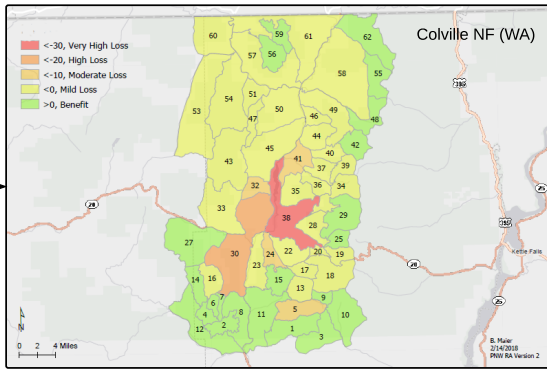
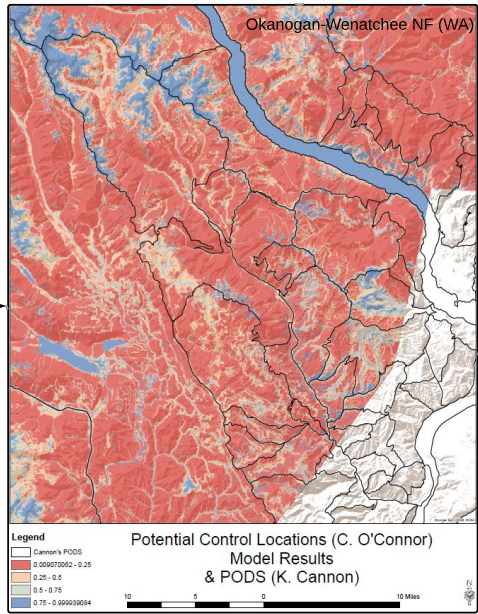
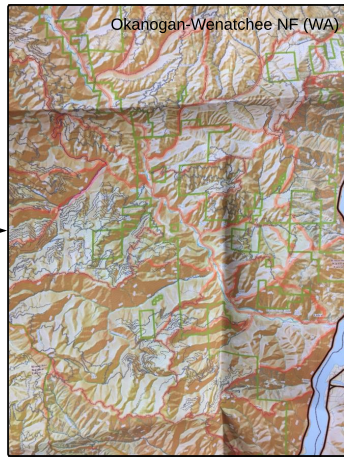
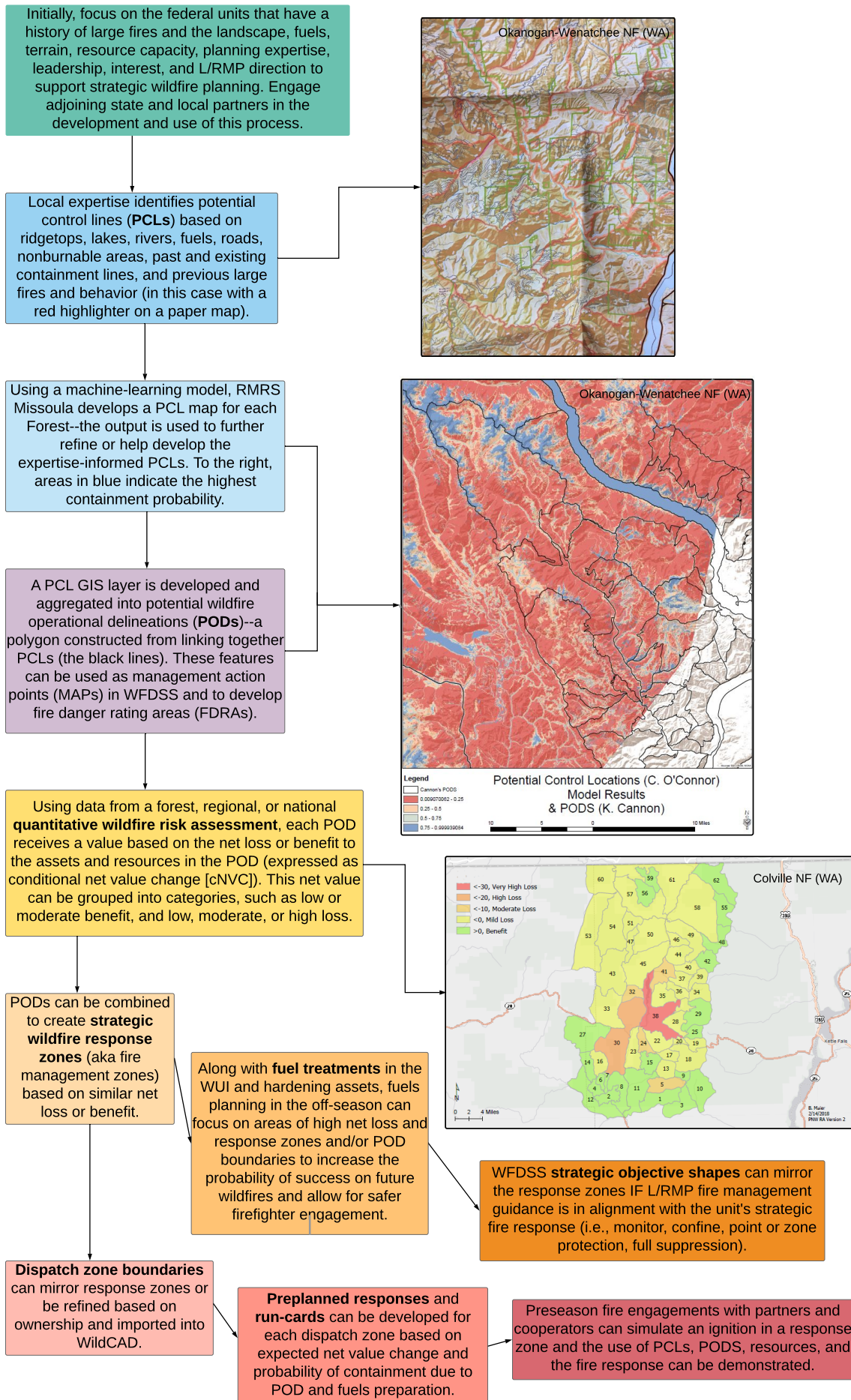


The Use of PCLs, PODs, and Risk Assessment in Strategic Wildland Fire Management Planning



FIL stands for Fire Intensity Level. Each grid cell gets a characteristic FIL (conditional flame length, in classes) and each value/asset has a response (negative or positive) for each FIL level. That response for that value/asset for that grid cell is multiplied by the burn probability to produce a net value change for that value/asset and all the NVCs are added up to come up with a relative risk for that grid cell.

Table 18—Response functions for selected HVRAs on the Bridger-Teton National Forest HVRAs. Please see Scott and others (2013) for a complete listing of response function values for the Critical Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Diverse Resilient Vegetation, and Priority Vegetation HVRAs.

HVRA Name	Sub-HVRA Name	FIL 1	FIL 2	FIL 3	FIL 4	FIL 5	FIL 6
Investments	Game and Fish feedgrounds	-50	-70	-90	-100	-100	-100
	Special use permit areas	-50	-70	-90	-100	-100	-100
	Trailheads/boating sites	0	-10	-20	-30	-40	-50
	Campgrounds/picnic areas	0	-10	-20	-55	-75	-75
	Cabins/guard stations	-50	-70	-90	-100	-100	-100
	Oil and gas development	-10	-20	-40	-80	-100	-100
	Communication sites	0	-30	-60	-80	-100	-100
	Power lines	-10	-20	-40	-80	-100	-100
	Whitebark pine plus trees	-10	-70	-100	-100	-100	-100
Wildland urban Interface	WUI defense zone	0	-50	-75	-100	-100	-100
	Protection FMU	10	0	-25	-50	-50	-50
Watershed	Municipal Watershed (DFC 4)	20	0	-20	-50	-75	-100
Timber base	Desired future condition 1B	20	-20	-50	-80	-100	-100
	Desired future condition 10	50	25	10	0	-25	-50

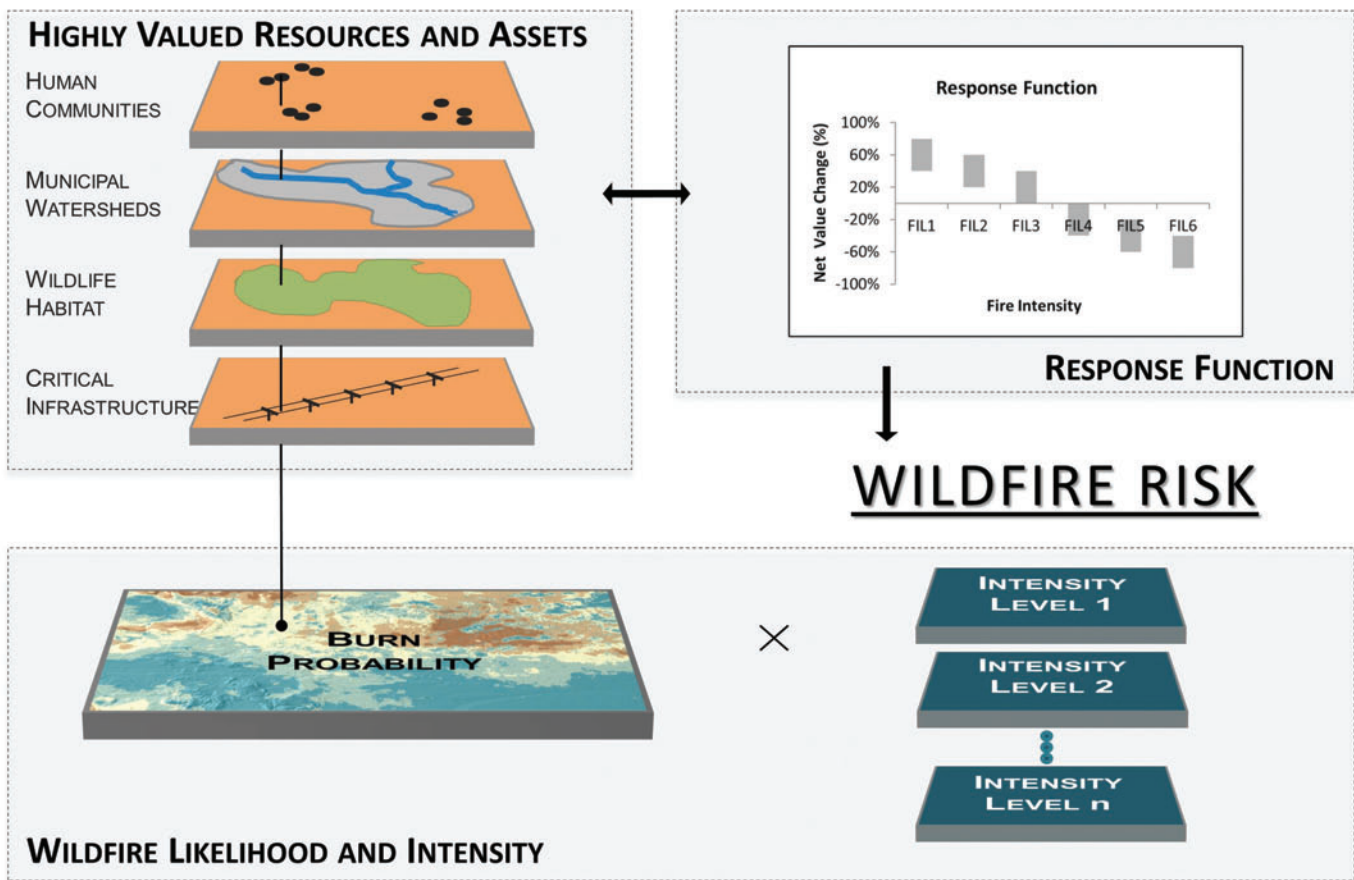


Figure 2—Geospatial context of wildfire risk assessment framework, explicitly recognizing the three components of the “risk triangle” in relation to the locations of HVRAs across the assessment landscape.