

OPTFUELS: ASSESSING FIRE RISK AND SCHEDULING FUEL TREATMENTS SPATIALLY OVER TIME TO MINIMIZE EXPECTED LOSS FROM FUTURE FIRE

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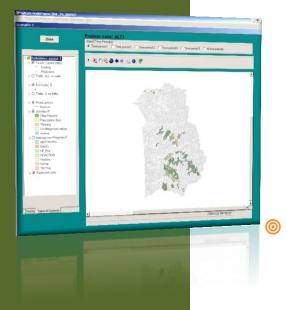
SNPLMA - Round 9

BACKGROUND

Different tools are available to help managers plan where, when, and how to apply new and maintenance fuel treatments on a forested landscape:

• FARSITE (Finney 1998) and FlamMap (Finney 2006)

- Treatment Optimization Model (Finney 2007)
- FVS-FFE (Reinhardt and Crookston 2003)
- FCCS (Ottmar et al. 2007)
- MAGIS (Zuuring et al. 1995, Chung et al. 2005)
- Etc.
- Each tool addresses only specific aspects of planning fuel treatments spatially over time.



OBJECTIVES FOR DEVELOPING OPTFUELS

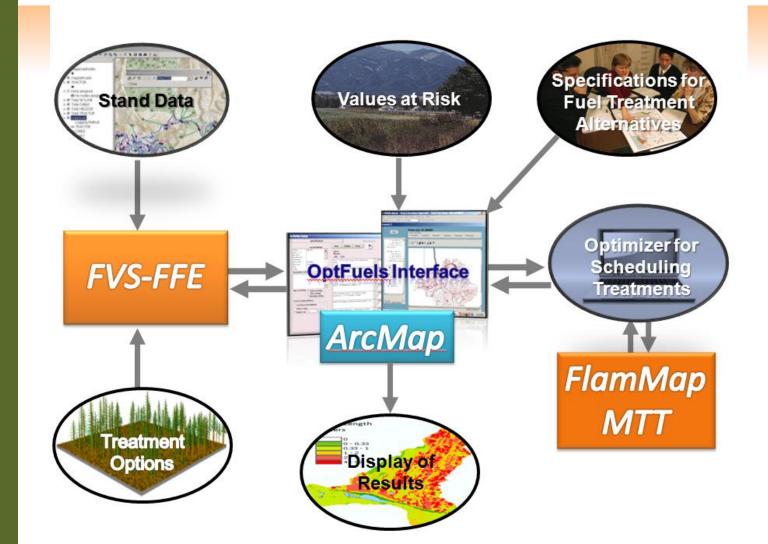
Integrate existing fire behavior (FlamMap), vegetation simulation (FVS-FFE), and land management planning (MAGIS) tools into one decision support system that supports long-term fuel management decisions in the Lake Tahoe Basin



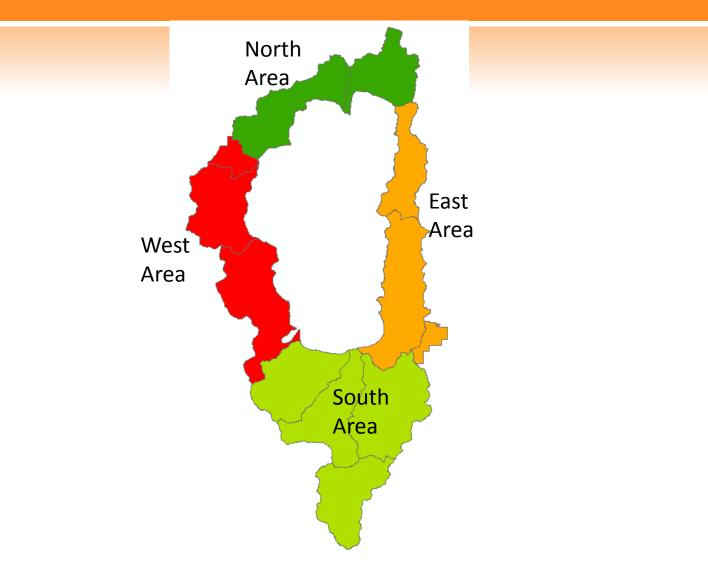
- Optimize spatial and temporal location of fuel treatments to maximize landscape-level fuel treatment effects over time,
- Satisfy given budget and operational constraints,
- Meet water quality goals.



OPTFUELS SYSTEM COMPONENTS



FOUR DEFAULT OPTFUELS MODELS





OPTFUELS OBJECTIVE FUNCTION

- Objective for driving placement and scheduling of fuel treatments
 - Minimize expected loss from wildland fire over time:



$$\begin{array}{cccc} \textit{Minimize} & \sum_{t} & \sum_{c} & \textit{P}_{c,t} \times & \textit{W}_r \times & \textit{Loss}_{r,c,f,t} \end{array}$$

where :

- *t*: Index of time period
- c: Index of grid cells (pixels)
- *r*: Index for risk category
- **P**_{c,t}: Probability of cell **c** being burned in period **t**
- W_r : Weight for risk category r
- **Loss**_{*r*,*c*,*f*,*t*} : Expected loss for risk category *r* for grid cell *c* with flame length *f* in period *t*.

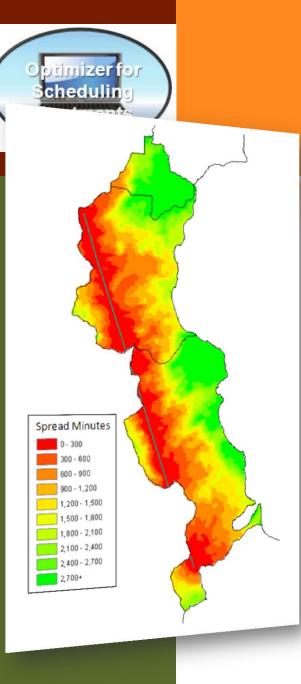
OBJECTIVE FUNCTION WEIGHTS AND LOSS

Minimize $\sum P_{c,t} \times W_r \times Loss_{r,c,f,t}$

Relative Loss Values¹

	\cap		Flame Length	Categories (1	neters)	
Risk Category	Weights	0 - 0.3	0.3 - 1.0	1.0 - 2.0	2.0 - 4.0	4.0+
Residential	8	5%	20%	40%	60%	100%
Defense Zone	8	5%	10%	25%	50%	80%
Extended WUI	3	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%
Other Lands	1	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%
Wildemess	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

¹Based on Calkin et al 2010. Wilfire Risk and Hazard: Procedures for the First Approximation. RMRS-GTR-235.



OBJECTIVE FUNCTION BURN PROBABILITY

Minimize $\sum_{t} \sum_{c} P_{c,t} \times W_r \times Loss_{r,c,f,t}$

Burn Probability

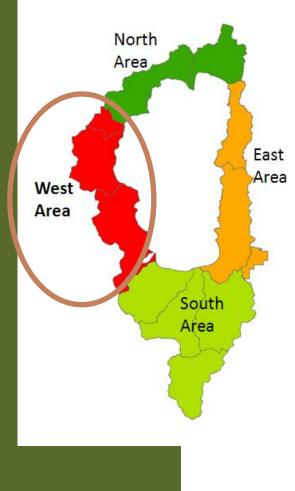
Time Step	Fire Duration (Spread Minutes)	Probability
1	300	0.91
2	600	0.83
3	900	0.74
4	1,200	0.67
5	1,500	0.60
6	1,800	0.53
7	2,100	0.46
8	2,400	0.40
9	2,700	0.35
10	3,100	0.31
11	3,500	0.27
12	3,900	0.23
13	4,300	0.21
14	4,700	0.19
:	:	:



SPECIFICATIONS FOR FUEL TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

- Fire scenarios (1 or more)
 - Ignition line or points
 - Wind speed & direction
 - Fuel Moisture
- Edit loss amounts for Risk Categories
- Constraints (by planning period)
 - Limit treatment acres
 - Limit Budget
- Pre-select Treatment Options

APPLICATION



Treatment Options

Hand thinning followed by broadcast burn

Mechanical thinning followed by mastication

Time Periods

Three time periods with 5-year interval

Cluster Size

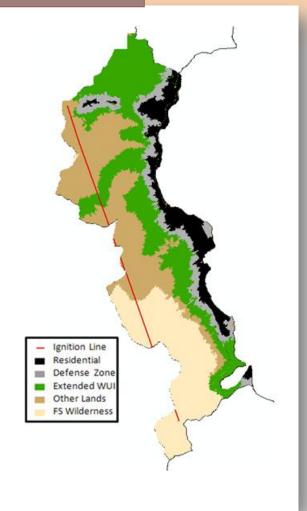
50-acre target

Treatment Alternatives

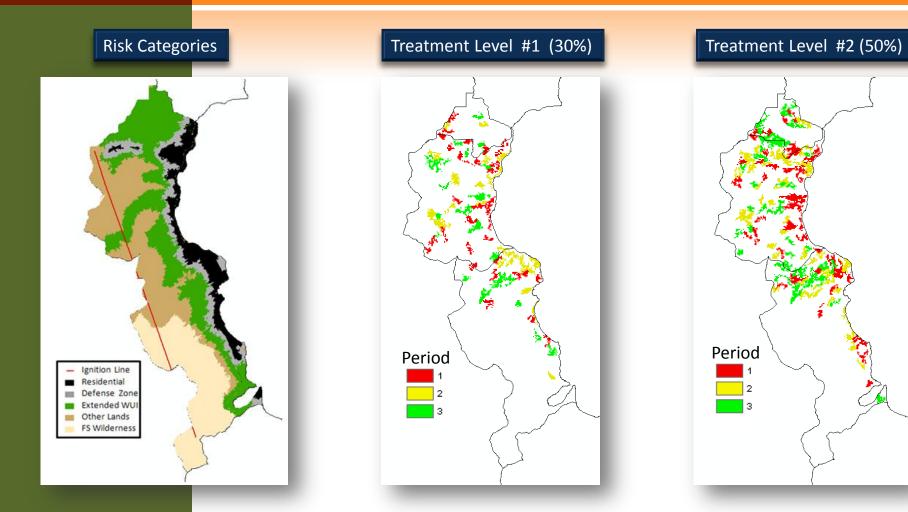
- #1 No Action
- #2 ~ 30% of total treatable area (1,940 acres/pd)
- #3 ~ 50% of total treatable area (3,333 acres/pd)

APPLICATION FIRE SCENARIO

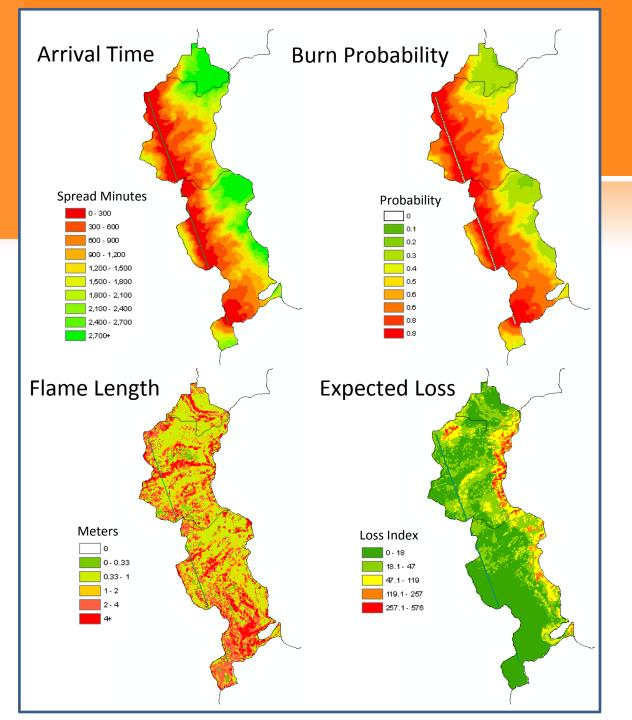
Ignition Line



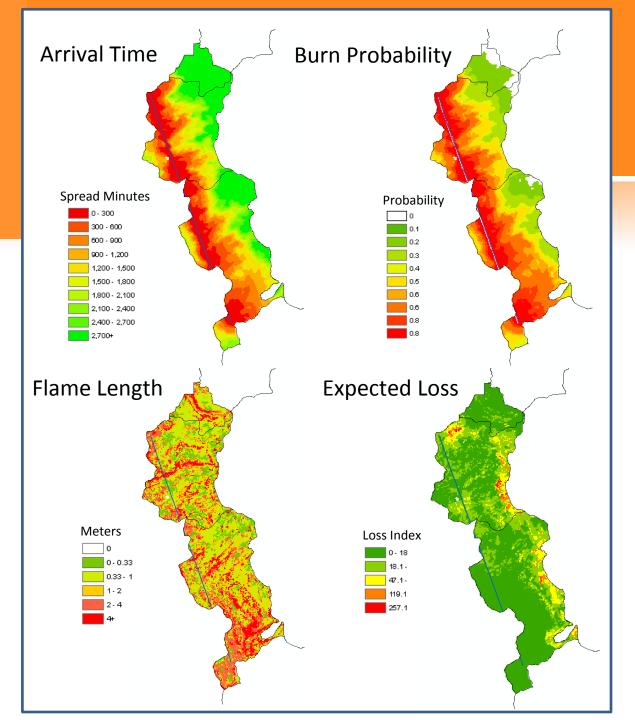
Wind	
Wind speed	22 MPH
Wind direction	222°
Fuel Moisture	
Fuel Category	% Moisture
1 hr	4
10 hr	5
100 hr	7
Live herbaceous	50
Live woody	70
Foliar	90



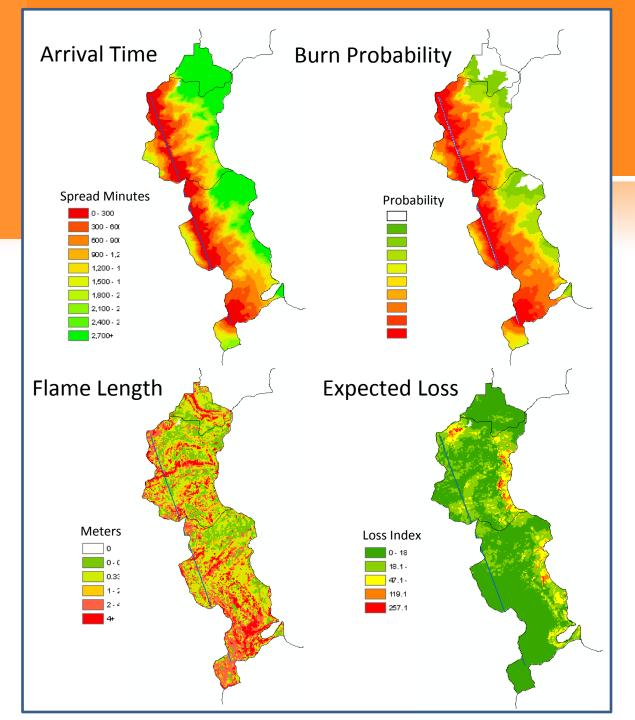
No Action (Period 1)



TREAT 30% (PERIOD 3)

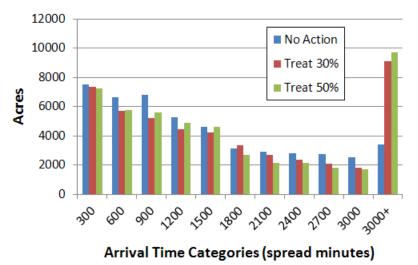


TREAT 50% (PERIOD 3)



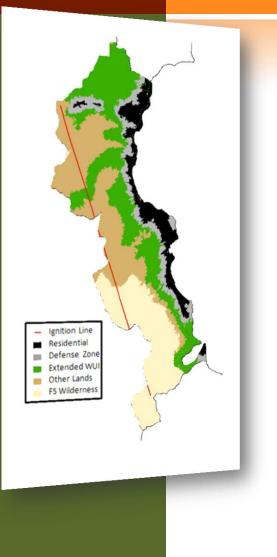


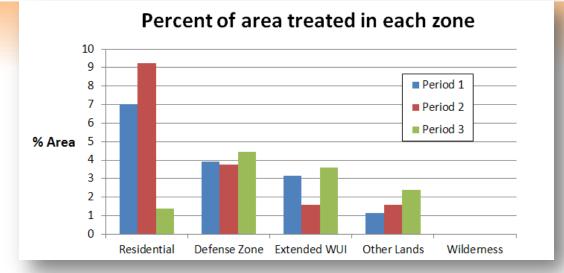
Fire Arrival Time - 3rd Period



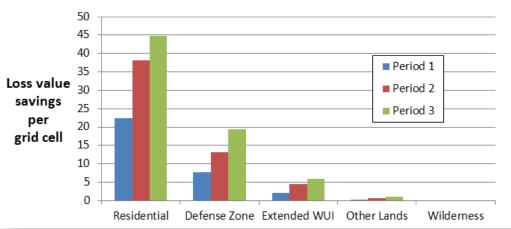
Flame Length - 3rd Period 25000 No Action 20000 Treat 30% 15000 Treat 50% Acres 10000 5000 0 <0.3 m 0.3-1 m 1-2 m 2-4 m 4+ m **Flame Length**

Treat 30% Alternative

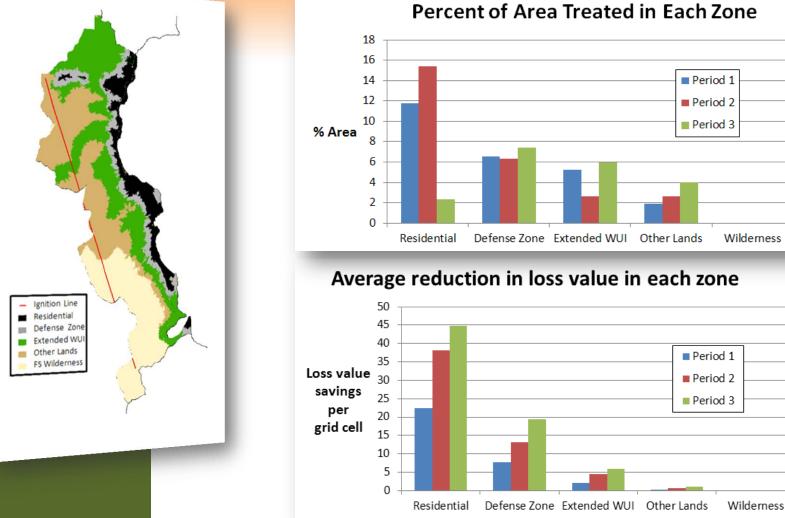




Average reduction in loss value in each zone



Treat 30% Alternative



Percent of Area Treated in Each Zone

WHAT IS NEXT?

- Develop a streamlined process for clipping and building planning-area specific OptFuels Models.
- Add functionality for entering treatment unit polygons with assigned treatments for analyzing alternatives at the project scale.
- Enhance the fuel treatment information provided by OptFuels:
 - Biomass volumes & costs
 - Costs for treatment options that do not remove biomass
 - Future stand structure & other stand data with and without treatments
- Enhance the capability to estimate sediment delivery for various scenarios
- Deliver OptFuels to end users.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Project Team

- Woodam Chung, PI, The University of Montana
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(OptFuels Website: http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/human-dimensions/optfuels)

THANK YOU!

Questions?