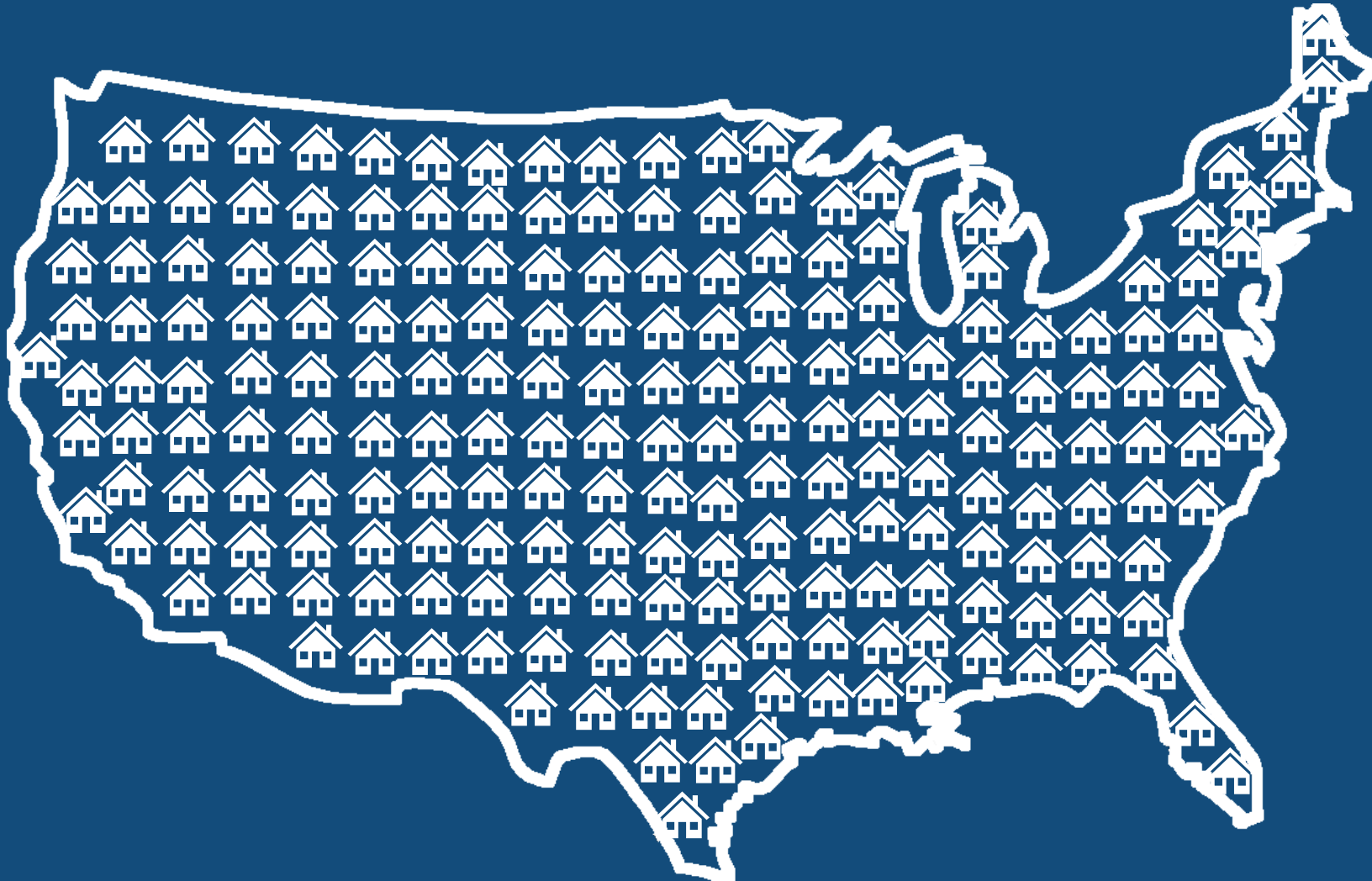


Socioeconomic Tools for Wildfire Resilience in Austin

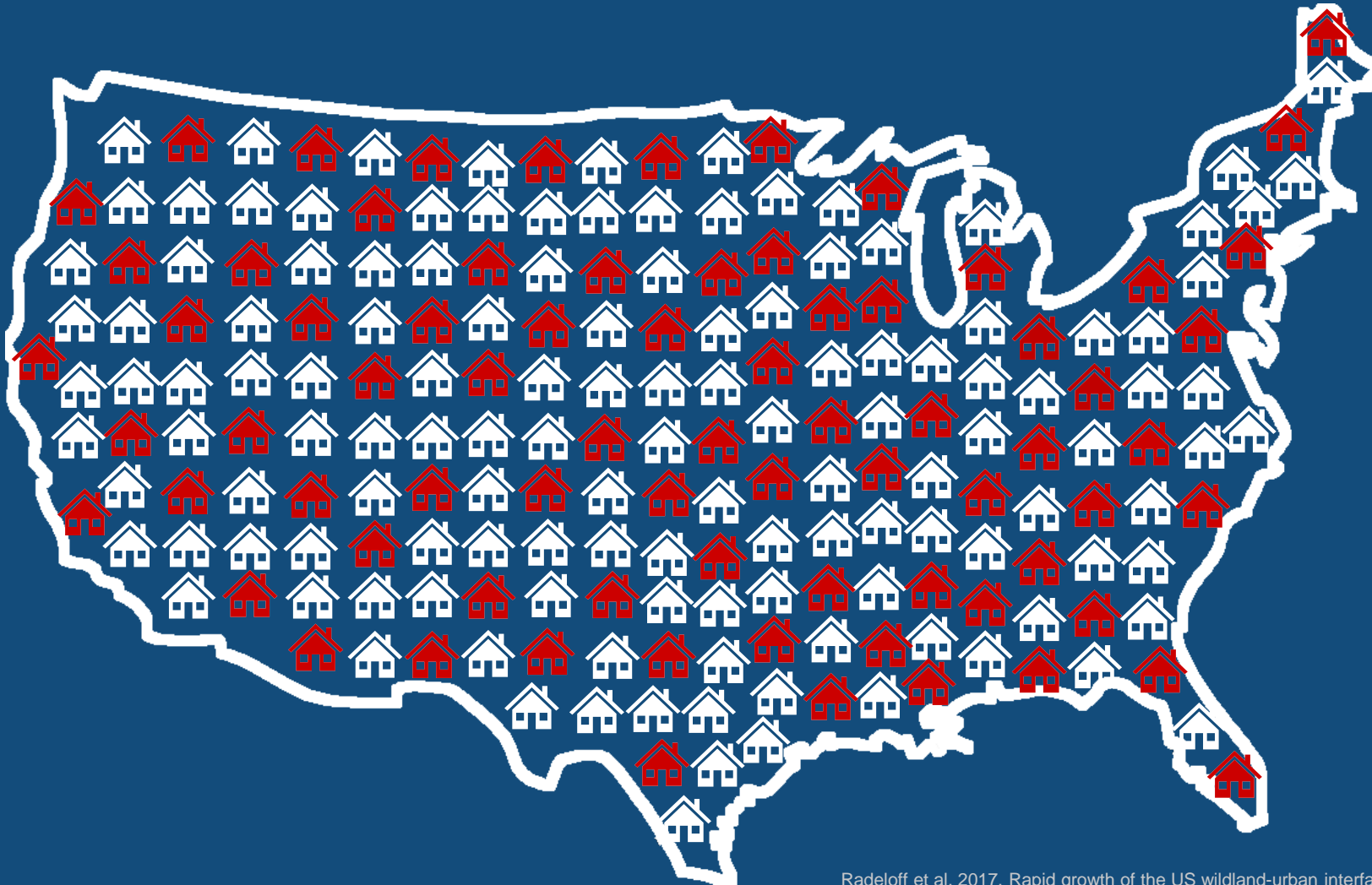


Kelly Pohl
Austin Wildfire Symposium
May 3, 2019

What % of U.S. homes are located in the wildland-urban interface?




What % of U.S. homes are located in the wildland-urban interface?



One in
three.






An aerial night photograph of the Austin skyline. The city lights are visible, with several tall skyscrapers illuminated. A semi-transparent dark grey rectangular box is centered over the image, containing white text. The text reads "60%" in a large font, followed by "of Austin's structures are in the WUI" in a slightly smaller font.

60%
of Austin's structures are in the WUI

Photo: Createve Commons Tendinci

Austin Fire Department Wildfire Division. Update on Council Resolution Presented to Public Safety Commission, April 1, 2019.

An aerial photograph showing a suburban residential development with numerous houses and winding roads, situated at the edge of a large, dense forest. The text 'The WUI is the fastest growing land use type in the country.' is overlaid in white on the forested area.

The WUI is the fastest growing land use type in the country.



**Wildfires are bigger, burn longer,
cause more damage, and kill more
people than before.**

An aerial photograph showing a large, rectangular building that has been severely damaged, likely by a wildfire. The building's roof is partially collapsed, and its walls are charred and crumbling. Debris is scattered across the ground in front of the building. The surrounding area is a dense forest of tall evergreen trees, many of which appear to be dead or heavily damaged. The sky is hazy and grey, suggesting a recent fire or smoke in the air. The overall scene is one of significant destruction and environmental impact.

The problem is likely to get worse in the future.

DOOM

GLOOM



DOOM GLOOM



Socioeconomic Tools for Wildfire Resilience in Austin

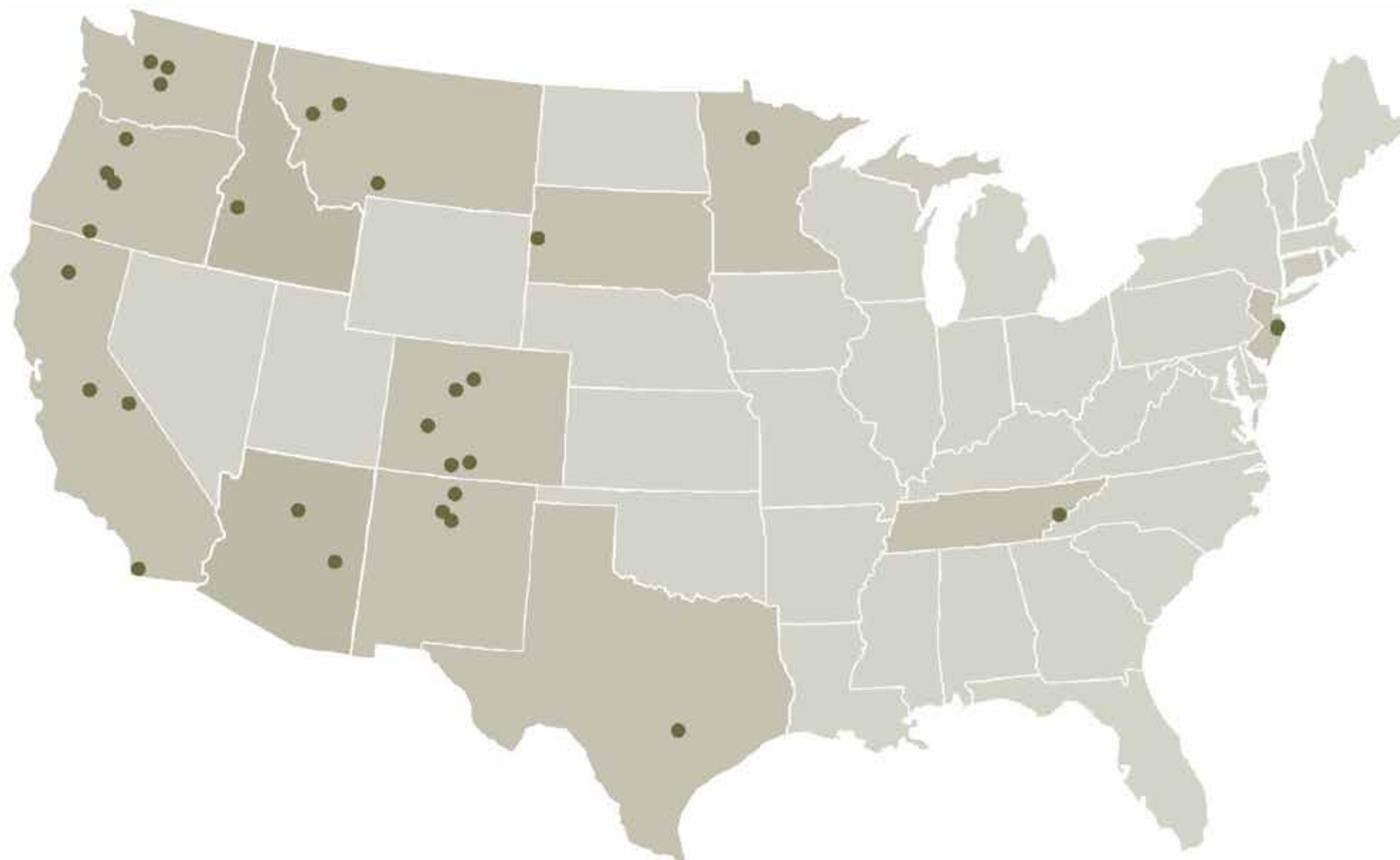


Kelly Pohl
Austin Wildfire Symposium
May 3, 2019



Independent Nonpartisan Research





Helping communities better plan the wildland-urban interface.

planningforwildfire.org

Austin & Community Planning Assistance for Wildfire



- Featured case study (2015)
- Land Use Planning recommendations (2016)
- Vulnerable Populations Tool (2018)

Three Strategies:

1. Understand the true costs
2. Identify vulnerable neighborhoods
3. Prioritize actions that work

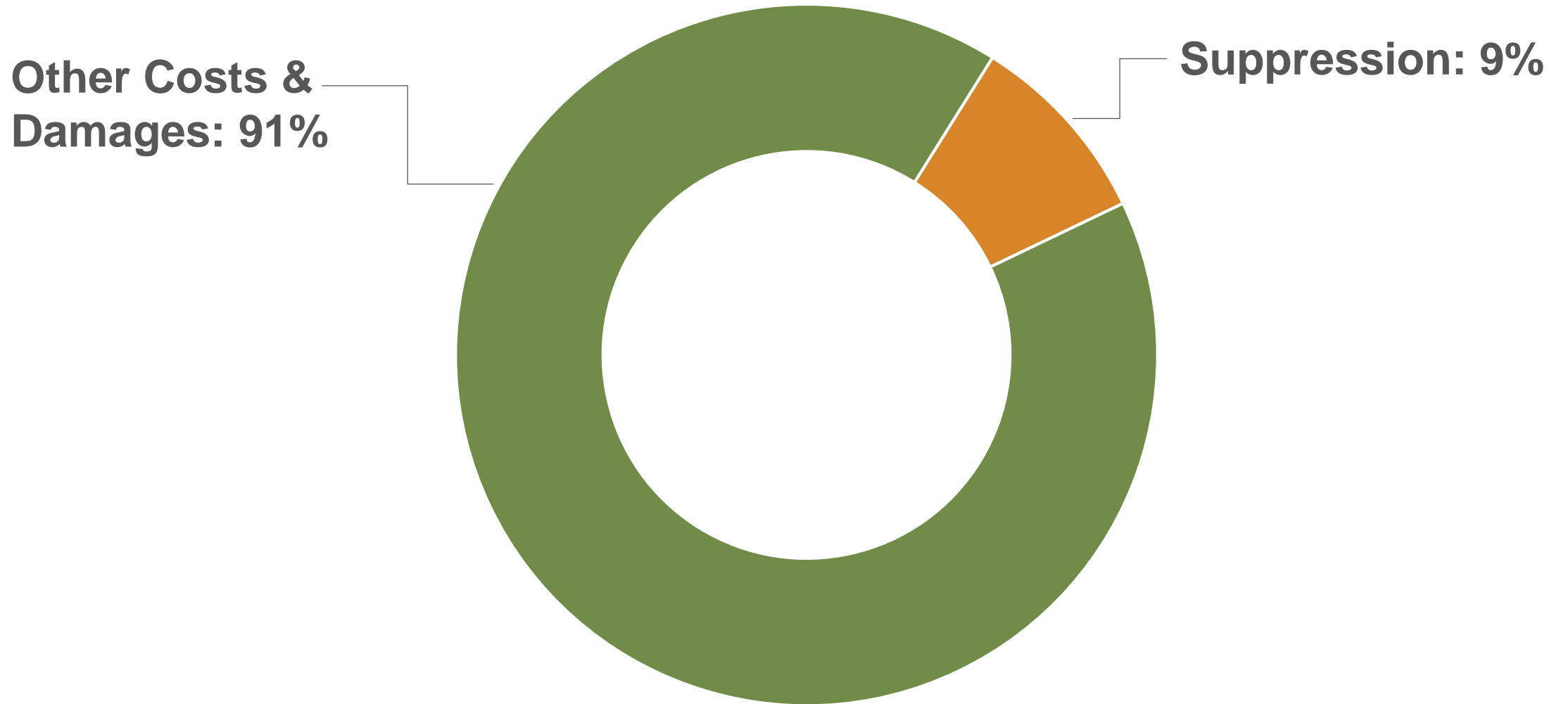
Three Strategies:

1. Understand the true costs
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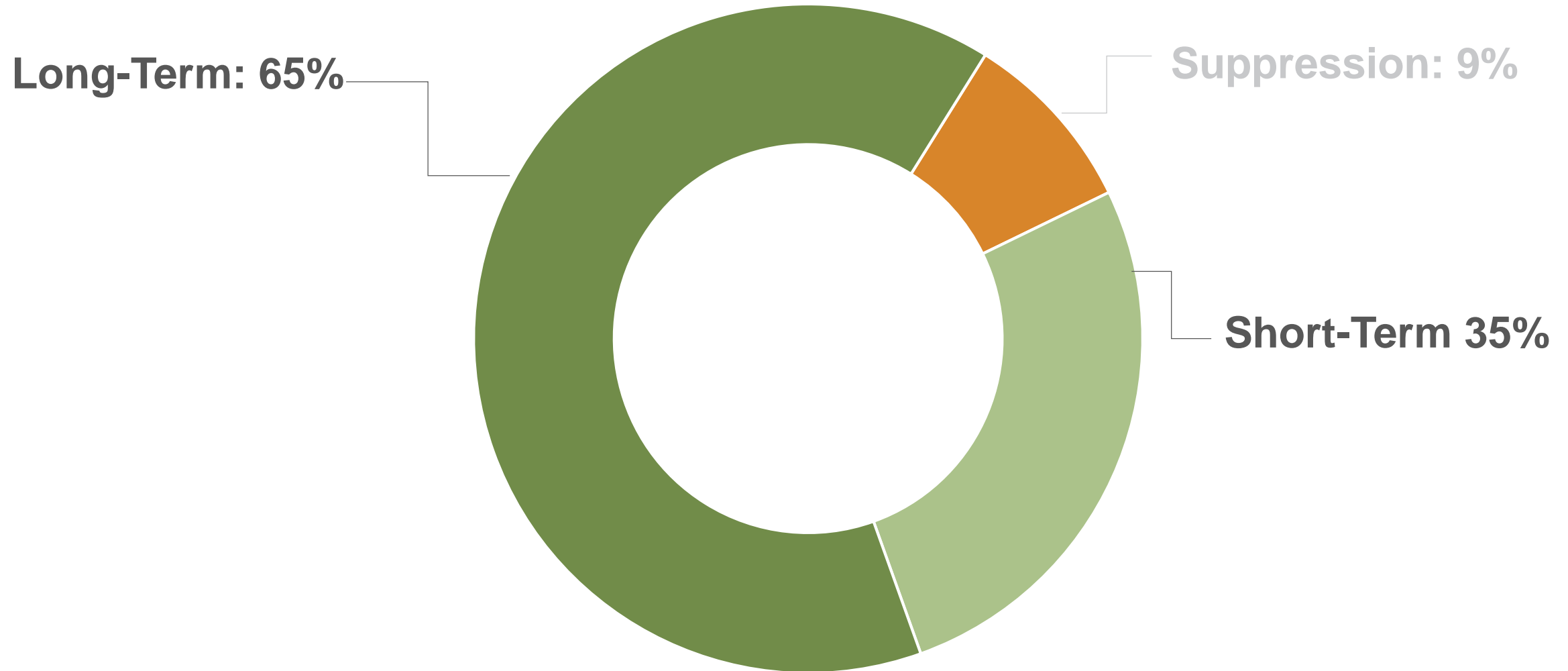
An aerial photograph showing a residential neighborhood that has been almost completely destroyed by a wildfire. The ground is covered in ash and charred debris. A semi-transparent dark rectangular box is overlaid in the center of the image, containing white text.

\$3 Billion
per year average federal fire suppression costs

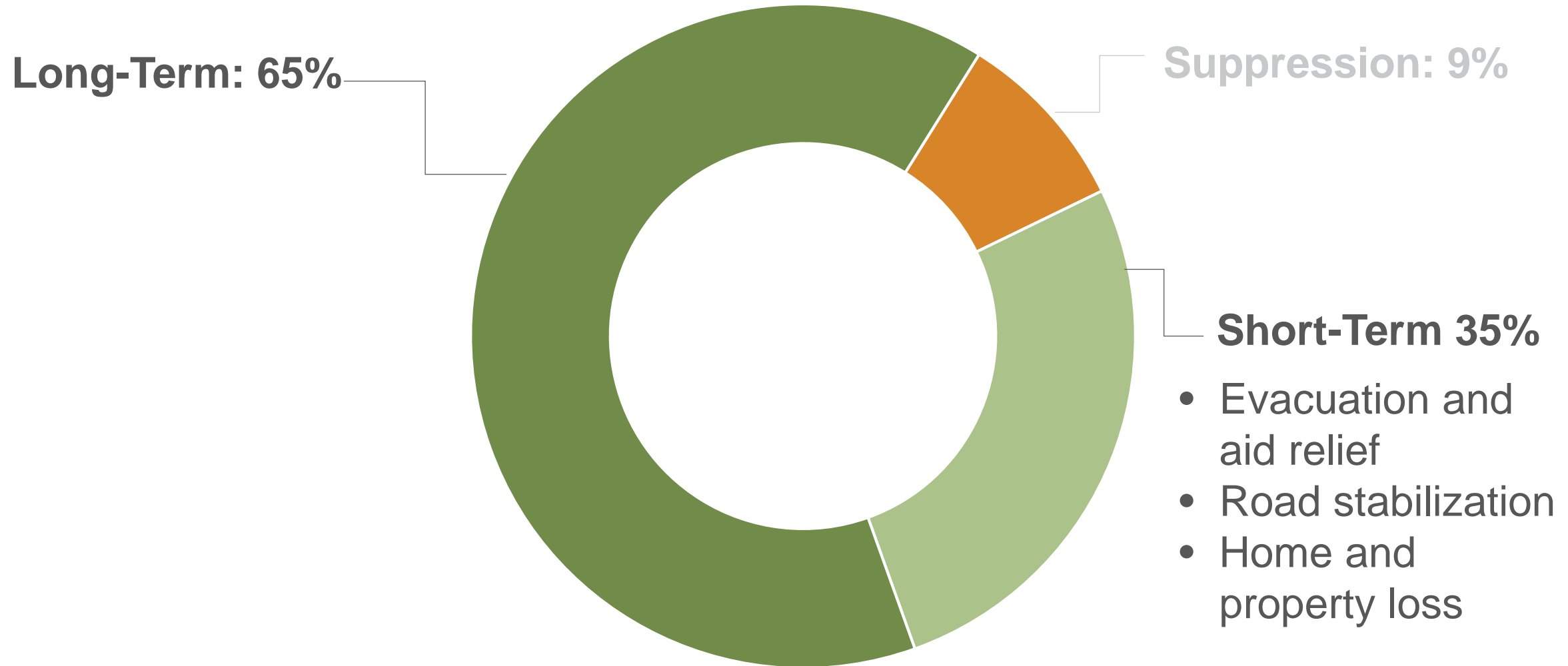
Suppression is only 9% of total fire costs



Most costs are long-term



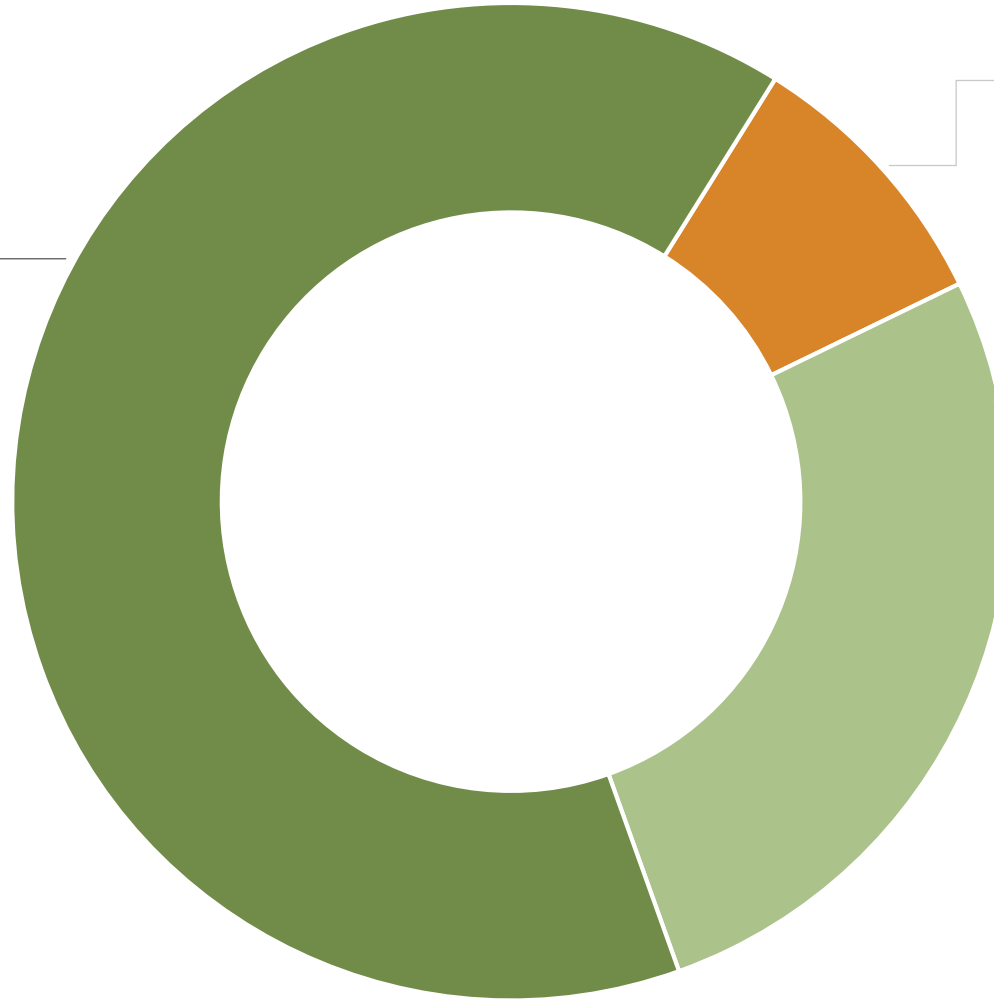
Most costs are long-term



Most costs are long-term

Long-Term: 65%

- Loss of property value, tax, business revenue
- Rehabilitation
- Infrastructure
- Loss of ecosystem services
- Human casualties

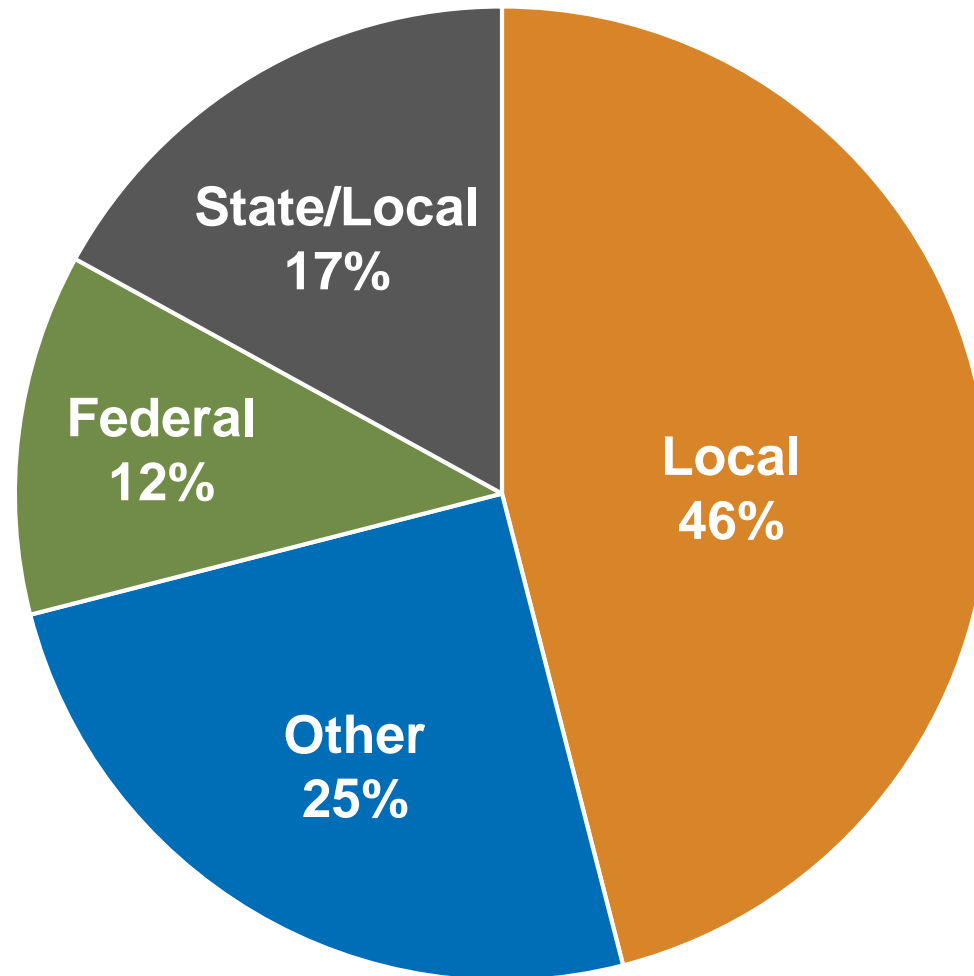


Suppression: 9%

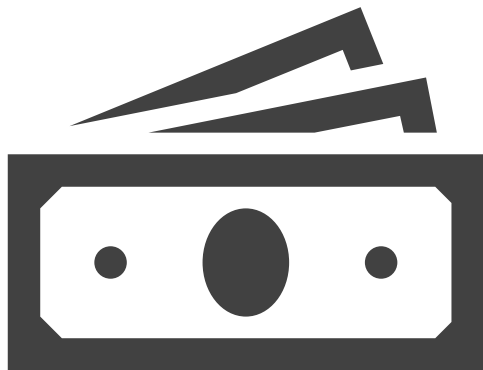
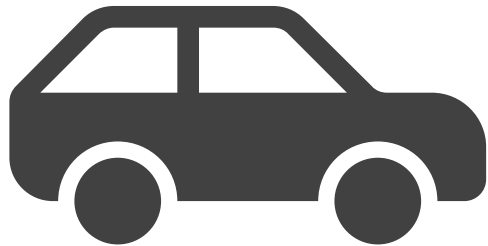
Short-Term 35%

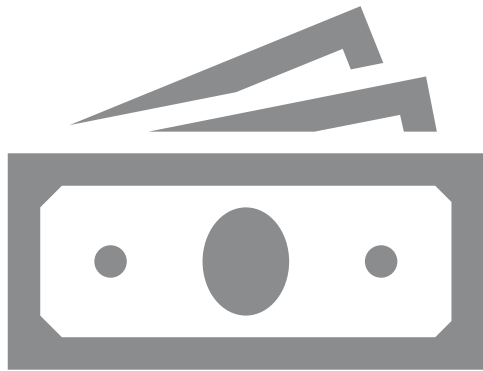
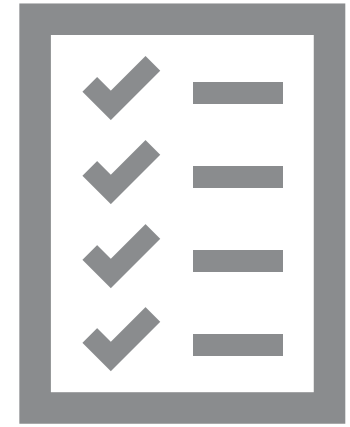
- Evacuation and aid relief
- Road stabilization
- Home and property loss

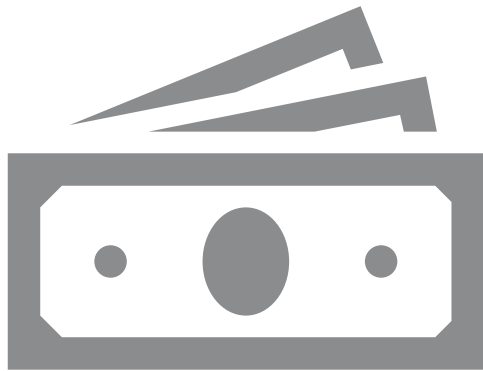
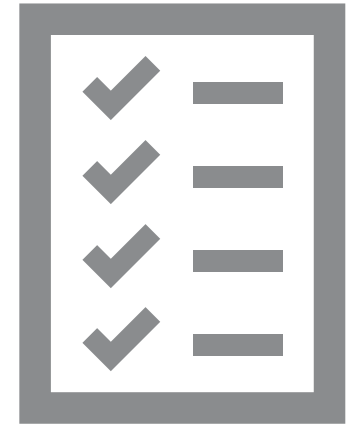
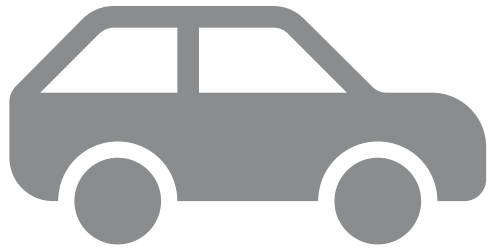
Nearly Half of All Wildfire Costs are Local

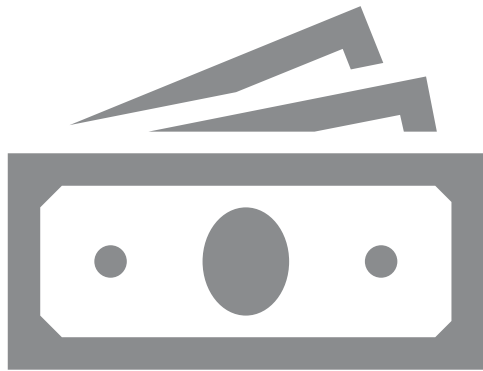
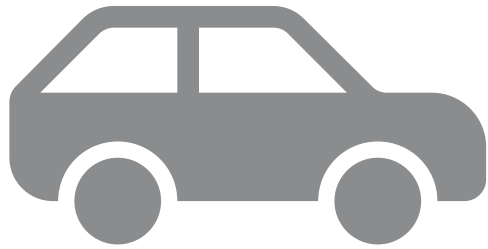


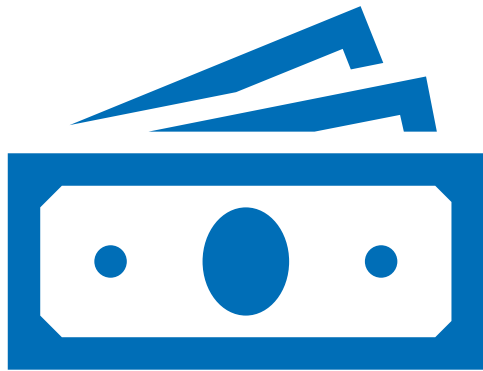
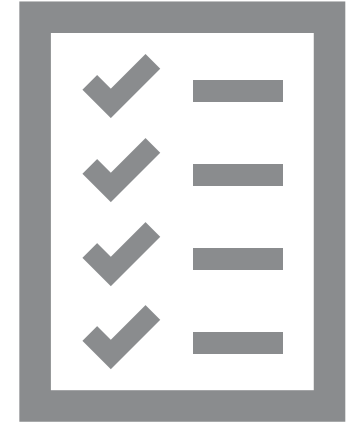
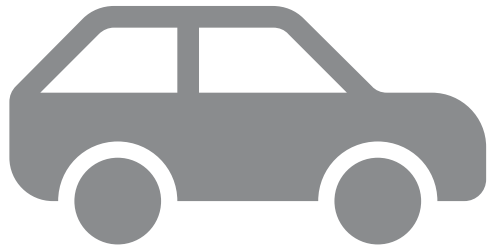


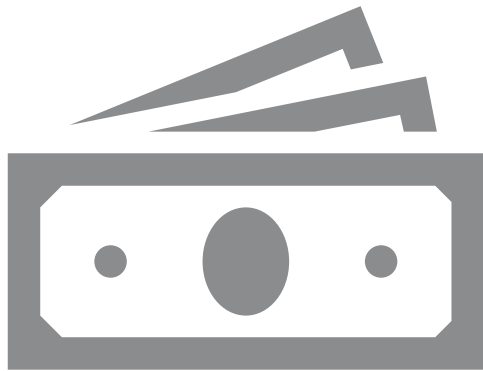
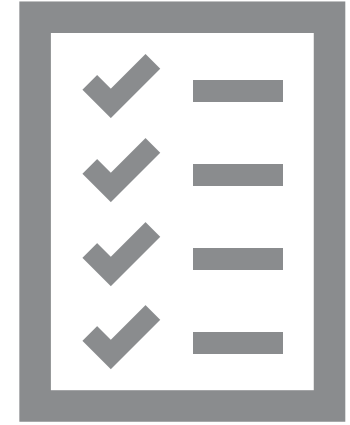
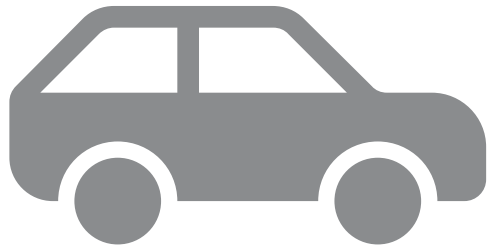


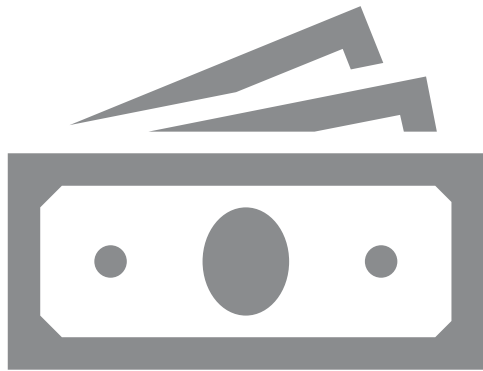
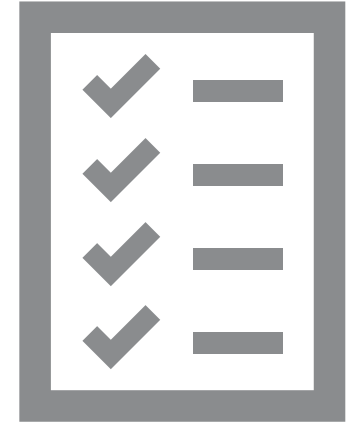
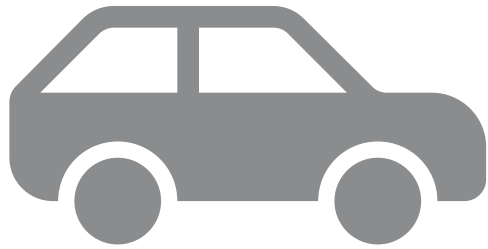












Three Strategies:

1. Understand the true costs
- 2. Identify vulnerable neighborhoods**
3. Prioritize actions that work

What neighborhoods are disproportionately at risk?

What neighborhoods are disproportionately at risk?



Wildfire Hazard

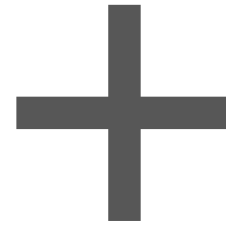
- Wildfire Potential
- Flame Length
- Rate of Spread

What neighborhoods are disproportionately at risk?



Wildfire Hazard

- Wildfire Potential
- Flame Length
- Rate of Spread



Socioeconomic Variables

- Families in poverty
- People with disability
- People with difficulty speaking English
- People over 65
- People under 5
- Households without a car
- Nonwhite population
- Population and rate of change
- Housing units
- Adults with COPD
- Adults with asthma

Set criteria:

WILDFIRE POTENTIAL

Wildfire Potential
>= Normal

AT-RISK POPULATIONS

Accuracy Choice
RESTRICTIVE: Areas definitely meeting criteria

Families in Poverty
>= 0% Median = 6.9%

People with a Disability
>= 0% Median = 8.9%

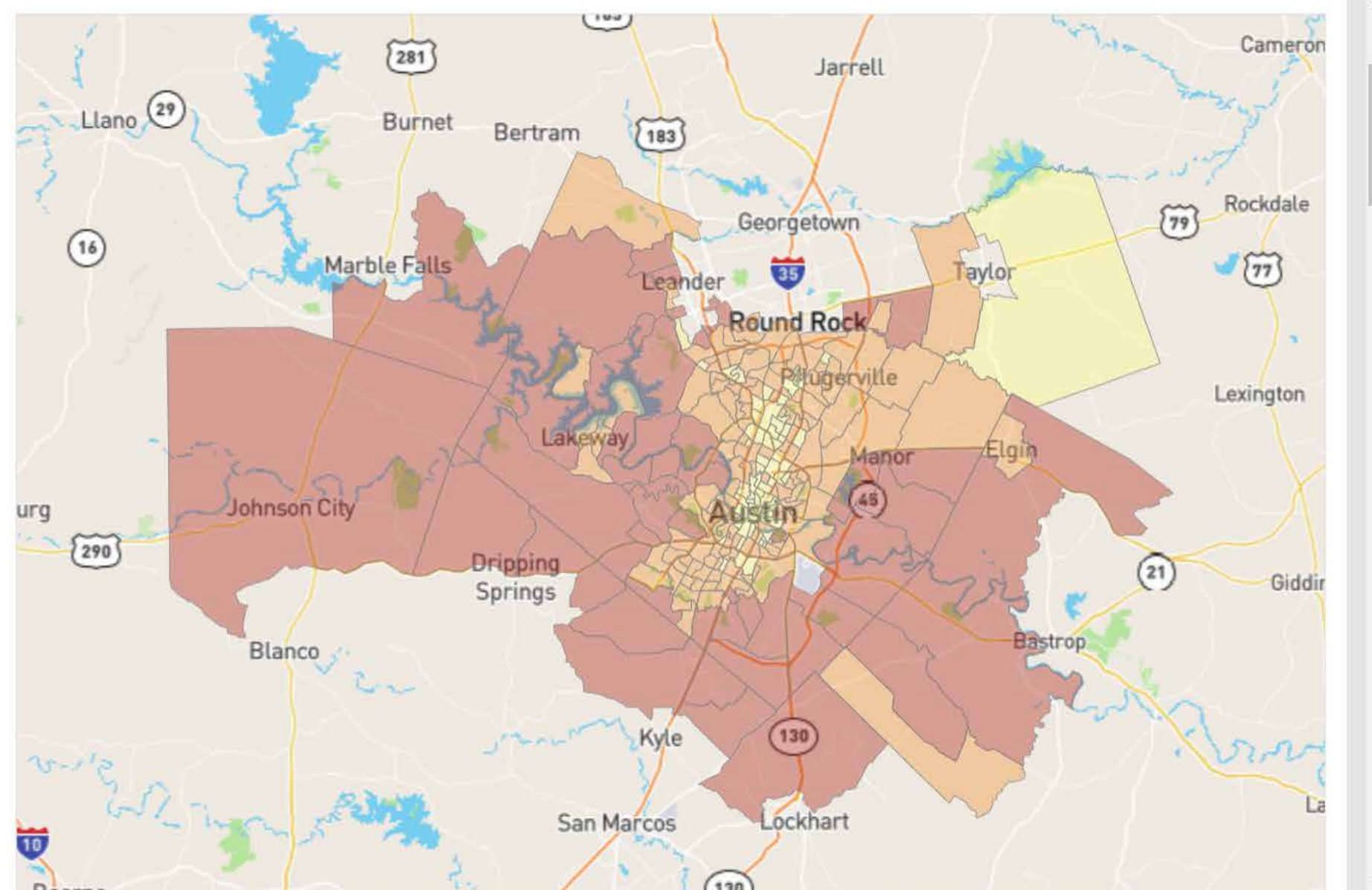
People with Difficulty Speaking English
>= 0% Median = 3.1%

People Over 65
>= 0% Median = 8.4%

People Under 5
>= 0% Median = 6.6%

Households Without a Car
>= 0% Median = 3.8%

Nonwhite Population
>= 0%



AT-RISK POPULATIONS

Accuracy Choice
RESTRICTIVE: Areas definitely meeting criteria

Families in Poverty
>= 0% Median = 6.9%

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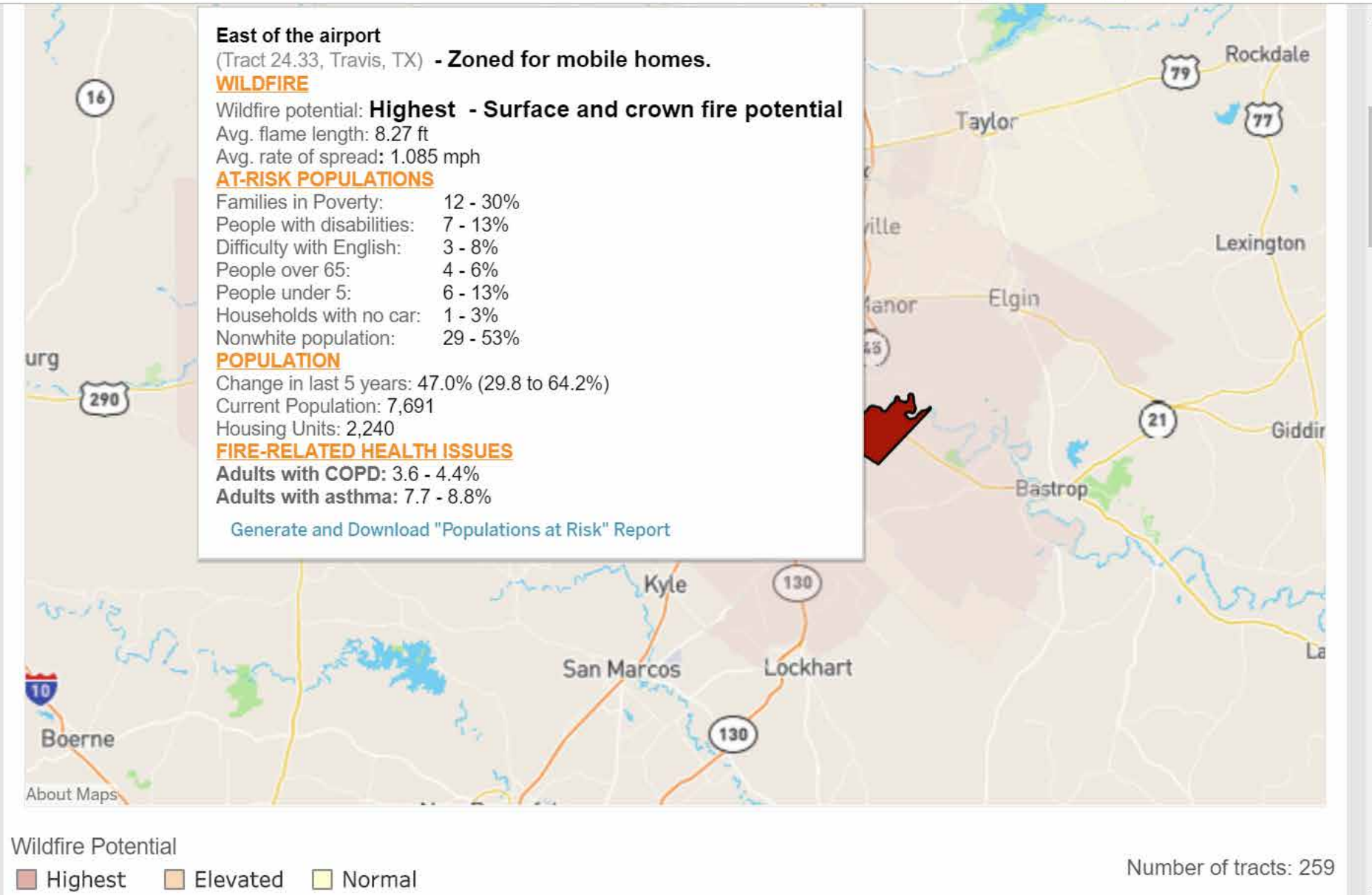
People Over 65
>= 0% Median = 8.4%

People Under 5
>= 0% Median = 6.6%

Households Without a Car
>= 0% Median = 3.8%

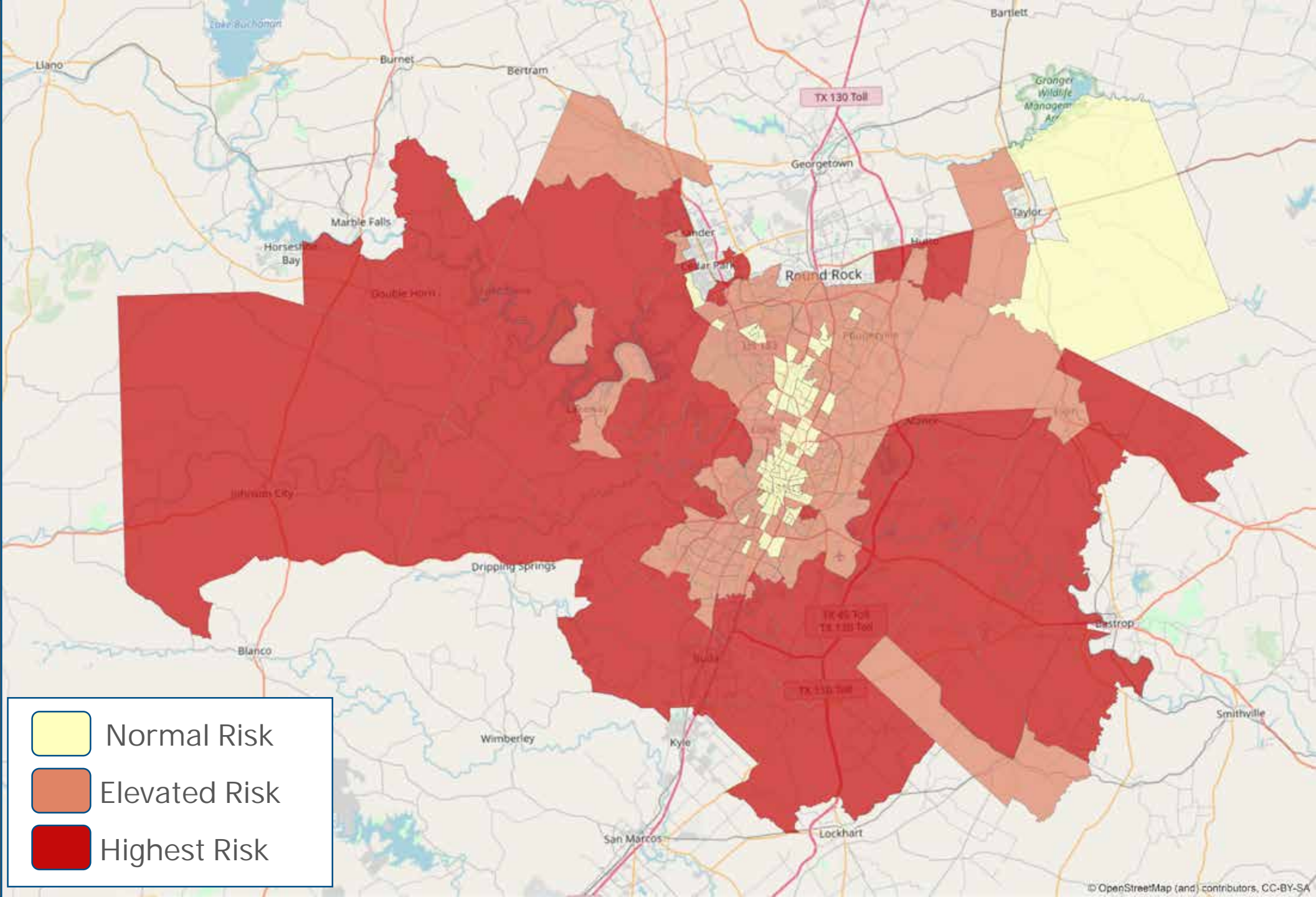
Nonwhite Population
>= 0% Median = 18.6%

Population Change, Last Five Years
>= -100 % Median = 12.0%

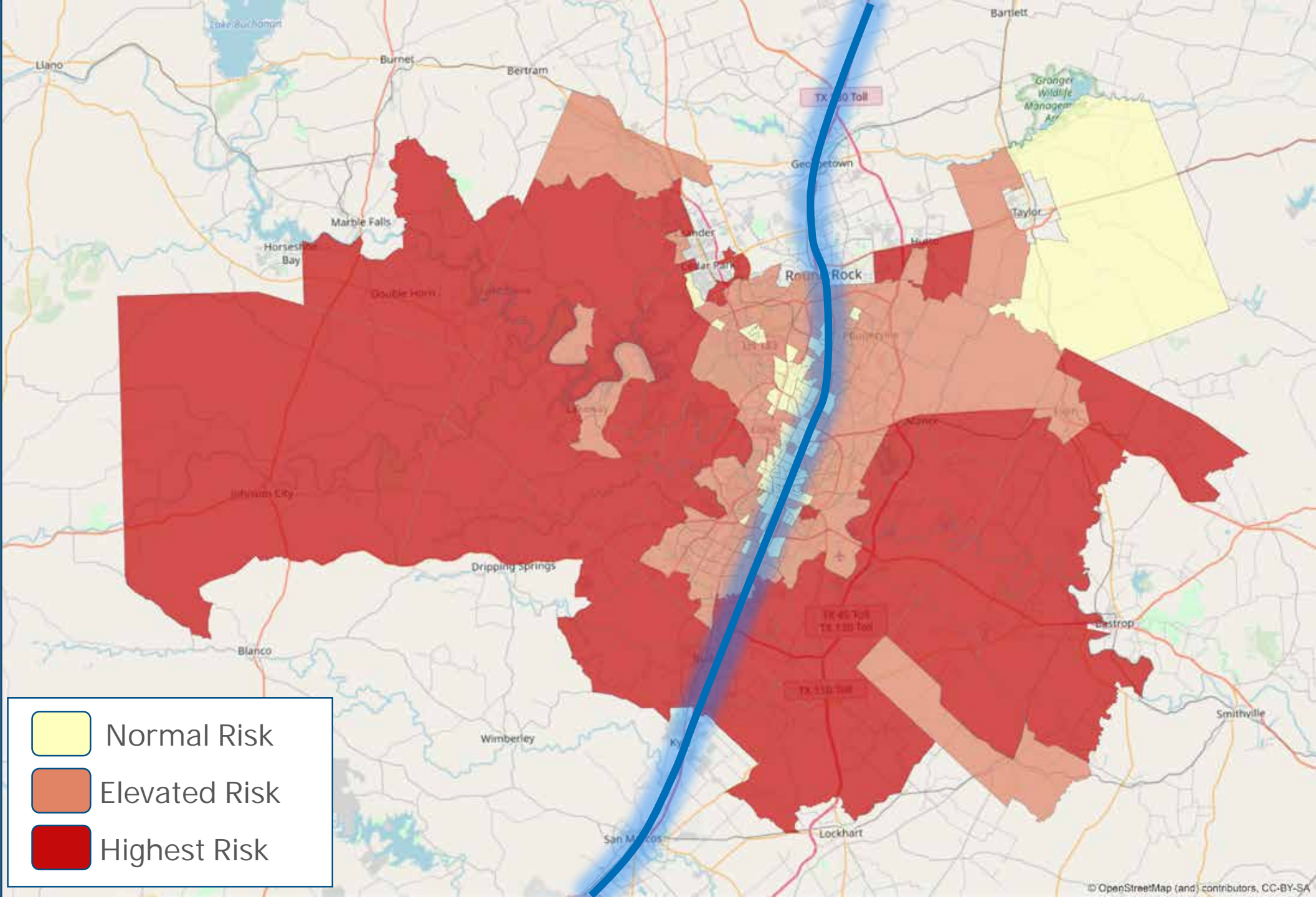




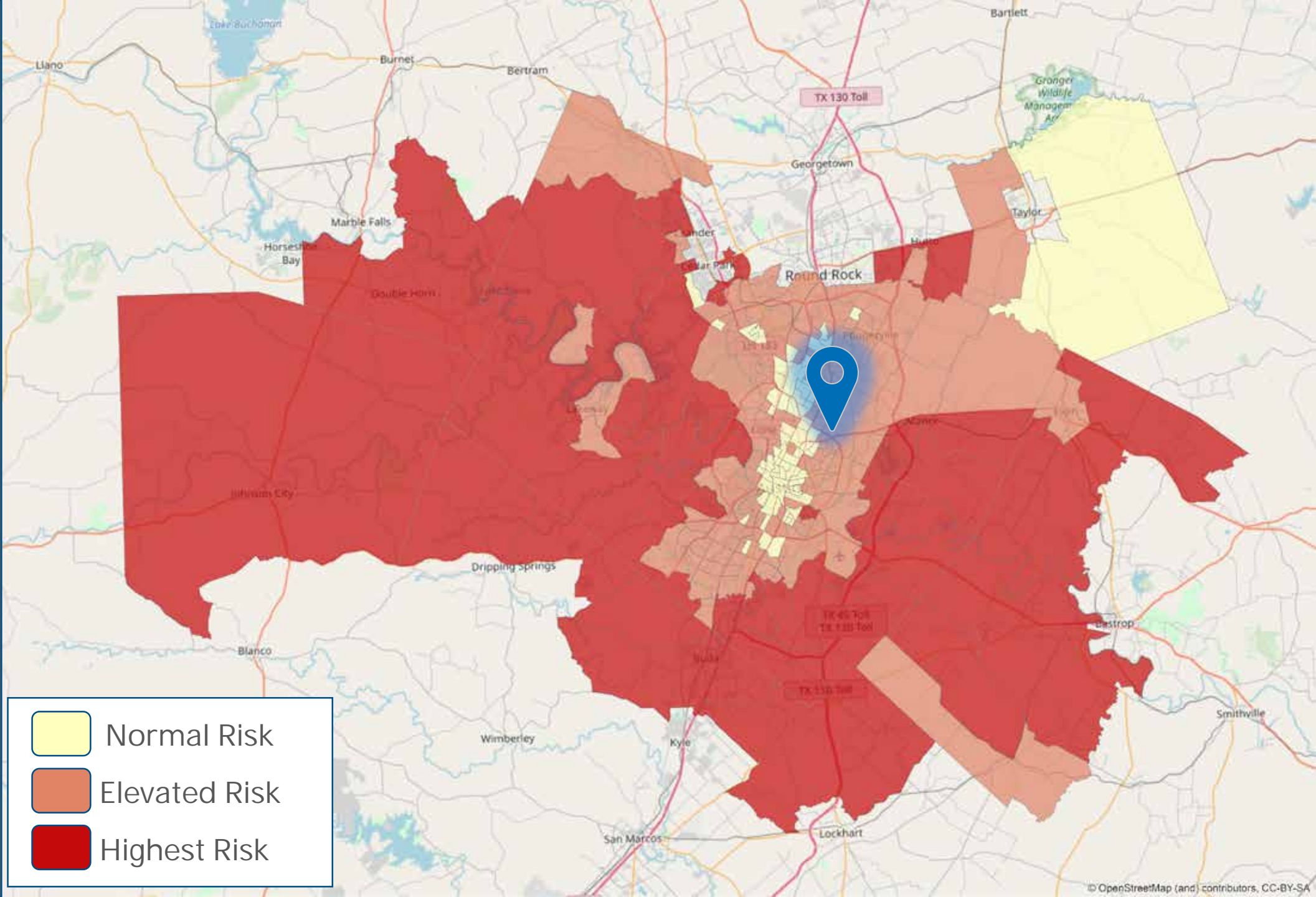
Wildfire Potential



Wildfire Potential

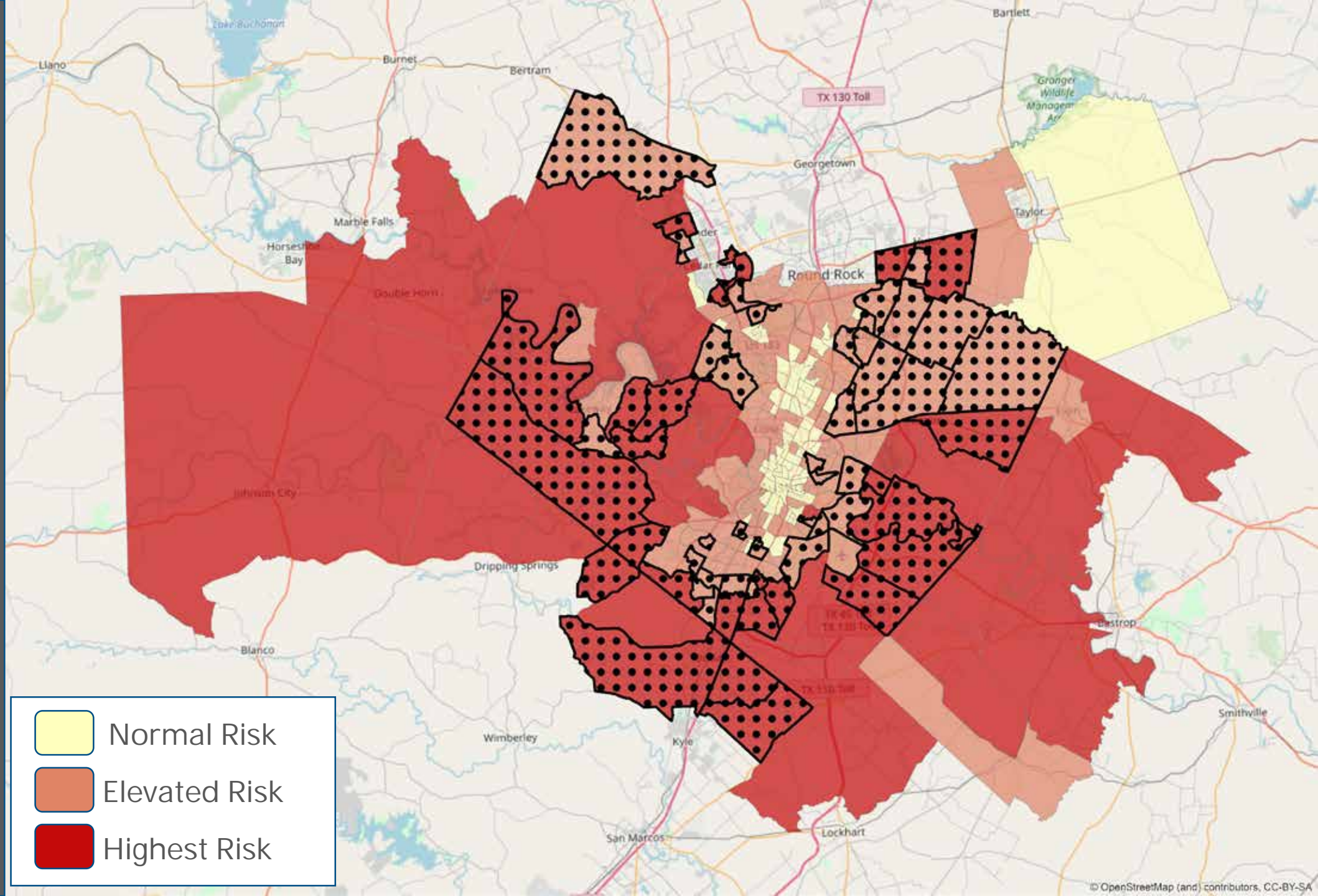


Wildfire Potential



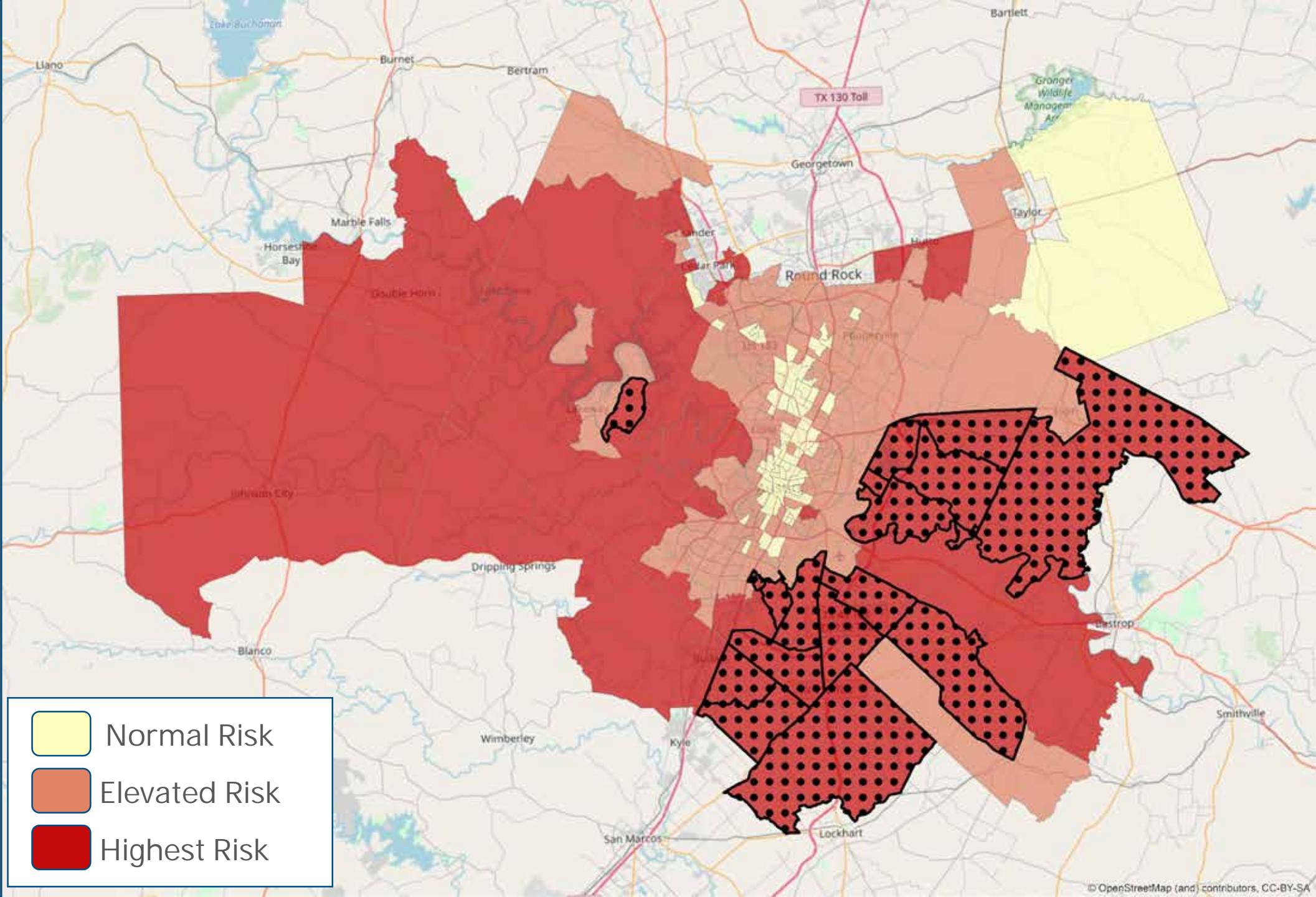
Above Median

Population Growth



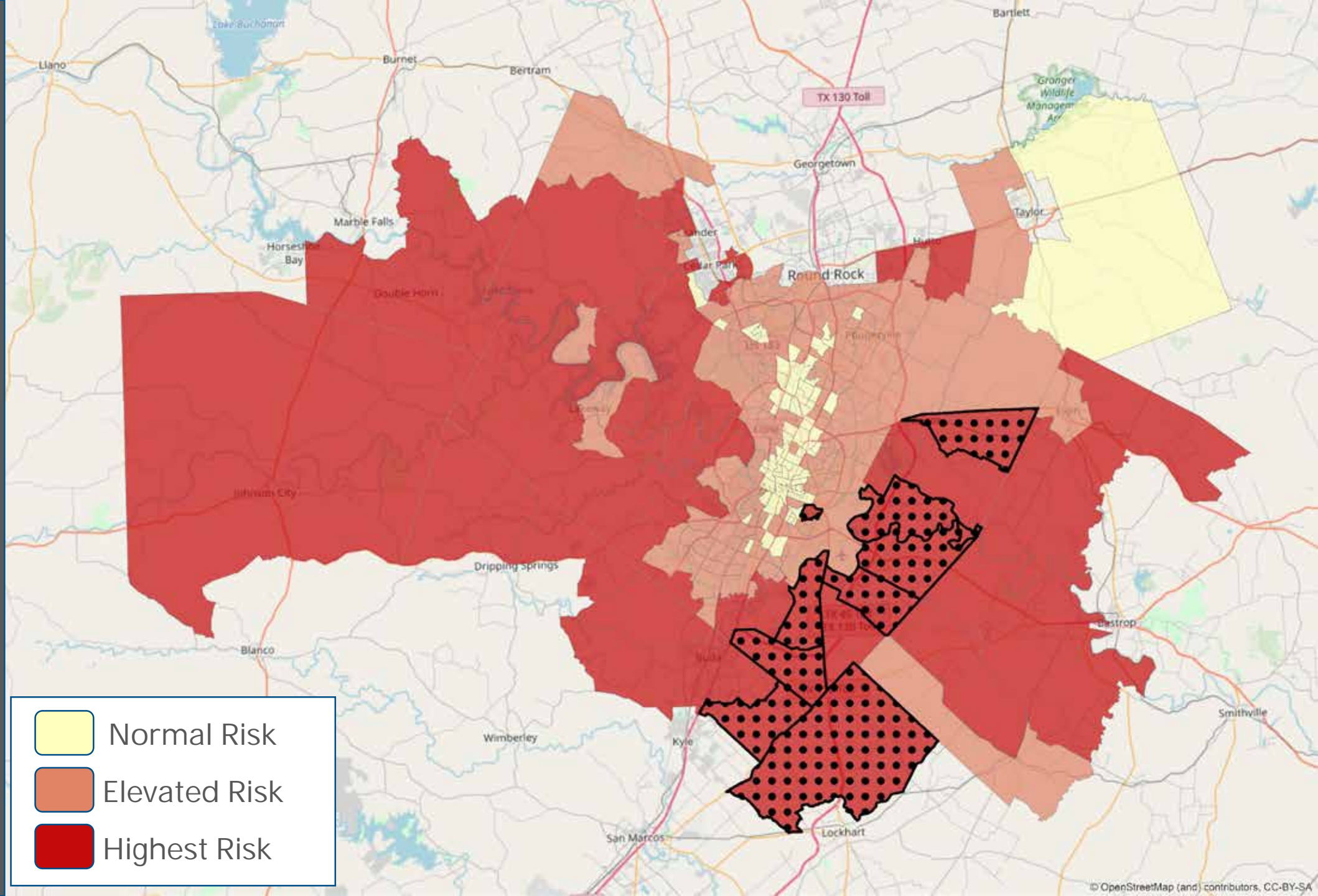
Above Median

Difficulty Speaking English



Above Median

Families in Poverty



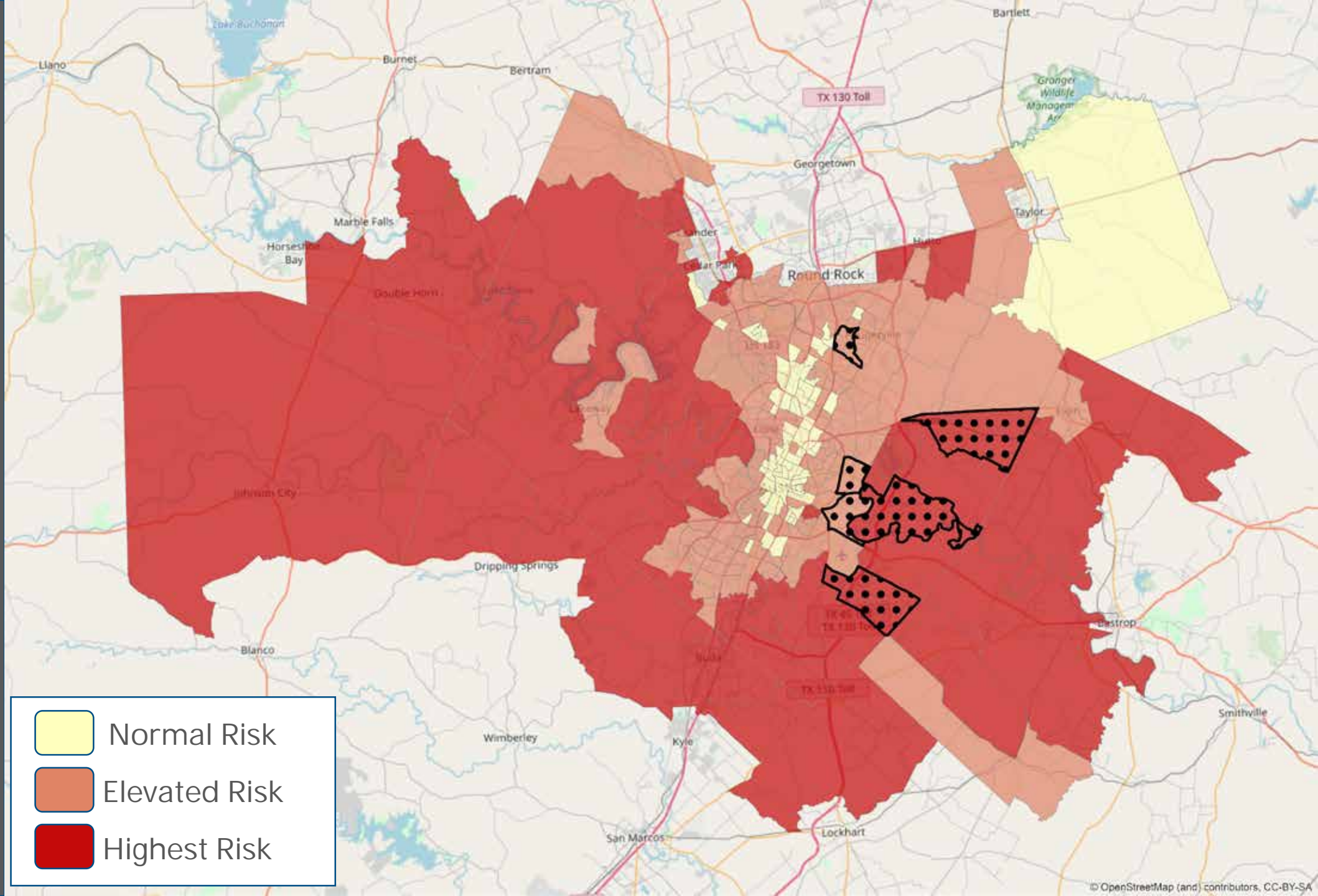
Above Median

Population
Growth

+ Poverty

+ Difficulty
English

+Nonwhite





Austin Wildfire and Vulnerable Populations Tool

Set criteria:

WILDFIRE POTENTIAL

Wildfire Potential

>= Normal

AT-RISK POPULATIONS

Accuracy Choice

RESTRICTIVE: Areas definitely meeting criteria

Families in Poverty

>= 9%

Median = 6.9%

People with a Disability

>= 0%

Median = 8.9%

People with Difficulty Speaking English

>= 0%

Median = 3.1%

People Over 65

>= 0%

Median = 8.4%

People Under 5

>= 0%

Median = 6.6%

Households Without a Car

>= 0%

Median = 3.8%

Nonwhite Population

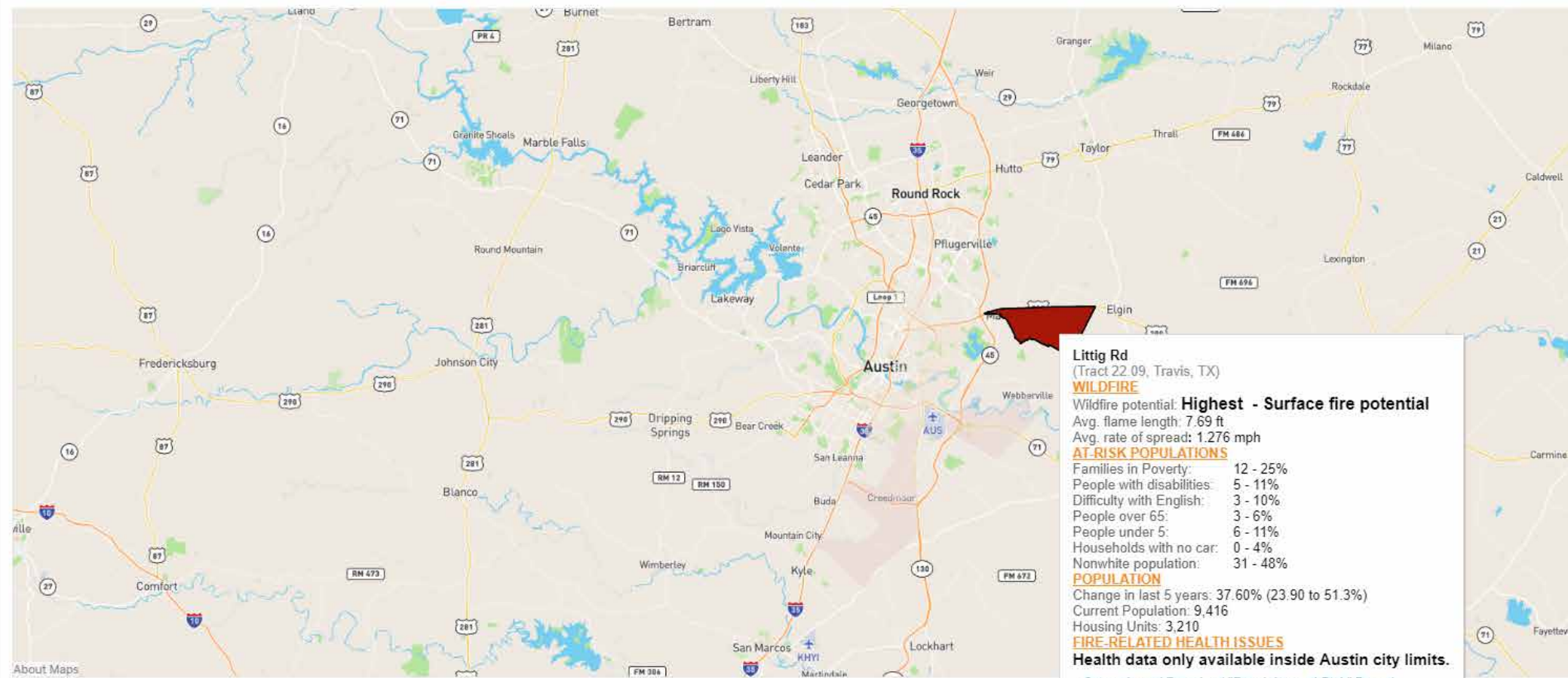
>= 0%

Median = 18.6%

Population Change, Last Five Years

>= -100 %

Median = 12.0%



Littig Rd
(Tract 22.09, Travis, TX)

WILDFIRE
Wildfire potential: **Highest - Surface fire potential**
Avg. flame length: 7.69 ft
Avg. rate of spread: 1.276 mph

AT-RISK POPULATIONS
Families in Poverty: 12 - 25%
People with disabilities: 5 - 11%
Difficulty with English: 3 - 10%
People over 65: 3 - 6%
People under 5: 6 - 11%
Households with no car: 0 - 4%
Nonwhite population: 31 - 48%

POPULATION
Change in last 5 years: 37.60% (23.90 to 51.3%)
Current Population: 9,416
Housing Units: 3,210

FIRE-RELATED HEALTH ISSUES
Health data only available inside Austin city limits.

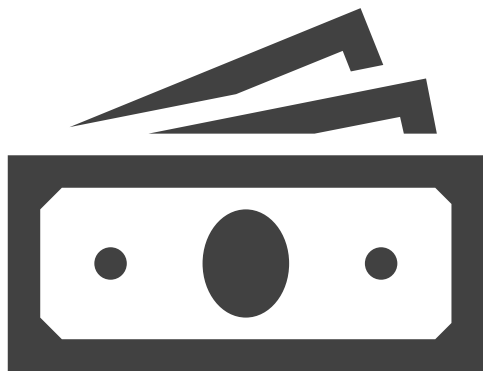
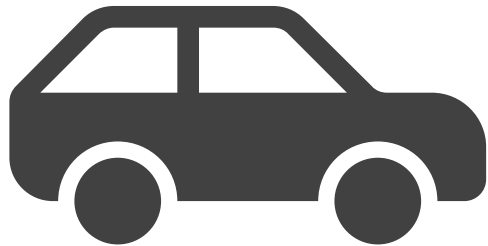
[Generate and Download "Populations at Risk" Report](#)

Wildfire Potential
Highest Elevated Normal

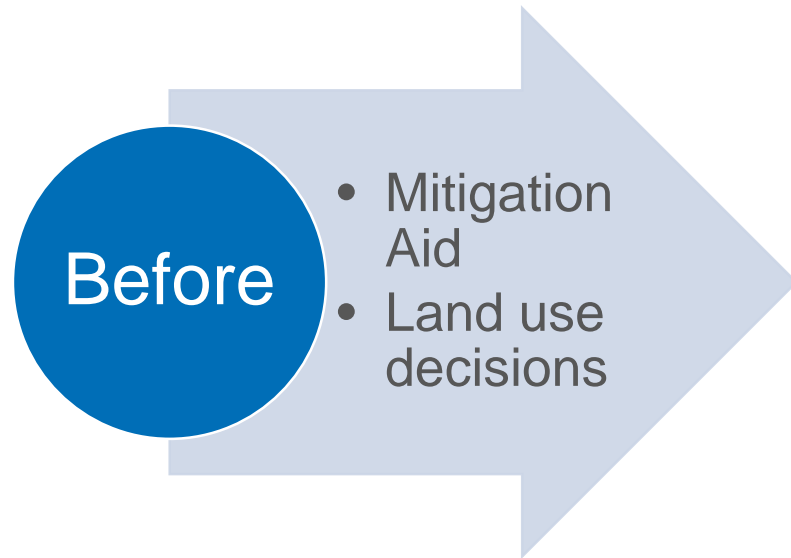
Number of tra

Three Strategies :

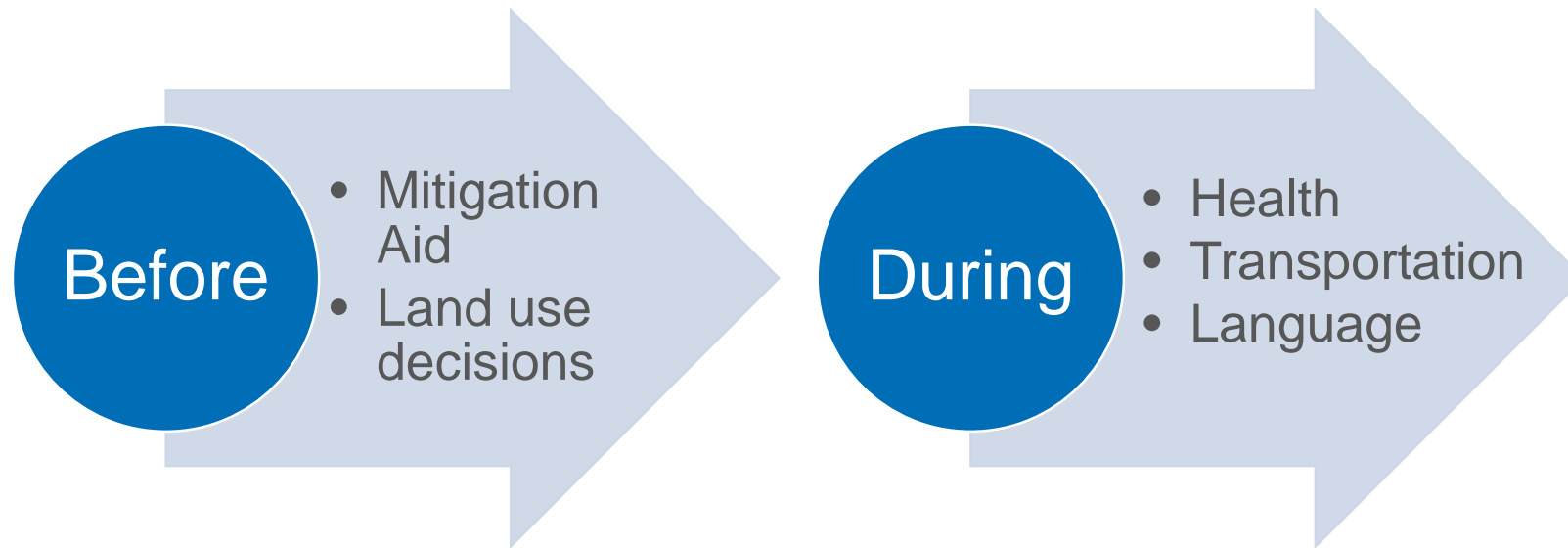
1. Understand the true costs
2. Identify vulnerable neighborhoods
- 3. Prioritize actions that work**



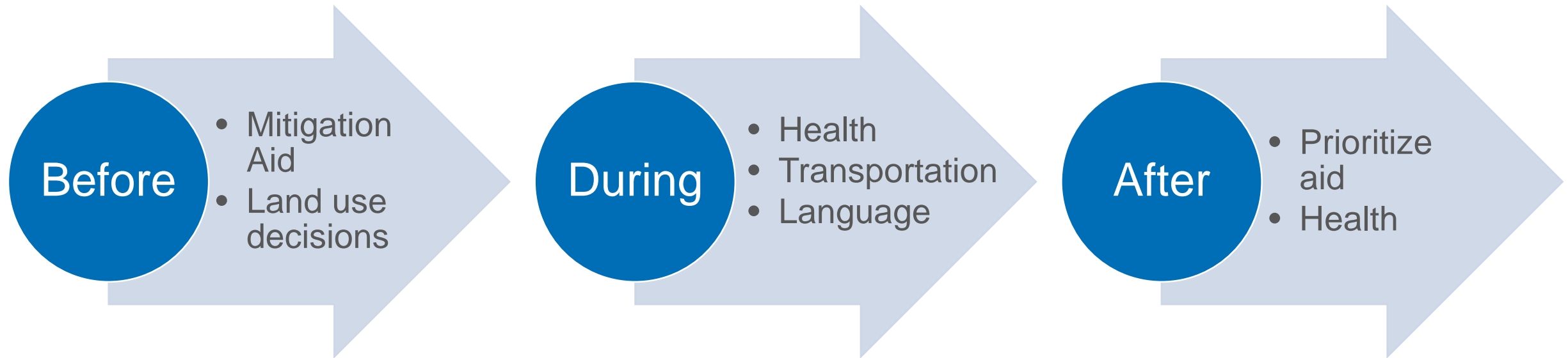
Equity & Resilience



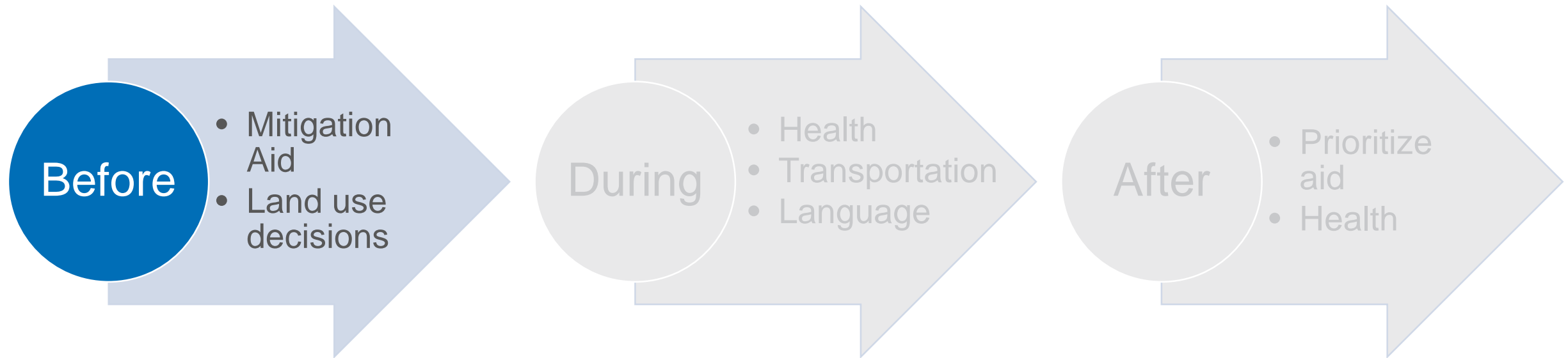
Equity & Resilience



Equity & Resilience



Equity & Resiliency



The Home Ignition Zone



The Home Ignition Zone



Most WUI Disasters Happen Because of Embers



Photo: Wenatchee Valley Firefighters– Sleepy Hollow Fire 2015

<https://headwaterseconomics.org>

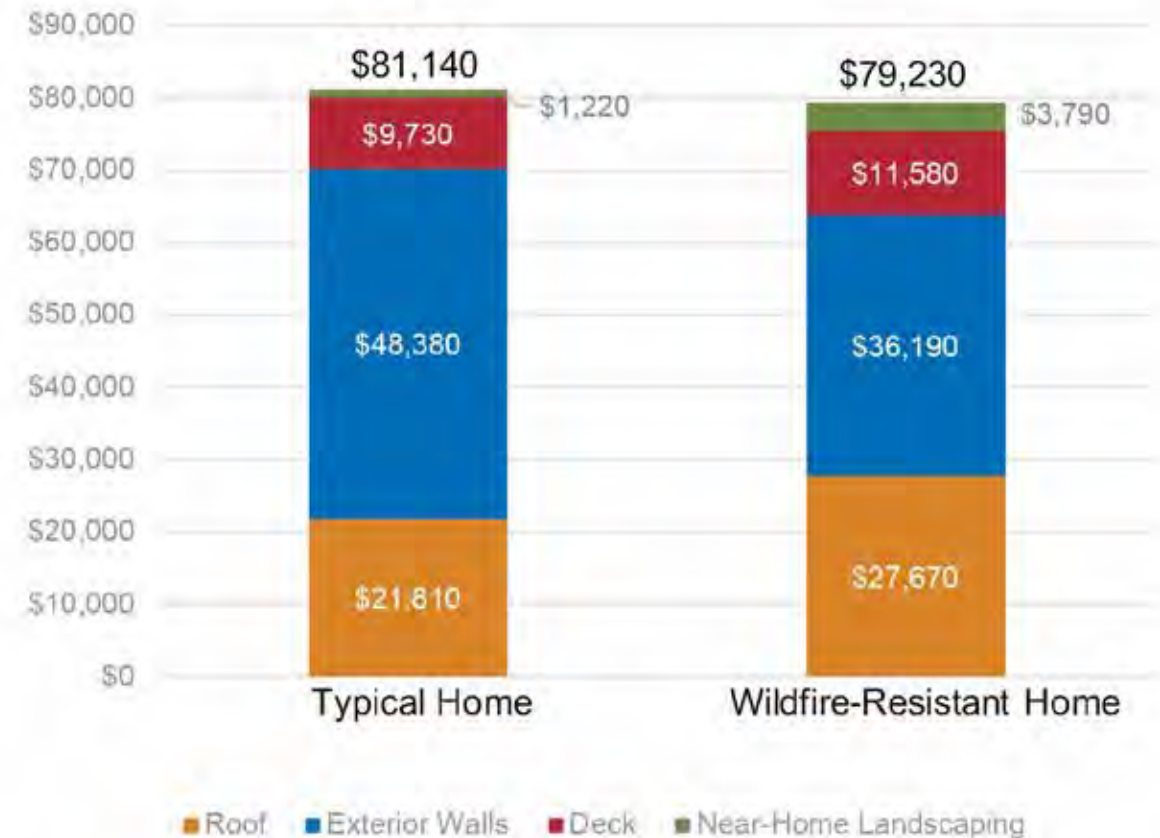
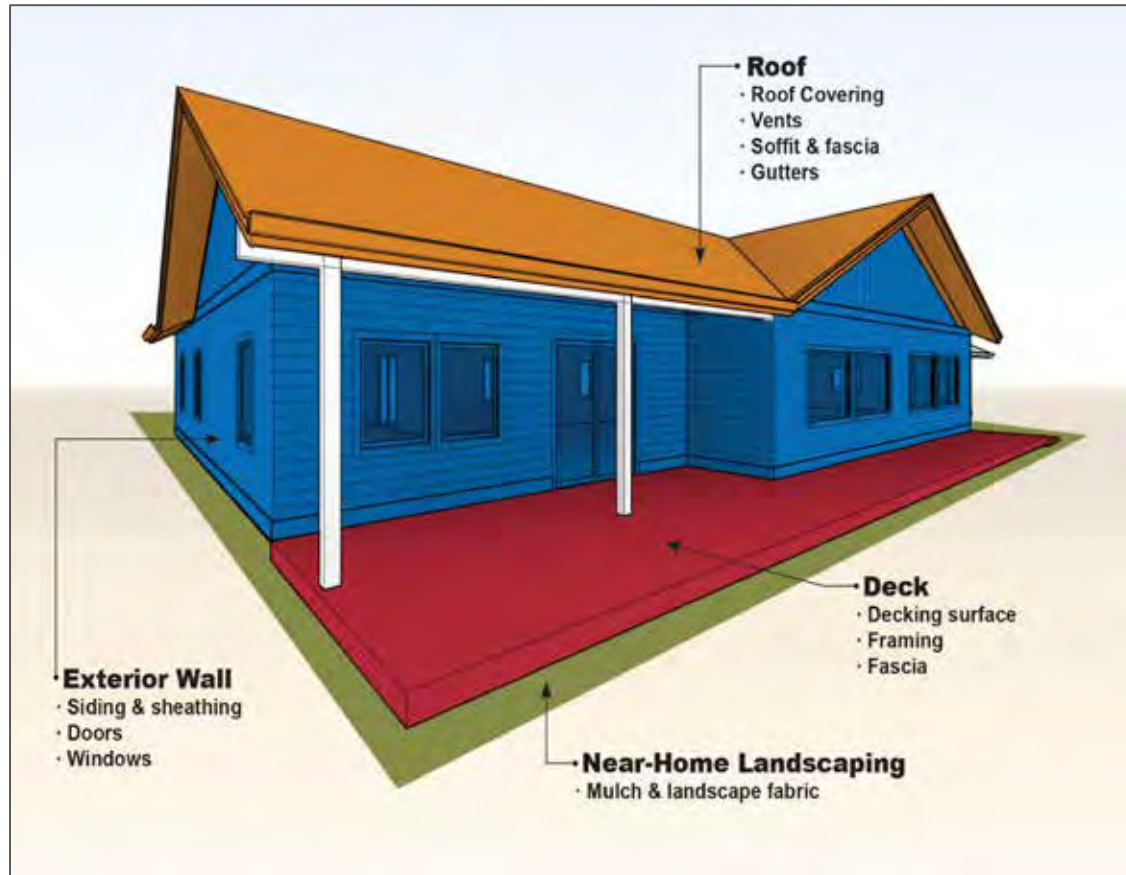
Finney, M.A., and J. D. Cohen. 2003. Expectation and Evaluation of Fuel Management Objectives. USDA Forest Service Proceedings RMRS-P-29.



Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety: Wildfire Demo

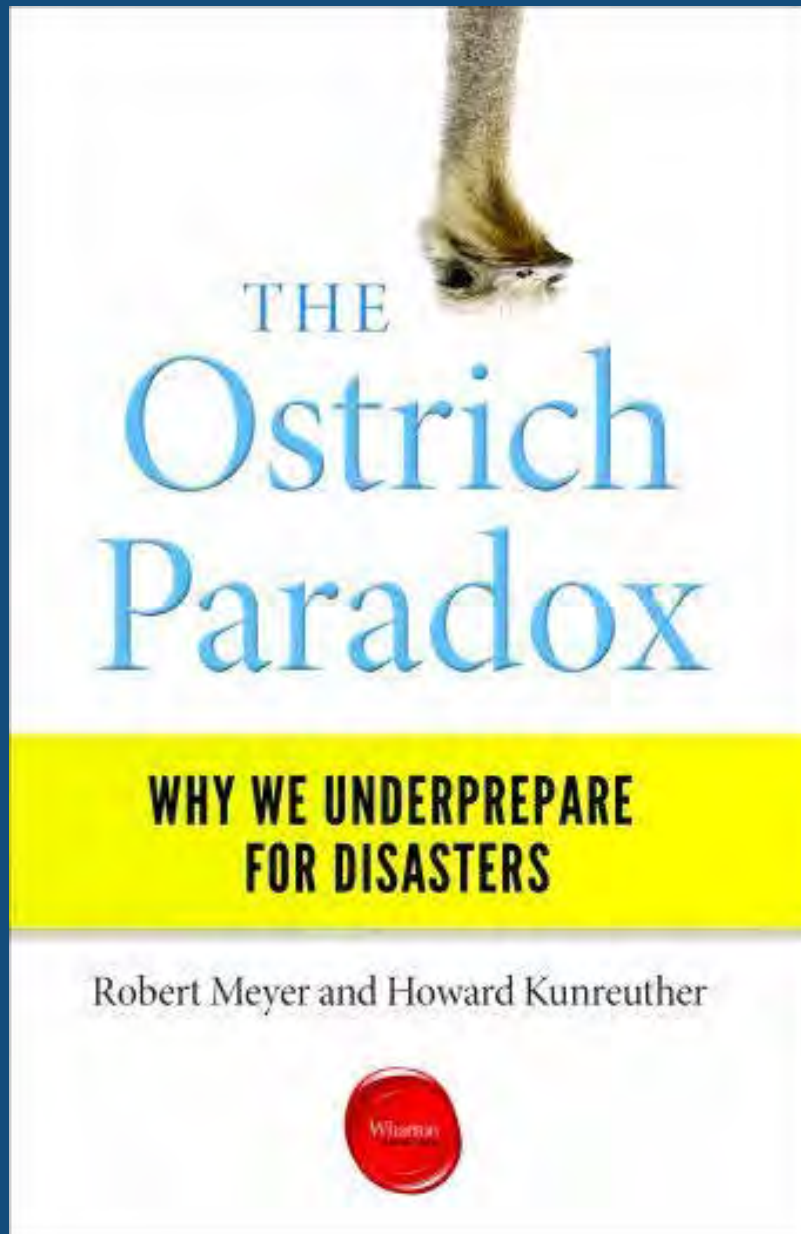


A wildfire-resistant home is comparable in cost



Why aren't we building safer communities?





“ People are naturally prone to a range of biases that inhibit long-term thinking.”





➡ Amnesia



➡ Amnesia

➡ Optimism



➡ Amnesia

➡ Optimism

➡ Herding



An aerial photograph of a coastal town, showing a dense residential area with many houses and buildings. The town is situated along a coastline, with a body of water visible in the background. A semi-transparent dark grey rectangular box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing white text.

ü Implement land use planning tools

An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely in New England, showing a dense residential area with many houses and a large body of water in the background. A semi-transparent dark grey rectangle is overlaid on the center of the image, containing two lines of white text.

ü Implement land use planning tools

ü Create a culture of safety

An aerial photograph of a coastal town. In the foreground, there is a sandy beach with some wooden structures and a few buildings. The middle ground is filled with a dense residential area with many houses and streets. In the background, a large body of water, likely the ocean, stretches to the horizon under a clear sky.

ü Implement land use planning tools

ü Create a culture of safety

ü Prioritize resources to the people who need it most

Example Land Use Planning Tools



WUI Code

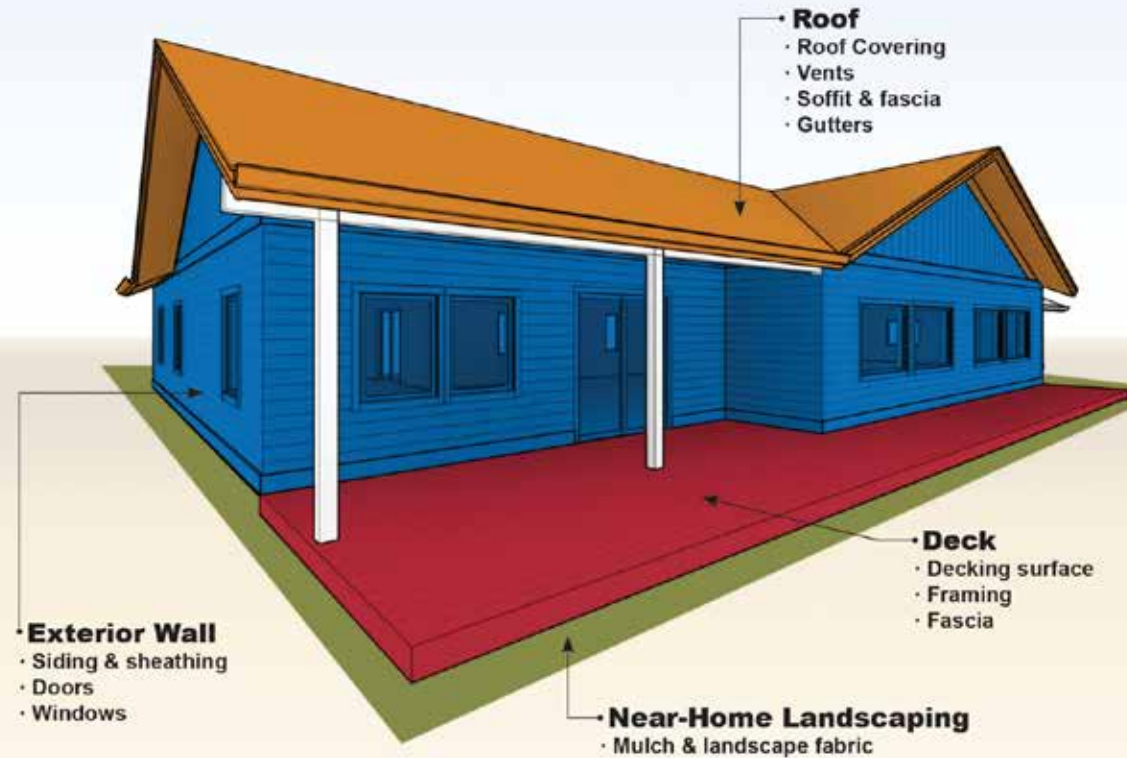
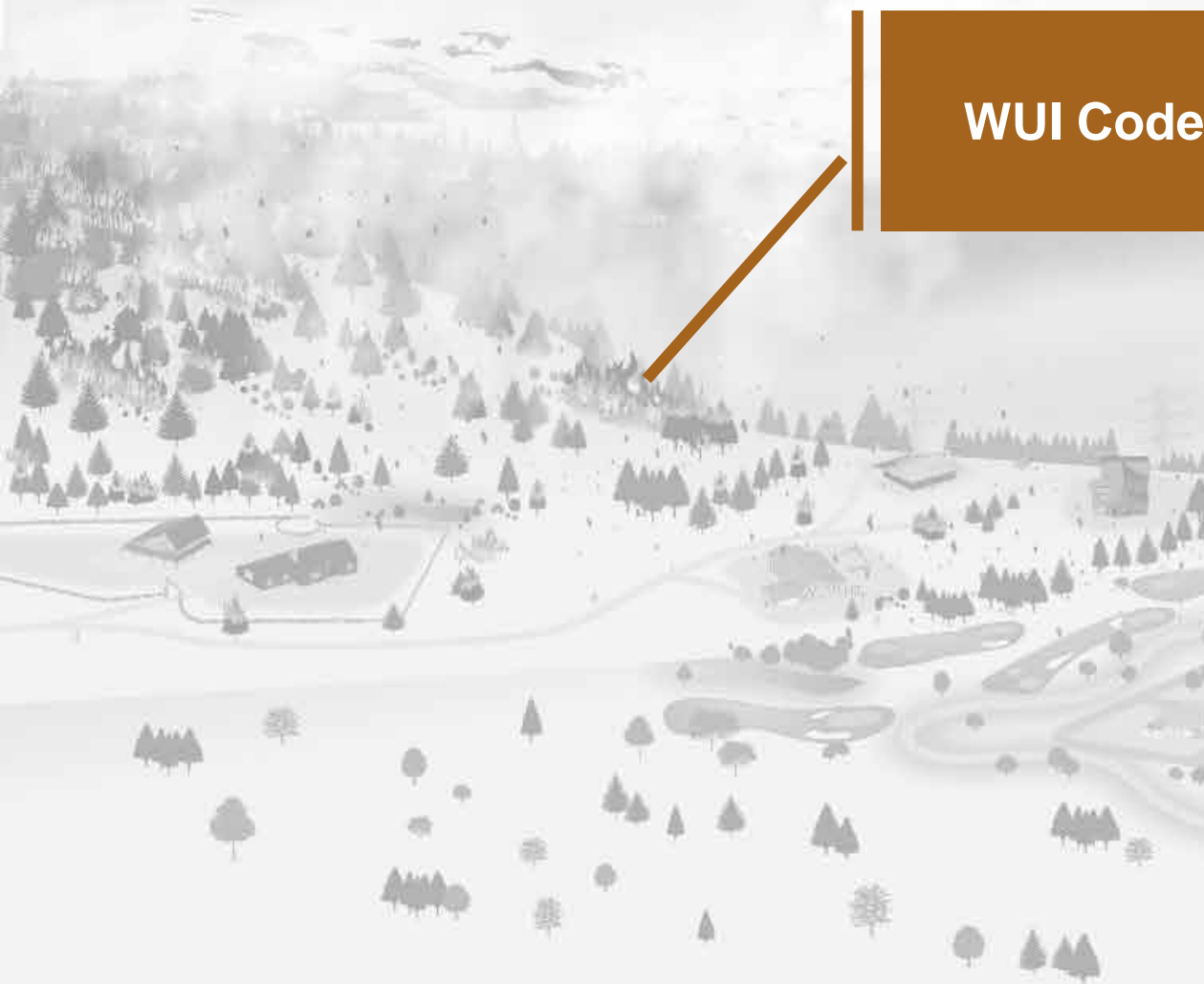
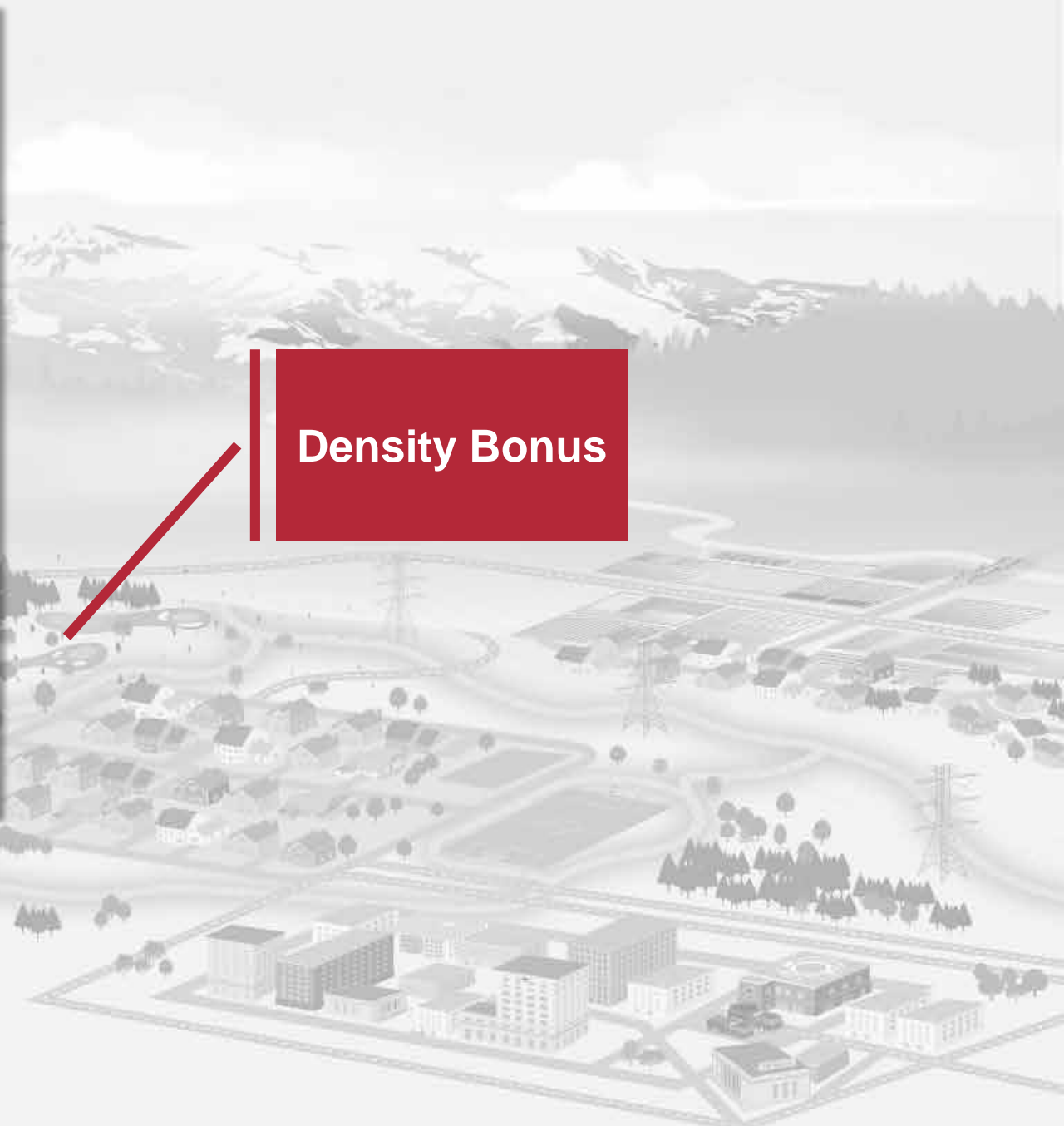




Photo: La Citta Vita Flickr

Density Bonus



FIRE-RESISTANT LANDSCAPING

A "how to" guide for
protecting your home



LANDSCAPING
DEFENSIBLE SPACE

NON-COMBUSTIBLE
LANDSCAPE ZONE

TYPES OF
GROUND COVER

STRUCTURAL
ELEMENTS

LANDSCAPE
MAINTENANCE

PROPERTY
SELF-ASSESSMENT



SHRUBS



FLAT TO MILD SLOPE (LESS THAN 20%)



MILD TO MODERATE SLOPE (20%–40%)



MODERATE TO STEEP SLOPE (GREATER THAN 40%)

TREES



Landscape
Regulations





**Subdivision
Standards**



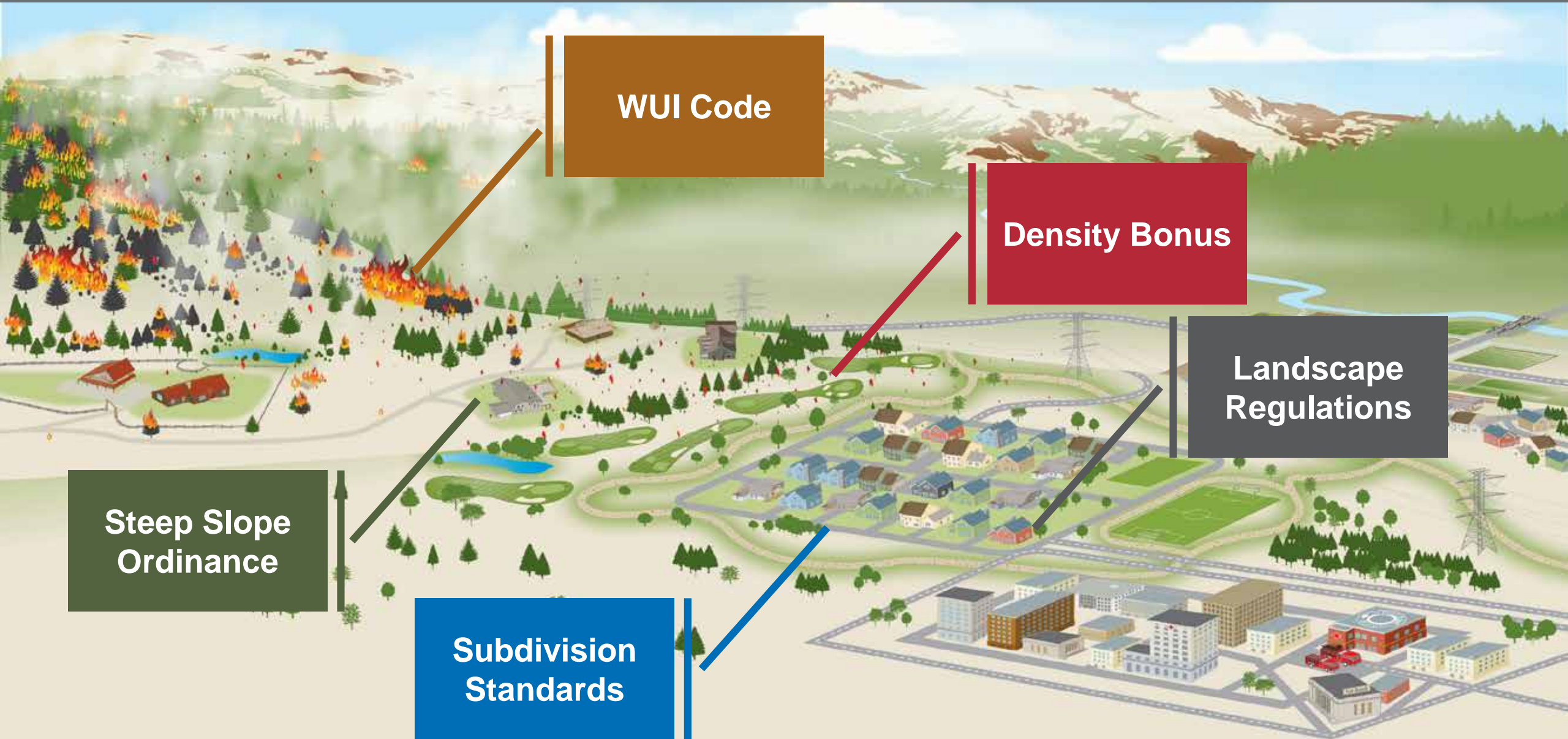
**Steep Slope
Ordinance**



Photo: Wenatchee World



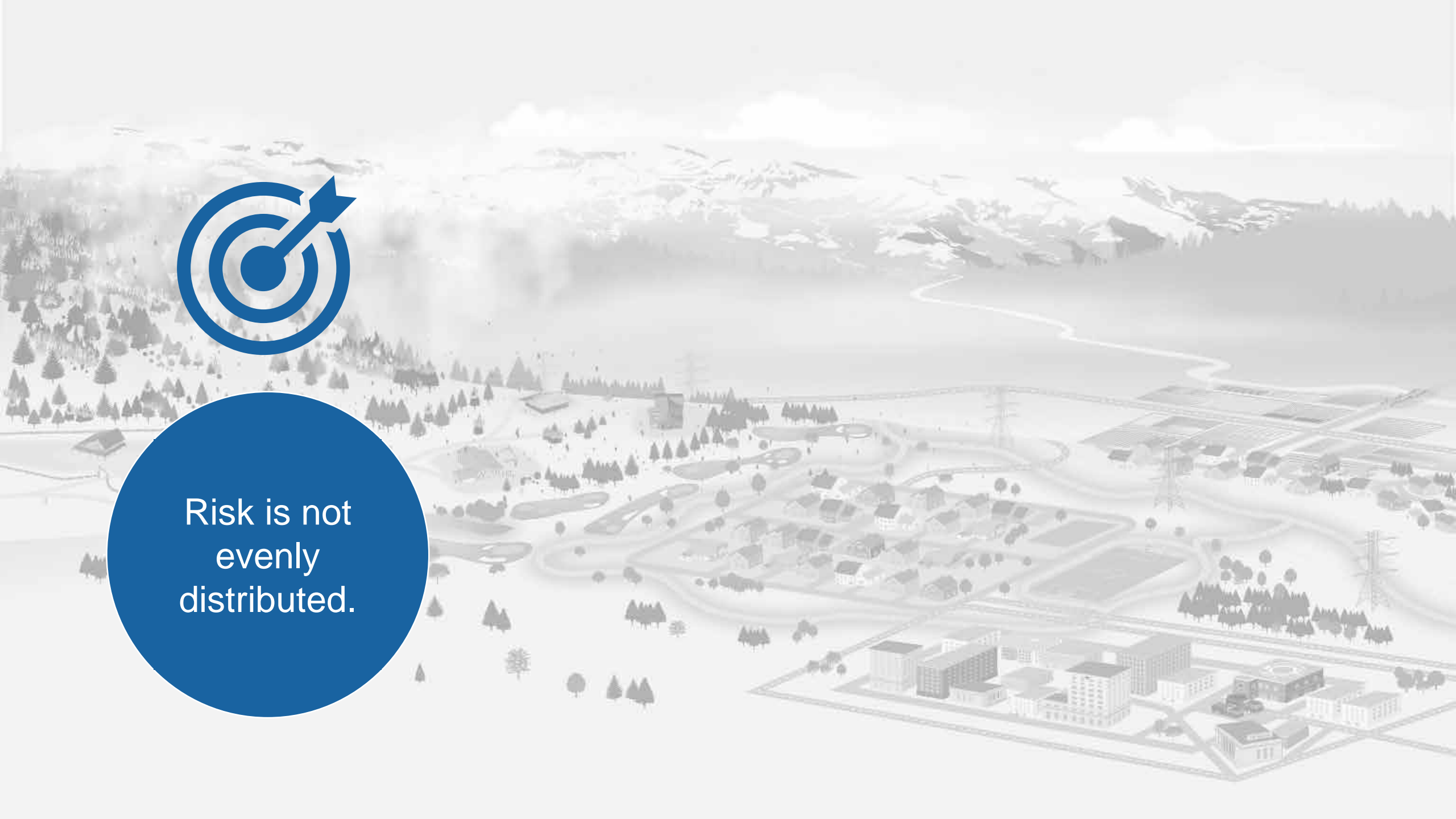
Powerful Tools for Resilience







Risk is not
evenly
distributed.





Risk is not
evenly
distributed.

We know how
to build safer
communities.



Risk is not
evenly
distributed.

We know how
to build safer
communities.

We can't
afford not to.



Thank you!



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kelly@headwaterseconomics.org

<https://headwaterseconomics.org>

[@headecon](#)

