

#### **FireSmart** Wildfire Exposure Assessment

A planning tool for identifying values at risk and prioritizing mitigation effort.



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES

## Wildfire Exposure Assessment

A planning tool for identifying values at risk and prioritizing mitigation effort

**Jen Beverly** University of Alberta



wildfireanalytics.org

Presented at the FireSmart Community Series Fort McMurray, Alberta October 3, 2018



#### **FireSmart** Wildfire Exposure Assessment

A planning tool for identifying values at risk and prioritizing mitigation effort.





# Acknowledgements

Forest Resource Improvement Association of Alberta (FRIAA) FireSmart Program — Project FFP-16-46

Alberta Wildfire

FireSmart Canada

**Fuse Consulting Ltd.** 

Geoff Braid Liz Chapman Stuart Kelm Wendell Pozniak Laura Stewart Kelly Johnston Kate Broadley Matthew Pyper



A planning tool for identifying values at risk and prioritizing mitigation effort.



### **Acknowledgements** — continued

**Participants in group discussions – various meetings:** 

#### **Alberta Wildfire**

Brett Moore Chad Morrison Chris McGuinty Clifton McKay Cordy Tymstra Dale Thomas Dan Martin Dave Finn David Schroeder Ed Trenchard Gavin Hojka Jason Cottingham Jason Pankratow Jordan Sykes

Kelsy Gibos Marc Gamache Margriet Berkhout Maria Sharpe Mark Handel Mark Newman Mike Williamson Morgan Kehr **Neal McLoughlin** Philip Reid Ryan Good Sam Davies Wade Colwell

#### **Other Agencies**

Dana Hicks Greg Baxter Karl Cox Marty Alexander Rex Hsieh Rick Arthur Steve Hvenegaard



## It started with a paper and a fire

*International Journal of Wildland Fire* **2010**, *19*, 299–313 Assessing the exposure of the built environment to potential ignition sources generated from vegetative fuel

J. L. Beverly<sup>A,B</sup>, P. Bothwell<sup>A</sup>, J. C. R. Conner<sup>A</sup> and E. P. K. Herd<sup>A</sup>



Slave Lake May 15, 2011 7,000 residents evacuated Over 430 homes destroyed



### Damaged areas aligned with mapped exposure







With interest from Alberta Wildfire and funding from FRIAA, we set out to share the approach



#### HOME ASSESSMENT



How easily will the structure and site ignite?

### Filling the gap – community scale assessment



COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

We asked – what question are we addressing in a community scale assessment?

#### LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT



What is the likelihood of a wildfire occurring?



## 1. Scale and process need to align



A community scale assessment can't address processes operating beyond it's boundaries

Wildfires are an ecological

process that operate at a

landscape scale

wildfireanalytics.org



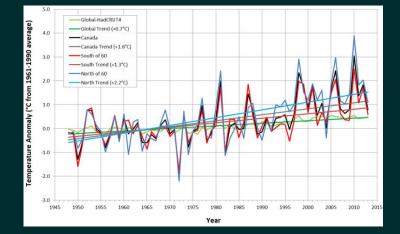
## **1. Scale and process need to align**







#### 2. The past is a fragile guide to the future



Historical data is always incomplete, and possibly irrelevant

Fires modify their environment, so past fire activity may not be indicative of current or future possibilities





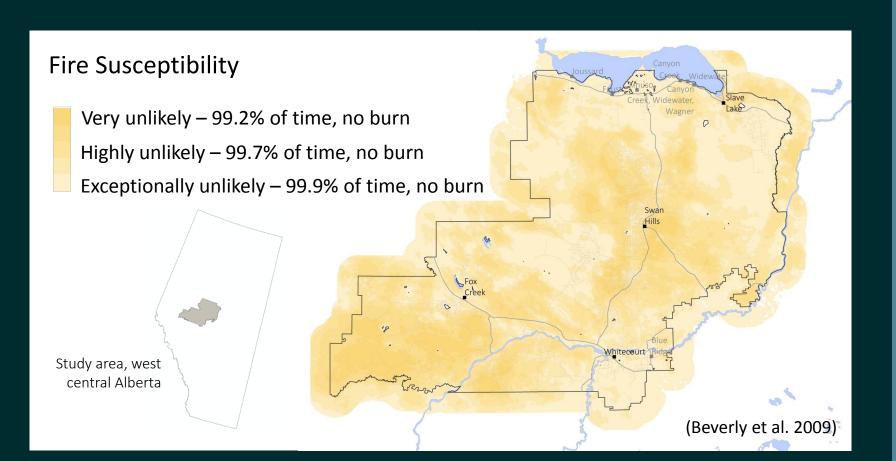




What is the likelihood of a wildfire occurring?

wildfireanalytics.org

## 3. Considering #1 and #2, be wary of probabilities











## If not probabilities, then what?

Focus on **possible impact** not on probability weighted impact Think the unthinkable – how bad might it actually be? **Scenario identification** – what combination of events might occur? **Horizon scanning** – what is happening elsewhere? Take a **broader**, more creative approach to risk identification Risk management through **contingency planning Reverse stress testing** Apply Noah's rule (predicting rain won't save anyone, build an ark)

> Adapted from "Black swan events – popular misconceptions' by John Summers, Chief Risk Advisor, Rio Tinto, London, 2012



/ildfireanalvtics.ora

## 4. Complexity can be the problem, not the solution



Must weigh a complex array of physical and atmospheric factors. To write it down as an optimal control problem, you would need to apply Newton's Law of Gravity.



### It turns out, there's a simple rule of thumb



Run at a speed so that the angle of gaze to the Frisbee remains roughly constant.



(Haldane and Madouros 2012)







The more complex the environment, the greater the perils of complex control.

In complex environments, decision rules based on one, or a few, good reasons can trump sophisticated alternatives.

The Dog and the Frisbee, Haldane and Madouros (2012)







## Map what's possible based on things we know

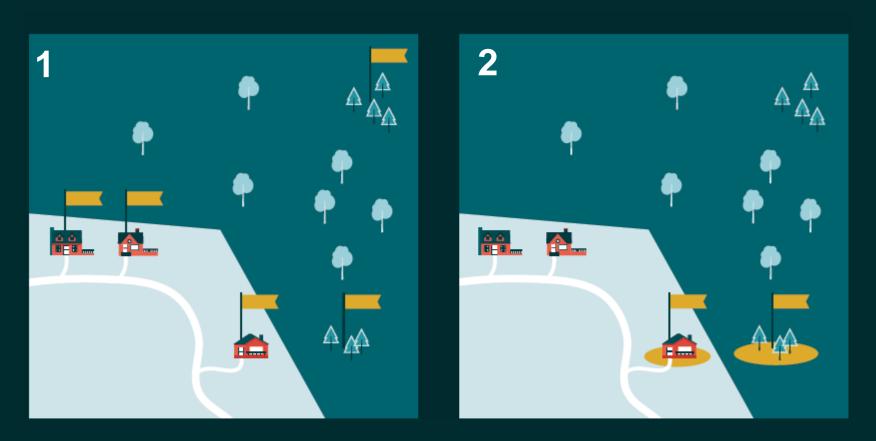
The exposure assessment was very deliberately designed to rely on:

- A scale aligned with process (ignition)
- One variable with known attributes (fuels)
- No probability
- No prediction
- No past





## Where will you prioritize your efforts?



#### Values and hazard that are close together are high priorities





## What do we mean by a value?

Anything of worth can be deemed a value for conducting an exposure assessment





- Homes
- Businesses
- Infrastructure
- Cultural or Historic sites
- Natural Resources
- Industrial Facilities
- Recreation Areas
- Critical Habitat
- Natural Areas
- ... or anything else of value











A house surrounded by concrete has a different level of risk than a house surrounded by dense forest





#### Ignitions are the pathways by which fuel hazards impact values



Radiant heat can ignite adjacent areas



Falling embers thrown aloft and transported by air currents and wind





Direct contact with flames also causes ignition (distances addressed in FireSmart home assessments)







FireSmart

#### HOME ASSESSMENT



How easily will the structure and site ignite?

The physical characteristics of the receiving structure or site will determine if exposure to ignition produces fire





- Roofing
- Siding
- Construction materials
- Eves and vents
- Ground to siding clearance
- Set-backs from other structures, slopes









High priority areas are exposed to AND receptive to ignitions





#### Start with a target area

Your community is likely the primary target area, but other examples could include:

- neighborhood or zone in your community
- group of built structures
- hamlet, town, or summer village
- critical infrastructure
- industrial installation
- critical wildlife habitat or a watercourse
- cultural or historic site
- recreation area
- trails
- valued timber or other natural resources

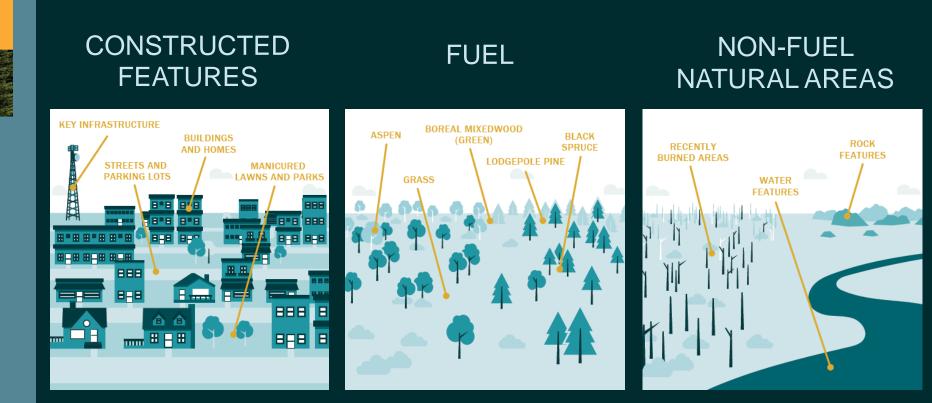


THE STUDY AREA: TARGET AREA BUFFER

Study Area = Target Area and buffer  $\ge$  600 m



## Map land cover in your study area

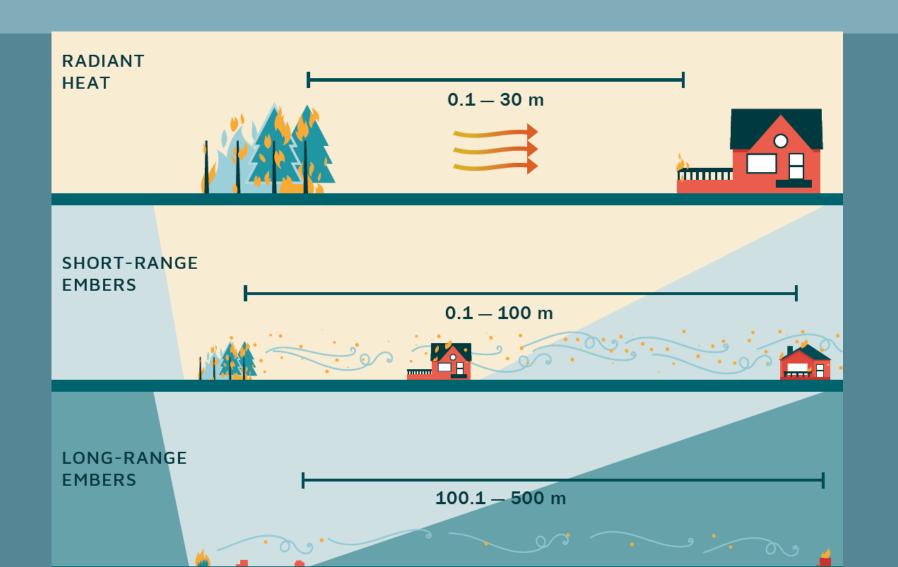


The built environment

Any vegetation capable of generating ignitions Natural areas that are resistant to burning



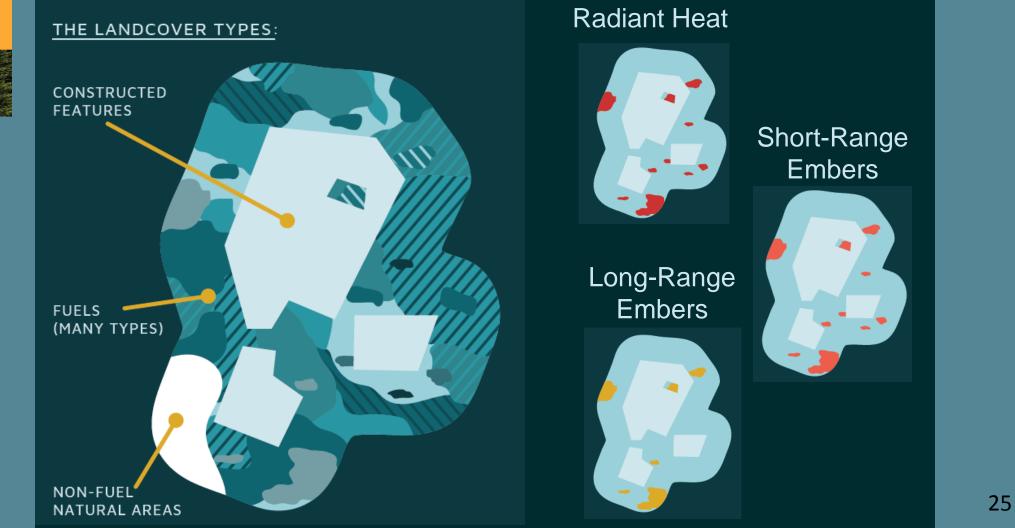
## **Consider distance ranges of ignition pathways**





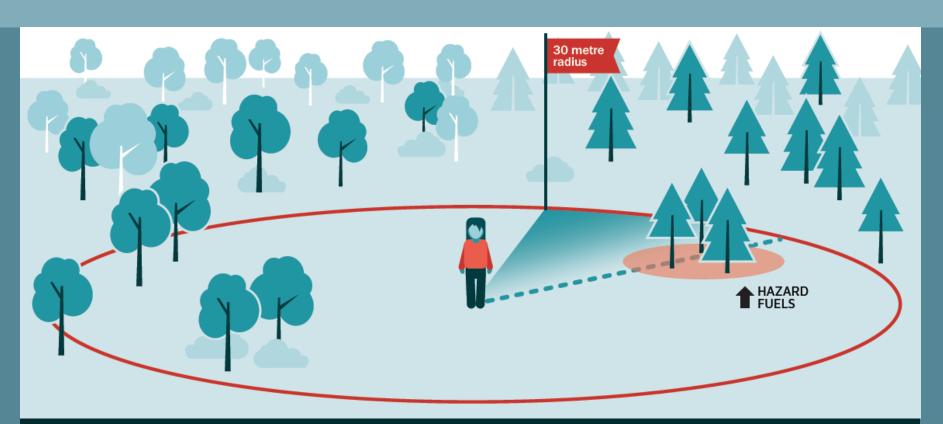


## **Identify hazard fuels**







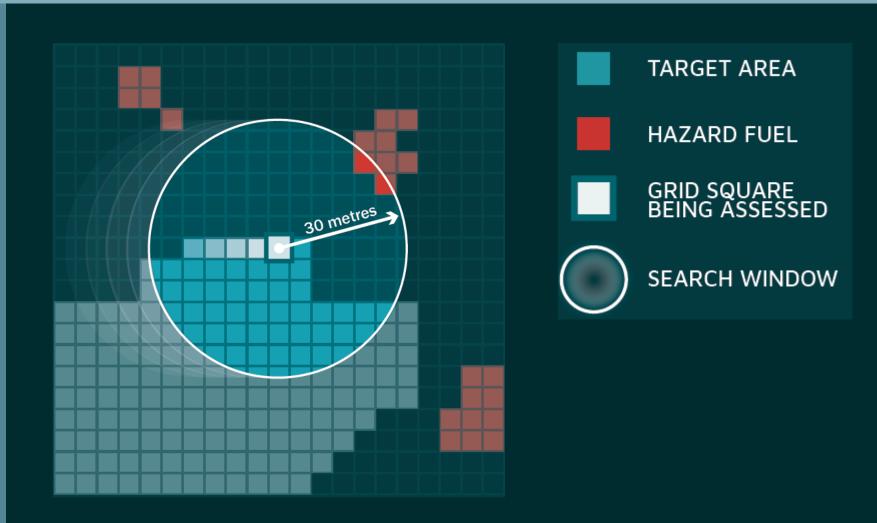


To assess radiant heat exposure at a location – search for hazard fuels within a circle with a 30 m radius



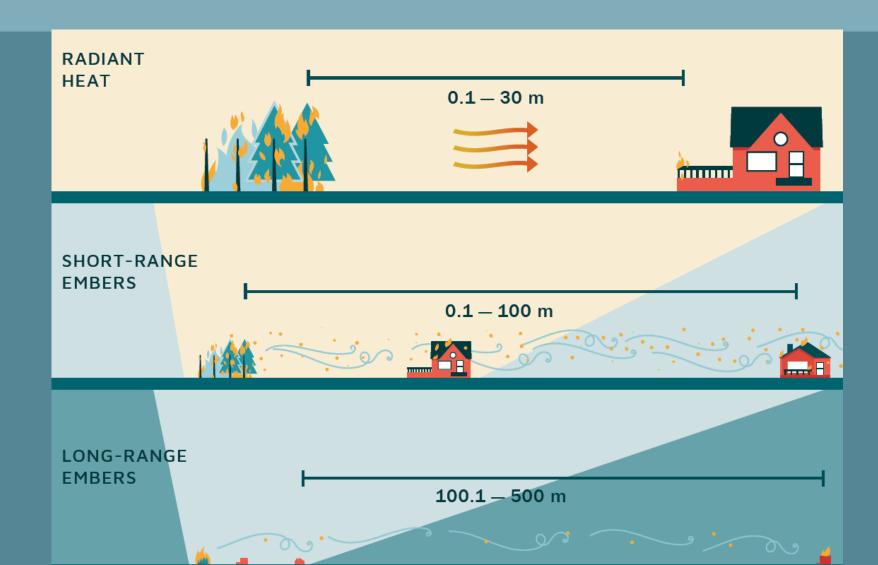


## Use mapping software with a moving window



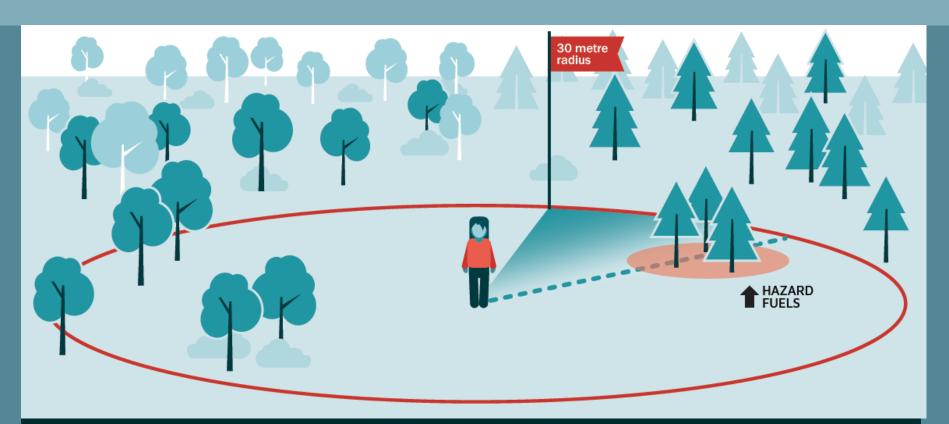


## **Repeat for each distance range (ignition pathway)**





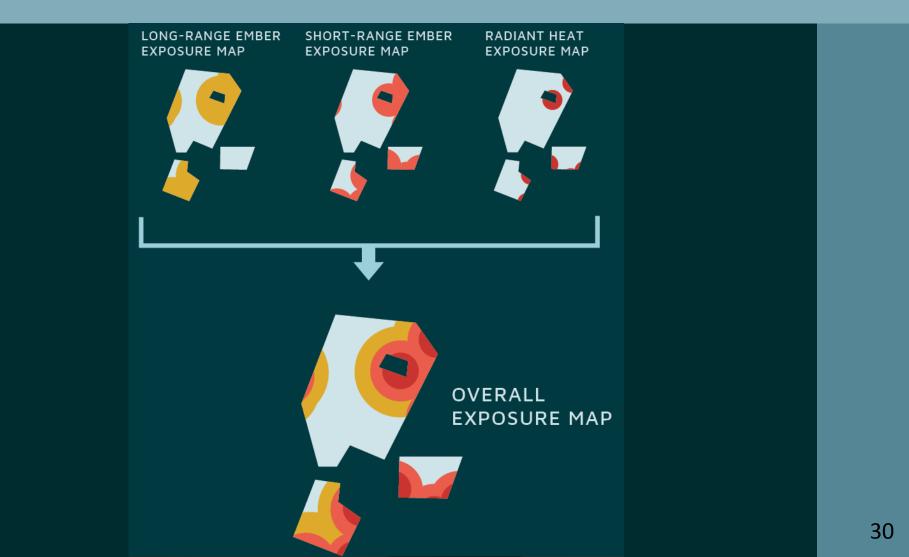




Change the radius of the circle to search for exposure to hazard fuels capable of generating short-range embers (0.1 – 100 m) and then long-range embers (100.1 – 500 m)

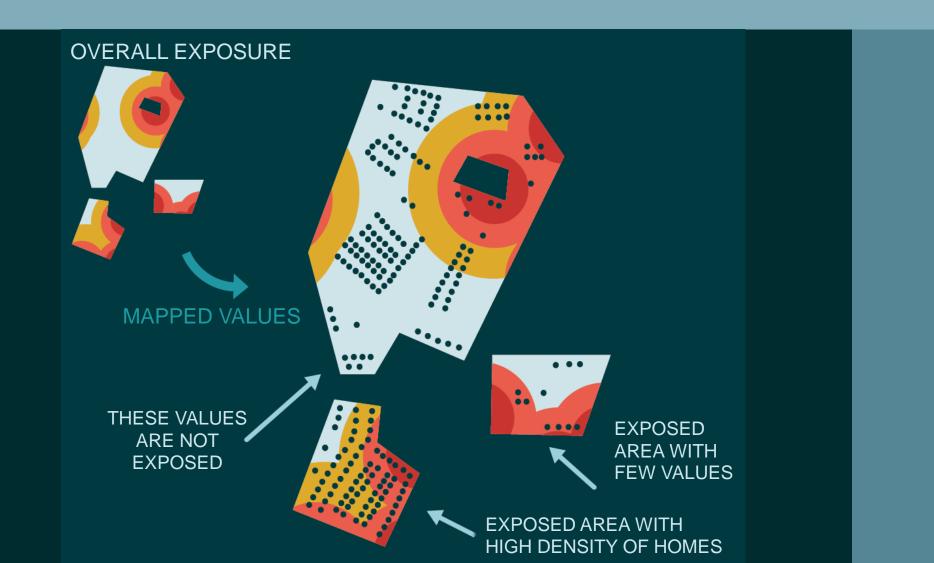


### **Combine maps to display overall exposure**





## **Overlay mapped values across your target area**





### **Consider which hazard fuels are causing exposure**



Fuel treatments of an equivalent size can result in very different reductions in values exposed



## Finally, consider and integrate other assessments

#### HOME ASSESSMENT



How easily will the structure and site ignite?

#### COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT



In the event of a wildfire, which locations will be exposed to falling embers and radiant heat?

#### LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT



What is the likelihood of a wildfire occurring?



### **FireSmart** Wildfire Exposure Assessment

A planning tool for identifying values at risk and prioritizing mitigation effort.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES

## **Questions?**

**Jen Beverly** University of Alberta



wildfireanalytics.org

Presented at the FireSmart Community Series Fort McMurray, Alberta October 3, 2018