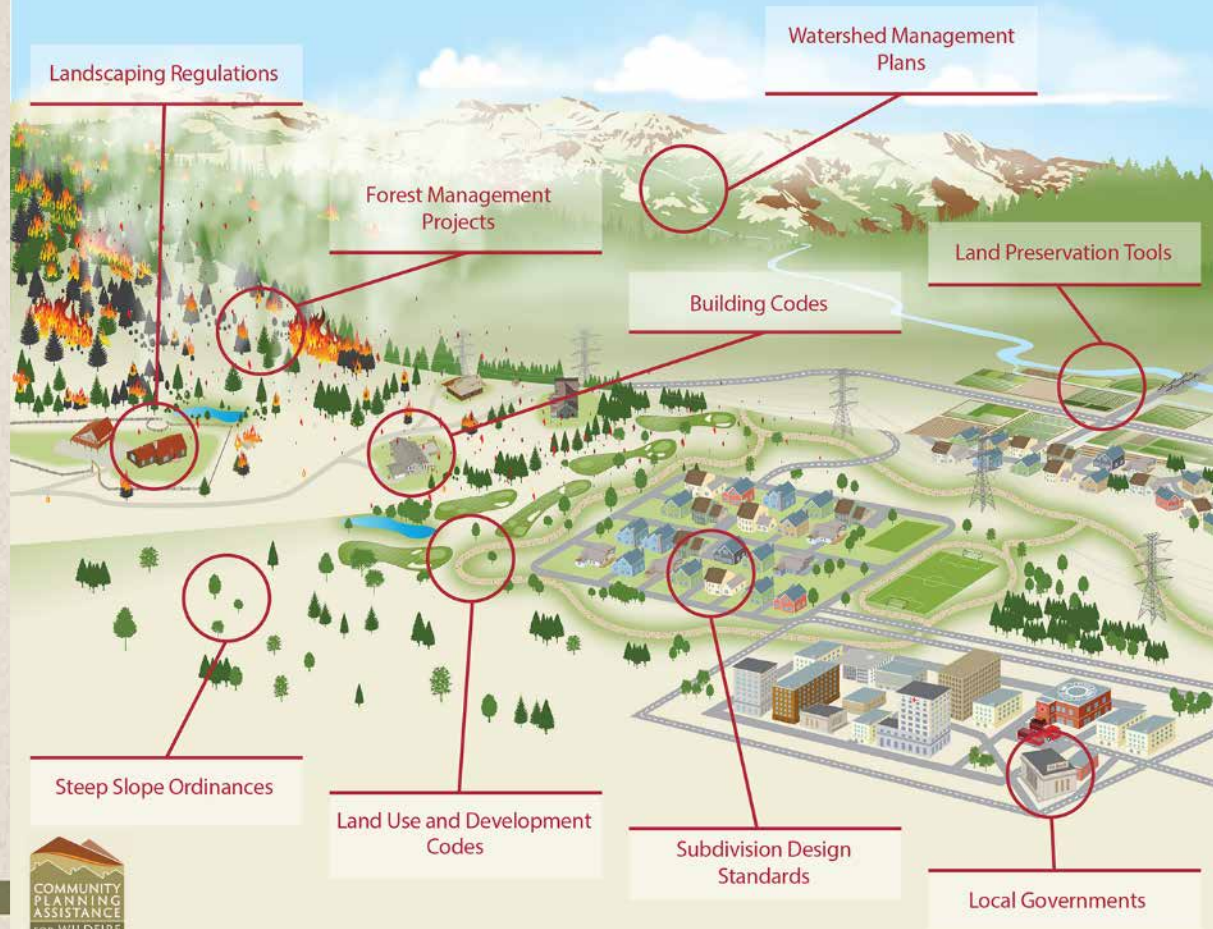


Building Costs & Risk Modeling to Reduce Community Wildfire Risk



Examples of Community Tools



Costs to Building a Wildfire-Resistant Home

Stephen L. Quarles, Ph.D.

Chief Scientist for Wildfire and Durability

Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety



- What are the vulnerable features in a home?
- How can they be made resistant to wildfire?
- What does it cost?



Today

- Methods
- Preliminary Results by Component
- Putting it All Together
- Key Take-Aways



Today

- **Methods**

- Preliminary Results by Component
- Putting it All Together
- Key Take-Aways



Baseline Home

- Park County, MT
- 3 bedroom
- 2500 sq. ft.
- Approx.
\$350,000



Wildfire Resistance: Embers + Radiant Heat



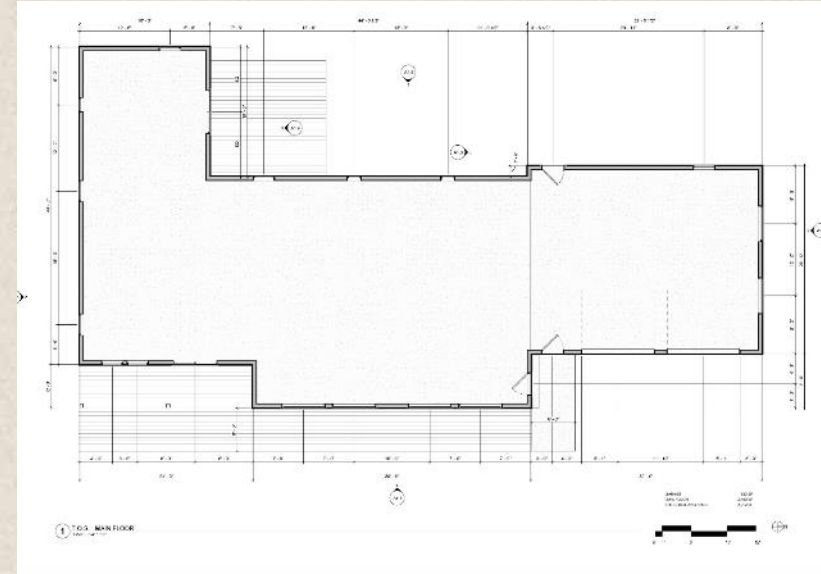
Cost Comparison

- New Construction: swap traditional for wildfire-resistant in 6 most vulnerable components
- Retrofit: remove and replace with wildfire-resistant components
- Cost from RSMeans:
 - National database with regional multipliers
 - Includes labor, overhead & profit
 - Allows consistency
 - Limits localized variability



Vulnerable Components

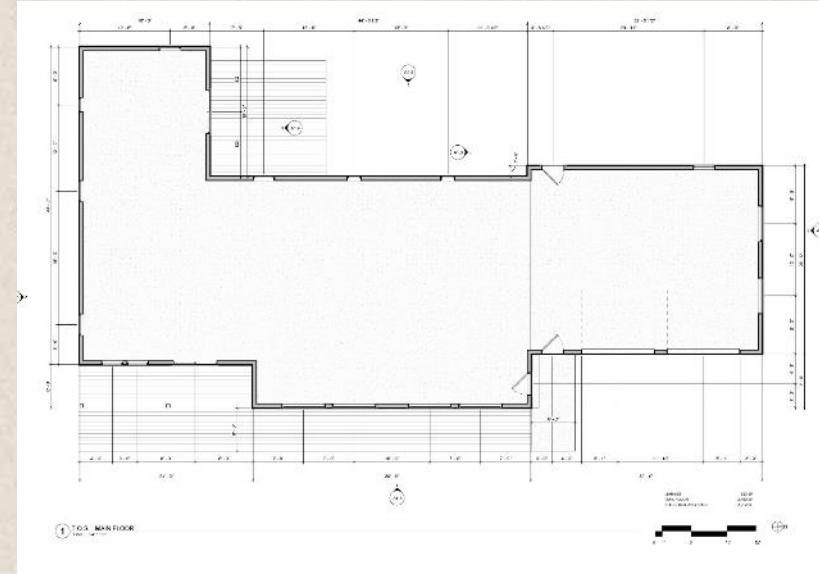
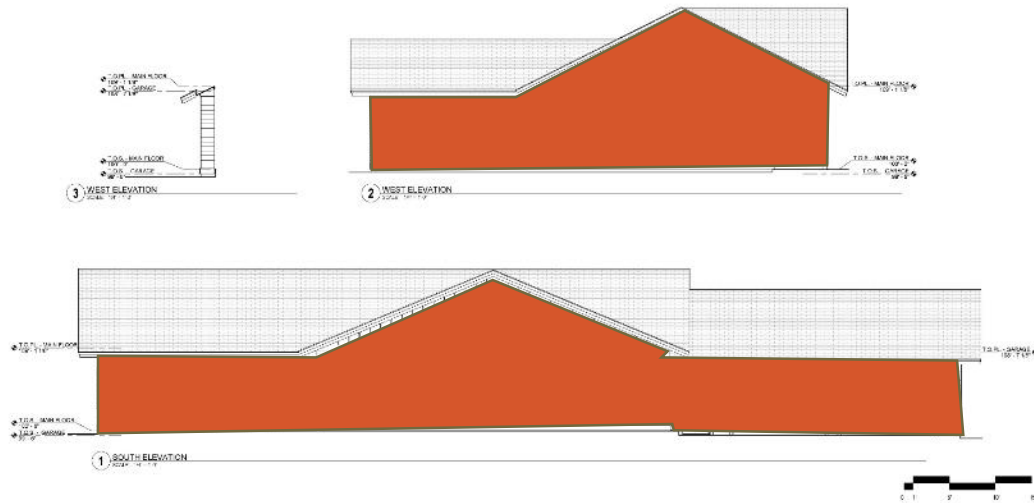
1. Roof



Vulnerable Components

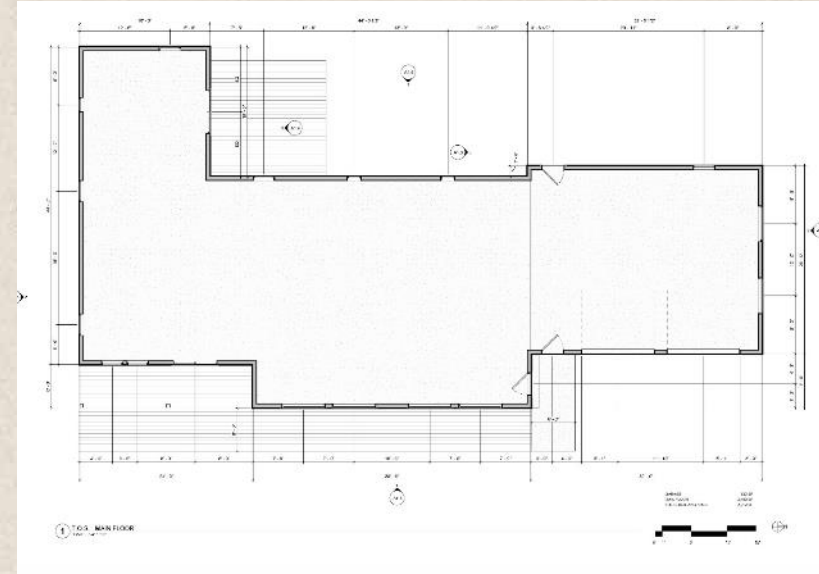
1. Roof

2. Exterior Walls



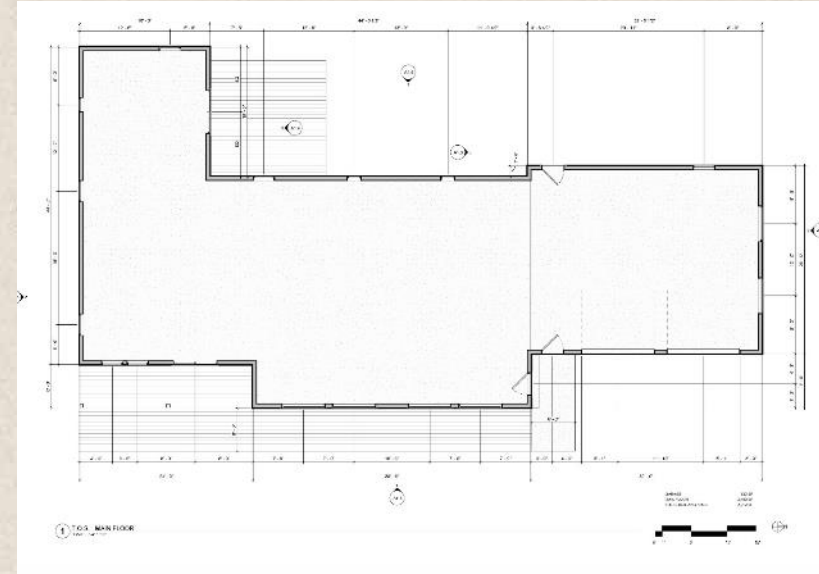
Vulnerable Components

1. Roof
2. Exterior Walls
3. Windows



Vulnerable Components

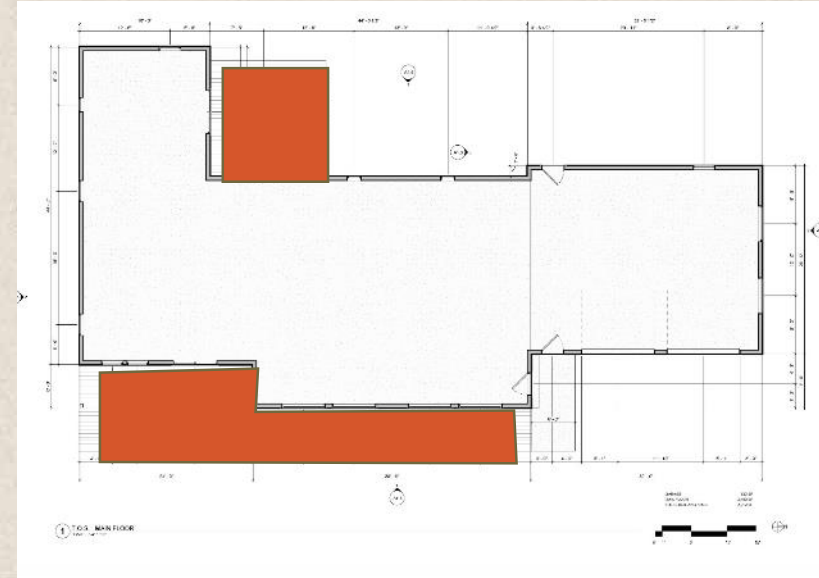
1. Roof
2. Exterior Walls
3. Windows
4. Doors



Vulnerable Components

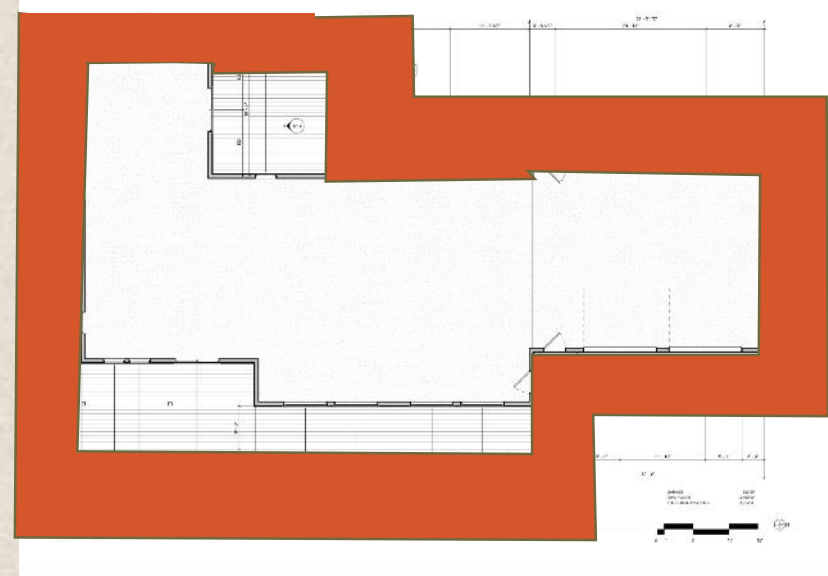
1. Roof
2. Exterior Walls
3. Windows
4. Doors

5. Deck



Vulnerable Components

1. Roof
2. Exterior Walls
3. Windows
4. Doors
5. Deck
6. Home Ignition Zone



Today

- **Methods**

- **Preliminary Results by Component**

- **Putting it All Together**

- **Key Take-Aways**



1

2

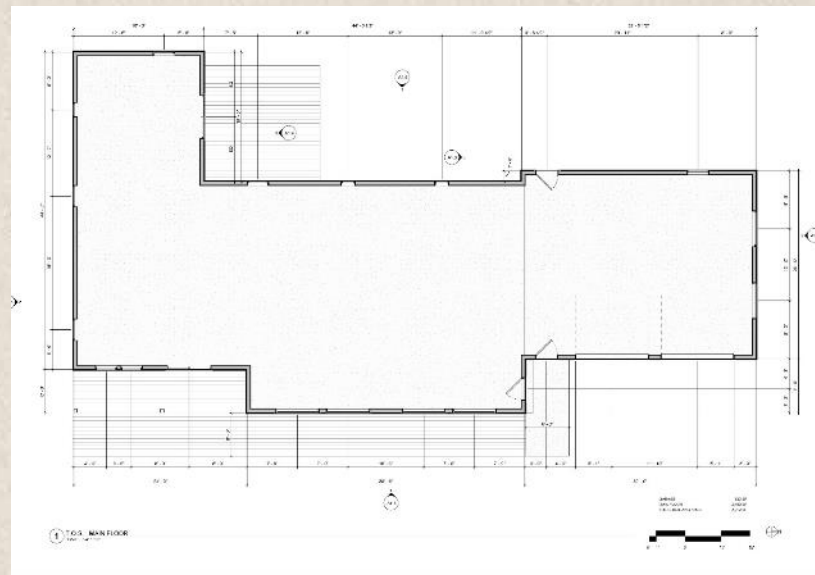
3

4

5

6

Roof



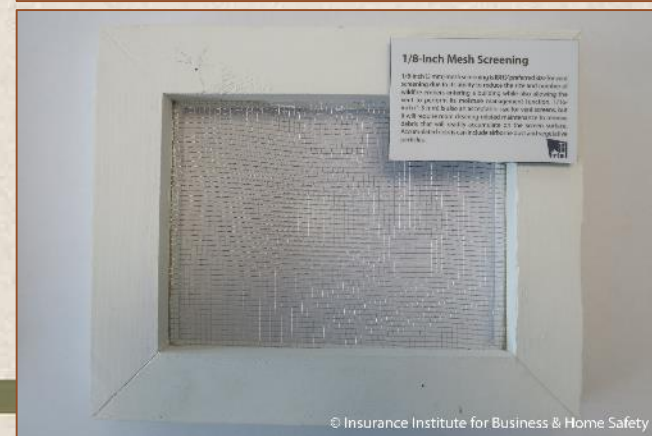
Roof Vulnerabilities

- Roof material, underlayment, edges



- Roof material, underlayment, edges
- Vents

- Roof material, underlayment, edges
- Vents



Roof Vulnerabilities

- Roof material, underlayment, edges
- Vents
- Wall-to-roof junctions

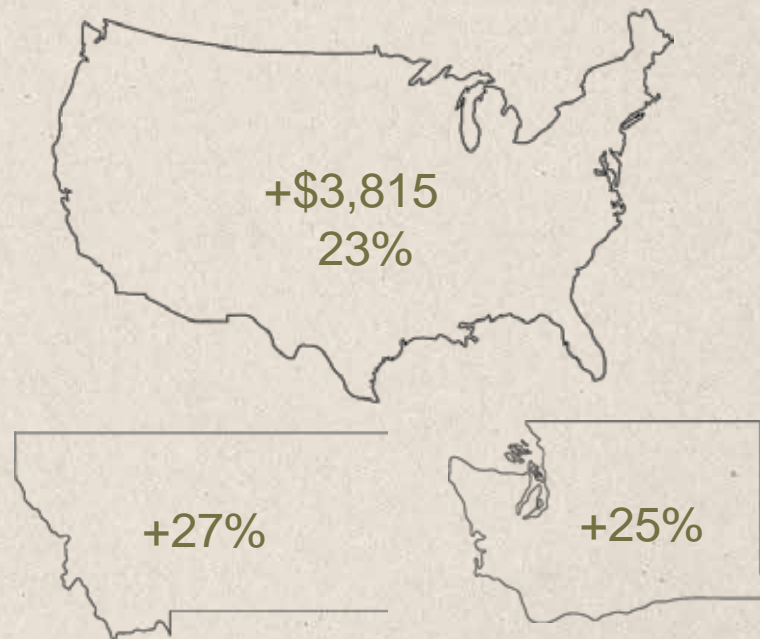
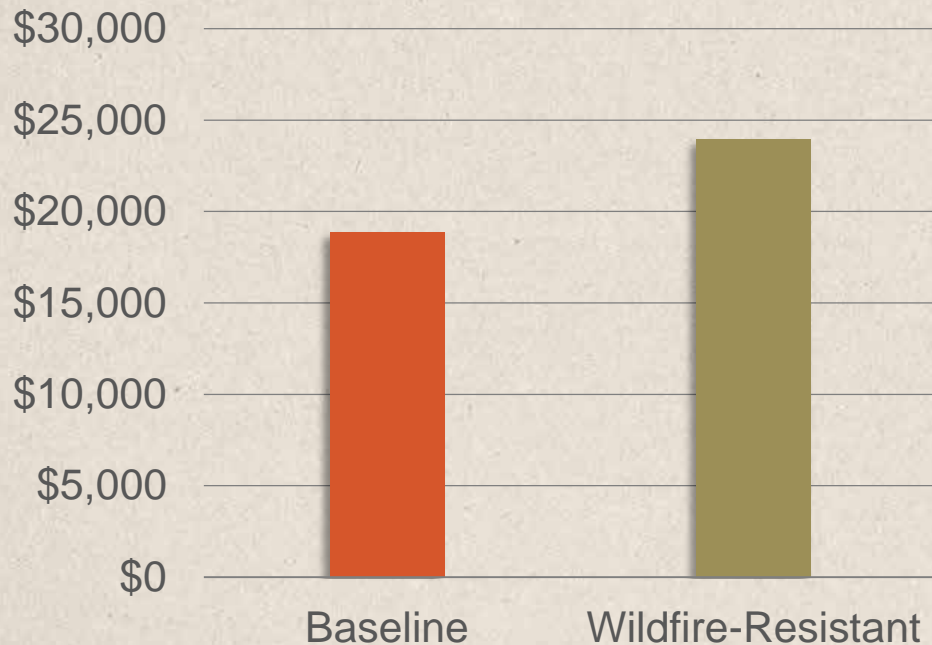


Roof Vulnerabilities

- Roof material, underlayment, edges
- Vents
- Wall-to-roof junctions
- Gutter & drip edge



Roof Cost: New Construction



Roof Cost: Retrofit

Feature	Cost/Unit	Example Home
Vents	\$400	\$400
Wall-to-Roof Junctions	\$18/ sq. ft	\$2,200
Gutter & Drip Edge	\$170/ l. ft	\$3,000
Total		\$5,600

1

2

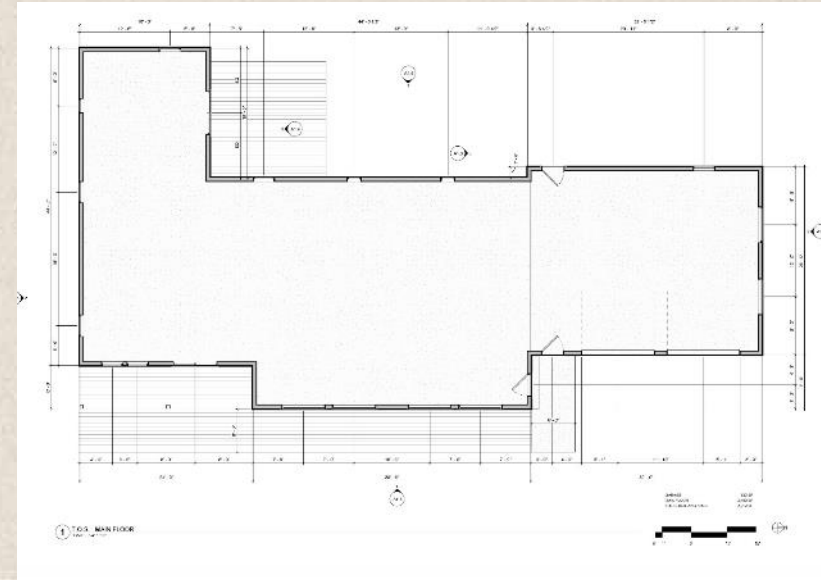
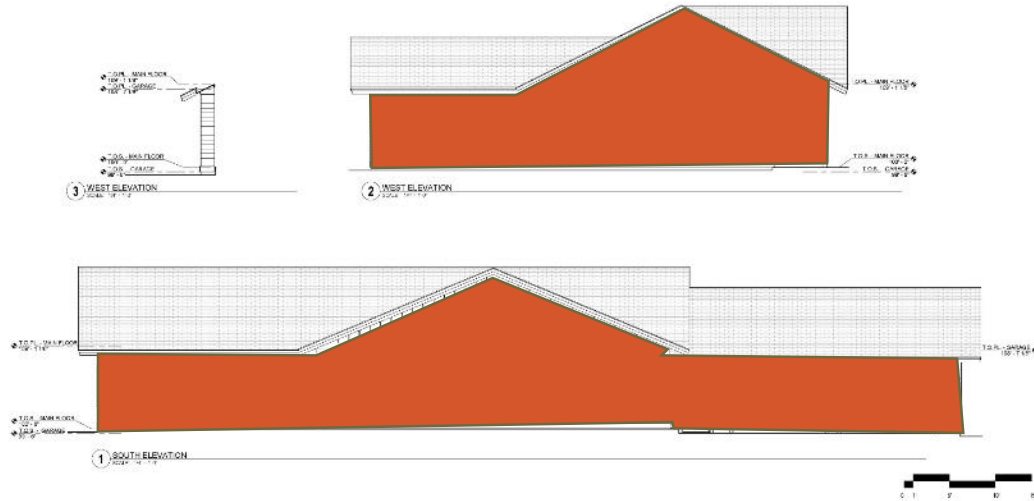
3

4

5

6

Exterior Walls



Exterior Wall Vulnerabilities

- Siding

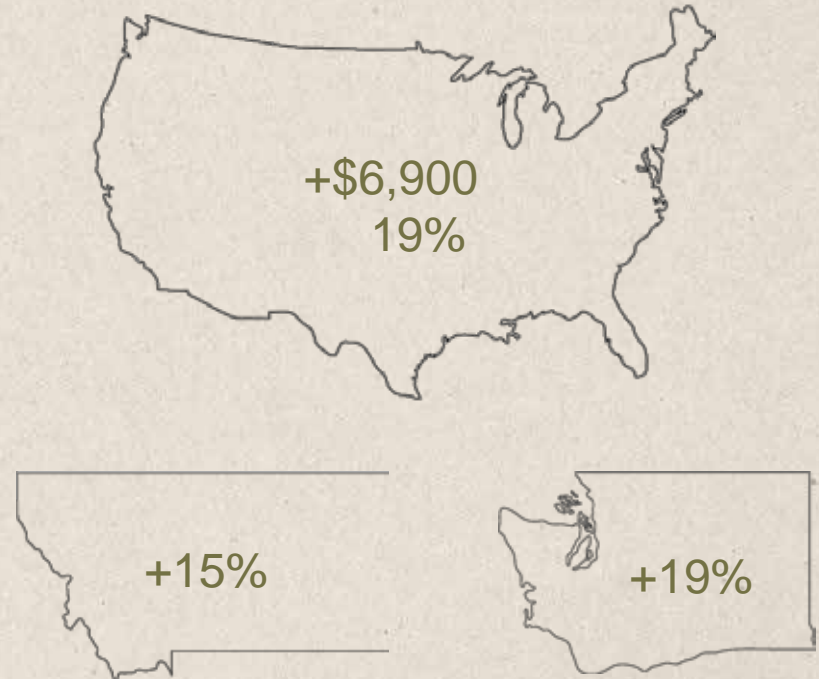


Exterior Wall Vulnerabilities

- Siding
- Eaves- soffit



Exterior Wall Cost: New Construction



Exterior Wall Cost: Retrofit

Feature	Cost/Unit	Example Home
Siding	\$14/sq. ft.	\$43,000
Soffit		\$5,600
Total		\$48,600

1

2

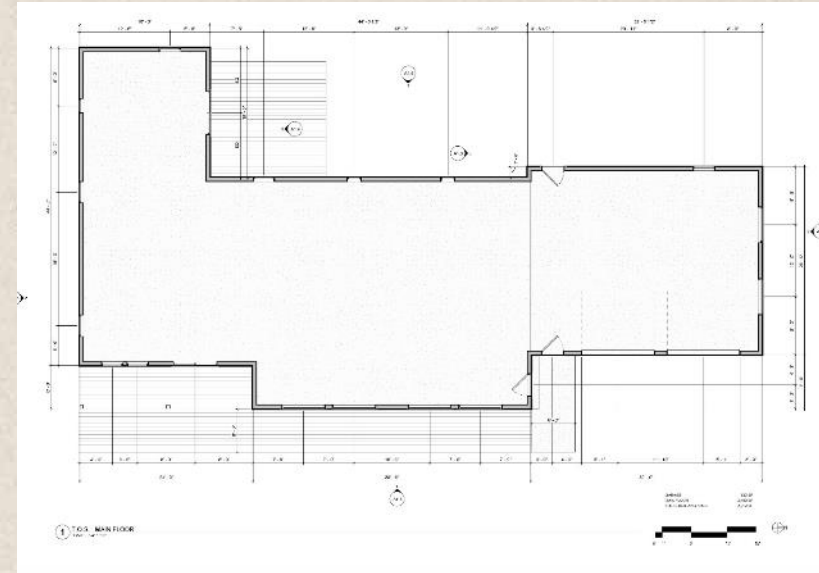
3

4

5

6

Windows



Window Vulnerabilities

- Frame



University of California Cooperative Extension

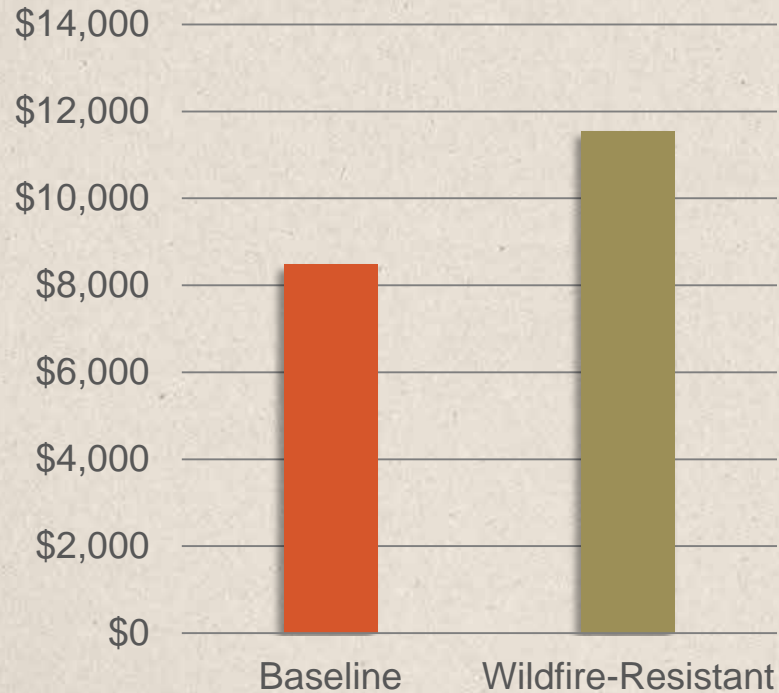
Window Vulnerabilities

- Frame
- Glass



Stephen Quarles

Window Cost: New Construction



Window Cost: Retrofit

\$500 - 900 per window

6

The architectural drawings show the exterior of a building with a gabled roof and horizontal siding. The West Elevation (top right) features three windows and a roofline detail showing a 12/12 pitch. The South Elevation (bottom) shows a longer profile with a central gable, four windows, and three large orange-colored doors. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates 0, 1, 2, and 3 feet.

3 WEST ELEVATION
 12' x 12' 1/2"

2 WEST ELEVATION
 12' x 12' 1/2"

1 SOUTH ELEVATION
 12' x 12' 1/2"

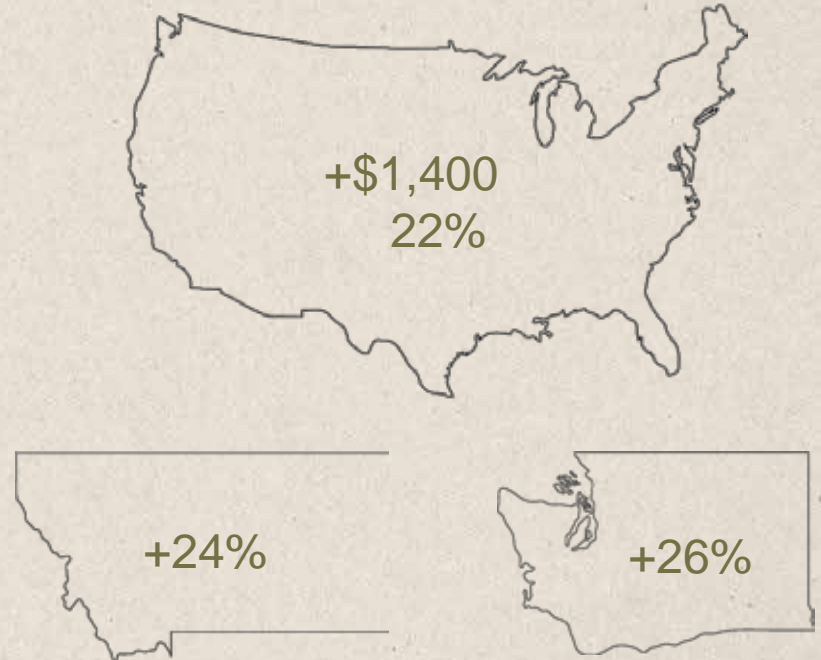
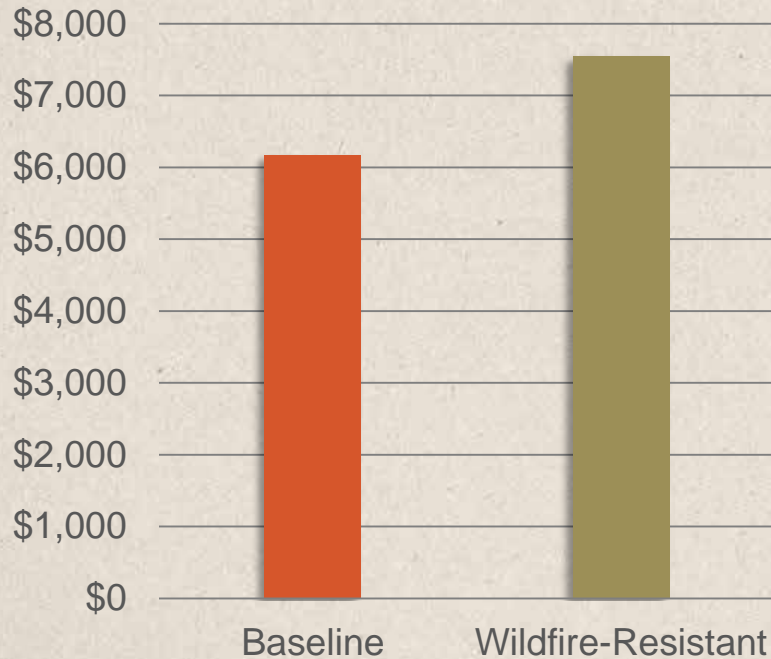
0 1 2 3

Door Vulnerabilities

- Frame
- Weatherstripping



Door Cost



1

2

3

4

5

6

Deck



Deck Vulnerabilities

- Decking surface

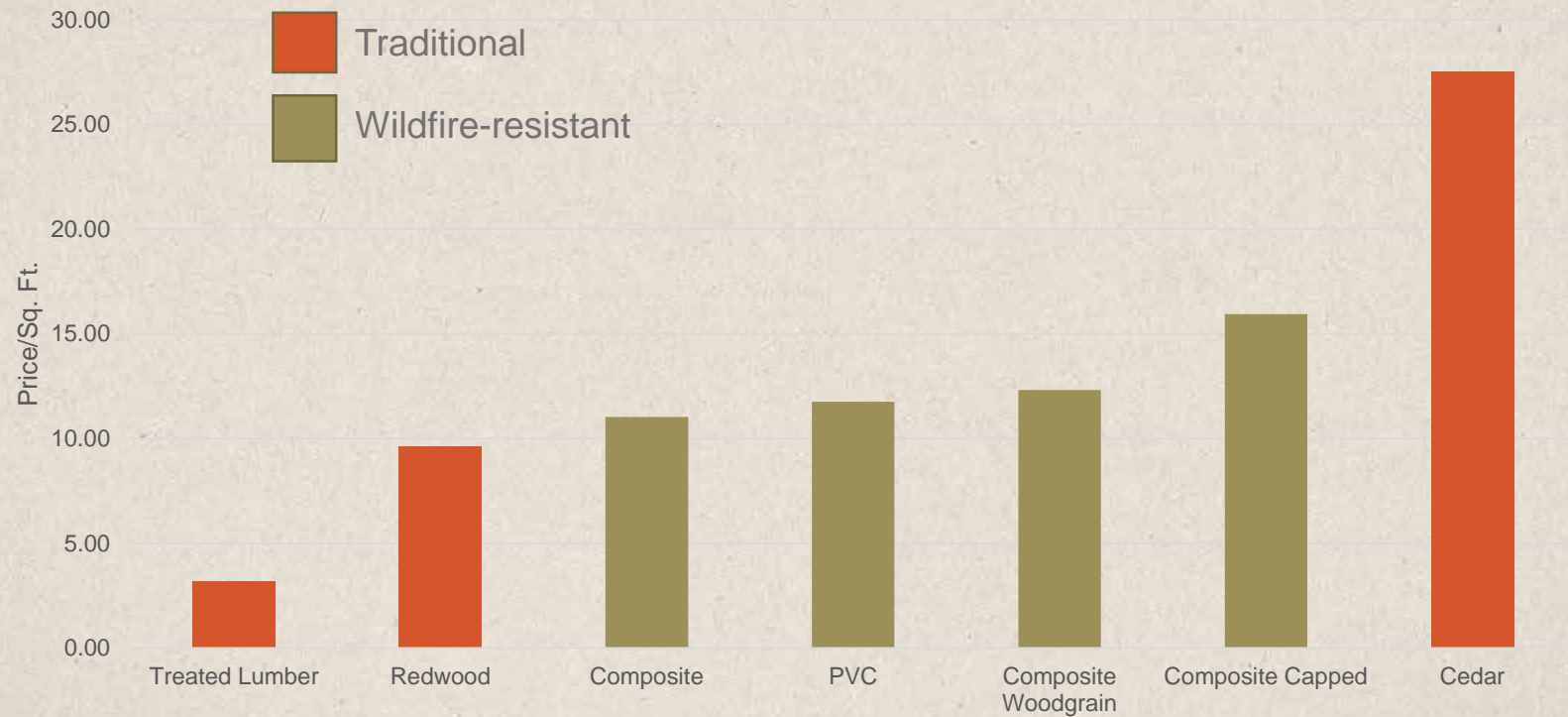


Deck Vulnerabilities

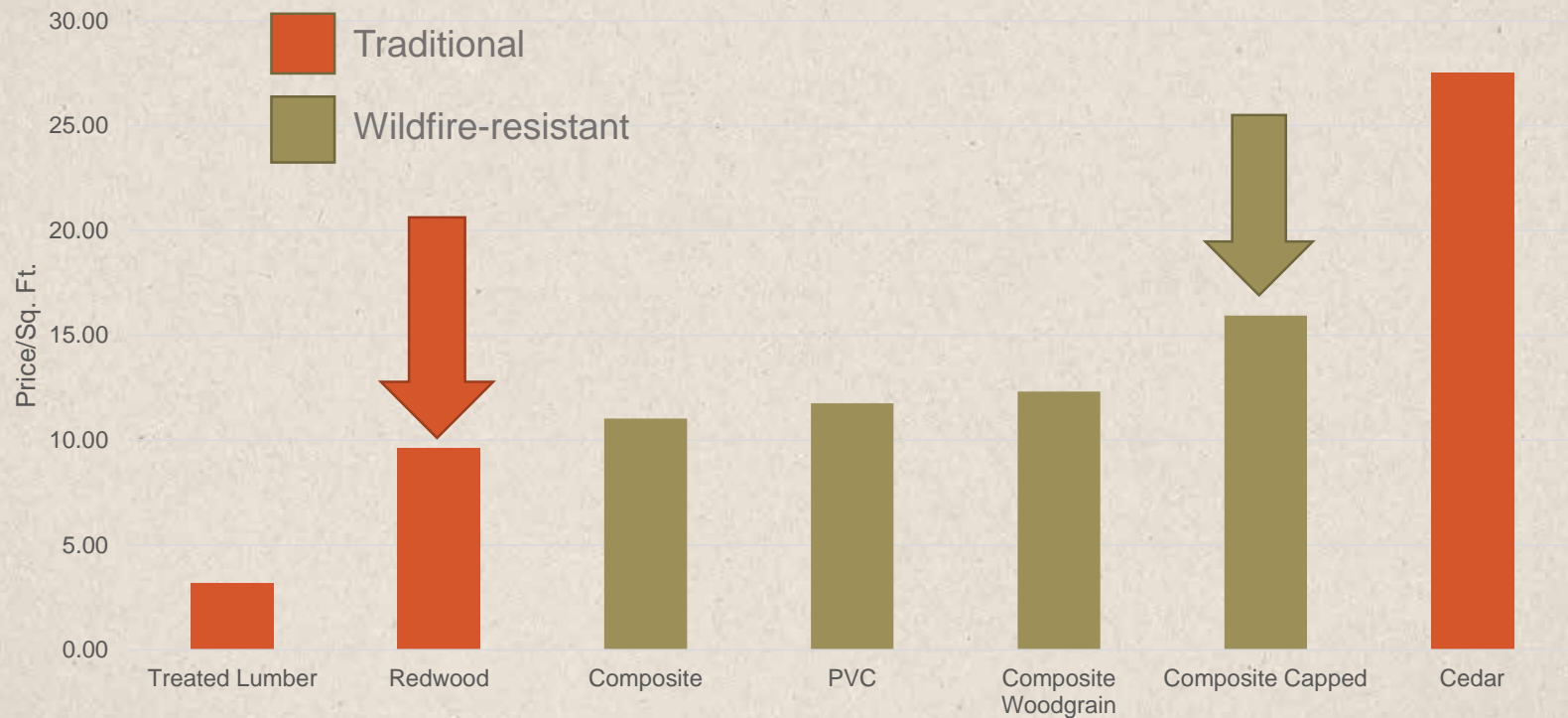
- Decking surface
- Tape



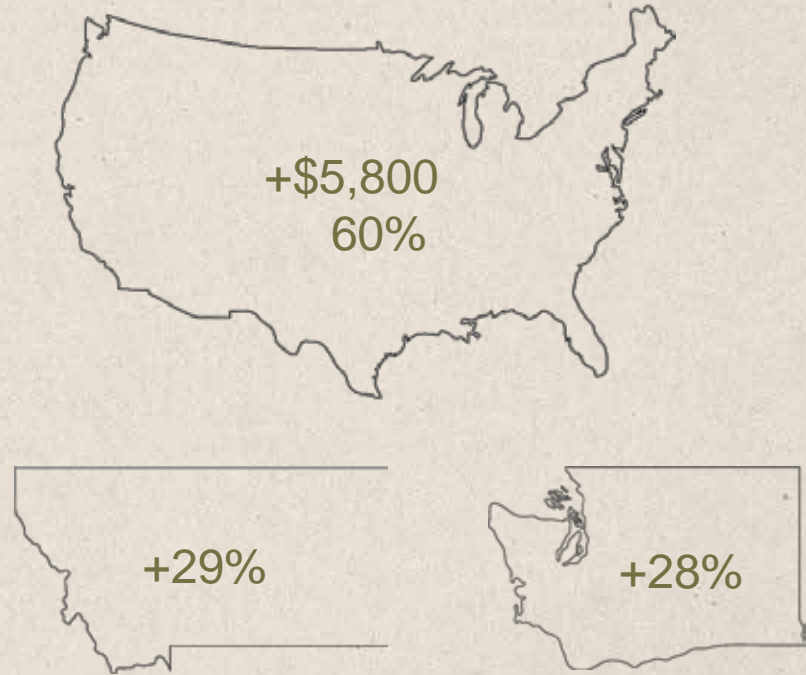
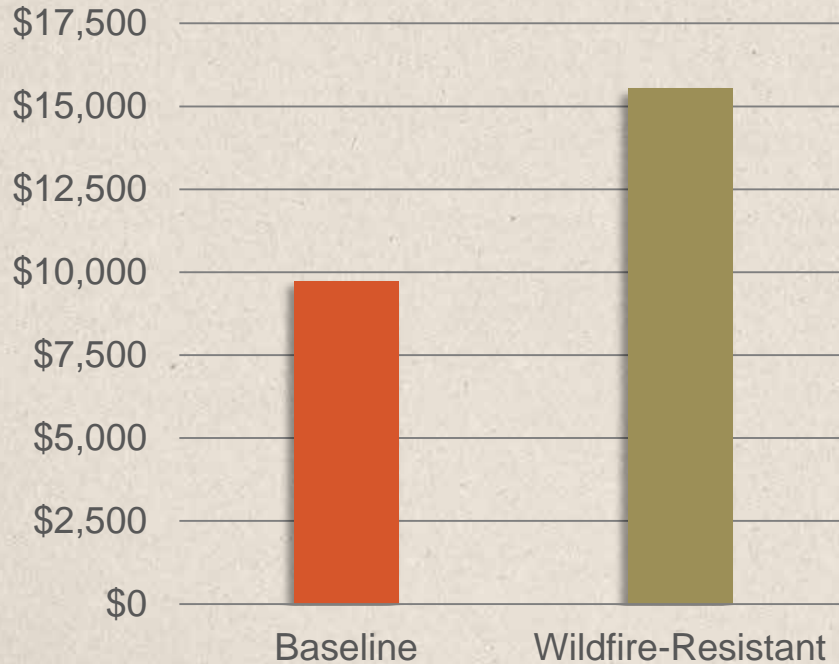
Decking Cost Options



Decking Cost Options



Deck Cost



1

2

3

4

5

6

Home Ignition Zone

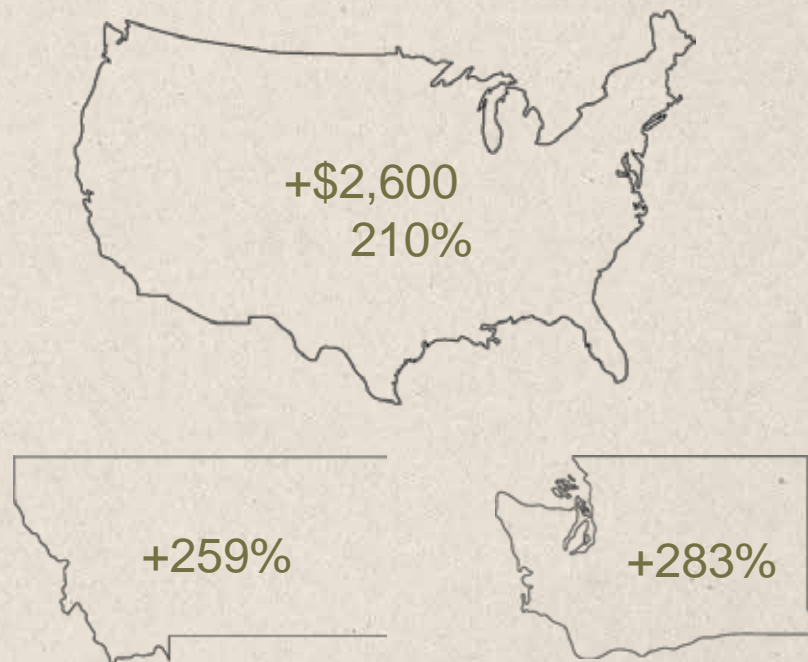
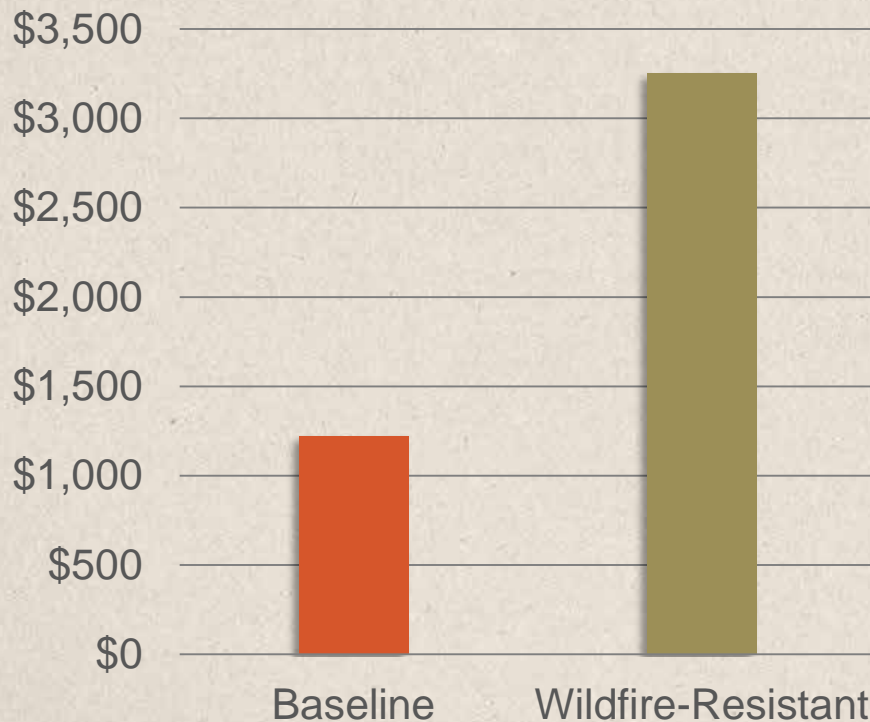


Home Ignition Zone Vulnerabilities

- 5-feet within structure
- Under deck surfaces



Home Ignition Zone Cost



Today

- Methods

- Preliminary Results by Component

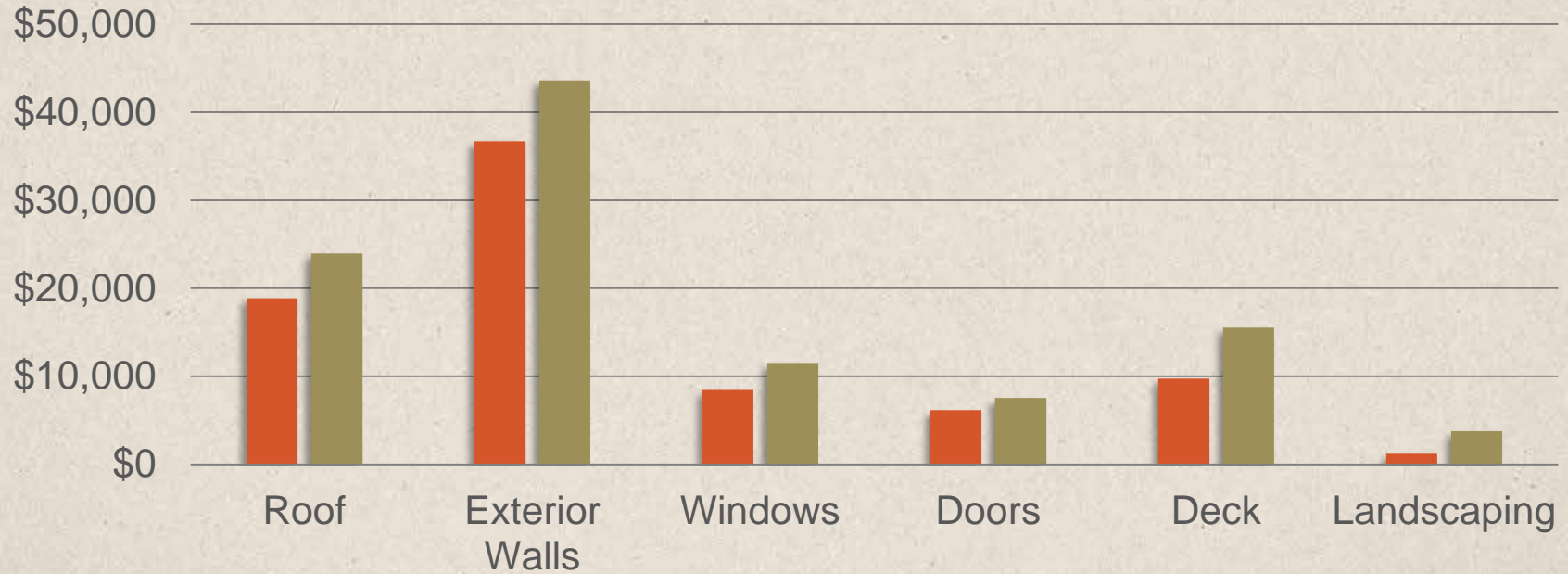
- Putting it All Together

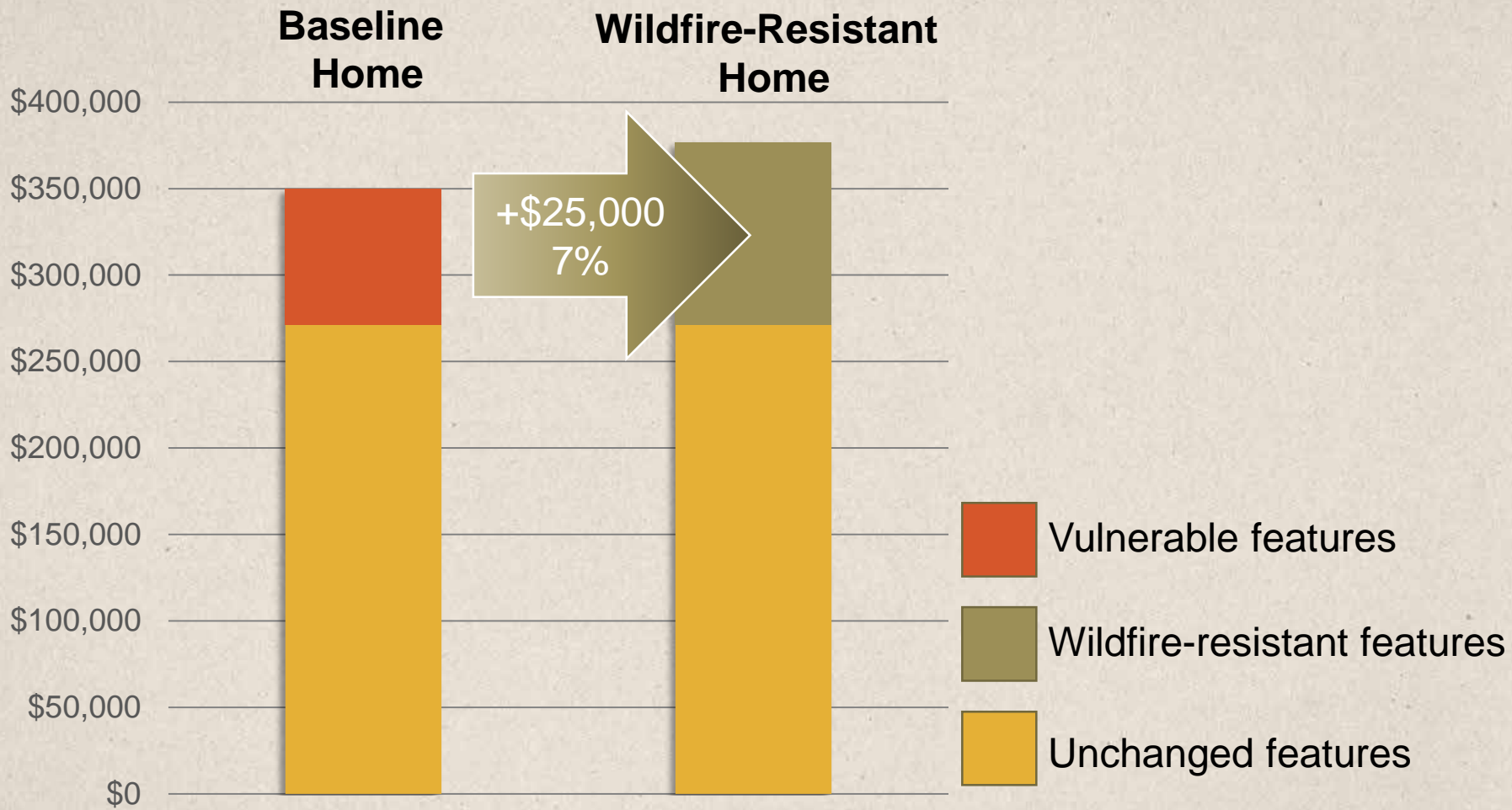
- Key Take-Aways



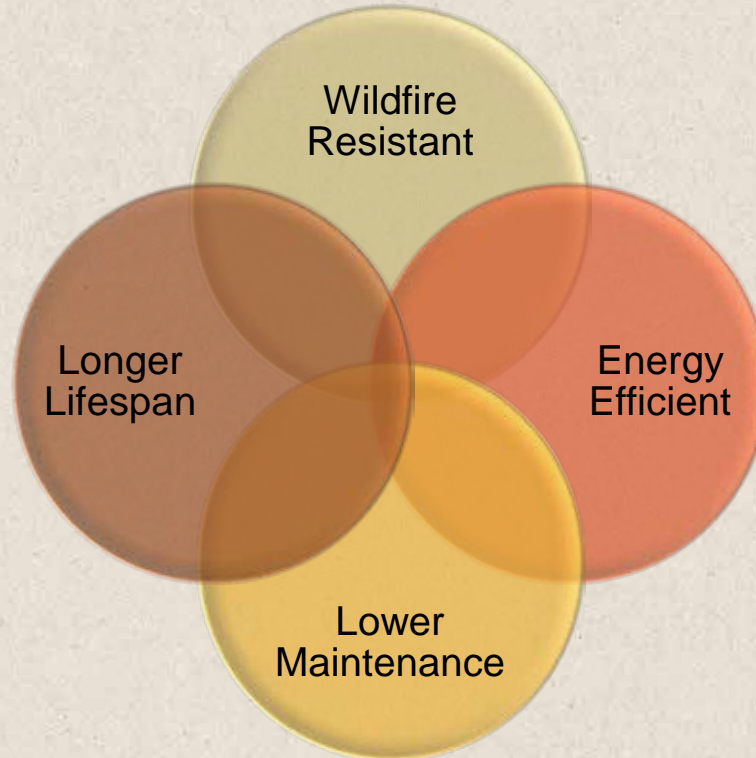
Difference by Component

Baseline : Wildfire-Resistant





Cost Savings from Co-Benefits



Today

- **Methods**

- **Preliminary Results by Feature**

- **Putting it All Together**

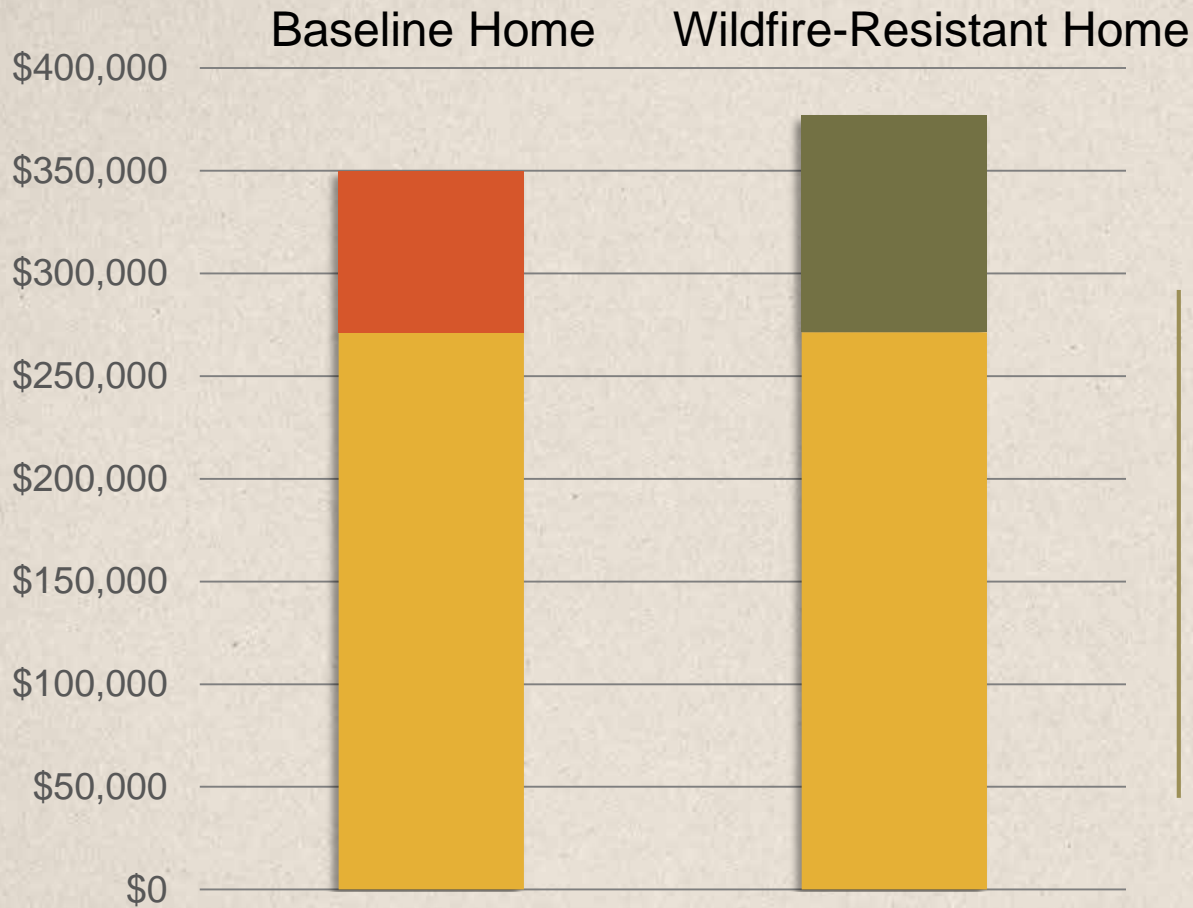
- **Key Take-Aways**



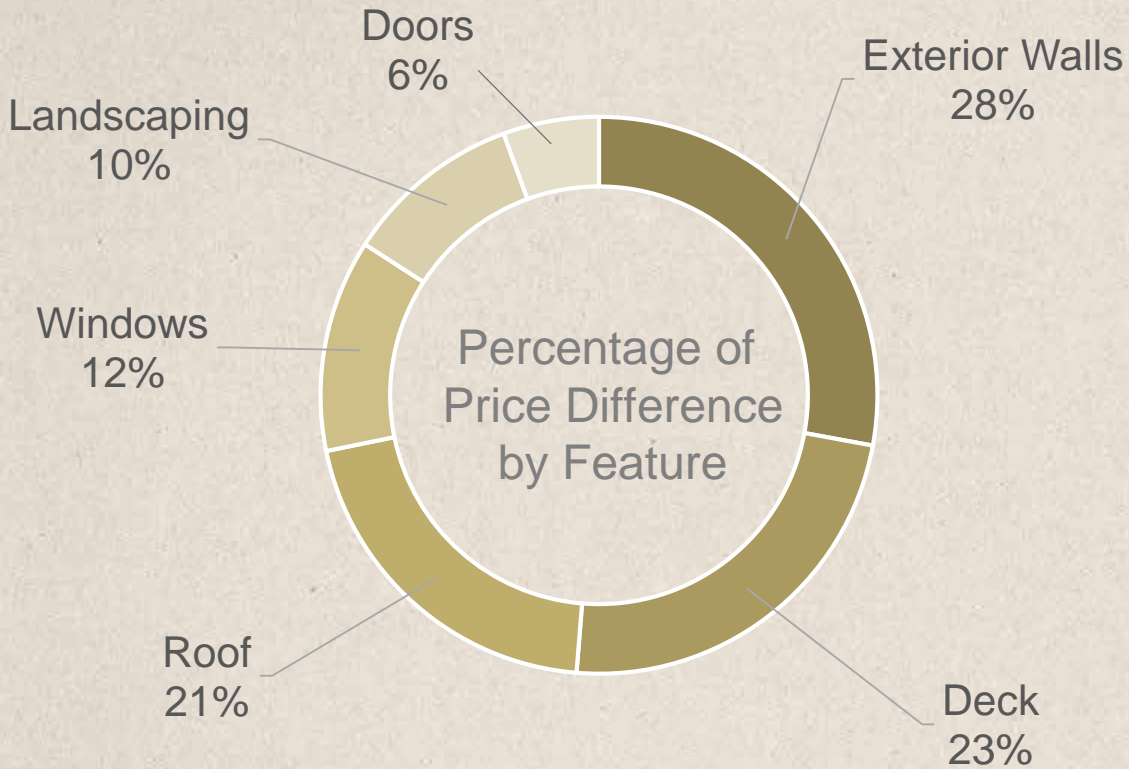
Baseline Home



Six of the most vulnerable features make up 20-25% of a home's cost.



**Making those
components
wildfire-resistant
adds 6-10% to
the total cost of
the home.**



Exterior walls, deck, and roof comprise the majority of increased expense.

Thank You!

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Kelly Pohl
www.headwaterseconomics.org
kelly@headwaterseconomics.org



Wildfire Risk Assessments

Greg Dillon

Spatial Fire Analyst

USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station,
Fire Modeling Institute, Missoula, Montana



Today

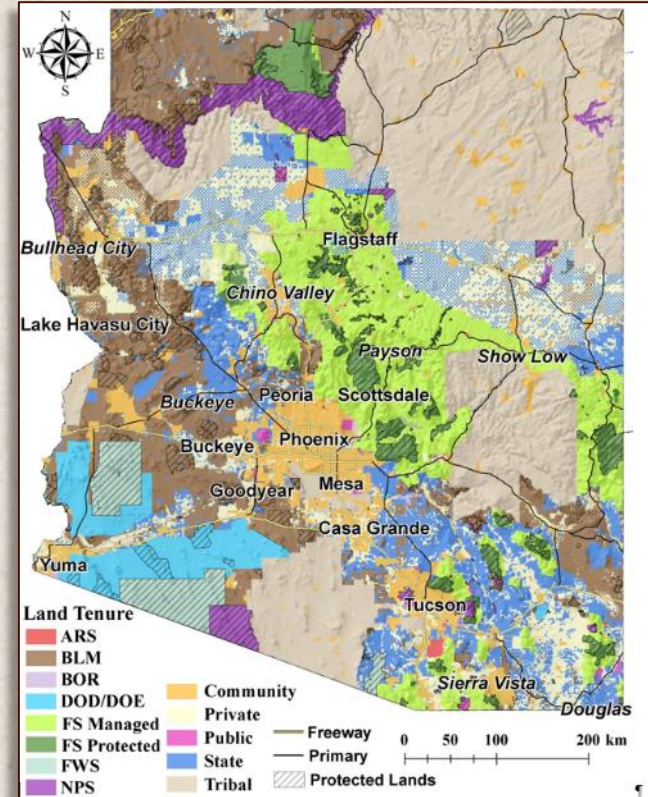
- **Why use risk assessments**
- **Methods & data**
- **Products**

Today

- **Why use risk assessments**
- **Methods & data**
- **Products**

Managing Wildfire Across Boundaries

- Cross-boundary fire management is key to achieving the Cohesive Strategy goals
 - Fire adapted communities
 - Restore and maintain resilient landscapes
 - Safe and effective wildfire response
- Mapping risk from large wildfires and partitioning it among landowners and communities is a complicated problem
- New concepts and tools are needed to build a common understanding of cross-boundary risk



The Role of Wildfire Risk Assessments

- Pre-Fire Planning
 - Treatment prioritization and strategic fuels management
 - Identifying stakeholders
 - Community planning (WUI codes, regulations, CWPP)
- Wildfire Response
 - Delineation of wildfire response zones
 - Effective communication between agency officials, incident management teams, and the public
- Overall: consideration of wildfire in land use planning and land management



Today

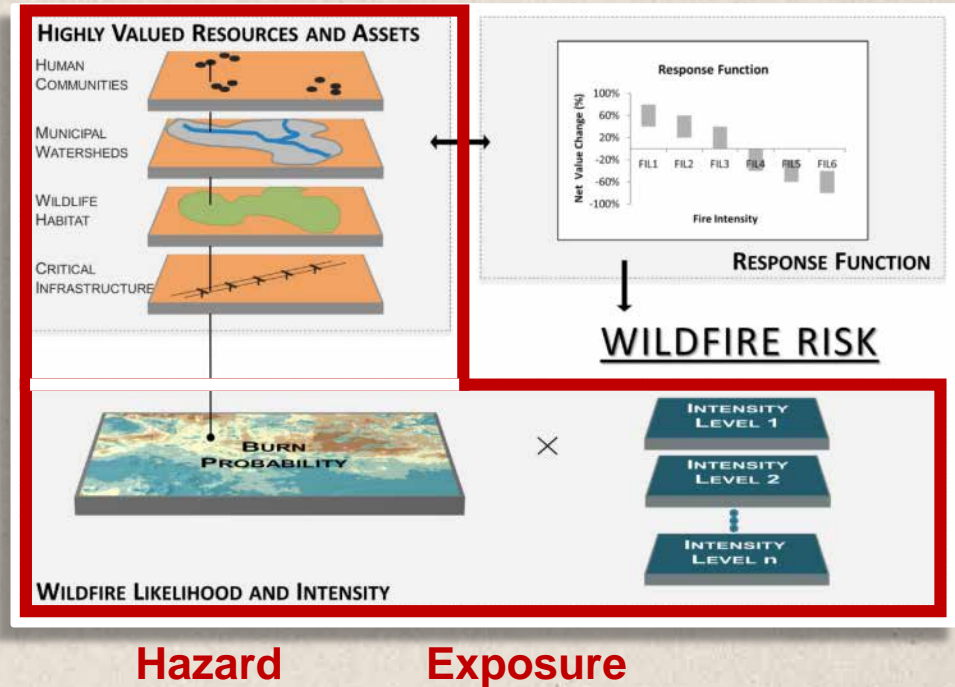
- Why use risk assessments
- **Methods & data**
- Products

What is a Wildfire Risk Assessment?

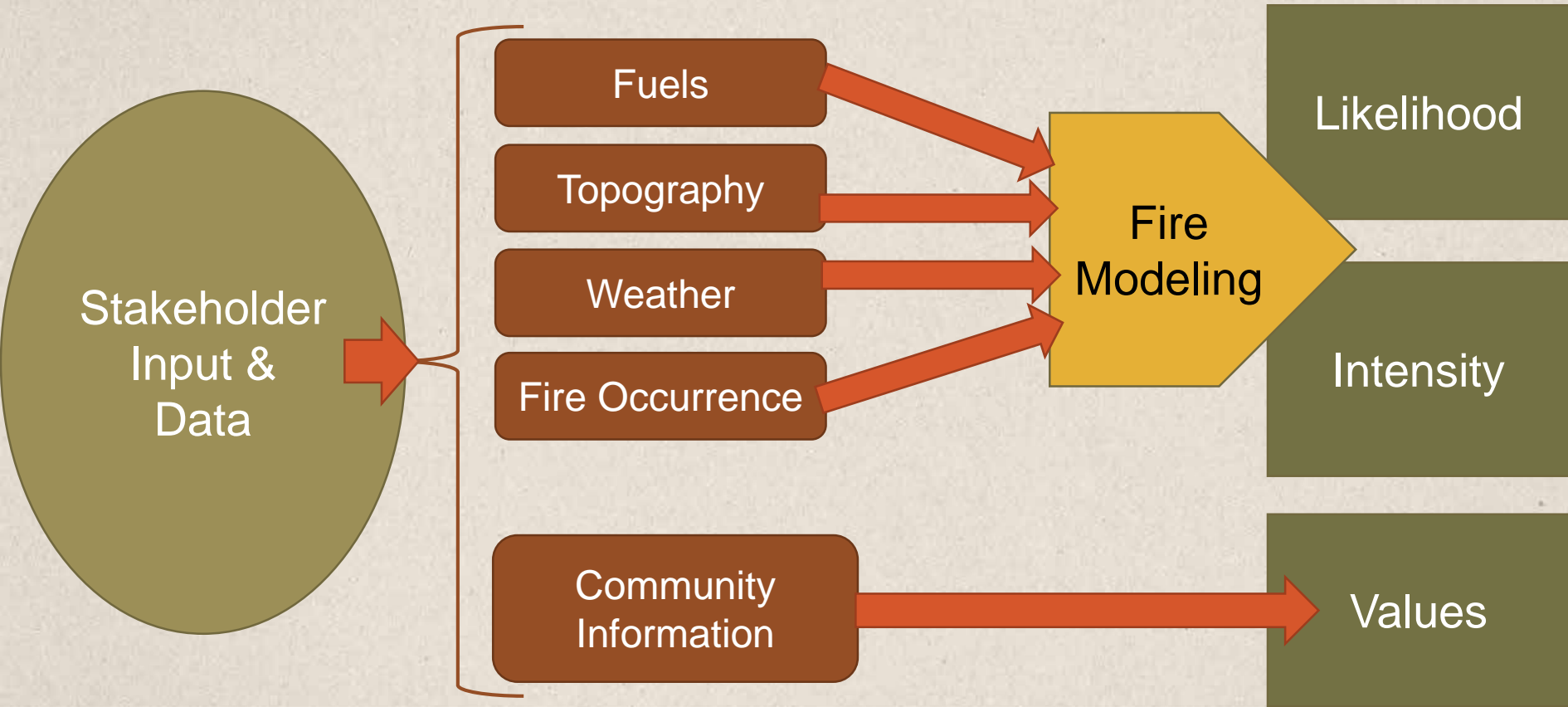
- Wildfire Risk: A measure of the probability and consequences of uncertain future wildfire events.



- Wildfire Hazard: A physical situation with potential for negative consequences from wildfire.
- Wildfire Exposure: The spatial intersection of wildfire hazard with something of value.



Methods: Gather Input Data



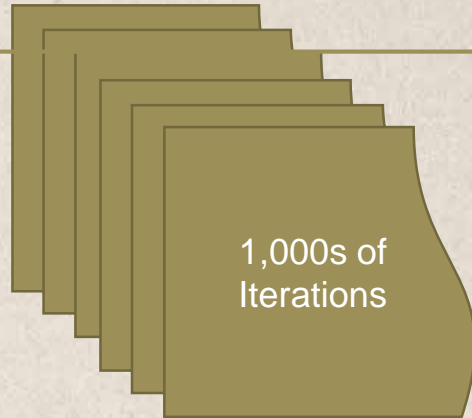
Methods: Fire Modeling



FSim

A bell-shaped curve representing a probability distribution. The curve is olive green and sits on a horizontal black line. The area under the curve is filled with the same olive green color.

Models a wide range
of conditions over an
entire season



1,000s of
Iterations

A stack of approximately 10 olive green rectangles, slightly offset from each other to show depth. The text "1,000s of Iterations" is centered within the stack.



FlamMap

A bell-shaped curve representing a probability distribution. The curve is orange. The area under the curve is filled with the same orange color. A small portion of the right tail of the curve is highlighted with a lighter shade of orange.

Models a specific
weather scenario

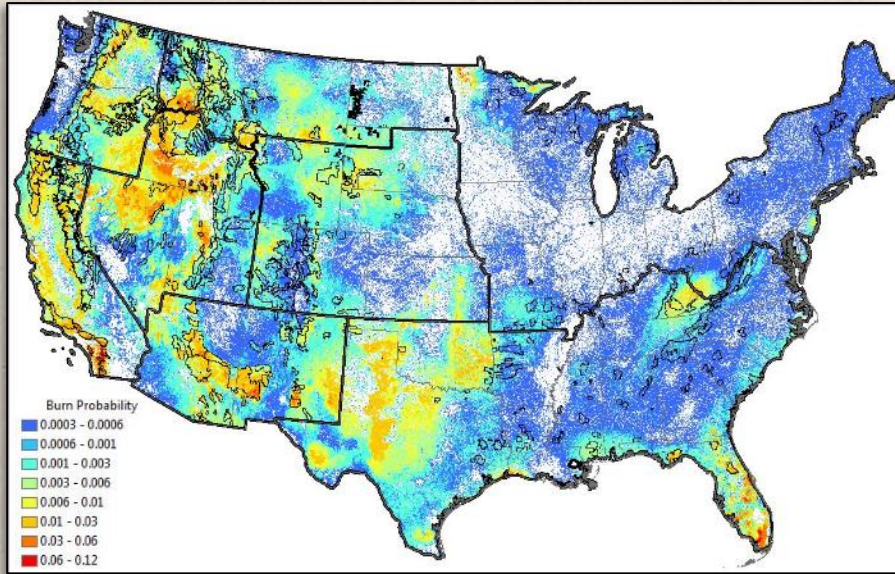


1,000s of
Iterations

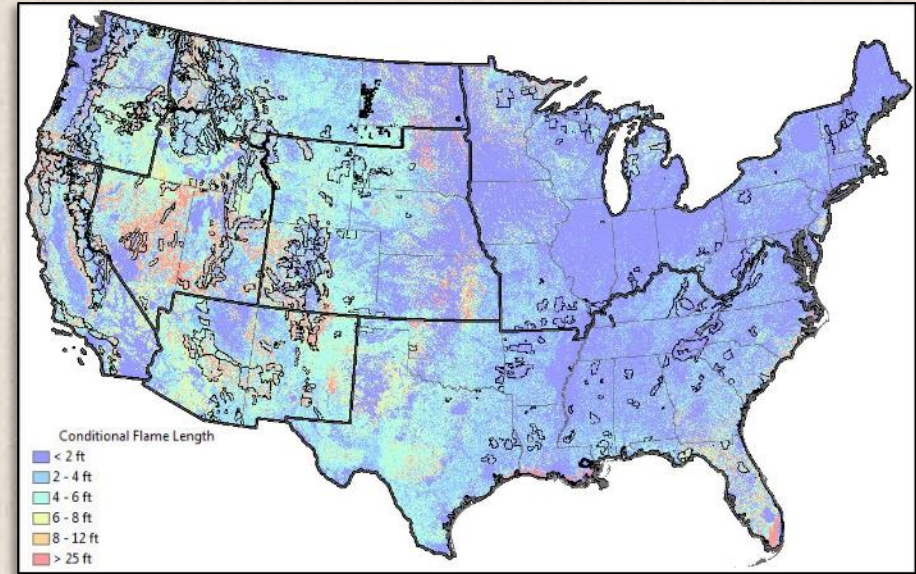
A stack of approximately 10 orange rectangles, slightly offset from each other to show depth. The text "1,000s of Iterations" is centered within the stack.

Methods: Fire Modeling

National FSim Modeling



Likelihood



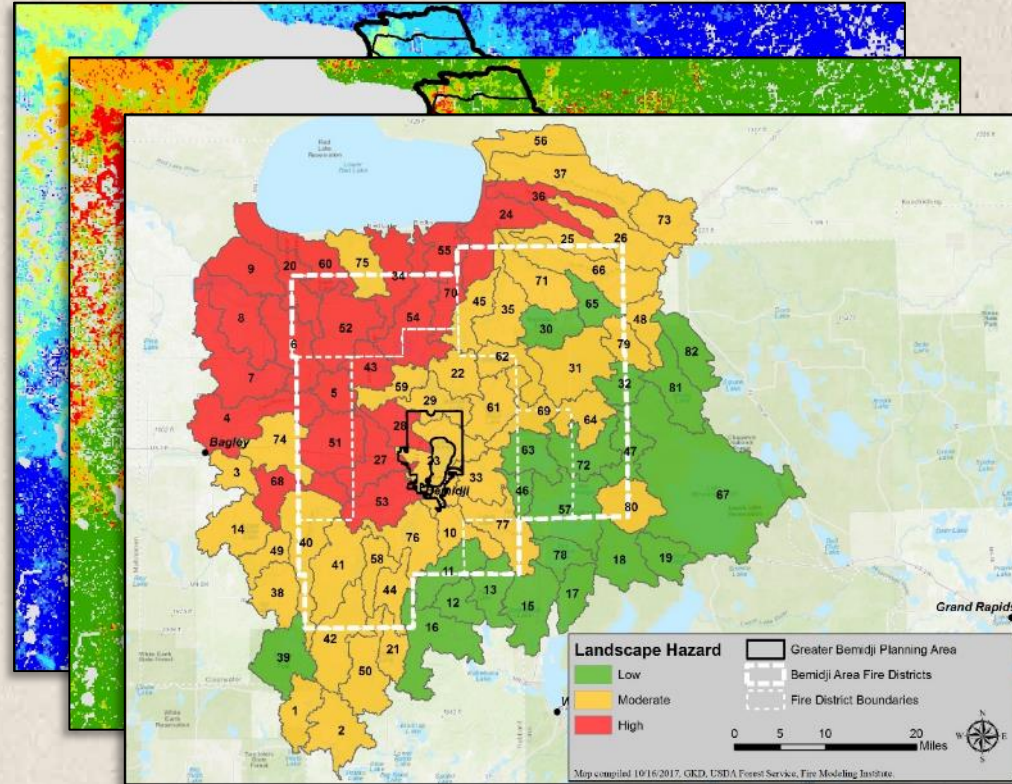
Intensity

Short and others. 2016. Spatial dataset of probabilistic wildfire risk components for the conterminous United States. Forest Service Research Data Archive. <https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2016-0034>

Short, Karen C. 2017. Spatial wildfire occurrence data for the United States, 1992-2015 [FPA_FOD_20170508]. 4th Edition. Forest Service Research Data Archive. <https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2013-0009.4>

Methods: Calculate and Summarize Outputs

- **Pixel-based outputs**
 - Likelihood
 - Intensity
- **Derived metrics**
 - Hazard
 - Exposure
 - Fireshed
- **Summarize to polygons**
 - Watersheds
 - Political Units
 - Neighborhoods

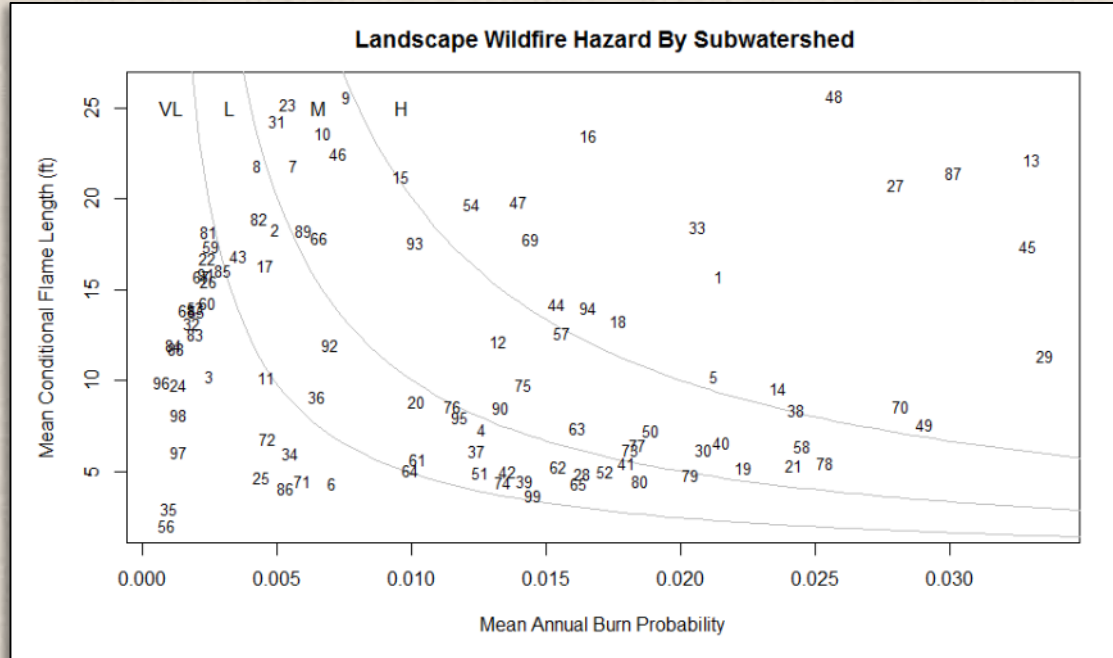


Today

- Why use risk assessments
- Methods & data
- **Products**

Landscape Assessment

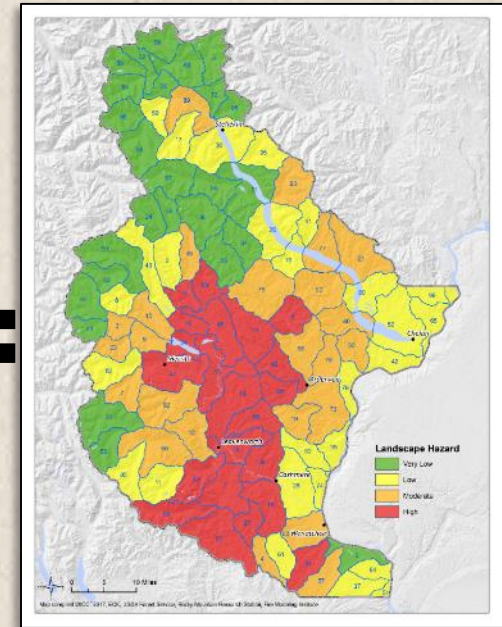
Watershed scale (12-code HUC) – FSim Modeling



Likelihood

Intensity

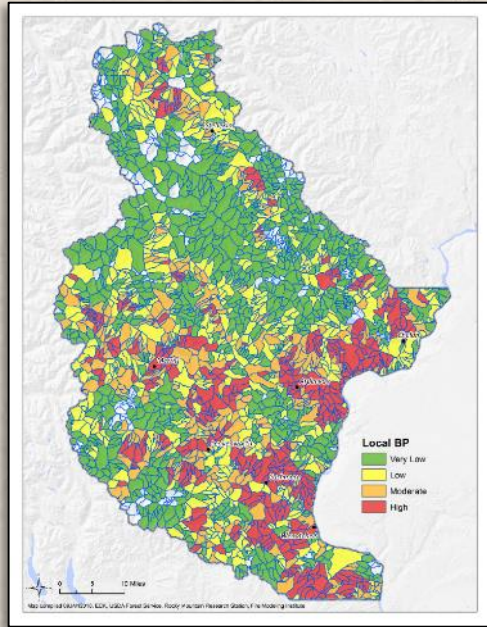
=



Hazard

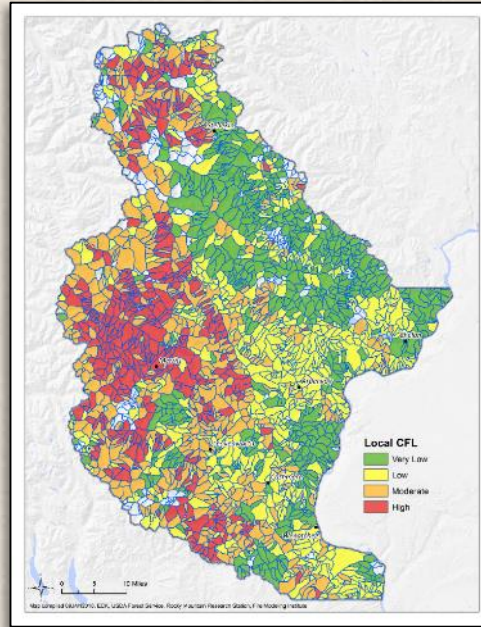
Local Assessment

Smaller watershed scale (catchments) – FlamMap Modeling



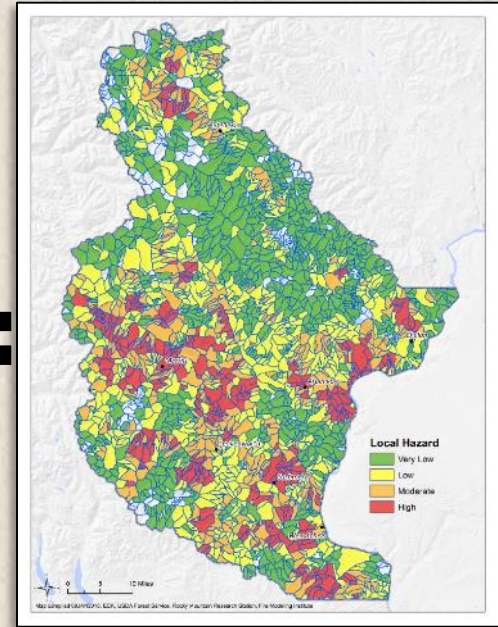
Likelihood

X



Intensity

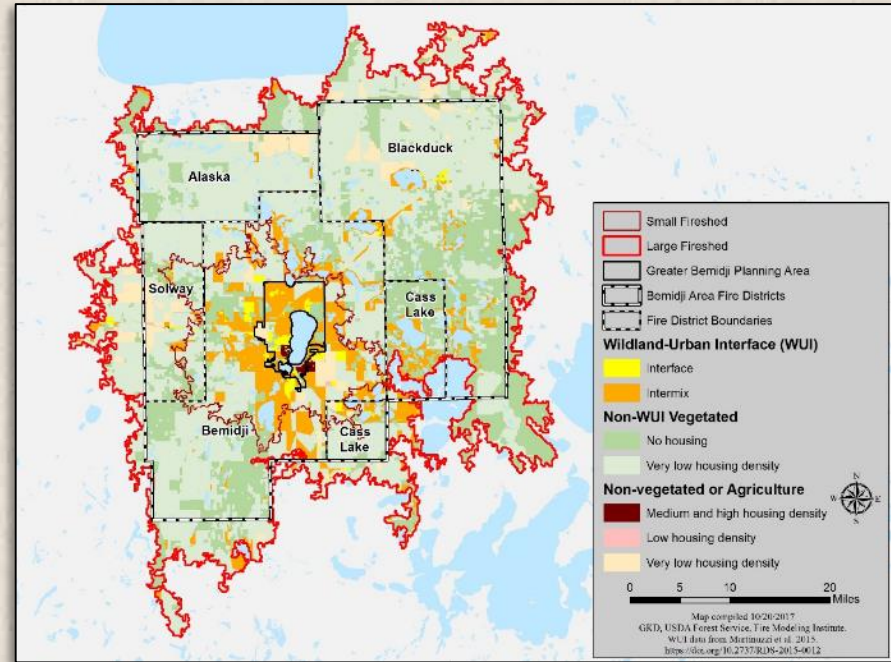
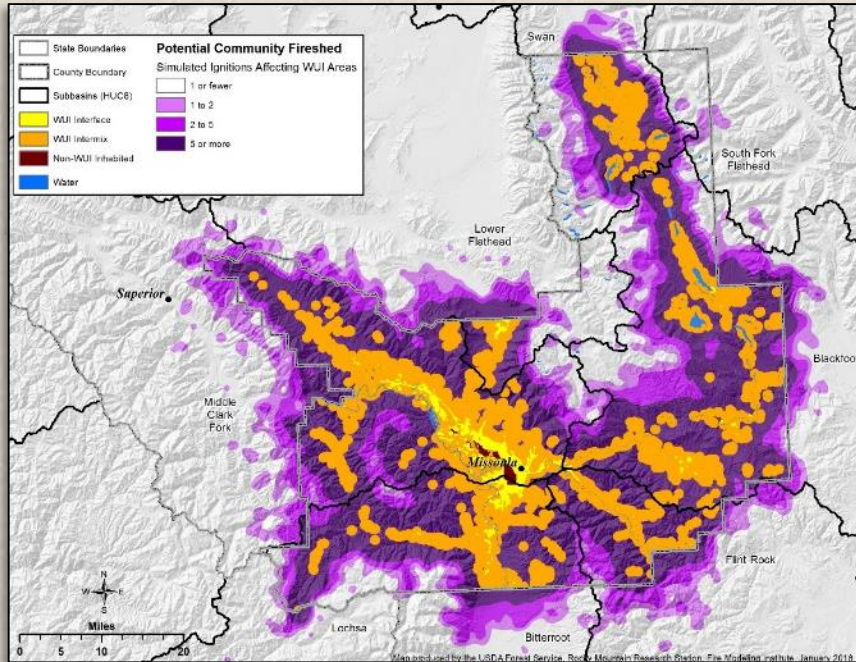
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Hazard

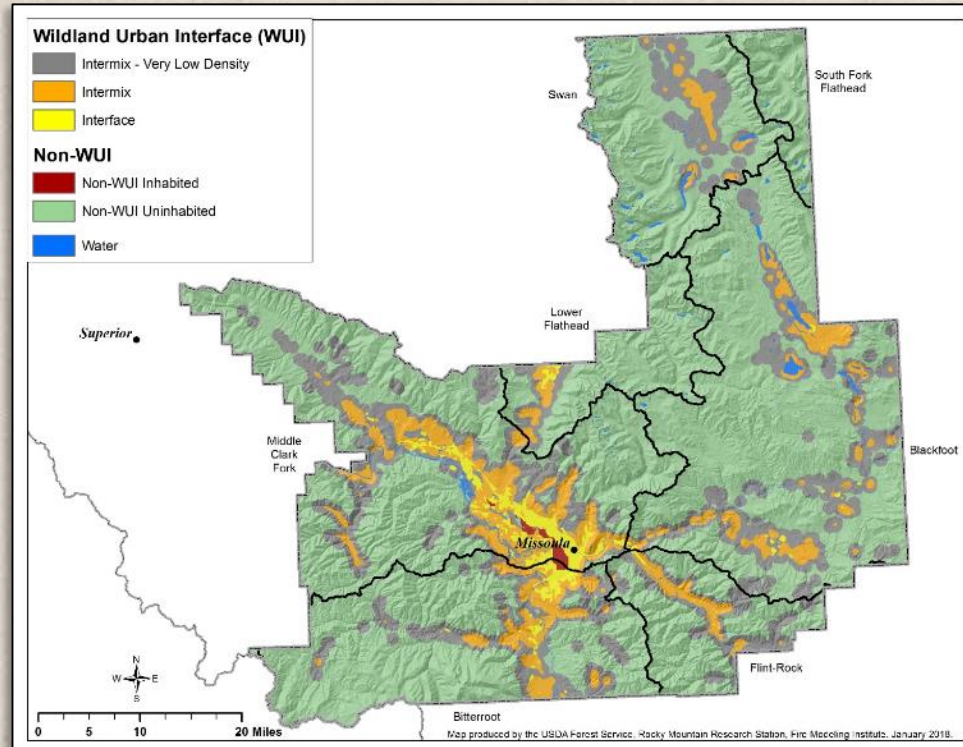
Community Fireshed

- The potential source area for wildfires that could impact the community
- Similar in concept to a watershed

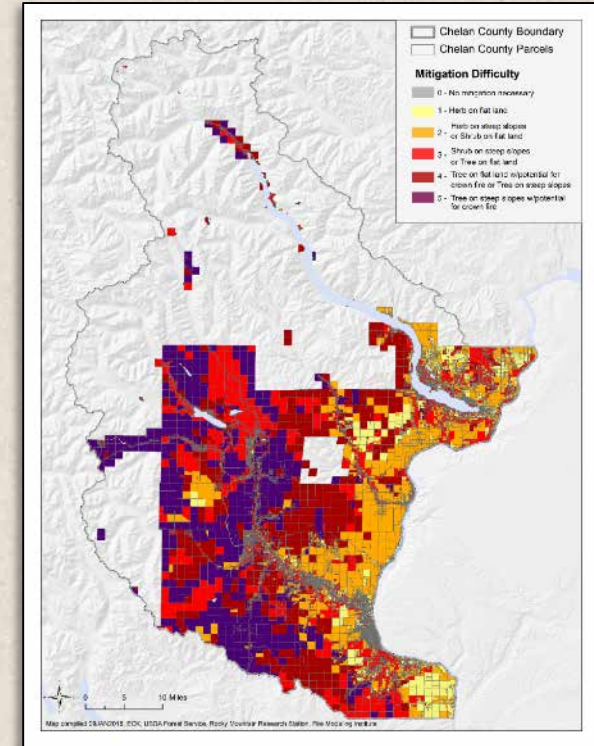


Other Related Products

Wildland Urban Interface



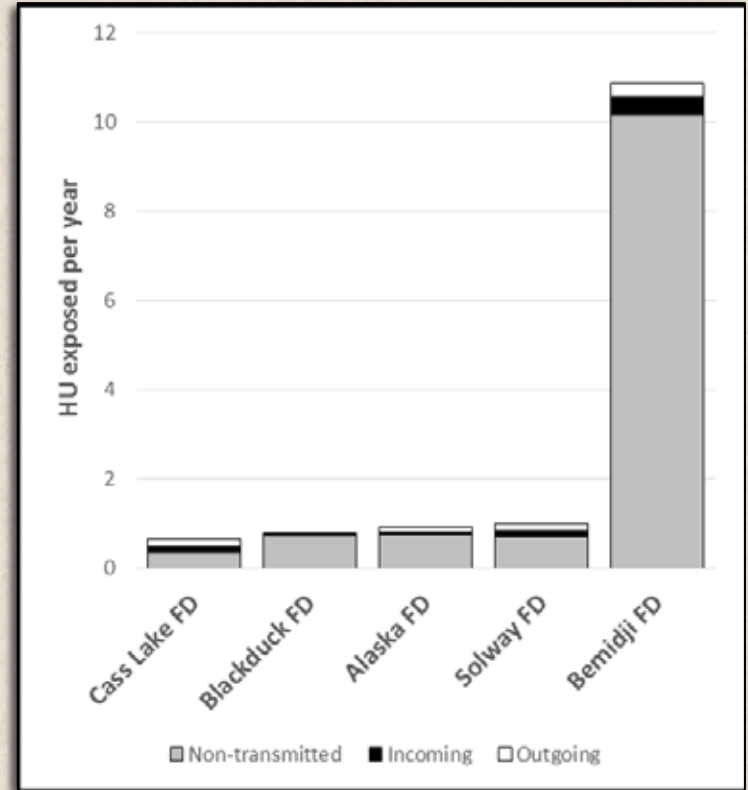
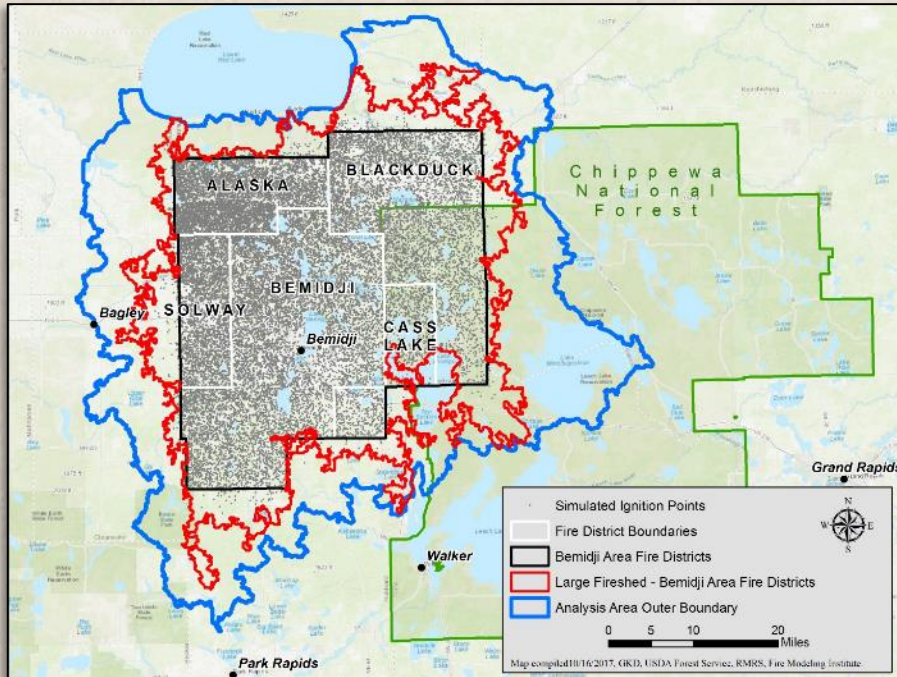
Mitigation Difficulty Map



Based on The 2010 wildland-urban interface of the conterminous United States. <https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/WUI/>

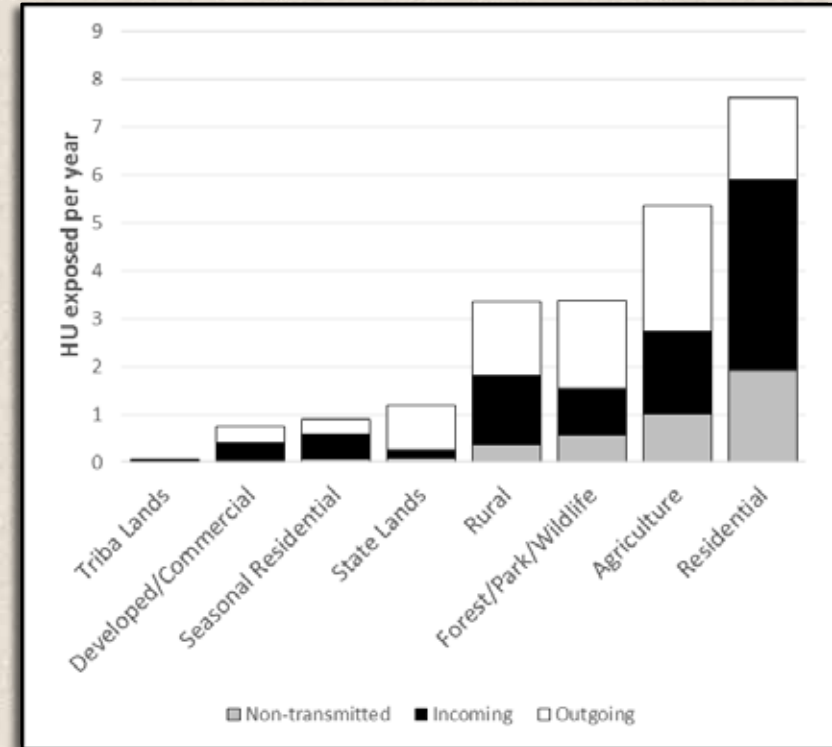
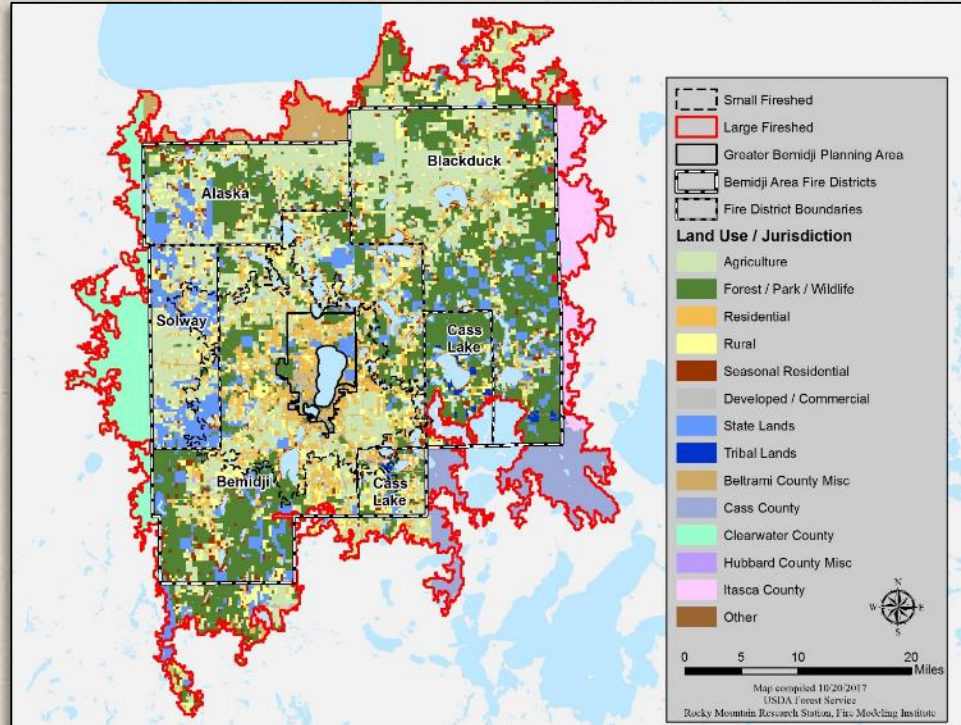
Other Related Products

Wildfire Exposure and Transmission Analysis



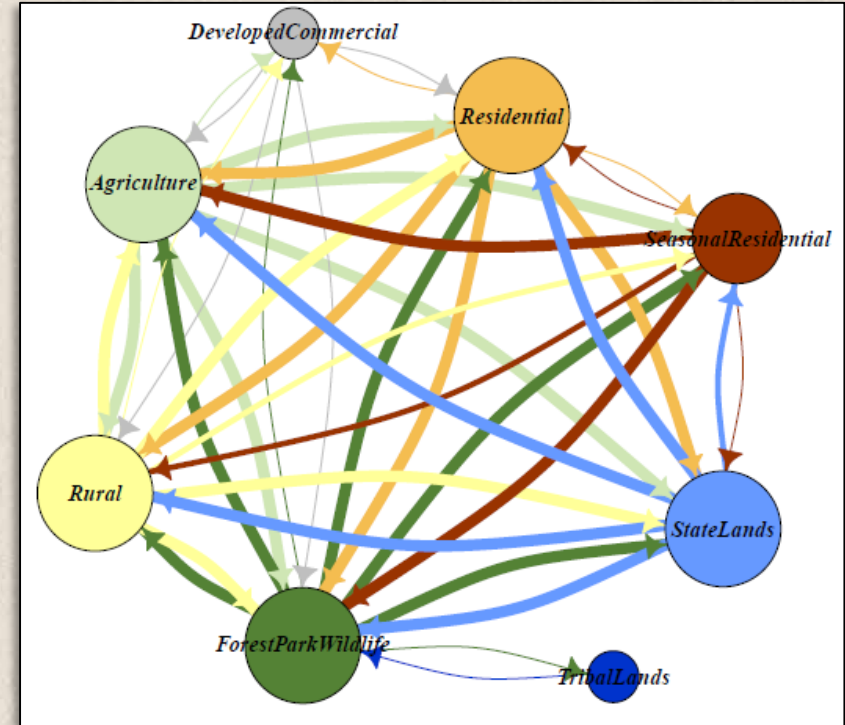
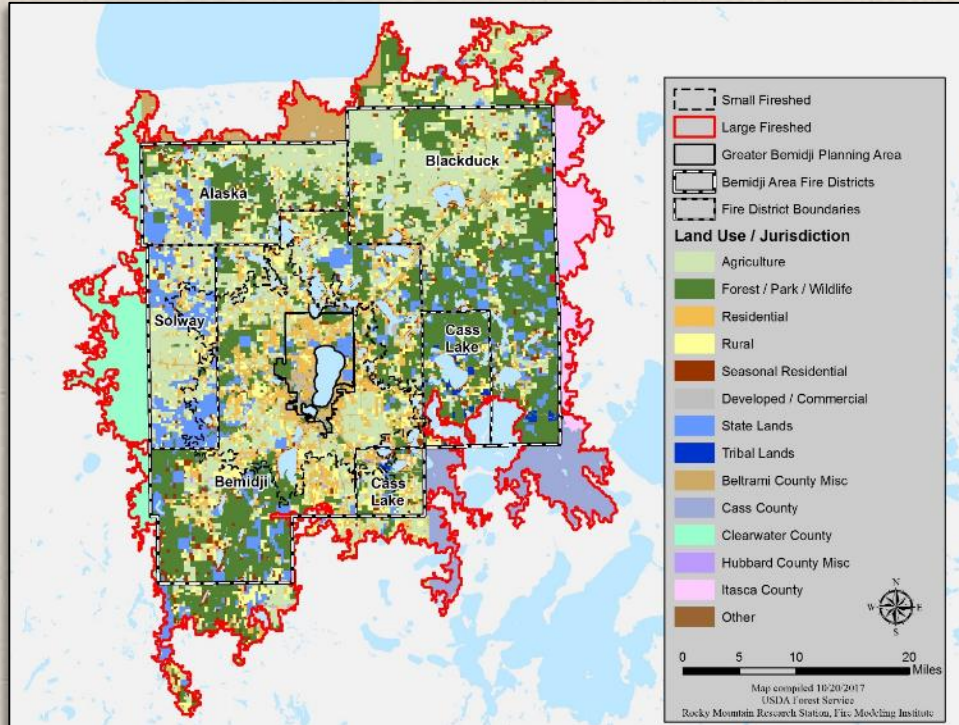
Other Related Products

Wildfire Exposure and Transmission Analysis



Other Related Products

Wildfire Network Analysis



Resources

- **Risk assessment information**

- Scott and others. 2013. A wildfire risk assessment framework for land and resource management. RMRS-GTR-315. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/treearch/pubs/44723>
- Scott and Thompson. 2015. Emerging concepts in wildfire risk assessment and management. In RMRS-P-73. <https://www.fs.usda.gov/treearch/pubs/49444>

- **National fire occurrence and FSim modeling data**

- Short, Karen C. 2017. Spatial wildfire occurrence data for the United States, 1992-2015 [FPA_FOD_20170508]. 4th Edition. <https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2013-0009.4>
- Short and others. 2016. Spatial dataset of probabilistic wildfire risk components for the conterminous United States. <https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2016-0034>

- **WUI mapping information and data**

- <https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/WUI/>

- **Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire (CPAW)**

- <https://planningforwildfire.org/>

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Thank You!



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Kelly Johnston
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www.planningforwildfire.org