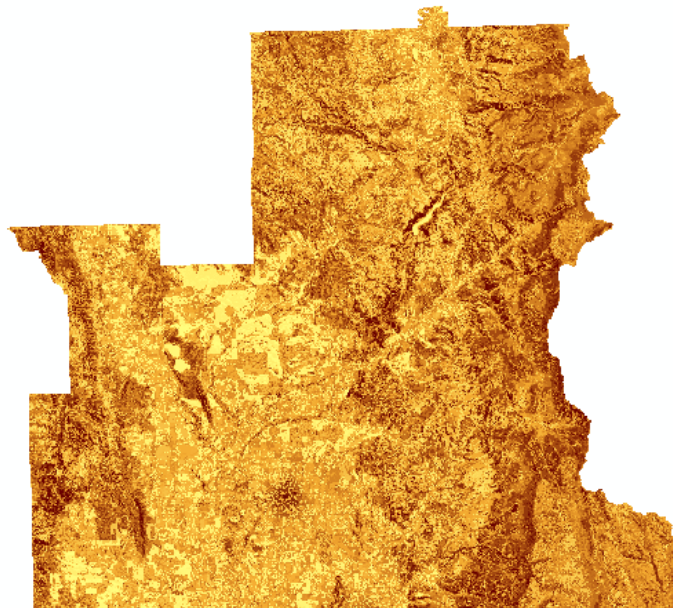


FIGURE 15- ALTERNATIVE FRCC-BASED FIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY MODEL FOR FRANKLIN COUNTY USING THE FIRE REGIME CONDITION CLASS COMPONENT MODEL. HIGHER SUSCEPTIBILITY AREAS ARE SHOWN IN DARKER COLORS.

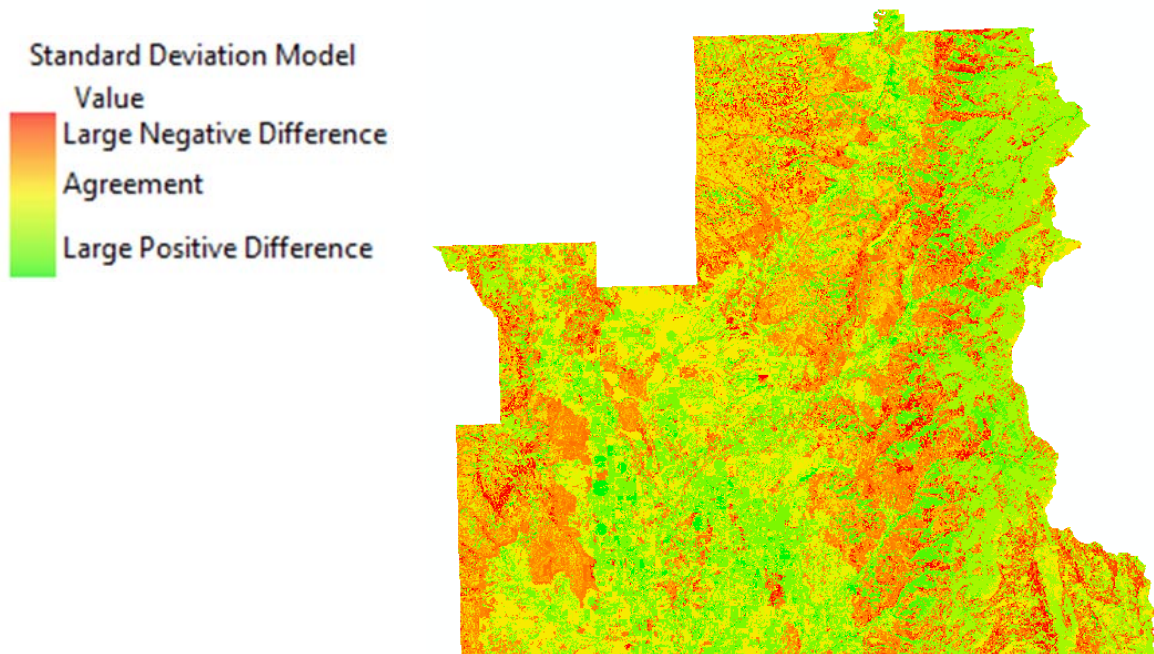


FIGURE 16 – THE STANDARD DEVIATION BETWEEN THE STANDARD MODEL AND THE FRCC ALTERNATIVE MODEL (CREATED BY FINDING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE STANDARD AND FRCC MODEL). DARKER (RED) COLORS INDICATE A LARGE NEGATIVE DIFFERENCE (FRCC MODEL HAD HIGHER VALUES) WHILE BRIGHTER (GREEN) COLORS INDICATE A LARGE POSITIVE DIFFERENCE (STANDARD MODEL HAD HIGHER VALUES). AREAS SHOWN IN YELLOW INDICATE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MODELS.

DISCUSSION:

We compared the WUI fire susceptibility models for Bannock, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, Custer, Franklin, Fremont, Lemhi, and Teton counties (Idaho) by reclassifying the final fire susceptibility model into three distinct classes (0-333 = low susceptibility; 333-666 = medium susceptibility; 666-1000 = high susceptibility). The comparison between total acres classified as low, medium, and high fire susceptibility is shown in Table 5. Figure 18 shows portions of each county classified as low, medium, and high susceptibility relative to individual areas. Table 4 - Total acres classified as low, medium, and high fire susceptibility for Bannock, Bonneville, Clark, Custer, Fremont, Lemhi, and Teton counties.

TABLE 5- PERCENTAGES BASED ON ACREAGE CLASSIFIED AS LOW, MEDIUM, AND HIGH FIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY FOR BANNOCK, BONNEVILLE, CLARK, CUSTER, FREMONT, AND TETON COUNTIES.

| County | Low | Medium | High |
|------------|-----|--------|------|
| Bannock | 58 | 39 | 3 |
| Bonneville | 54 | 36 | 10 |
| Butte | 58 | 42 | 0.1 |
| Clark | 35 | 59 | 6 |
| Custer | 43 | 57 | 0.01 |
| Franklin | 60 | 39 | 0.3 |
| Fremont | 47 | 50 | 3 |
| Lemhi | 46 | 49 | 5 |
| Teton | 16 | 65 | 19 |

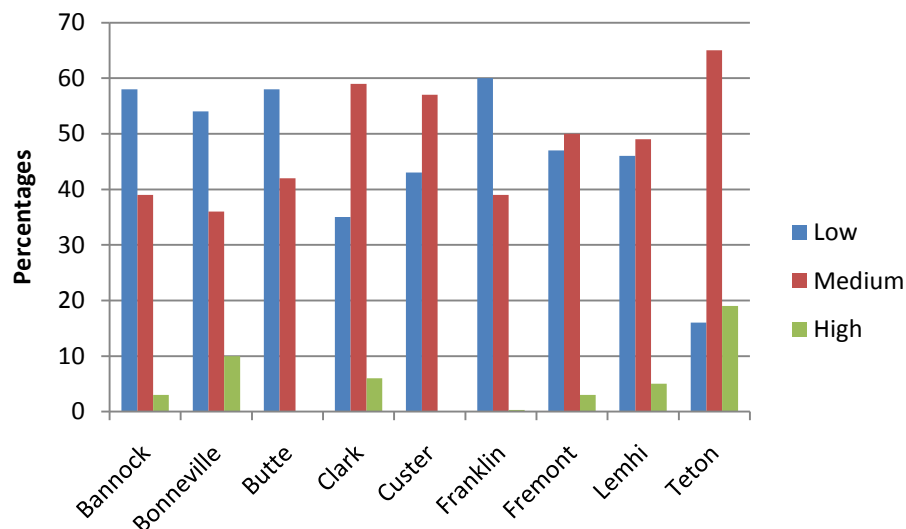


FIGURE 17- PERCENTAGES BASED ON ACREAGE OF VARIOUS COUNTIES CONSIDERED LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH FIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY BASED ON THE STANDARD FIRE SUSCEPTIBILITY MODEL.

Lemhi, Bonneville, Teton, Fremont, Bannock, and Clark counties all contain high desert sagebrush-steppe ecosystems, while Lemhi County contains vast areas of coniferous forest. Of these counties, Teton County has the smallest area, with 450 mi² and Franklin County is only slightly larger having an area of 665 mi². Custer County has the largest area with 4,926 mi². Butte County totals 2,232 mi², and Bannock County covers an area of 1,113 mi².

Franklin County had the lowest total acres (323 acres), classified as high fire susceptibility. Lemhi County had the highest total acres classified as high fire susceptibility with 146,556 acres, Bonneville County had the second largest area classified as high susceptibility with 119,616 acres, and Clark County follows with 67,776 acres classified as high susceptibility. The high fire susceptibility classification for these six counties is concentrated in the mountainous areas. This is due to the influence of the topography component models such as Aspect/ Sun Position, Slope/ Suppression Difficulty, and Slope/ Rate of Spread, as well as the fuel load >6 tons/acre category. Custer County had the highest total acreage classified as medium fire susceptibility with 1,794,900 acres in this range. The county with the lowest total acreage within the medium fire susceptibility class was Franklin County with 38,649 acres.

Franklin County had a very low percentage of total acres classified as high fire susceptibility (Figure 18) with 323 acres found within this range. This acreage is just a little below Custer County's 435 total acres that are considered high fire susceptibility. This may be due to the high moisture content found within much of the vegetation found in Franklin County and may in some ways be a result of a relatively wet year. The influence of the vegetation moisture model has a weight of 11%.

NDVI values vary with absorption of red light by plant chlorophyll and the reflection of infrared radiation by water-filled leaf cells. It was correlated with Intercepted Photo-synthetically Active Radiation (IPAR) (Land Management Monitoring, 2003). In most cases (but not all) IPAR and hence NDVI is correlated with photosynthesis. Because photosynthesis occurs in the green parts of plant material the NDVI is normally used to estimate green vegetation. The NDVI is a nonlinear function which varies between -1 and +1 but is undefined when RED and NIR are zero (Land Management Monitoring, 2003). Early in this project we determined thresholds for no-

vegetation, dry-vegetation, and moist vegetation using NDVI. We chose the value 0.15 as a threshold between no vegetation and general vegetation based on where and how well the NDVI values matched a DOQQ. We chose the second threshold (separating dry vegetation from moisture vegetation) using similar methods. The NDVI value of 0.6 was the threshold limit between dry vegetation and moist vegetation.

The Structure Vulnerability component was weighted most heavily (22%). Due to the nature of this project, we were most interested in quantifying susceptibility for the Wildland/ Urban Interface. This model allowed us to emphasize the interface areas. Areas of high structure density received the highest fire susceptibility values and areas of low or no structure got the lowest fire susceptibility values. Bonneville County has the largest population with 101,329. The next largest by population is Bannock County with 82,539 people. Fremont has a population of 12,691, and Franklin County has the next highest population with 12,676. Teton County has a population of 9,337, and Lemhi has a population of 7,908. Custer County comes in with the next highest population of the counties examined with a population of 4,240. Butte County has the second lowest population with 2,764 people, and lastly Clark County's population is 952 (U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts 2009). Though each county has a relatively large area, the Structure Vulnerability component model for Bonneville County showed the highest susceptibility to structures because of the number of wildland urban interface areas within the county. Franklin County's population ranged as the fourth highest among the counties studied with the areas of highest structure density contained in the central section of the county.

The Fuel Load/ Rate of Spread takes into account how fast a fire will spread depending on different fuel load classes. The lower fuel load classes were considered to be the primary carrier of fire (e.g. grasses) and have the fastest spread rate. Fuel Load class 3-6 tons/acre received the highest fire susceptibility value, because of its high load of fine, low-standing fuels (e.g. shrubs). Fuel Load class >6 tons/acre received the lowest fire susceptibility value since these fuels are of a larger size and higher moisture content, so they will not ignite as quickly.

The Slope/ Rate of Spread component model takes into account how different angles of slope affect the rate of spread of a fire. When fire moves across flat land it moves more slowly than

fire moving up a mountainside (Amdahl, 2001). The steeper angles in this model have the highest fire susceptibility values, because fire increases exponentially with slope. Correspondingly, shallower angles have lower fire susceptibility values.

The Fuel Load/ Vegetation component accounts for moist vegetation and different fuel load classes that may be abundant but not readily flammable. Areas with dry vegetation and high fuel load (>6 tons/acre) had the highest fire susceptibility value. Areas that had wet vegetation and lower fuel load had the lowest fire susceptibility values.

The Fuel Load/ Intensity component takes into account how intense a fire of different fuel load classes affects fire susceptibility. Intensity is considered the amount of energy a fire produces. Large amounts of fuel loads on the ground increases the fire intensity. The more energy the fire produces, the more difficult it is for the firefighters to suppress it.

Intense fires create their own wind system, drying out fuel ahead of the fire. This intensity depends on fuel load and other factors such as wind and ground conditions at the time of the fire. Thus, if firefighters do not suppress the fire, it will keep spreading. The fuel load class >6 tons/acre had the highest fire susceptibility value, due to the high intensity fires associated with these larger fuels.

The Slope/Suppression Difficulties component describes how difficult it is for firefighters to suppress fire based on slope/terrain steepness. If firefighters cannot reach the fire, it will keep burning even though it may be a low susceptibility area according to other criteria. Slopes that are > 20 degrees affect wheeled vehicle support and slopes > 30 degrees affect tracked vehicle support. Without the aid of motorized equipment support suppression efforts are slowed, allowing the fire to spread. Slopes with the greatest degree of inclination had the highest fire susceptibility values and shallow slopes received the lowest fire susceptibility values.

The Aspect/ Sun position component models the direction each slope faces and the extent to

which the sun desiccates the ground/vegetation. The sun will desiccate the ground/vegetation more on southern aspects and least on northern aspects. Southern aspects received the highest fire susceptibility values and northern aspects received the lowest.

ASSESSMENTS OF ERROR AND BIAS:

All estimations in this report are made based upon our knowledge of the criteria and the expert knowledge of Keith T. Weber, Felicia Burkhardt, Fred Judd, Lance Brady, Kevin Conran, Sarah Heide, and Josse Allen. We have discussed our analyses and results with these people and believe our results to be valid.

The goal for our model is to be a tool to assist fire managers and decision-makers. As we treated each analysis separately, we believe the results have accuracy adequate to fit this purpose. We further believe our model gives a good overview of the fire susceptibility in our study area and that it is easy to understand. Because the model is easy to understand, it should be applied to other users, which was a primary objective with this study.

Not all conditions affecting wildfire could be accurately modeled in this study. Factors not taken into account, such as wind direction and wind speed, are difficult to model without building many assumptions into the model (e.g., yearly weather patterns). Since the scope of this study is broad, we felt that removing these factors from the final model helped its overall effectiveness as a management tool. This also allowed us to place more emphasis on the factors we, Fred Judd, and Kevin Conran (personal communication) felt were more important.

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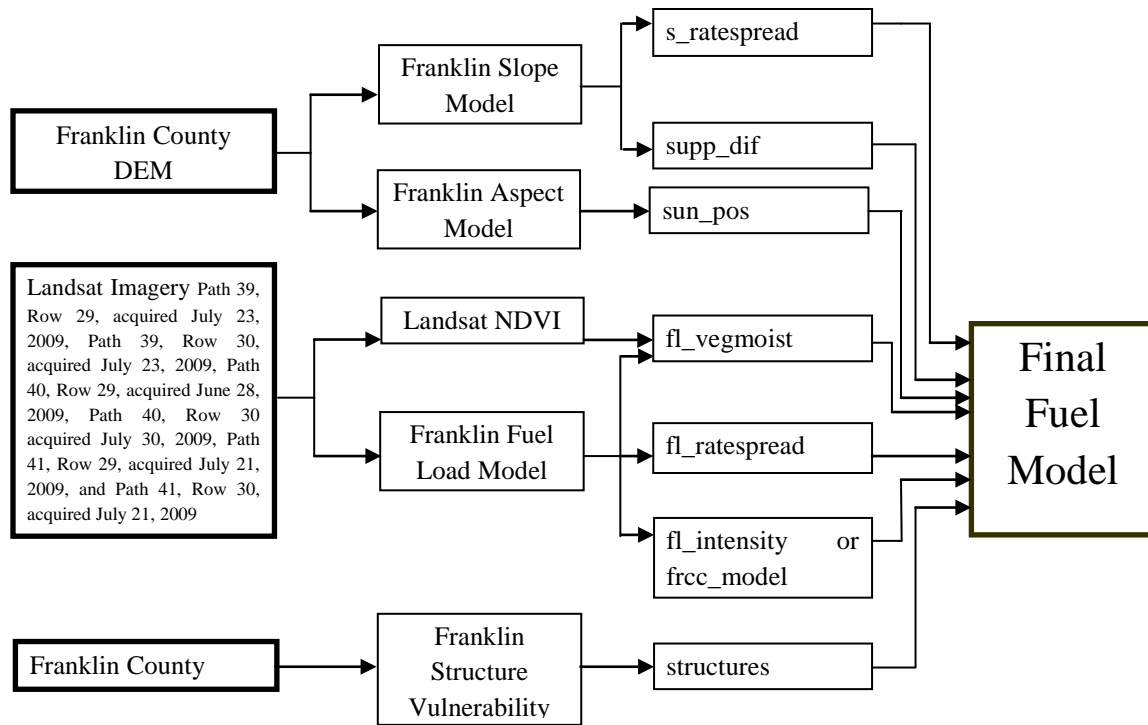
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kevin Conran from the Idaho Bureau of Land Management suggested that we incorporate Vegetation Condition Classes into our Fire Susceptibility model. Shortly thereafter Lance Brady, also from the Idaho Bureau of Land Management, supplied the ISU GIS Center with Condition Class Data. This data has been used to develop an alternate Fire Susceptibility Model for Fremont County and for previous counties where WUI studies were conducted, and where appropriate data was available. The same criteria used in the original model were used to construct this alternate Fire Susceptibility Model with one exception. In the alternate model the Fire Regime Condition Class sub model was used in place of the Fuel load/ Fire Intensity sub model.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – CARTOGRAPHIC MODEL



APPENDIX B – WEIGHTINGS

These tables show the weightings we used to weight our fire susceptibility model components.

TABLE B 1 RECLASSIFICATION OF FUEL LOAD AND NDVI

| Fuel Load | NDVI |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 0 = 0 tons/acre | 100 = No Vegetation |
| 1 = <2 tons/acre | 200 = Dry Vegetation |
| 4 = 2-6 tons/acre | 75 = Moist Vegetation |
| 6 = >6 tons/acre | |

TABLE B 2 WEIGHTING DATA FOR FUEL LOAD/VEGETATION MOISTURE COMPONENT MODEL (JANSSON ET AL. 2002). COMPARE WITH FIGURE 3.

| Fuel Load * | Vegetation = | Class | Weights |
|-------------|--------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | 100 | 100 | 50 |
| 1 | 200 | 200 | 300 |
| 1 | 75 | 75 | 150 |
| 4 | 100 | 400 | 650 |
| 4 | 200 | 800 | 850 |
| 4 | 75 | 300 | 400 |
| 6 | 100 | 600 | 700 |
| 6 | 200 | 1200 | 100 |
| 6 | 75 | 450 | 600 |
| 0 | * | 0 | 25 |

TABLE B 3 WEIGHTING DATA FOR FUEL LOAD/RATE OF SPREAD. COMPARE WITH FIGURE 4

| Classes (Tons/acres) | Weights |
|----------------------|---------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 850 |
| 4 | 1000 |
| 6 | 600 |

TABLE B 4WEIGHTING DATA FOR FUEL LOAD/INTENSITY. COMPARE WITH FIGURE 4

| Classes (Tons/acres) | Weights |
|----------------------|---------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 100 |
| 4 | 400 |
| 6 | 1000 |

TABLE B 5: WEIGHTING DATA FOR SLOPE/ RATE OF SPREAD. COMPARE WITH FIGURE 1.

| Angle/degree Intervals | Weights |
|------------------------|---------|
| 0—10 | 41 |
| 10—20 | 137 |
| 20—30 | 256 |
| 30—40 | 489 |
| 40—50 | 1000 |

TABLE B 6WEIGHTING DATA FOR SLOPE/SUPPRESSION DIFFICULTIES. COMPARE WITH FIGURE 1.

| Angle/degree Intervals | Weights |
|------------------------|---------|
| 0—10 | 100 |
| 10—20 | 200 |
| 20—30 | 850 |
| 30—40 | 1000 |
| 40—50 | 1000 |

TABLE B 7: WEIGHTING DATA FOR ASPECT/SUN POSITION. COMPARE WITH FIGURE 2.

| Degree Interval | Aspect | Weight |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| 337.5--22.5 | N | 100 |
| 22.5--67.5 | NE | 150 |
| 67.5--112.5 | E | 300 |
| 112.5--157.5 | SE | 800 |
| 157.5--202.5 | S | 1000 |
| 202.5--247.5 | SW | 1000 |
| 247.5--292.5 | W | 700 |
| 292.5--337.5 | NW | 200 |