

Appendix 6.

**Summary descriptions of
each combination of
community cluster and
resiliency class**

1A

Community Cluster.....	1
Resiliency Class.....	A

Description

These counties have a high urban population, but they are distinguished from other urban counties by their relatively few ignitions and low area burned. This low fire occurrence reflects a combination of cultural and environmental factors. Note that several counties in this group occur in the Northeast that historically are in Fire Regime Group V, but several others fall in the wetter parishes of Louisiana.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

Example of a Typical County

West Baton Rouge, Louisiana: This well-populated Louisiana parish lies adjacent to Baton Rouge and includes wet bottomland forests.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

1B

Community Cluster.....1

Resiliency Class.....B

Description

These areas are predominately in Maine, Upstate New York and northern Pennsylvania. They are dominated by Fire Regime Group V. They historically had a low area burned and have a high forested area, and few ignitions. Some areas may find value in applying 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.

Example of a Typical County

Oxford County, Maine: The northern hardwoods forests of this county burn rarely. This county includes a portion of the White Mountain National Forest.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

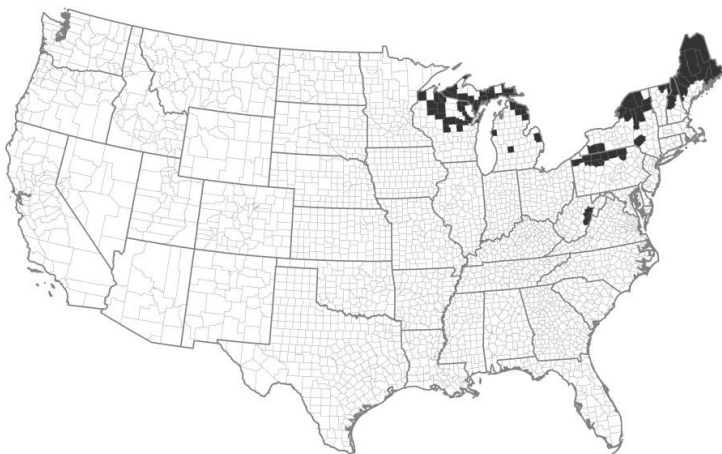
Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of home and community actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

1C

Community Cluster.....1

Resiliency Class.....C

Description

These areas occur mostly in Coastal Washington and Oregon. Most of the areas in these counties are predominately in Fire Regime Group V, with a low area burned, a high forest percentage, few ignitions, and some landscape scale fuel treatments. Some of these counties may apply strategic fuel treatments close to homes and capitalize on forest products industry for the economic benefit.

Example of a Typical County

Grays Harbor County, Washington: This coastal rainforest county includes a portion of the Quinault Reservation and Olympic National Forest.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may have contiguous areas that could benefit from the use of landscape-scale prescribed fire. Strategic fuel breaks may be warranted. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of home and community actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

1D

Community Cluster.....1

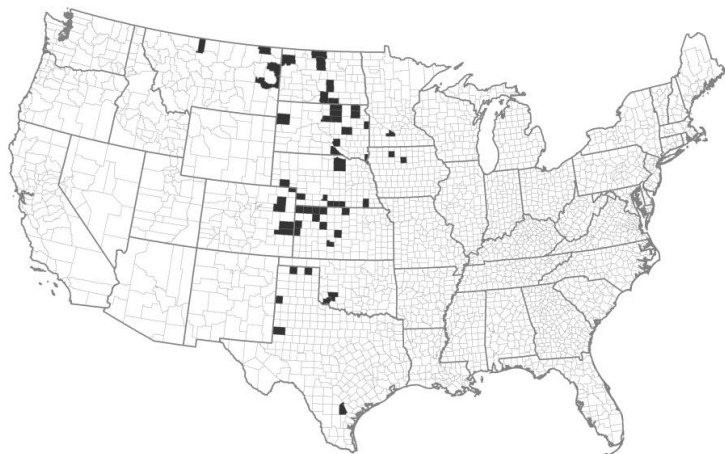
Resiliency Class.....D

Description

These counties of the northern and central Great Plains are distinguished by their rural, agricultural economies, low human populations, low area burned and few ignitions. While the short grass prairie that dominated much of this region burned frequently in prior centuries due in large part to human ignitions, wildfire is now relatively uncommon, and prescribed fire is limited to local managed areas.

Example of a Typical County

McPherson County, South Dakota: This north-central South Dakota county is highly rural and includes the town of Eureka.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Some of these counties have a history of prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of home and community actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

1E

Community Cluster.....1

Resiliency Class.....E

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.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These are largely non-forested counties where regular use of mowing or grazing may be useful for reducing fuels.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

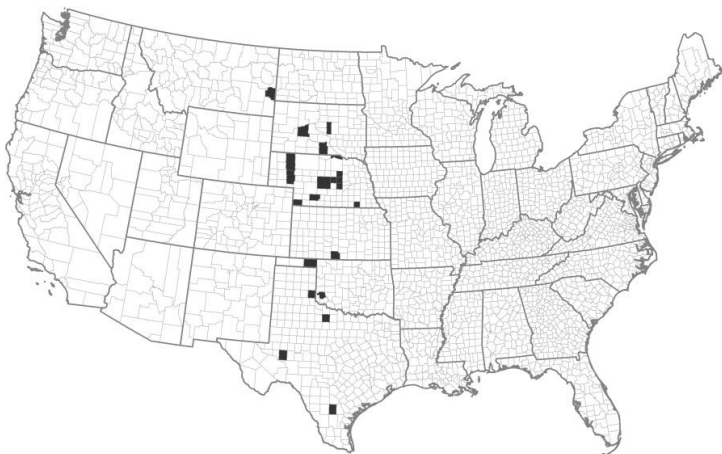
Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of home and community actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Custer County, Nebraska: Custer County lies north of I-80 in central Nebraska and relies on irrigation for crop production.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

1F

Community Cluster.....1

Resiliency Class.....F

Description

Represented by just two counties, this group has few fires and a small reported area burned. As little fire is unusual for western rangelands that have abundant flammable grassy fuels, this distinction may change at any time for Harding County, South Dakota. In contrast, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana comprises the narrow delta of the Mississippi River and is comprised of grass and wetlands that rarely burn. Both counties have a notable Federal land base which helps unite them.

Example of a Typical County

Harding County, South Dakota: While a few mid-sized fires have occurred here, the county to the west (in Montana) has seen more. This county includes part of Custer National Forest and private rangeland.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. They may want to consider using prescribed fire as one of their primary fuel management options. Counties could manage wildfires for multiple benefits, but will need an increased awareness of community risk. These are largely non-forested counties where regular use of mowing or grazing may be useful for reducing fuels.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of home and community actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

1G

Community Cluster.....1

Resiliency Class.....G

Description

These counties, especially those in the west, are distinguished from their neighbors by few ignitions and a low area burned. Each of these counties are forested and have a federal land presence. Portions of some of these counties have experienced large wildfires.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

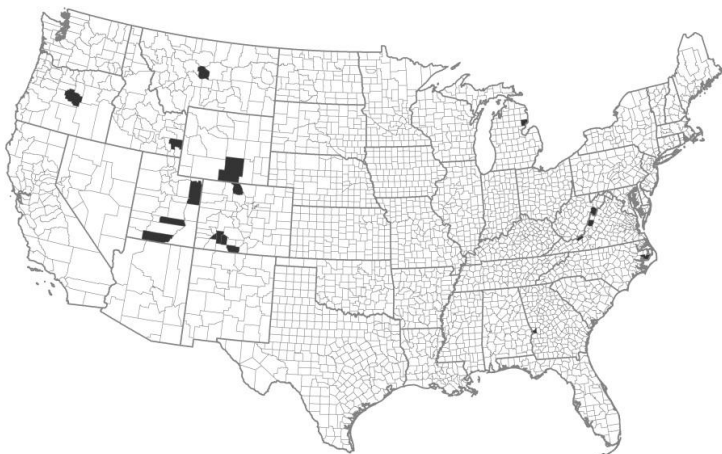
For areas without a large wildfire risk, individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Emery County, Utah: Dominated by BLM lands and Manti-La Sal National Forest, this county has extensive area with low fuels.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

1H

Community Cluster.....1

Resiliency Class.....H

Description

The majority of these counties are located in the southeast. They are predominately forested with an active forest products 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 ways to reduce risk is to concentrate on lowering the number of intentional ignitions.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments. Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of home and community actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Fayette County, Alabama: This rural county lies 50 miles northwest of Tuscaloosa. Eighty-nine percent of the county is forested and this is nearly all privately held and it is occasionally burned.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

Community Cluster.....1

Resiliency Class.....I

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 products industry. 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.

Example of a Typical County

Adams County, Pennsylvania: Best known for Gettysburg, Adams county also includes fire adapted forests of Michaux State Forest, which are not regularly burned.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments. Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions

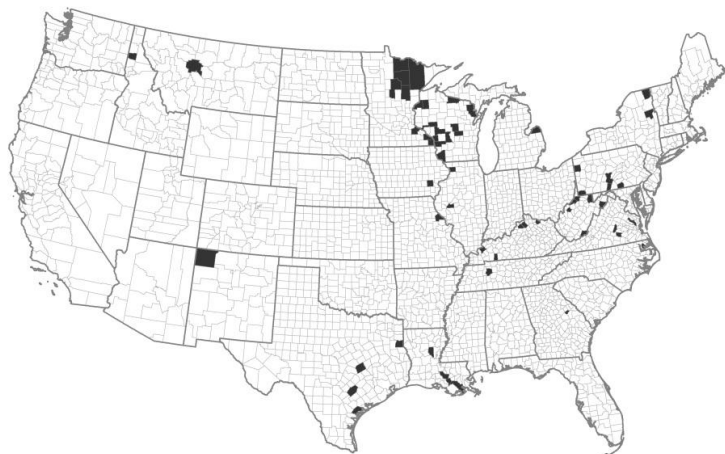
Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of home and community actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

2A

Community Cluster.....2

Resiliency Class.....A

Description

These urban counties have a dense, but clustered human population. Pinellas and Volusia Counties, Florida are home to the coastal cities of St. Petersburg and Daytona Beach, respectively. Similarly, the population of St. Charles Parish, Louisiana is largely confined to the banks of the Mississippi River. Each of these three member counties has a relatively high fire occurrence.

Example of a Typical County

Volusia County, Florida: Volusia County includes Daytona Beach. Repeated large fires have occurred here.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of using prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. These counties may have contiguous areas that could benefit from the use of landscape-scale prescribed fire. These counties could manage wildfires for multiple benefits in forested systems.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions through enforcement. Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks.

Response to Wildfires

Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

2B

Community Cluster.....2

Resiliency Class.....B

Description

The counties in this combination are located in the peninsula of Upper Michigan and northern Wisconsin, within Fire Regime 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 could be supported by an active timber industry.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Marquette County, Michigan: This most populated county of Michigan’s Upper Peninsula includes some State Forest, but it has experienced few large wildfires.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

2C

Community Cluster.....2

Resiliency Class.....C

Description

These counties are characterized by dense homes in the Wildland Urban Interface. The combination consists of only five counties in Nevada, Utah and California. These areas are within Fire Regime Group V and can experience infrequent, but severe fires. Primary emphasis could be on protecting communities.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may have contiguous areas that could benefit from the use of landscape-scale prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

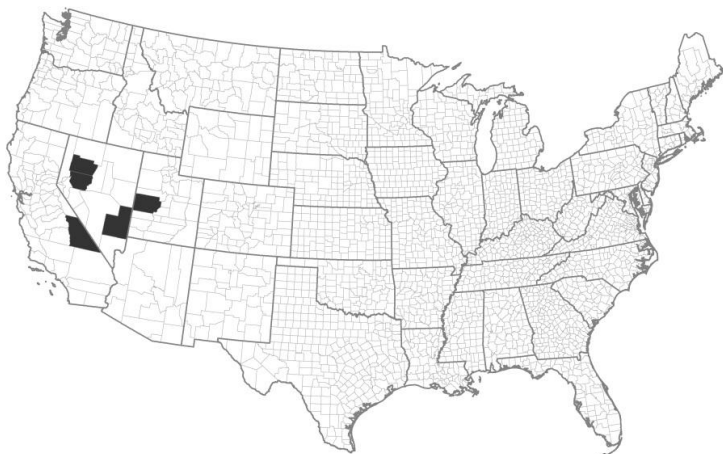
Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of home and community actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Churchill County, Nevada: Interstate 80 passes through this western Nevada county of alkali flats and isolated, sometimes forested mountain ranges.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

2D

Community Cluster.....2

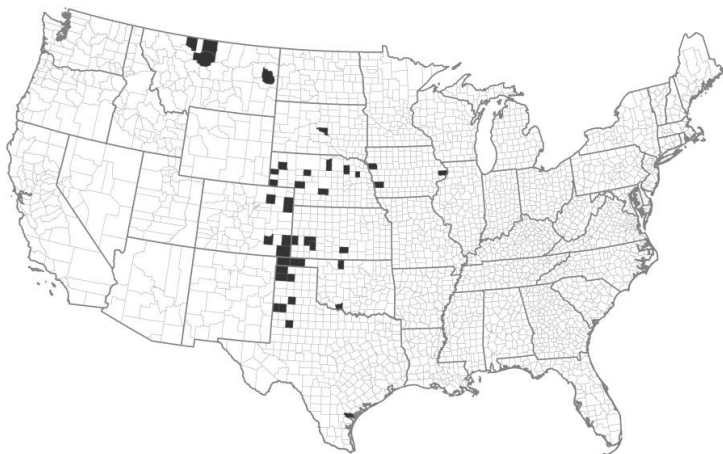
Resiliency Class.....D

Description

These are rangeland systems in the Central Plains with a large amount of area burned. There is little federal ownership with a limited amount of area in the Wildland Urban Interface.

Example of a Typical County

Cimarron County, Oklahoma: This westernmost county of Oklahoma includes the Rita Blanca National Grassland. It experienced notable wind-driven wildfire in 2006.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

The application of fuel treatments in grasslands could work on a seasonal basis. Local discretion should be used to determine the importance and type of fuel treatment.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions through the enforcement of burning bans and education.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

2E

Community Cluster.....2

Resiliency Class.....E

Description

These are rangeland systems within the Southern Plains that experience a large area burned. There is little federal ownership. 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 could be considered for greater use.

Example of a Typical County

Chase County, Kansas: This Flint Hills county has a high area burned that includes controlled burns on private-lands and wildfire.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

The application of mechanical fuel treatments, such as grazing or mowing, could reduce fire hazards on a seasonal basis. Expand or maintain prescribed fire programs in areas of current use.

Managing Ignitions

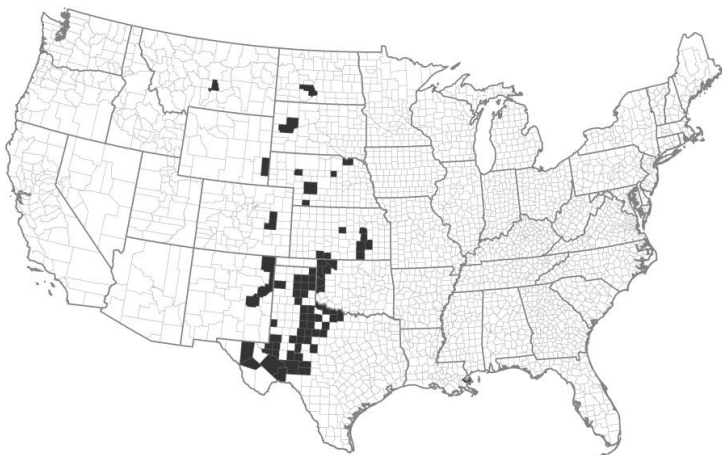
Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Community protection will be a primary focus for these counties. Communities can plan and take coordinated action. Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could also adjust building and construction codes in all non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

2F

Community Cluster.....2

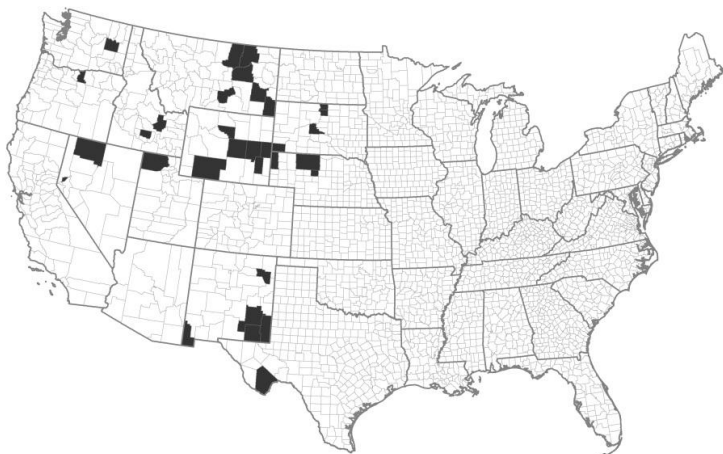
Resiliency Class.....F

Description

These rangelands systems experience a large area burned. There is little federal ownership. Counties need to be prepared for large, long duration fires. In many counties, the BLM could serve as a primary lead for planning. There is a potential for prescribed fire use and wildland fire use where there are suitable buffers for community protection.

Example of a Typical County

Natrona County, Wyoming: This county includes the town of Casper and a patchwork of BLM land. It has experienced large wildfires in the area’s forest and grassland.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Prescribed fire may be the primary fuel management option.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Community protection will be a primary focus for these counties. Communities can plan and take coordinated action. Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could also adjust building and construction codes in all non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

2G

Community Cluster.....2

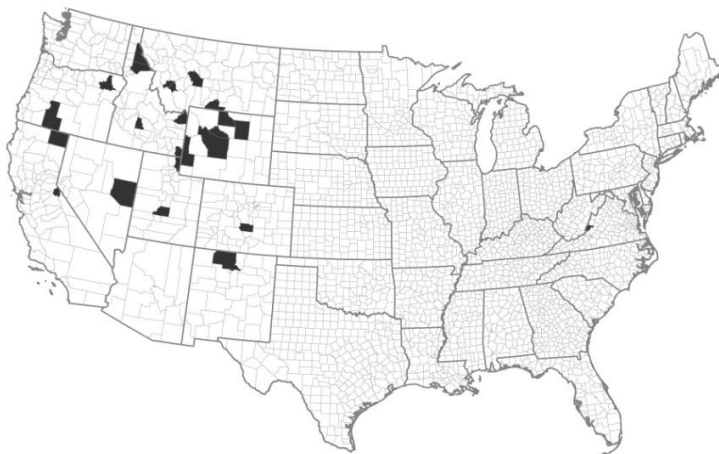
Resiliency Class.....G

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 public lands often experience large fires that may threaten adjacent communities. Fire is likely.

Example of a Typical County

Klamath County, Oregon: Klamath County includes Crater Lake National Park, the Winema National Forest and BLM and private lands.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of using prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. When possible, use naturally ignited wildfire, under controlled situations, to accomplish similar fuel treatment targets. Areas with large contiguous blocks of natural vegetation could benefit from prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Community protection will be a primary focus for these counties. Communities can plan and take coordinated action. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could also adjust building and construction codes in all non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

2H

Community Cluster.....2

Resiliency Class.....H

Description

These south-central counties have a dense, but scattered human population and high area burned. Evidence suggests that there is a history of prescribed fire use here in forests or rangelands, often, but not necessarily confined to, public lands.

Example of a Typical County

Marshall County, Oklahoma: This rural county includes Lake Texoma that is managed by the Army Corps of Engineers.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of using prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments. There are non-fire treatment opportunities in these counties, which may be limited by economic markets.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions through the enforcement of burning bans or greater education of the danger of attended fires. Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

21

Community Cluster.....2

Resiliency Class.....1

Description

These counties are distinguished by a separation of wildland and communities, and a high fire occurrence. There is limited evidence of prescribed fire use here, unlike adjacent counties.

Example of a Typical County

Clinton County, Pennsylvania: Clinton county experienced large fires in 2006 and in prior decades in the oak-heath state forest lands.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions through enforcement or greater education of the danger of attended fires.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in all areas.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

2J

Community Cluster.....2

Resiliency Class.....J

Description

This group of counties covers a large part of the west, including substantial federal lands. These counties have a long history of large wildfires which conflict with the extensive 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. Cross-jurisdictional solutions and partnerships may be required here to successfully reduce risk to communities. This may include use of strategic fuel breaks.

Example of a Typical County

Trinity County, California: This county’s small towns are surrounded by the Shasta Trinity National Forest and large Wilderness Areas. Large lightning fires occurred in 1987, 1999, 2006, and 2008.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Strategic combinations of mechanical treatments, prescribed fire use, and wildland fire use may be most effective to achieve multiple objectives. When possible, use naturally ignited wildfire, under controlled situations, to accomplish similar fuel treatment targets. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

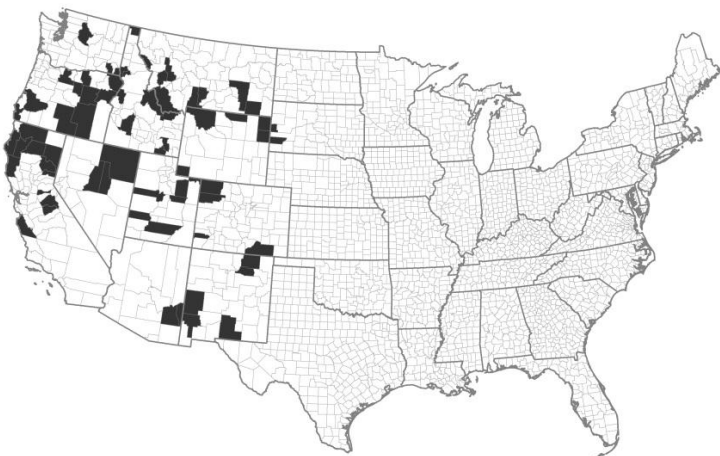
Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions through the enforcement of burning bans or greater education of the danger of attended fires. Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. These counties could also adjust building and construction codes in all areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

2K

Community Cluster.....2

Resiliency Class.....K

Description

Similar to its western counterpart (2J), this group of counties has experienced a large area burned. These counties include both forested lands and mixed lands, particularly in the Southeast, where conflict arises due to considerable development and population growth over the last few decades, creating more homes in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI).

Example of a Typical County

Osage County, Oklahoma: Osage County experiences regular large fires of human ignition and consist of the Osage Indian Reservation.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may have contiguous areas that could benefit from the use of landscape-scale prescribed fire. Strategic fuel breaks may be warranted. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions through the enforcement of burning bans or greater. Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could also adjust building and construction codes in all areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

3A

Community Cluster.....3

Resiliency Class.....A

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).

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

Example of a Typical County

St. Louis City County, Missouri: This county includes economically stressed St. Louis.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	High

3B

Community Cluster.....3

Resiliency Class.....B

Description

There are very few counties in group, but these counties could experience infrequent but extreme fire. These counties could include preparedness as a primary focus of their fire strategy.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

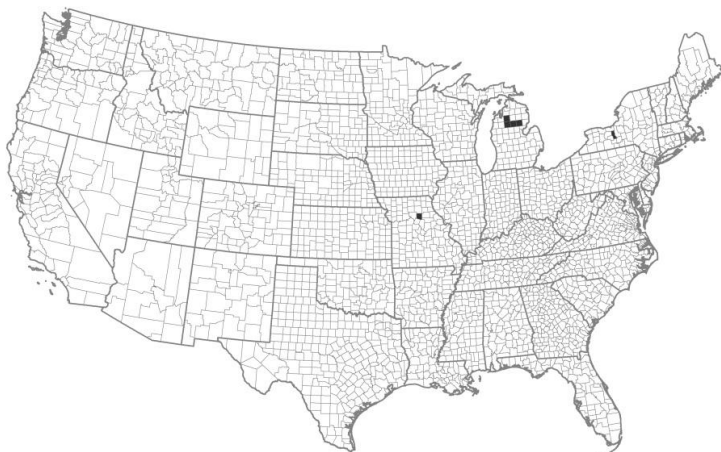
Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Example of a Typical County

Roscommon County, Michigan: Counties to the north and west have experienced large fire on the Huron National Forest, but this county burned less often historically.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

3C

Community Cluster.....3

Resiliency Class.....C

Description

Very few counties fall within this group. 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 Wildland Urban Interface.

Example of a Typical County

Linn County, Oregon: This Douglas-fir forested county lies on the west side of the Cascades and is transected by US 20 that runs between Bend and Corvallis.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions through the enforcement of burning bans or greater education. Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of home and community actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for infrequent large, long duration wildfires.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

3D

Community Cluster.....3

Resiliency Class.....D

Description

These twenty nine rural counties are united by their high ignitions, low area burned, and relatively stressed populations in an environment that is similar to that of the Central Plains. Outlying counties in eastern Washington, Arkansas and Missouri are similar to these Great Plains counties in these respects.

Example of a Typical County

Lubbock County, Texas: The stressed population of Lubbock adds to this county’s high ignitions, but the grassy fuels are flammable during the summer.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option.

Managing Ignitions

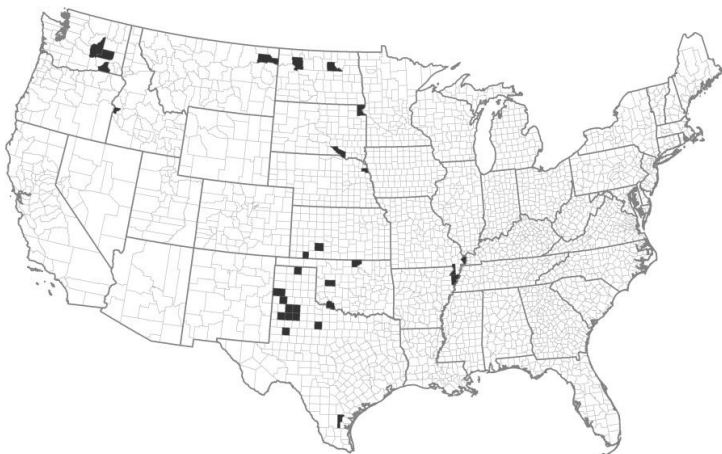
Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

3E

Community Cluster.....3

Resiliency Class.....E

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 rangeland. When a fire occurs, they can tend to be larger fires. The application of fuel treatments could work on a seasonal basis.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may want to consider using mowing, grazing, and prescribed fire as fuel management options.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Curry County, New Mexico: This county includes Clovis, New Mexico and lies on US 60 between Lubbock and Albuquerque.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

3F

Community Cluster.....3

Resiliency Class.....F

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. Most counties have experienced repeated large fires.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may want to consider using prescribed fire, grazing and mowing as their primary fuel management options. The application of fuel treatments could work on a seasonal basis.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Malheur County, Oregon: This southeastern Oregon county has experienced regular large fires. It contains a large amount of BLM lands.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

3G

Community Cluster.....3

Resiliency Class.....G

Description

These counties have a sizable federal land area, have many ignitions, but not have experienced a large fire. Most are in the Southeast, where there is a high Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and demographically stressed population.

Example of a Typical County

Yell County, Arkansas: Yell County has a large area in the Ouachita National Forest. It experiences occasional large fires, as it did in 2003 and 2007.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties can consider using prescribed fire as one of their primary fuel management options. In addition, there may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions through the enforcement of burning bans or greater education of the danger of attended fires. Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs

Home and Community Actions

These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

3H

Community Cluster.....3

Resiliency Class.....H

Description

These heavily forested counties mostly fall within the southeastern United States in Coastal Plain and Piedmont. There is small federal and state ownership, and extensive private industry. This area is characterized by significant Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and is more urbanized than the national average.

There is a history of prescribed fire, but conflicts may arise due to the proximity of the human population.

Example of a Typical County

Jones County, North Carolina: This rural county includes longleaf pine in the Croatan National Forest and Hofmann State Forest.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of using prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments. Treatments may be economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

31

Community Cluster.....3

Resiliency Class.....I

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 and a presence of 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 are some constraints regarding smoke in the WUI.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of using prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in all areas.

Response to Wildfires

Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

Example of a Typical County

Hardin County, Tennessee: This heavily forested Tennessee River county has some federal land, but is mostly privately owned.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

3J

Community Cluster.....3

Resiliency Class.....J

Description

These heavily forested counties are more demographically stressed with high ignitions and large area burned. There is considerable federal ownership and often a forest products industry.

Example of a Typical County

Idaho County, Idaho: Idaho County is 86% federal. This land base includes the Nez Perce National Forest and BIA land where large fires are a regular occurrence.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Strategic use of prescribed fire, mechanical treatments and wildland fire may all be useful for satisfying objectives. Mechanical treatments may be economical because there is an active forest products industry nearby.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Community protection will be a primary focus for these counties. Communities can plan and take coordinated action. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

3K

Community Cluster.....3

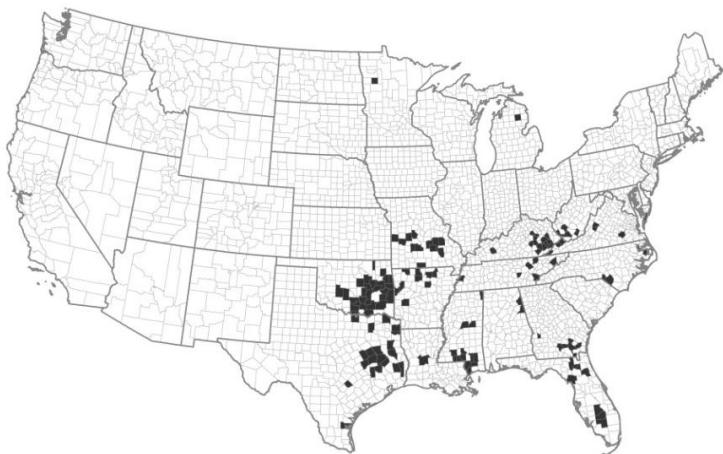
Resiliency Class.....K

Description

These interior forested counties are largely in the Southeast and include oak woodlands, mixed forest and high Wildland Urban Intermix. These private landowners are scattered throughout the landscape. Many ignitions occur within the Wildland Urban Interface. Additionally, these areas experience a higher demographic stress.

Example of a Typical County

Seminole County, Oklahoma: This rural central Oklahoma county has experienced recurrent large fires, especially in 2003, 2005, 2005 and 2012.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of using prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for small and large, long duration wildfires. Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	High

4A

Community Cluster.....4

Resiliency Class.....A

Description

These counties have had intensive conflicts between high human population and large, destructive wildfires. These counties are typically of higher advantage and regularly lose structures to wildfire. Primary emphasis will be on community protection, reducing ignitions and response. Use of buffers could become an important tool.

Example of a Typical County

Los Angeles County, California: Los Angeles County is nearly one third federal with much of the rest urban. Frequent human ignitions and flammable fuels lead to land use conflicts and costly suppression.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Strategic use of fuel breaks may be warranted.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires. Protect structures and treat landscape fuels. Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

4C

Community Cluster.....4

Resiliency Class.....C

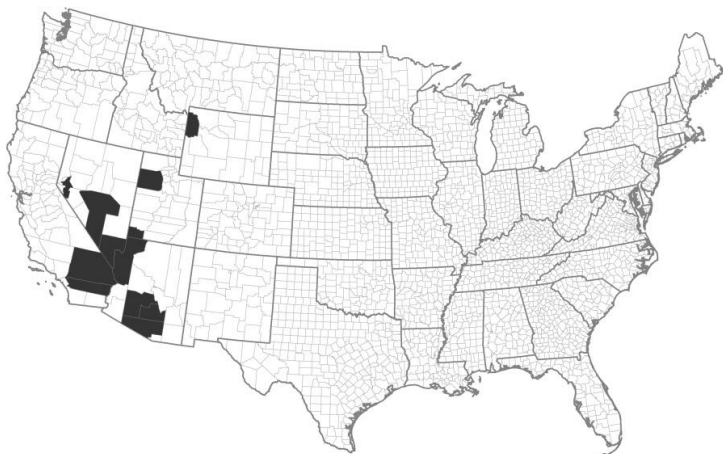
Description

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. The communities are located near large non-forested natural. Most of the federal ownership is by Bureau of Land Management. With this being mainly Fire Regime Group V, prevention can be the emphasis in extreme weather and during drought conditions. There is a limited history of prescribed fire but it could be considered as an option.

Example of a Typical County

Clark County, Nevada: This large county includes Las Vegas and burned infrequently historically. Large fires have occurred here in 2005 and 2006.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may have contiguous areas that could benefit from the use of landscape-scale prescribed fire. There may be limited areas within these counties where wildland fire use could be considered for restoring landscapes, but planners need to be aware of the conflicts with communities.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions through the enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires. Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

4D

Community Cluster.....4

Resiliency Class.....D

Description

These two suburban, economically advantaged counties experience high ignitions. Valencia County, New Mexico lies outside Albuquerque, while Adams County Colorado lies outside Denver.

Example of a Typical County

Adams County, Colorado: This county is dominated by grass and shrub fuels. It surrounds the Denver Airport.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions through the enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

4E

Community Cluster.....4

Resiliency Class.....E

Description

These counties are in the southern plains of the United States and 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.

Example of a Typical County

Laramie County, Wyoming: Laramie County includes the town of Cheyenne. Occasional large fires are possible, as it occurred in 2005.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may want to consider using prescribed fire as one of their primary fuel management options.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

4F

Community Cluster.....4

Resiliency Class.....F

Description

These western interior rangeland counties are typically demographically advantaged and experience a larger area burned. Homes are concentrated in communities. Communities lie near large, natural landscapes that are non-forested.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may consider using prescribed fire as one of their primary fuel management options.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

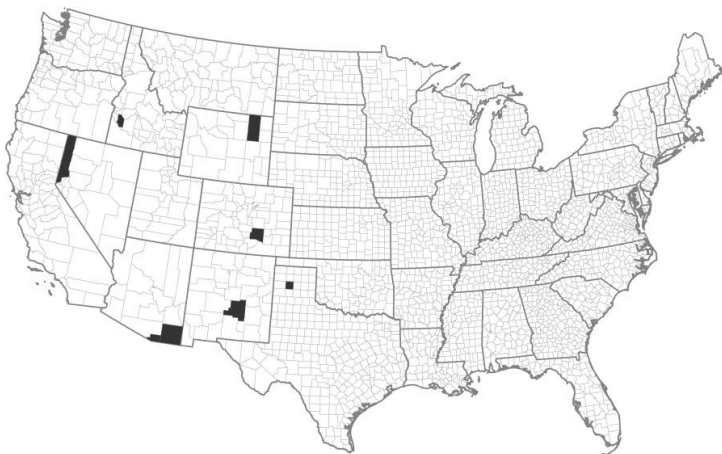
Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Cochise County, Arizona: Cochise County is east of Tucson. Particularly large fires have occurred on the forested mountain ranges, as experienced in 2012.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

4G

Community Cluster.....4

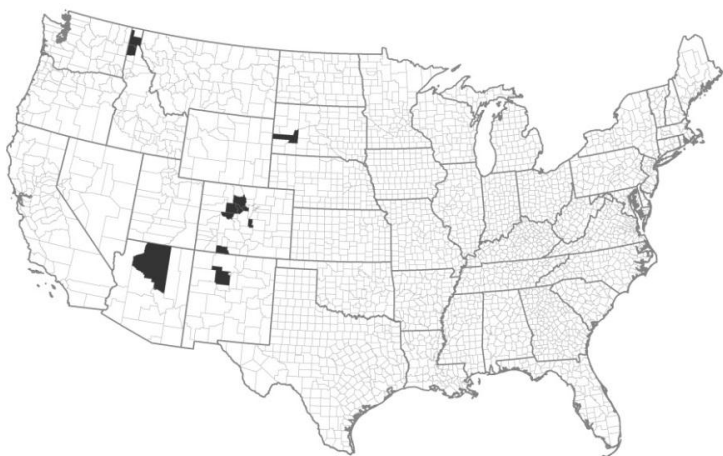
Resiliency Class.....G

Description

These 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. These counties have a high home density. Even though these areas have a higher than average demographic advantage, large amounts of the population are also disadvantaged.

Example of a Typical County

Teller County, Colorado: Teller County lies west of Colorado Springs, and includes the towns of Woodland Park, Divide, and Florissant. The severe Hayman Fire occurred here in 2012.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may consider using prescribed fire as one of their primary fuel management options. There may be limited areas within these counties where wildfire could be considered for restoring landscapes, but planners could be aware of the conflicts with communities. Where the conflict is large, the communities may want to use mechanical fuel treatments to create a buffer. These mechanical treatments may be economical when there is an active forest products industry nearby.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

4H

Community Cluster.....4

Resiliency Class.....H

Description

These counties 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 are homes mixed with natural vegetation. The counties can have both a high demographic advantage and stress and a higher ignition density.

Example of a Typical County

Georgetown County, South Carolina: This county lies between Myrtle Beach to the north and the Francis Marion National Forest to the south.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. Many of these counties also have nearby forest products industries, so they may consider using mechanical treatments to create a buffer between the forest and the communities before using prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

Community Cluster.....4

Resiliency Class.....I

Description

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

Example of a Typical County

Hood County, Texas: Hood County lies west of Fort Worth. Homes along Lake Granbury may be vulnerable to the same types of large wildfires that have occurred in nearby counties.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may want to consider using prescribed fire as one of their primary fuel management options. Mechanical treatments are an option, but with limited forest products industries nearby, this approach may not be cost effective.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

4J

Community Cluster.....4

Resiliency Class.....J

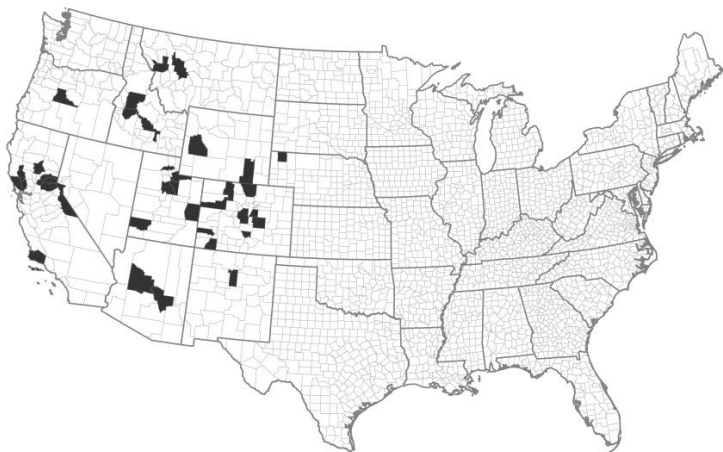
Description

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.

Example of a Typical County

Yavapai County, Arizona: This county has regular large fires nearly every year on federal and non-federal land. This county includes the town of Prescott.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may want to consider using prescribed fire and wildland fire as their primary fuel management options. These counties may have contiguous areas that could benefit from the use of landscape-scale prescribed fire. Strategic fuel breaks may be warranted. These counties could manage wildfires for multiple benefits, but will need an awareness of community risk. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. Communities can plan and take coordinated action. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

4K

Community Cluster.....4

Resiliency Class.....K

Description

These counties 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.

Example of a Typical County

Collier County, Florida: Wildfire is a regular occurrence here. This county includes Naples and Big Cypress National Preserve.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. Many of these counties also have nearby forest products industries, so they may consider using mechanical treatments to create a buffer between the forest and the communities before using prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires. Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

5A

Community Cluster.....5

Resiliency Class.....A

Description

These counties 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.

Example of a Typical County

Peoria County, Illinois: The river town of Peoria is surrounded by corn and soybean fields that were once tall-grass prairie.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

5B

Community Cluster.....5

Resiliency Class.....B

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. The landscape falls within the northeast Fire Regime Group V.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

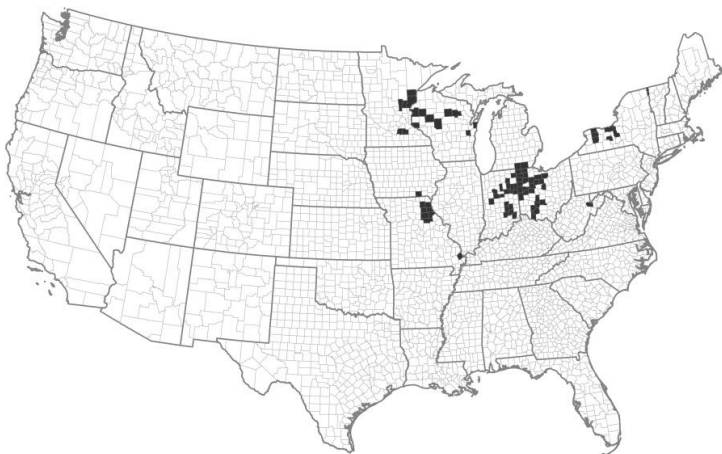
Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Wayne County, New York: This rural county of small towns lies east of Rochester on the south shore of Lake Ontario.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

5D

Community Cluster.....5

Resiliency Class.....D

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.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

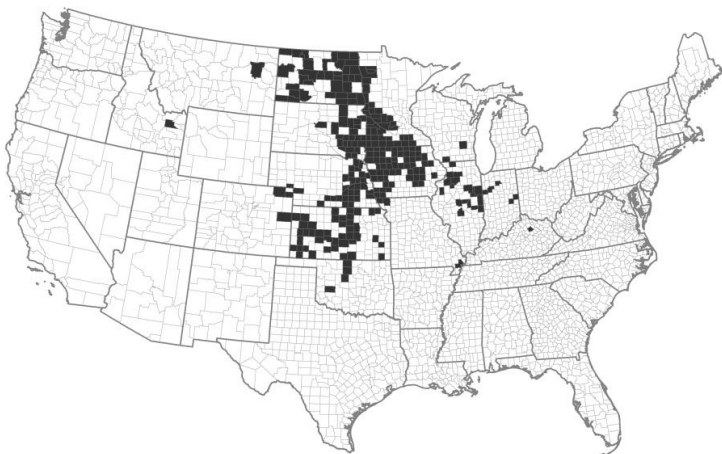
Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Boone County, Iowa: Rural Boone County lies northwest of Des Moines. Most of the land area is devoted to growing soybeans and corn.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

5E

Community Cluster.....5

Resiliency Class.....E

Description

These counties are rural, agricultural counties of the Great Plains and are distinguished by their low Wildland Urban Interface and moderate area burned.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may consider using prescribed fire, grazing and mowing as their primary fuel management options.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Acts

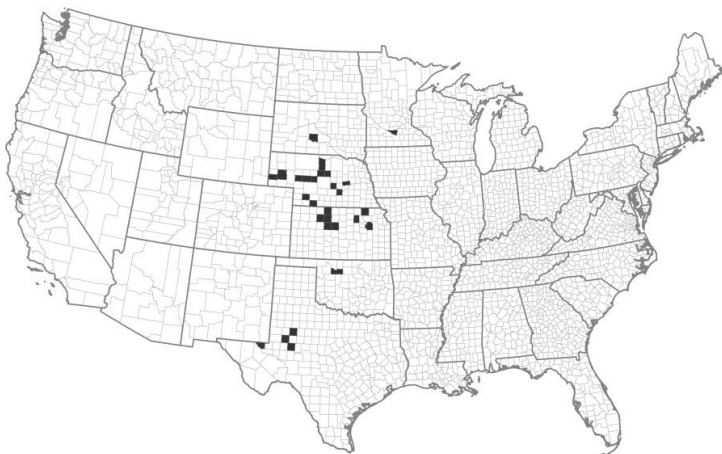
Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Hall County, Nebraska: This eastern Nebraska county is bisected by the Platte River and Interstate 80 and includes the town of Grand Island.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

5F

Community Cluster.....5

Resiliency Class.....F

Description

These counties are in Idaho, Montana and the Dakotas and are Interior Rangelands that have historically experienced low fire but may be at risk for larger, long duration fires.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

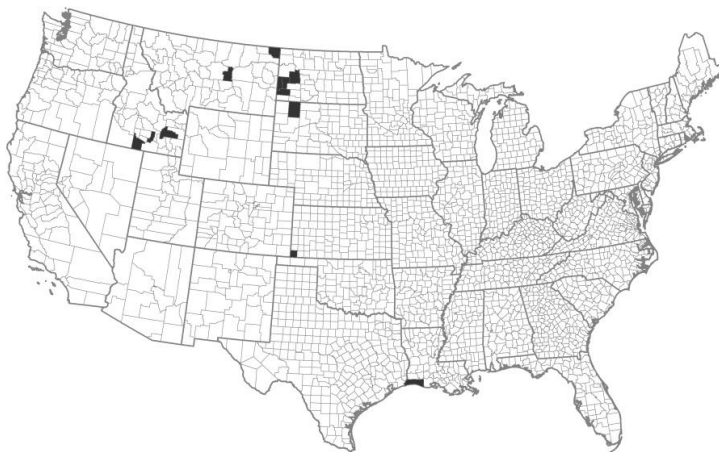
Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Perkins County, South Dakota: This rural county includes Grand River National Grassland and has experienced a few large fires.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

5G

Community Cluster.....5

Resiliency Class.....G

Description

These counties include federal land and have a relatively low fire risk. However, their proximity to counties of greater fire risk indicates that they may experience large, long duration fires in the future.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of home and community actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Pope County, Illinois: This Ohio River-side county in southern Illinois is dominated by the Shawnee National Forest.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

5H

Community Cluster.....5

Resiliency Class.....H

Description

These rural Midwestern counties have a strong agricultural economy with evidence of past prescribed fire use.

Example of a Typical County

Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri: This Mississippi River county includes a portion of the Mark Twain National Forest.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. Many of these counties also have a nearby forest products industry, so they may consider using mechanical treatments to create a buffer between the forest and the communities before using prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

Community Cluster.....5

Resiliency Class.....I

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 be small. Emphasis could be on reduction of ignitions.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

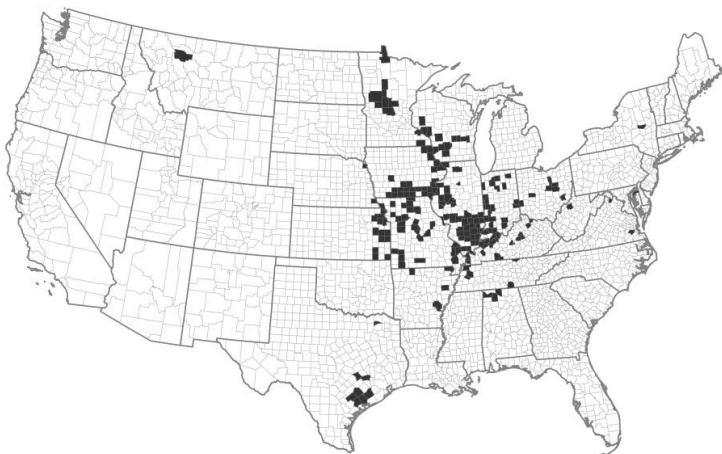
Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin: Fond du Lac County has numerous dairy farms in a landscape with few ignitions.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

5J

Community Cluster.....5

Resiliency Class.....J

Description

The majority of these counties are in central Idaho are rural and forested. There are not as many homes in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) as other areas of the west. Emphasis could be on preparedness for large, long duration fires.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of home and community actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Custer County, Idaho: This central Idaho county is dominated by the Challis and Sawtooth National Forests. Large long-duration lightning fires are common.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

5K

Community Cluster.....5

Resiliency Class.....K

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 characterized by less Wildland Urban Interface.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires. Protect structures and treat landscape fuels.

Example of a Typical County

Clearwater County, Minnesota: This northwest Minnesota county experienced large fires in 2002, 2003 and 2005. It includes Red Lake and White Earth Indian Reservations.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	Very Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

6A

Community Cluster.....6

Resiliency Class.....A

Description

These economically stressed urban counties have relatively few ignitions. They occur on the southern edge of the US.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions may be a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Orleans Parish, Louisiana: This parish is dominated by the city of New Orleans. Some prescribed fire is used in Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge east of the city.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

6B

Community Cluster.....6

Resiliency Class.....B

Description

Only one county falls in this combination and it is distinguished by a high level of socio-economic stress and a moderate amount of ignitions.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of home and community actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Menominee County, Wisconsin: This heavily forested county consists of the Menominee Indian Reservation that has an active prescribed fire program.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

6C

Community Cluster.....6

Resiliency Class.....C

Description

These areas occur in the southwestern portion of the United States (Arizona, southern California) that has a mix of 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 non-forested and occurs within Fire Regime Group V. There is less federal ownership in these areas than in other areas of the southwest.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

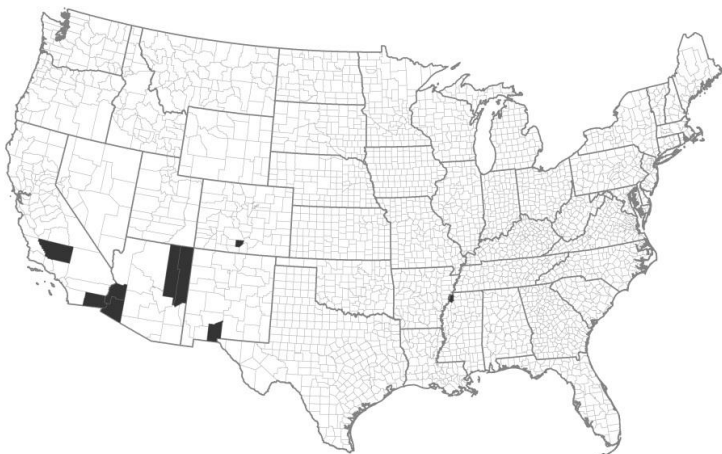
Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Imperial County, California: Mostly desert, Imperial County includes irrigated lands south of the Salton Sea.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

6D

Community Cluster.....6

Resiliency Class.....D

Description

These five rural, socio-economically stressed counties of the interior have relatively few ignitions and a low area burned. Given the flammability of fuels in several of these counties, they may become more like group 3D if fire increases.

Example of a Typical County

Mellette County, South Dakota: This southern South Dakota county is mostly grassland. Large wind-driven fires have occurred here and in nearby counties over the last decade.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. Many of these counties also have nearby forest products industries, so they may consider using mechanical treatments to create a buffer between the forest and the communities before using prescribed fire. These counties could manage wildfires for multiple benefits, but will need an increased awareness of community risk.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

6E

Community Cluster.....6

Resiliency Class.....E

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.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of using prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Val Verde County, Texas: This US-Mexico border county experienced large fires in 2007, 2008 and 2011.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

6F

Community Cluster.....6

Resiliency Class.....F

Description

These rangelands counties are in New Mexico and South Dakota. They do not experience many ignitions but once a fire starts it can burn large areas. This is a very high demographic stressed area. The response capacity to fire can be an issue due to the high stress and roadless areas. This group includes a large amount of tribal lands, so traditional ecological knowledge could be applied.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These are largely non-forested counties where regular use of mowing or grazing may be useful for reducing fuels.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

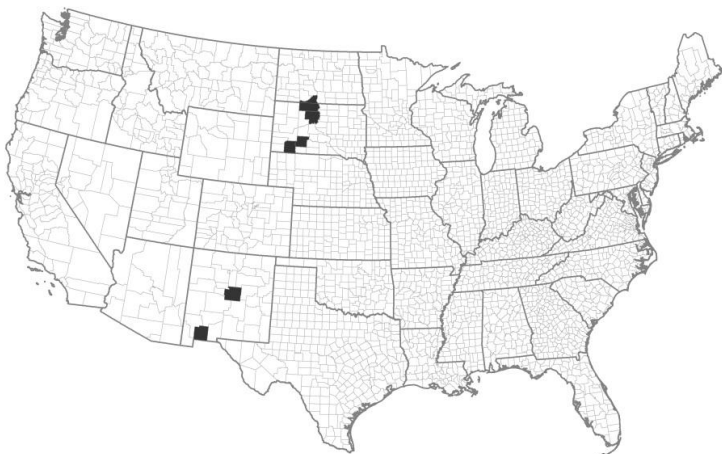
Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Torrance County, New Mexico: Separated from Albuquerque by the Manzano Mountains and the Cibola National Forest, this county has had large fires, but it has few residents.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

6G

Community Cluster.....6

Resiliency Class.....G

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.

Example of a Typical County

Sagauche County, Colorado: This county includes the Rio Grande national Forest and BLM lands. It has experienced few large wildfires in the last decade.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may have contiguous areas that could benefit from the use of landscape-scale prescribed fire. Strategic fuel breaks may be warranted. There may be limited areas within these counties where wildfire could be considered for restoring landscapes, but planners could be aware of the conflicts with communities. Mechanical treatments are an option, but with limited forest products industries nearby, this approach may not be cost effective.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Very Low

6H

Community Cluster.....6

Resiliency Class.....H

Description

These counties occur within the heavily forested communities of the Southeast. They 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 by a forest industry with mills.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of using prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Example of a Typical County

Greene County, Alabama: Southwest of Tuscaloosa, this county is three quarters forested.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

6I

Community Cluster.....6

Resiliency Class.....I

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 could be looking at preparedness for large, long duration fires that may originate in neighboring counties.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

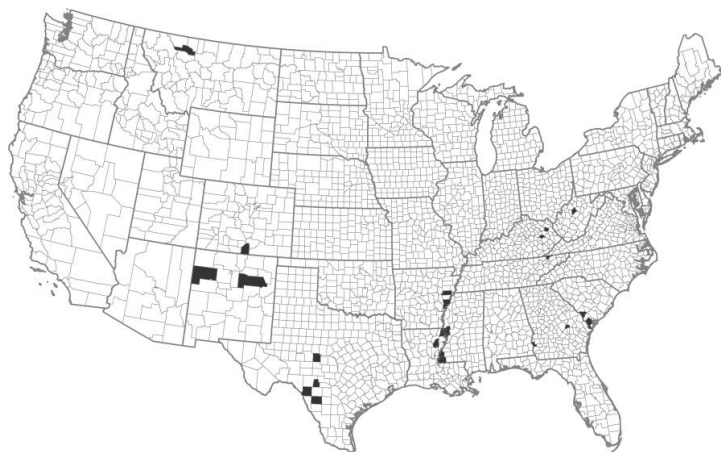
Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Hancock County, Tennessee: This rural county is largely a mix of forest and agricultural patches. It experienced a moderate sized fire in 2001.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

6J

Community Cluster.....6

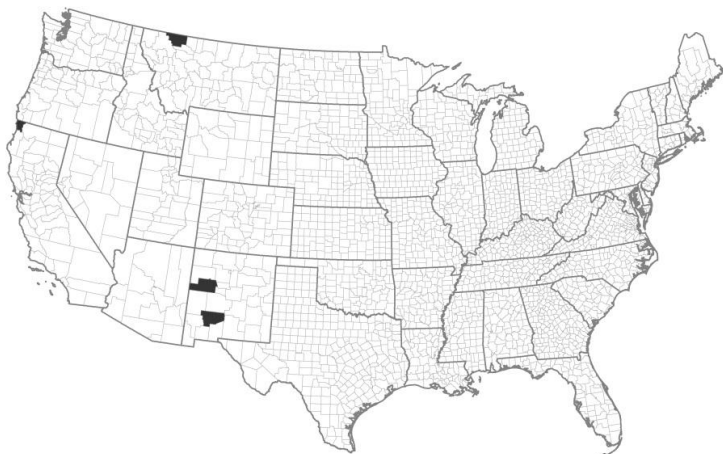
Resiliency Class.....J

Description

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.

Example of a Typical County

Del Norte County, California: Large fires occurred here in 2002 and 2008 on the Six Rivers National Forest. The eastern part is coast redwood that rarely burns.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may have contiguous areas that could benefit from the use of landscape-scale prescribed fire. Strategic fuel breaks may be warranted. There may be limited areas within these counties where wildfire could be considered for restoring landscapes, but planners could be aware of the conflicts with communities. Mechanical treatments are an option, but with limited forest products industries nearby, this approach may not be cost effective.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Low

6K

Community Cluster.....6

Resiliency Class.....K

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

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire. The focus would be on treating the periphery of the area to act as a buffer.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Clinch County, Georgia: This county has abundant managed timber land and lies west of the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge where large, long duration fires are common.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	High
Community Planning and Coordination	High
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

7A

Community Cluster.....7

Resiliency Class.....A

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.

Example of a Typical County

Franklin County, Ohio: This central Ohio county is dominated by the socio-economically advantaged city of Columbus.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. Many of these counties also have nearby forest products industries, so they may consider using mechanical treatments to create a buffer between the forest and the communities before using prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	High

7B

Community Cluster.....7

Resiliency Class.....B

Description

These six counties are distinguished by their relatively high socio-economic advantage and low historical fire. In part because of these inherent attributes of the environment, there remains a relatively low incidence of fire here.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

Example of a Typical County

Leelanau County, Michigan: Leelanau County lies in the extreme northwest corner of Michigan's Lower Peninsula and has few residents.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

7C

Community Cluster.....7

Resiliency Class.....C

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.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Jefferson County, Washington: This temperate rain forest county includes most of Olympic National Park. The coastal region to the west includes private industrial timber lands.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

7D

Community Cluster.....7

Resiliency Class.....D

Description

These fourteen more urban, agricultural counties of the Central Plains and Interior West have relatively high socio-economic advantage and a low area burned.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Cass County, North Dakota: Agricultural Cass County, North Dakota includes the town of Fargo.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

7E

Community Cluster.....7

Resiliency Class.....E

Description

Only one county falls in this group and that is Midland County Texas. It is distinguished from its neighbors by its greater degree of socio-economic stress and fewer ignitions.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

This county may have contiguous areas that could benefit from the use of landscape-scale prescribed fire. Strategic fuel breaks may be warranted. This is a non-forested county where regular use of mowing or grazing may be useful for reducing fuels.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Midland County, Texas: This west Texas county includes the town of Midland. Large fires occurred here during the severe drought of 2011.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

7F

Community Cluster.....7

Resiliency Class.....F

Description

Only one county falls in this group and it is distinguished by being urban, socio-economically advantaged, with a high portion of federal lands and a large area burned.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

This is a largely non-forested county where regular use of mowing or grazing may be useful for reducing fuels.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in this county. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Benton County, Washington: This Columbia River county includes the town of Kennewick and has recurrently experienced large fires.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

7G

Community Cluster.....7

Resiliency Class.....G

Description

This group 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.

Example of a Typical County

Mesa County, Colorado: This west Colorado county includes the town of Grand Junction. Three quarters of the land area is federal, and this includes the Grand Mesa and Uncompahgre National Forests.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may have contiguous areas that could benefit from the use of landscape-scale prescribed fire. Strategic fuel breaks may be warranted. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

7H

Community Cluster.....7

Resiliency Class.....H

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.

Example of a Typical County

Walton County, Florida: This Florida panhandle county includes much of Eglin Air Force Base. Prescribed fire is routinely used to reduce fuels and maintain wildlife habitat.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. Many of these counties also have nearby forest products industries, so they may consider using mechanical treatments to create a buffer between the forest and the communities before using prescribed fire.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	High

Community Cluster.....7

Resiliency Class.....I

Description

These counties lie within southeastern and Midwestern suburban communities. These areas have a higher demographic advantage and lower fire occurrence.

Example of a Typical County

Craighead County, Arkansas: This county includes the University town of Jonesboro. Crowley’s Ridge’s privately owned forests are surrounded by bottomland agriculture.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce accidental ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	High

7J

Community Cluster.....7

Resiliency Class.....J

Description

These fire-prone counties are within the western interior forest of Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Kansas. 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).

Example of a Typical County

Flathead County, Montana: Kalispell and the main entrance to Glacier National Park and the Flathead National Forest fall in this county. There were large fires here in 200, 2003 and 2007.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties may have contiguous areas that could benefit from the use of landscape-scale prescribed fire. Strategic fuel breaks may be warranted. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments. Treatments are economical as a precursor to prescribed fire. The focus would be on treating the periphery of the area to act as a buffer.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are not as great here as in other parts of the country, but may deserve attention if a local situation dictates.

Home and Community Actions

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of home and community actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires. Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

7K

Community Cluster.....7

Resiliency Class.....K

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.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires. Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

Example of a Typical County

Shelby County, Alabama: Situated only 10 miles south of Birmingham, many residents of Shelby County commute to work.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	High

8A

Community Cluster.....8

Resiliency Class.....A

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.

Example of a Typical County

Worcester County, Massachusetts: Like many nearby urban counties, Worcester has a high Wildland Urban Interface and numerous small fires.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	High

8B

Community Cluster.....8

Resiliency Class.....B

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.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Chittenden County, Vermont. Chittenden County includes the town of Burlington and lies west of Lake Champlain. Most ignitions are human caused.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Very Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Low
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

8G

Community Cluster.....8

Resiliency Class.....G

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.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires.

Example of a Typical County

Sevier County, Tennessee: This county includes the primary entrance to Great Smoky Mountains National Park and includes Gatlinburg and Pigeon Forge



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	Moderate

8H

Community Cluster.....8

Resiliency Class.....H

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.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of using prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments. Treatments may be economical as a precursor to prescribed fire. The focus would be on treating the periphery of the area to act as a buffer.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Example of a Typical County

Jones County, Mississippi: Jones County has numerous towns and includes part of the De Soto National Forest. It has a growing problem with invasive, flammable coonagrass.

Response to Wildfires

Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	High

Community Cluster.....8

Resiliency Class.....I

Description

These eastern 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.

Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Response to Wildfires

Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Berkeley County, West Virginia: Berkeley County includes the commuter towns of Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg.



National Priorities

Fuels Management	Low
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	High

8K

Community Cluster.....8

Resiliency Class.....K

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.

Example of a Typical County

Pike County, Kentucky: Pike County lies in easternmost Kentucky. It has many small private woodland parcels and many human ignitions.



Policy Options and Opportunities

Managing Fuels Across the Landscape

These counties have a history of using prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments. Treatments may be economical as a precursor to prescribed fire. The focus would be on treating the periphery of the area to act as a buffer.

Managing Ignitions

Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Home and Community Actions

Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Response to Wildfires

Prepare for large, long duration wildfires. Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

National Priorities

Fuels Management	Moderate
Community Planning and Coordination	Moderate
Managing Human Ignitions	High