

IMPACT OF HOUSE, PARCEL, AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS ON STRUCTURE SURVIVAL

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SANTA CLARA COUNTY FIRESAFE COUNCIL
PRESENTATION 12-17-2024



Oregon State
University



University of
Colorado Boulder



Role of Housing in Wildfire





Role of Housing in Wildfire



<https://wildfiretoday.com/2022/01/05/photos-before-and-after-the-marshall-fire-in-boulder-county-colorado/>



<https://www.denverpost.com/2021/12/31/marshall-fire-explained-firestorm-colorado-weather/>

BUJ SARGOSI/MEDIA NEWS GROUP / THE DENVER POST / GETTY IMAGES

During the Fire

- Fuel for the fire
- Assets to be protected





Role of Housing in Wildfire



During the Fire

- Fuel for the fire
- Assets to be protected

After the Fire

- Cost to rebuild
- Business closures
- Job losses
- Population migration





Role of Housing in Wildfire

These zones make up the 100' of Defensible Space required by law



<https://www.landworks.co/defensible-space/>

Wildfire Mitigation

- Focus on individual homeowner action
 - Defensible space
 - Home hardening





Role of Housing in Wildfire

These zones make up the 100' of Defensible Space required by law



<https://www.landworks.co/defensible-space/>

Wildfire Mitigation

- Focus on individual homeowner action
 - Defensible space
 - Home hardening
- Most areas, such as Colorado, have no building code requirements
 - IWUI provides guidelines for fire-resistant construction
 - CA's Chapter 7a

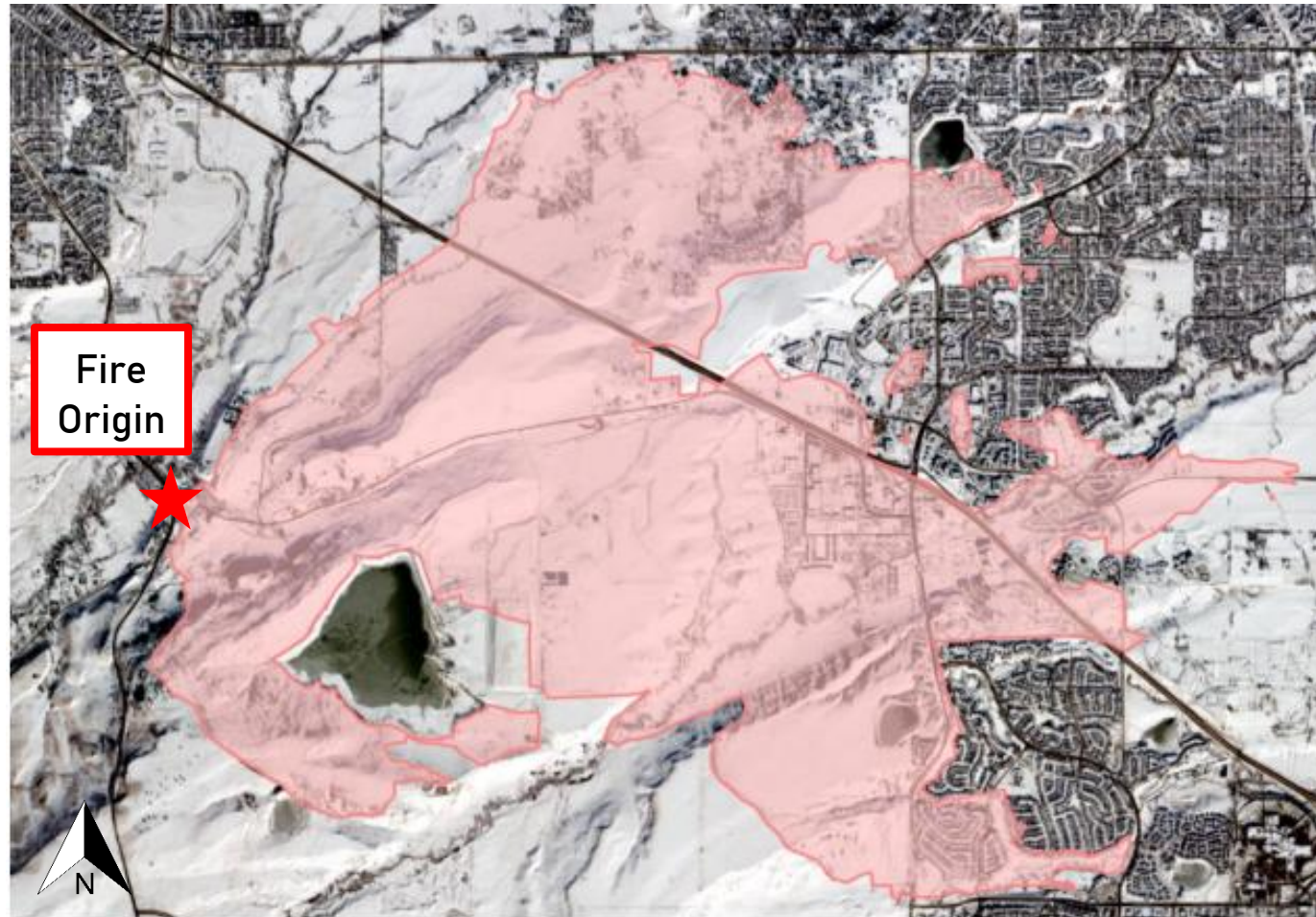


Marshall Fire: Context and Data





Marshall Fire Overview

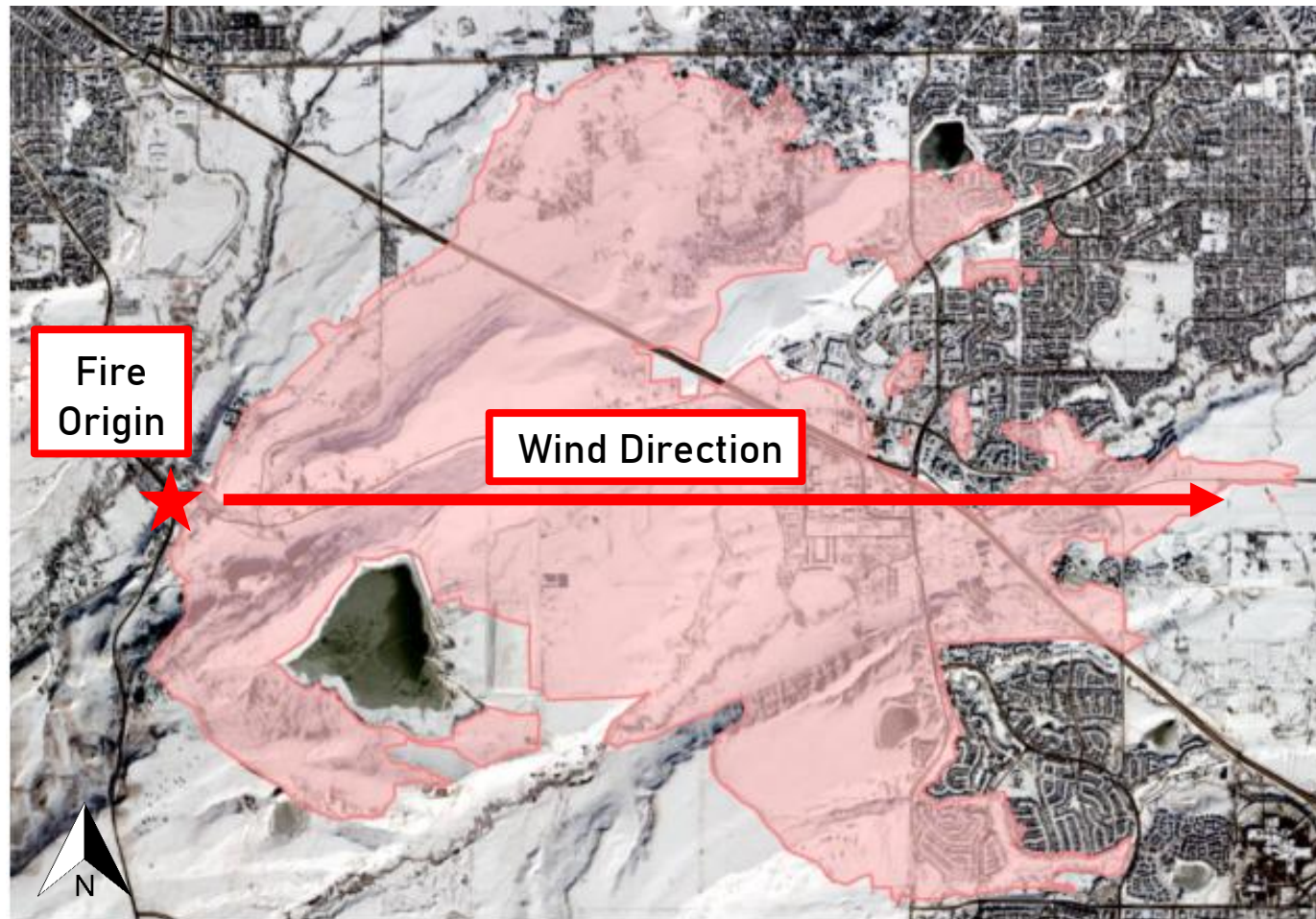


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Marshall Fire Overview

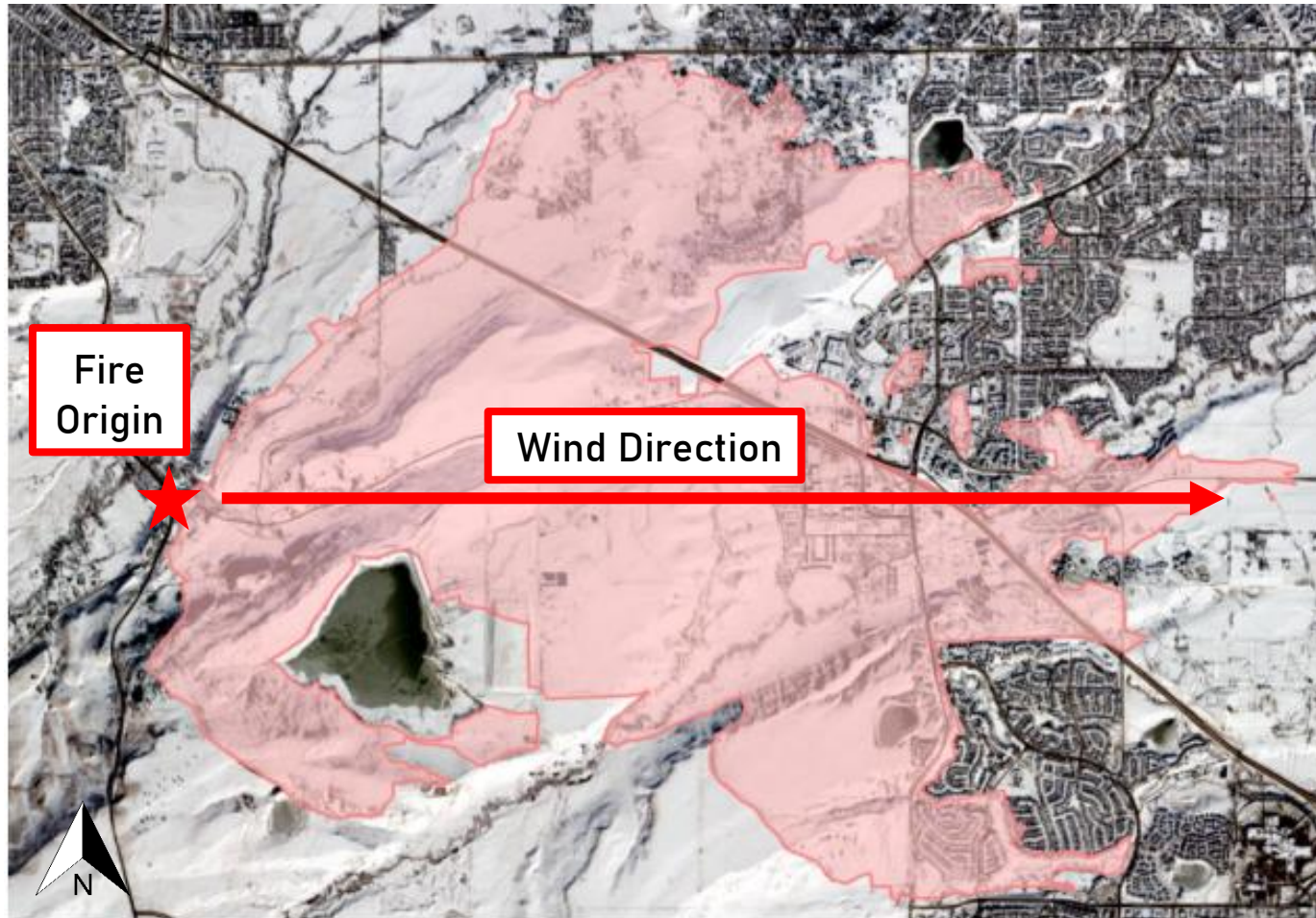


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Marshall Fire Overview



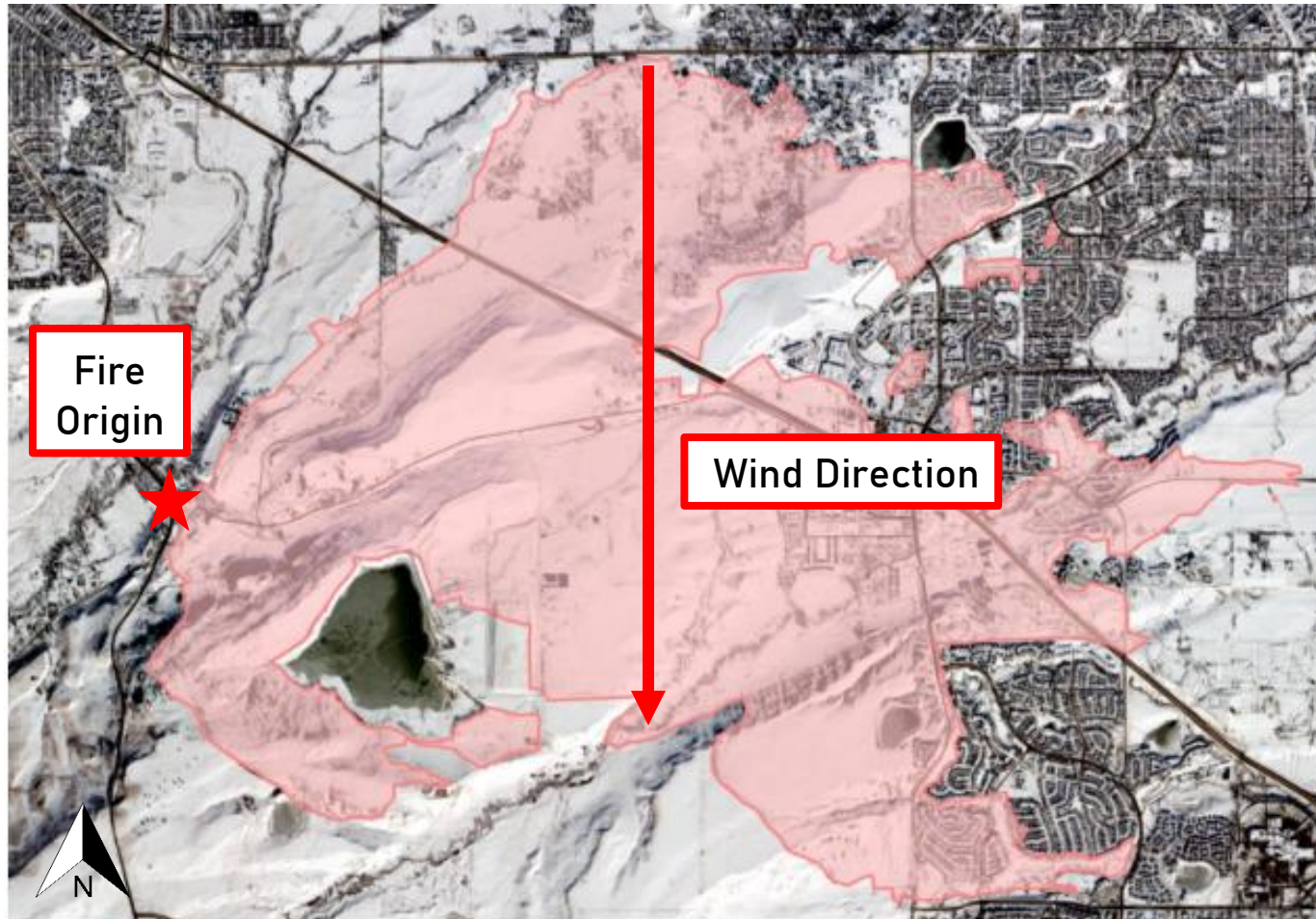
Weather Conditions

- Hurricane force winds
 - ↳ Gusts 80-100 mph
 - ↳ Sustained 50-60 mph





Marshall Fire Overview



Weather Conditions

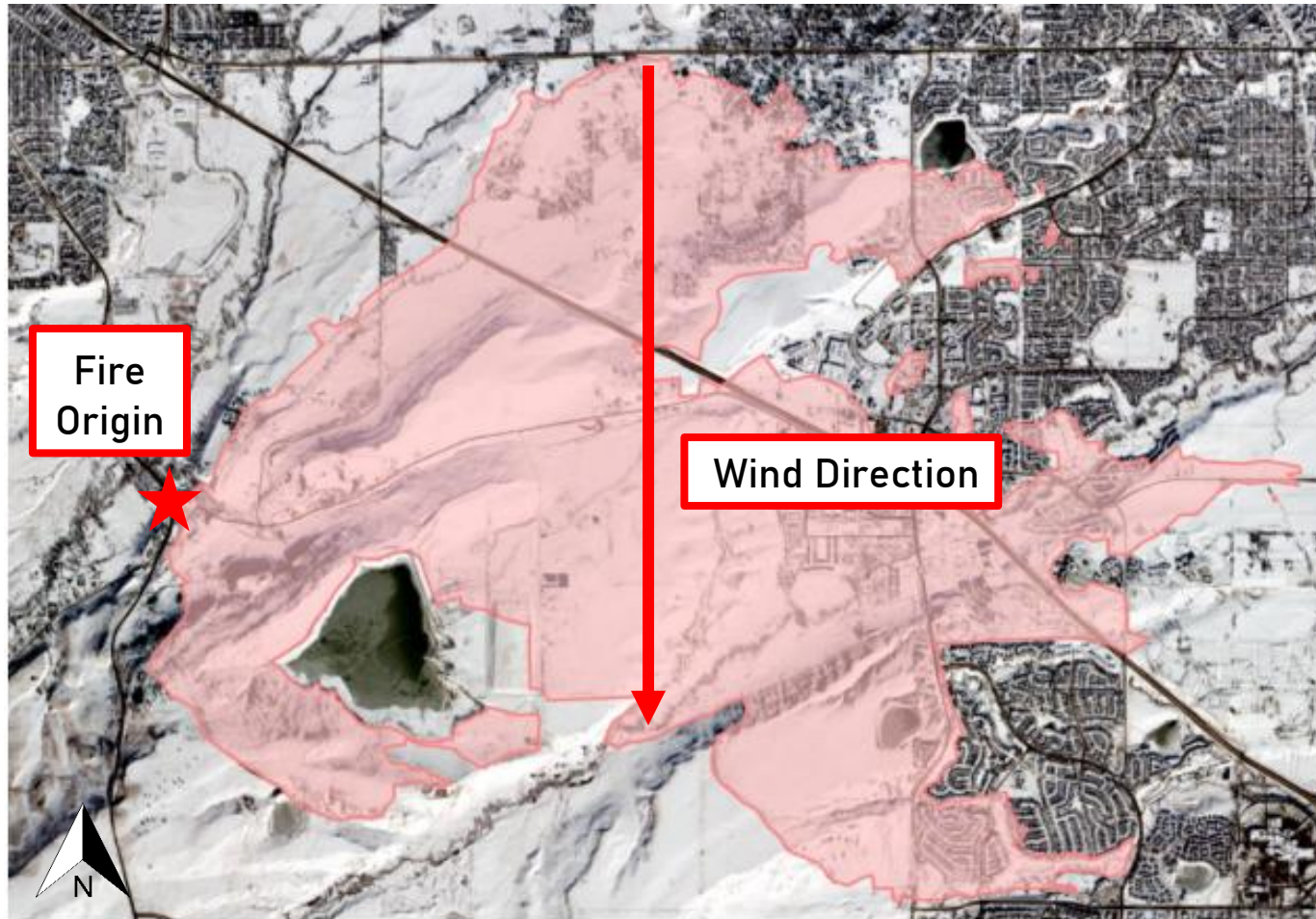
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At 20:00 wind direction switched to blow from north to south





Marshall Fire Overview



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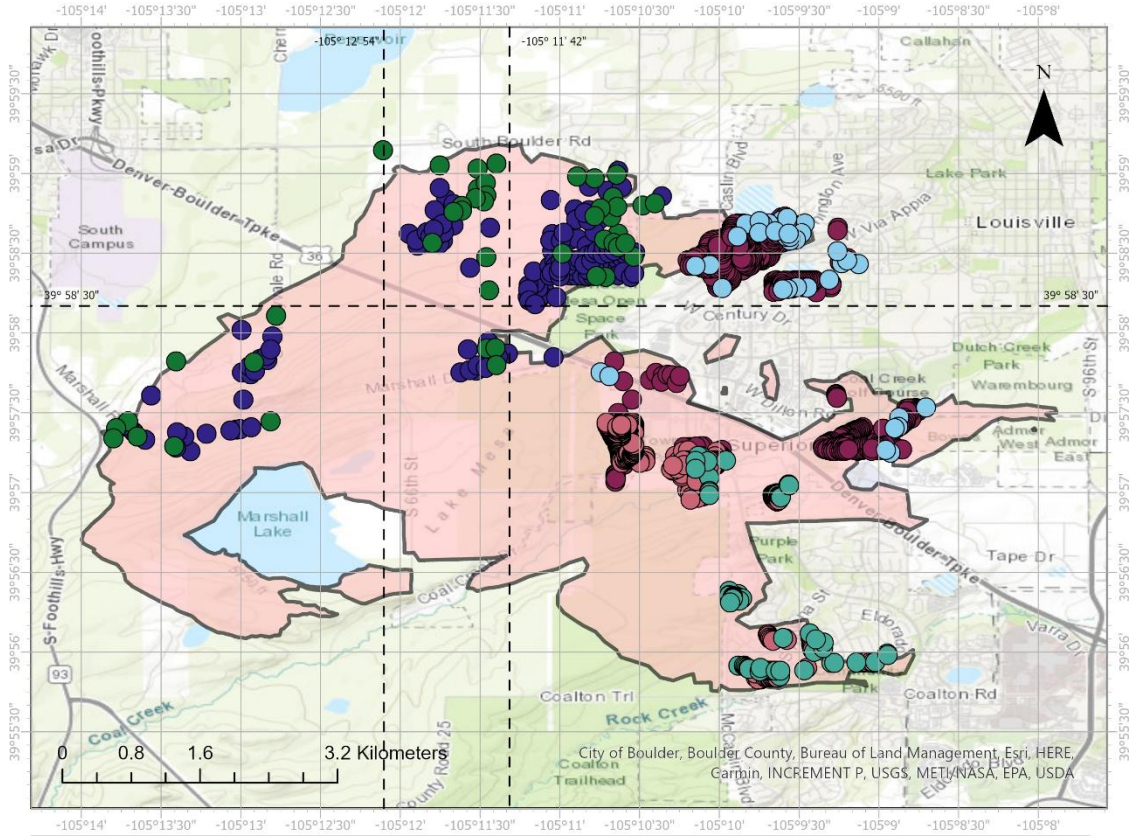
At 20:00 wind direction switched to blow from north to south

Snowfall on 12/31/2021





Marshall Fire Overview



● Damaged Houses - UBC	● Destroyed Houses - Superior	■ Marshall Fire Perimeter
● Destroyed Houses - UBC	● Damaged Houses - Louisville	
● Damaged Houses - Superior	● Destroyed Houses - Louisville	



Community Damage

Impacted Houses
1085 reported as damaged or destroyed





Housing Characteristics for Analysis

A Review of Pathways for Building Fire Spread in the Wildland Urban Interface Part II: Response of Components and Systems and Mitigation Strategies in the United States

Raquel S. P. Hakes, Sara E. Caton and Michael J. Gollner*, Department of Fire Protection Engineering, University of Maryland, 3106 J.M. Patterson Building, College Park, MD 20742-3031, USA
Sara E. Caton, Engineering Laboratory, Fire Research Division, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Dr., Gaithersburg, MD 20899, USA
Daniel J. Gorham, Fire Protection Research Foundation, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471, USA

Where wildfires destroy buildings in the US relative to the wildland–urban interface and national fire outreach programs

H. Anu Kramer^{A,D}, Miranda H. Mockrin^B, Patricia M. Alexandre^C, Susan I. Stewart^A and Volker C. Radeloff^A

^ASILVIS Lab, Department of Forest and Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1630 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706, USA.
^BNorthern Research Station, USDA Forest Service, 5523 Research Park Dr Suite 350, Baltimore, MD 21228, USA.
^CForest Research Centre, School of Agriculture, University of Lisbon, Tapada da Ajuda, PT-1349-017 Lisboa, Portugal.
^DCorresponding author. Email: hakramer@wisc.edu


United States Department of Agriculture
R5-TP-026b
June 2008

Home Destruction Examination
Grass Valley Fire
Lake Arrowhead, CA

NIST Technical Note 2205

WUI Structure/Parcel/Community Fire Hazard Mitigation Methodology

Relationships between building features and wildfire damage in California, USA and Pedrógão Grande, Portugal

Simona Dossi^A, Birgitte Messerschmidt^B, Luis Mário Ribeiro^C, Miguel Almeida^C and Guillermo Rein^{A,*}

Factors related to building loss due to wildfires in the conterminous United States

PATRICIA M. ALEXANDRE,^{1,6} SUSAN I. STEWART,¹ NICHOLAS S. KEULER,² MURRAY K. CLAYTON,² MIRANDA H. MOCKRIN,³ AVI BAR-MASSADA,⁴ ALEXANDRA D. SYPHARD,⁵ AND VOLKER C. RADELOFF¹

¹SILVIS Lab, Department of Forest and Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1630 Linden Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53706 USA

²Department of Statistics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1300 University Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53706 USA

³Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, 2253 Research Park Boulevard, Suite 350, Baltimore, Maryland 21228 USA

⁴Department of Biology and Environment, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel

⁵Conservation Biology Institute, 10423 Sierra Vista Avenue, La Mesa, California 91941 USA

WUI fire risk mitigation in Europe: A performance-based design approach at home-owner level

Pascale Vacca^a, David Caballero^b, Elsa Pastor^{a,*}, Eulàlia Planas^a

^aCentre for Technological Risk Studies, Department of Chemical Engineering, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya•BarcelonaTech, Eduard Maristany 10-14, Barcelona, Catalonia E-08019, Spain

^bPau Costa Foundation, c. Castell 11, Tivissa, Tarragona, Spain

Article

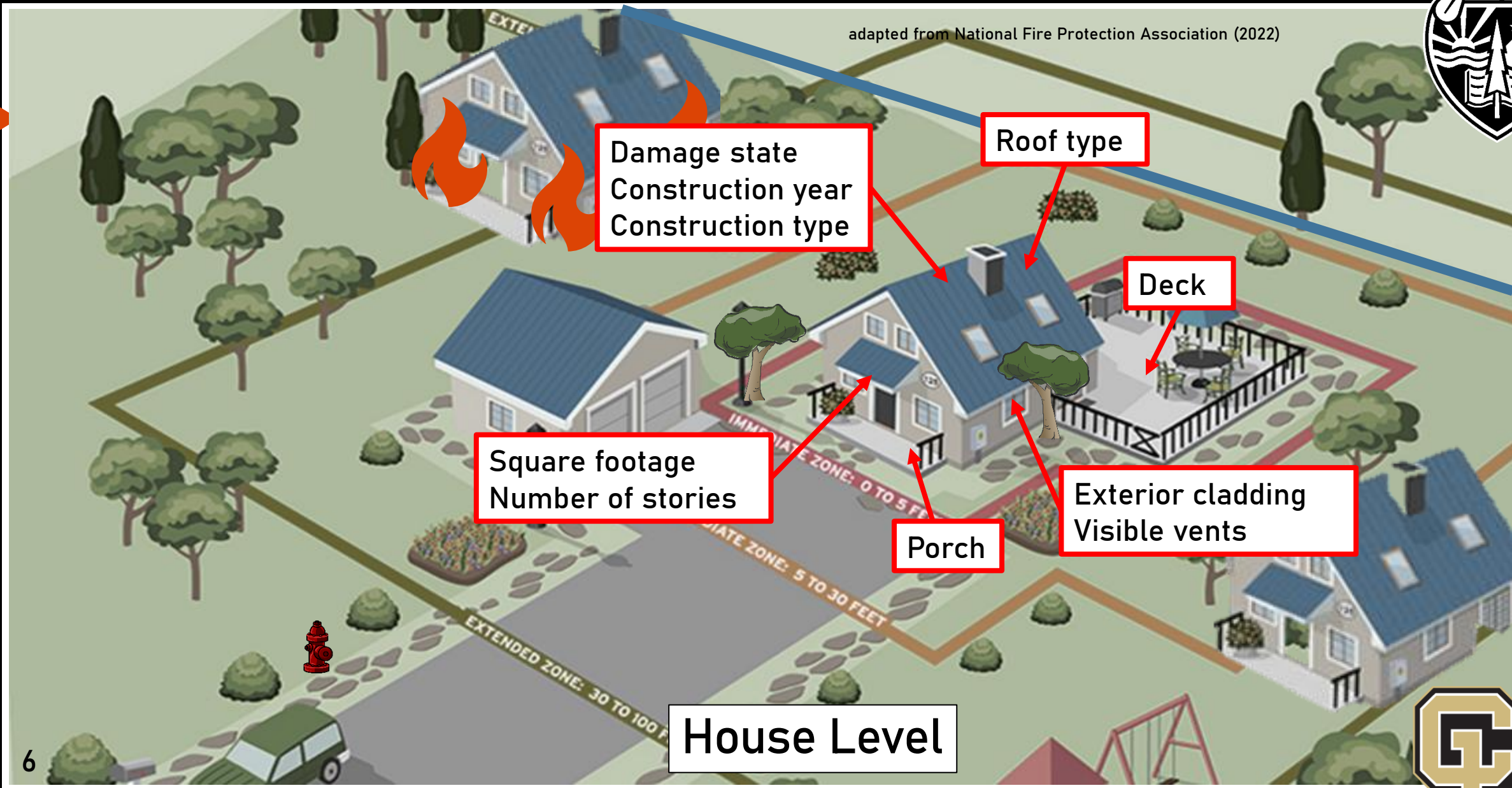
Parcel-Level Risk Affects Wildfire Outcomes: Insights from Pre-Fire Rapid Assessment Data for Homes Destroyed in 2020 East Troublesome Fire

James R. Meldrum^{1,*}, Christopher M. Barth², Julia B. Goolsby¹, Schelly K. Olson³, Adam C. Gosey³, James (Brad) White³, Hannah Brenkert-Smith⁴, Patricia A. Champ⁵ and Jamie Gomez⁶



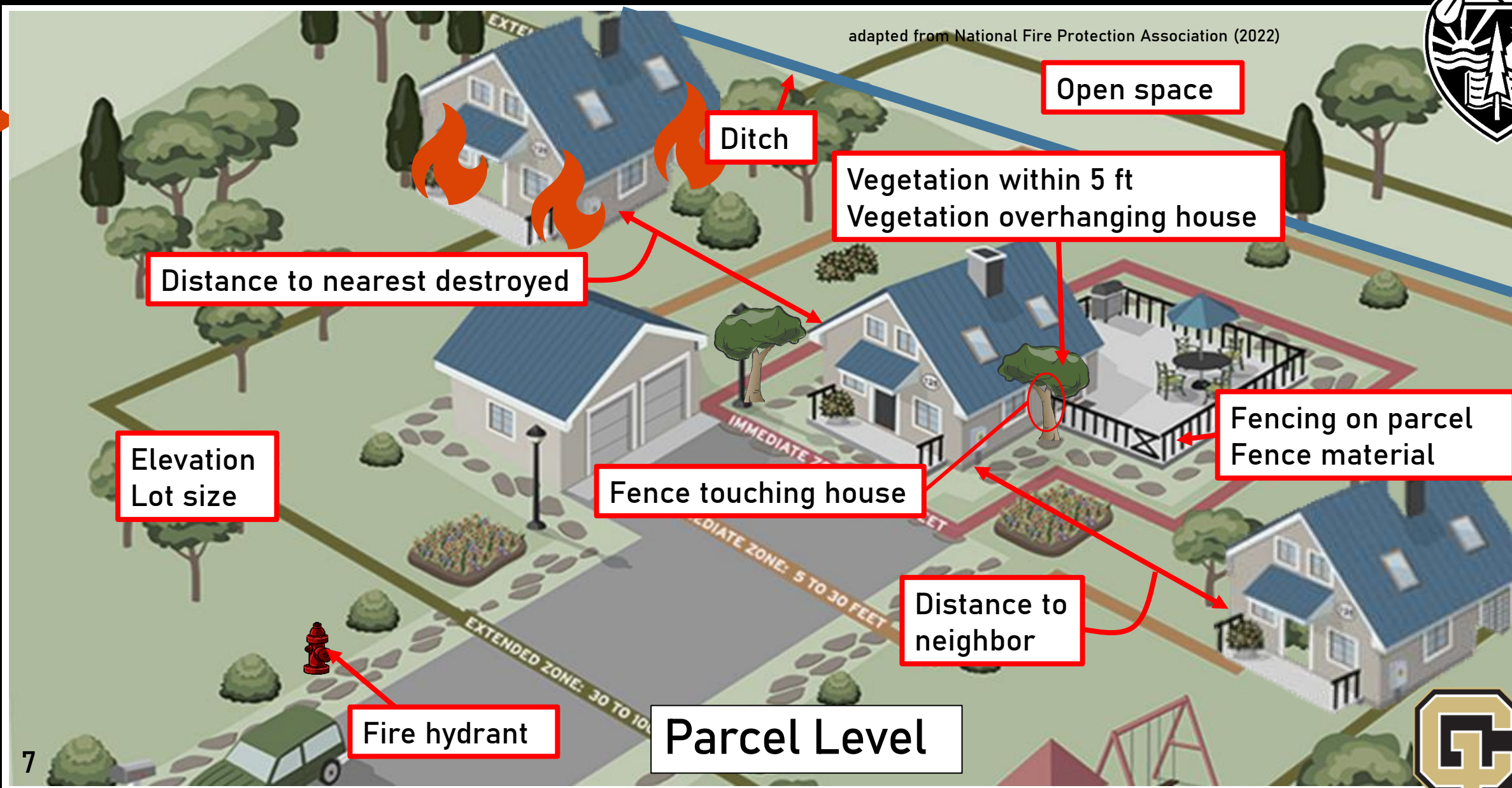


adapted from National Fire Protection Association (2022)





adapted from National Fire Protection Association (2022)



adapted from Google Maps (2018)



8

Neighborhood Level





adapted from Google Maps (2018)

Isolated Neighborhood

Housing Density

Neighborhood Level

8





adapted from Google Maps (2018)

Isolated Neighborhood

Housing Density

Cul-de-sac

Longitude
Latitude

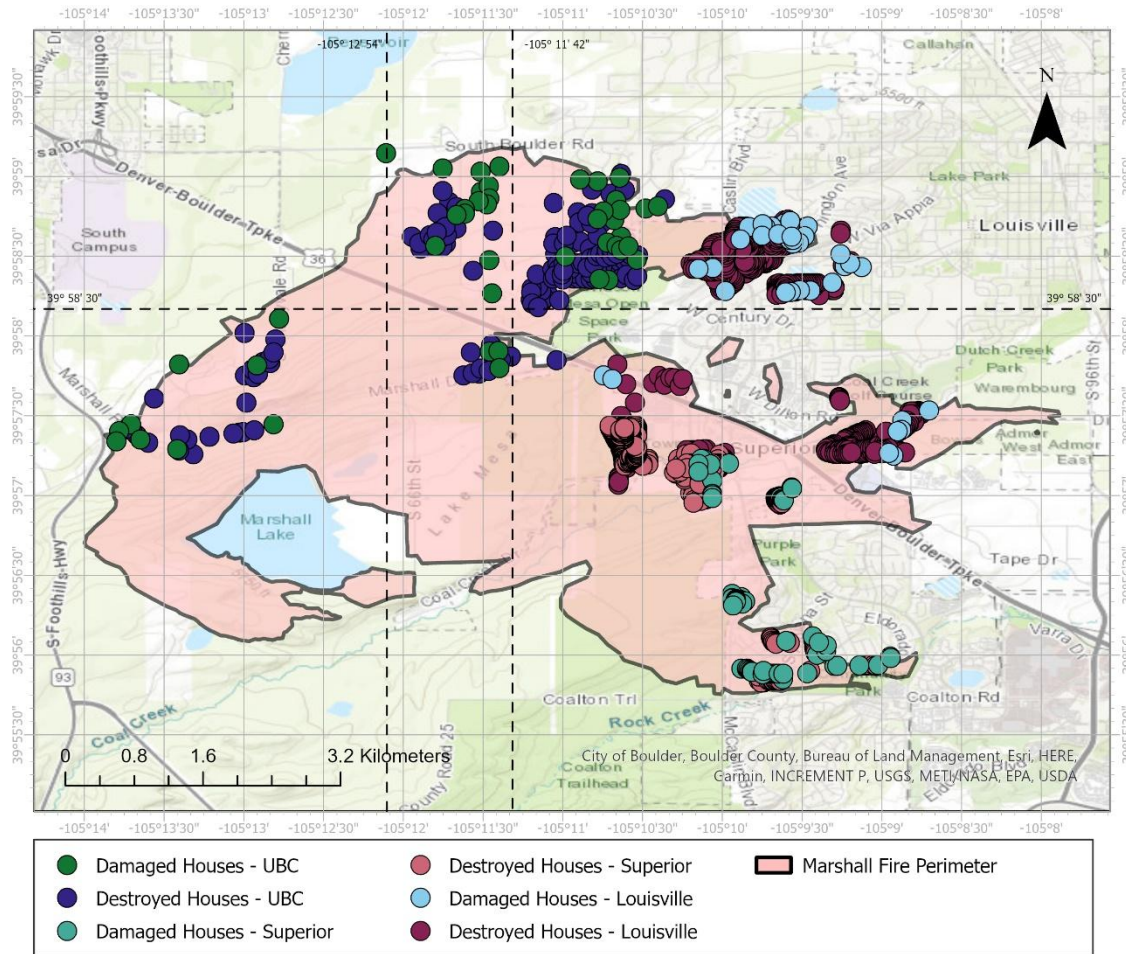
Neighborhood Level

8





Data Description



Community Damage

Impacted Houses

1085 reported as damaged or destroyed

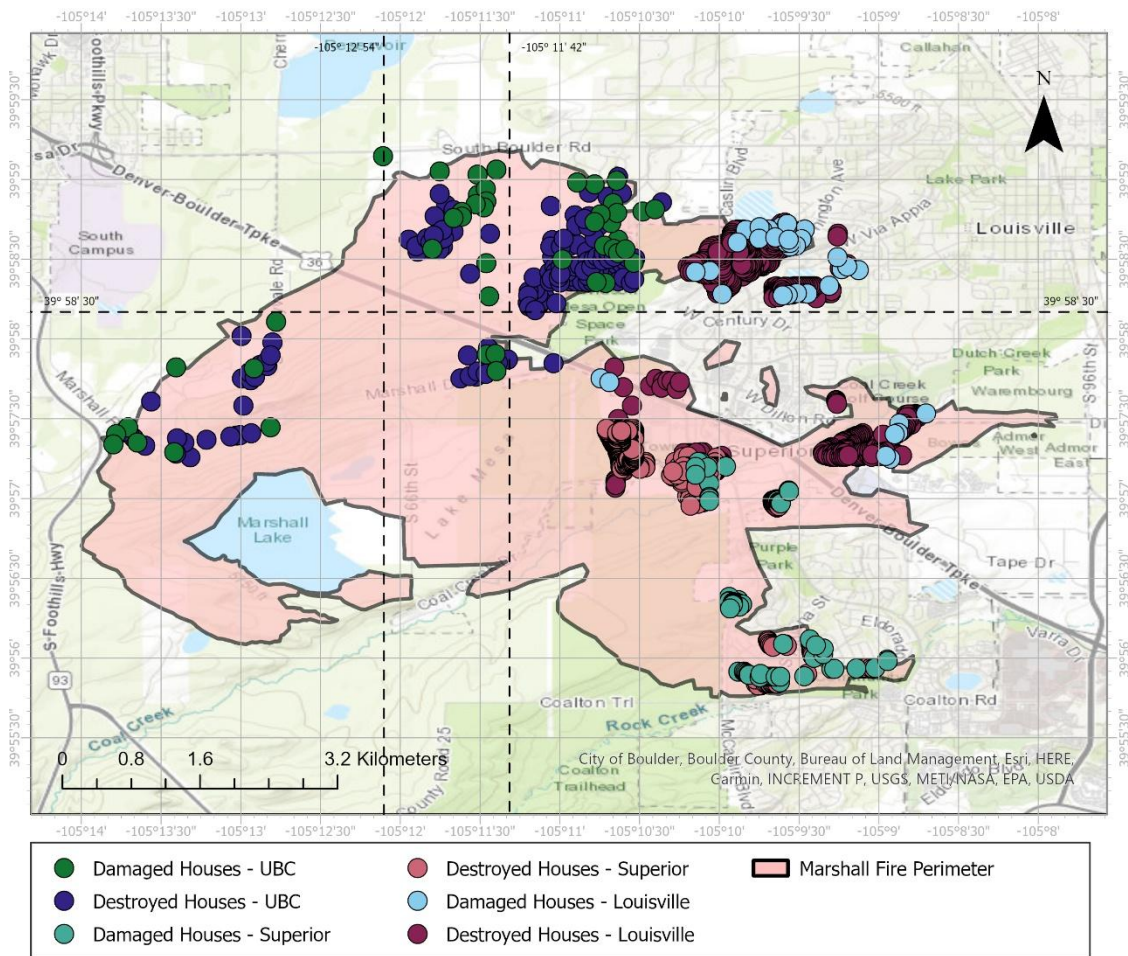
Analysis Data Sets

1,055 houses included in the aggregated dataset





Data Description



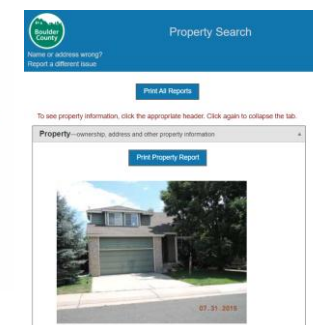
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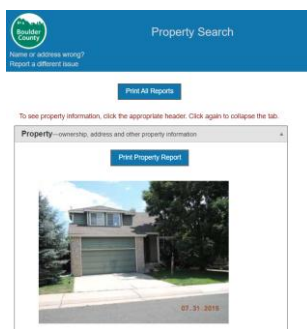

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Data Description

Prepared by:
GEER Association
2021 Marshall Fire
Version 1.0
May 2022

The 2021 Marshall Fire, Boulder County,
Colorado



Geotechnical Extreme Events Reconnaissance Association
Version 1.0
May, 2022
GEER-075
doi: 10.18118/G6KKT04

Prepared By:
Erica Fischer (co-lead), Brad Wham (co-lead), Shideh Dashti, Amy Javernick-Will, Abbie Liel, Andrew Whelton, Nicolas Berty, Jacob Kingaman, Amy Metz, Jessica Ramos, Hailey-Rae Rose



E. Fischer *et al.*, "The 2021 Marshall Fire, Boulder County, Colorado," May 2022. doi: 10.18118/G6KKT04.



**Community
Damage**

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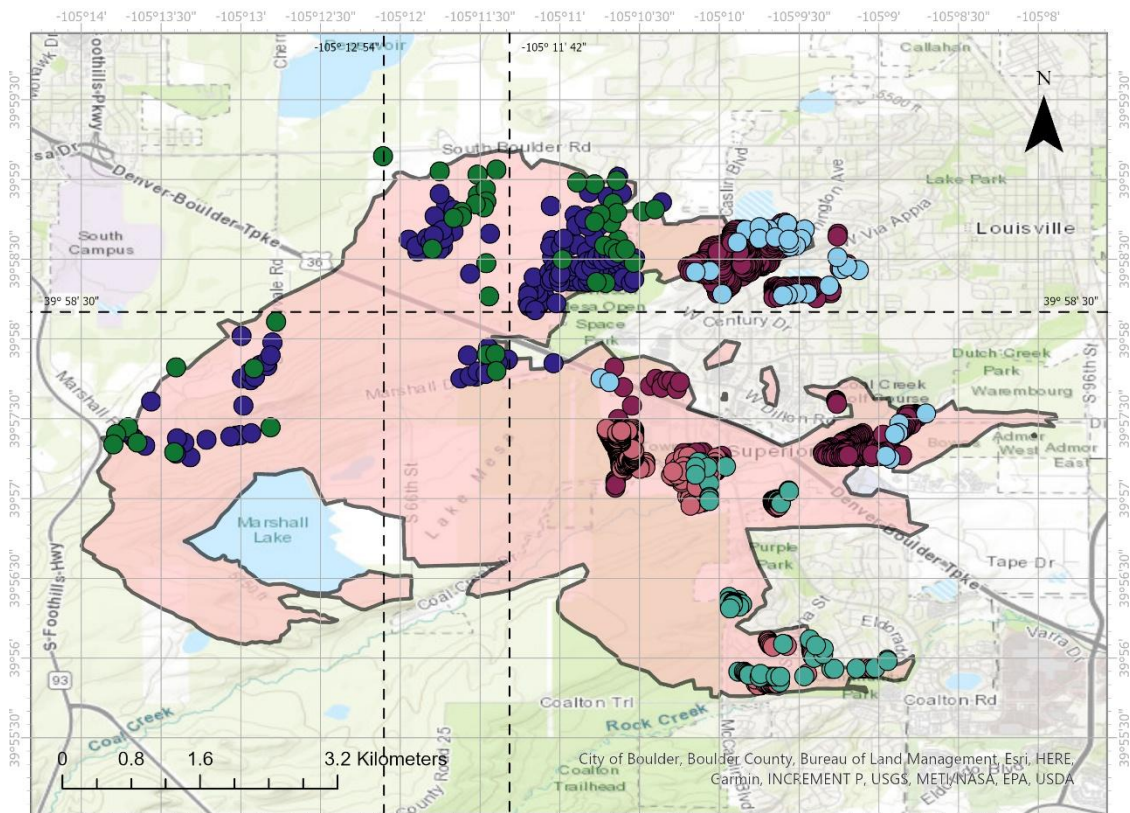


Data Trends





Data Description



**Community
Damage**

Impacted Houses

1085 reported as damaged or destroyed

Analysis Data Sets

1,055 houses included in the aggregated dataset

85% of the houses in the data collected were considered destroyed.





Raw Data Trends – House Level



Construction Type

- Impacted houses predominantly wood frame construction
- Larger variation in construction type in Unincorporated Boulder County



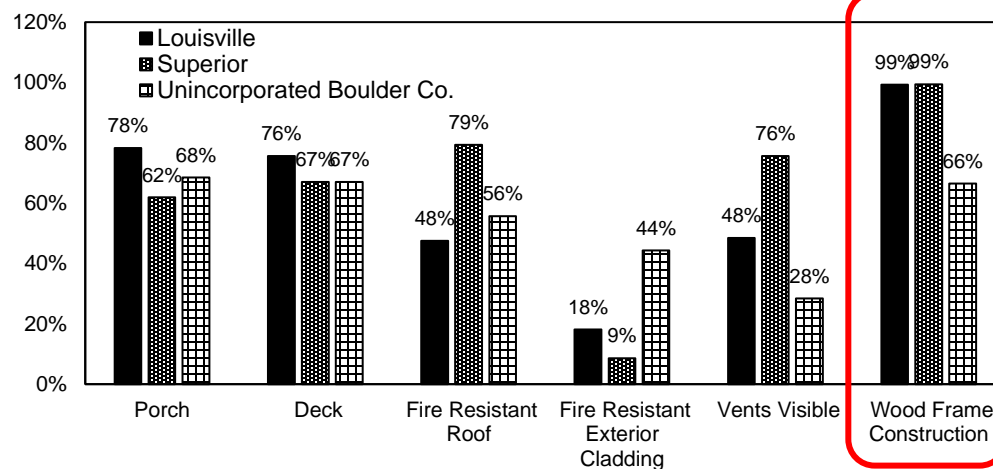
Housing Characteristics – Building Envelope

- Less than 50% of impacted houses had fire resistant exterior cladding
- Fire resistant roofing (Class A) more common than cladding



Housing Characteristics – Attachments

- Consistent across all three jurisdictions
- Louisville had the highest occurrence of both porches and decks





Raw Data Trends – House Level



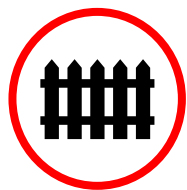
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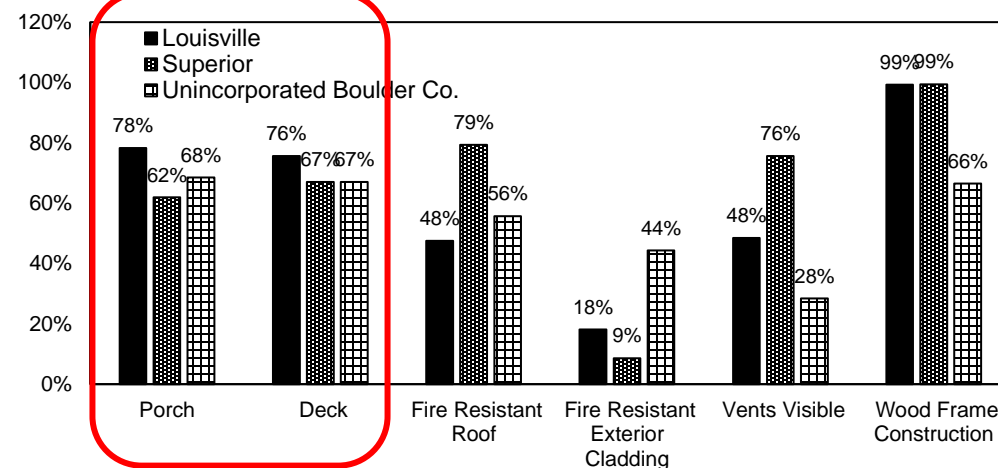
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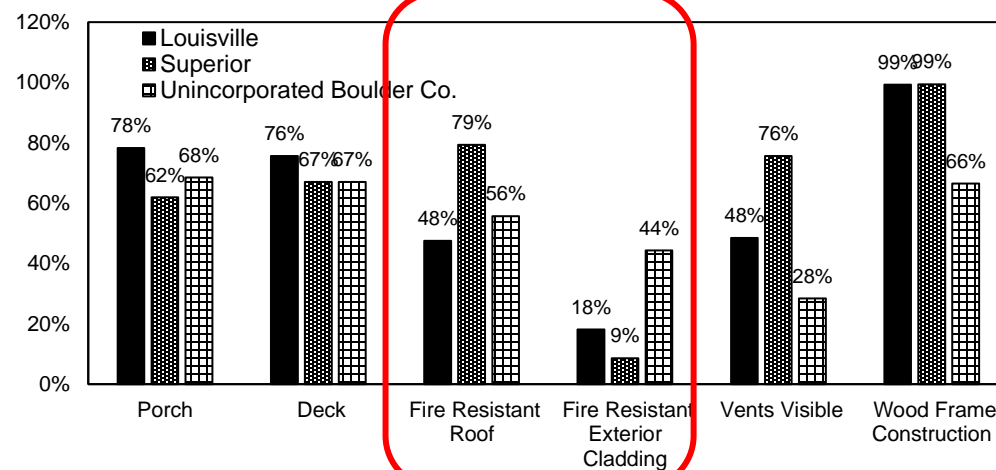
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Raw Data Trends – Parcel Level



Neighboring Characteristics

- 75% of houses in UBC abutted open space
- 35% of houses in UBC near drainage ditches
- UBC's access to firefighting resources was approximately 50% less than other jurisdictions



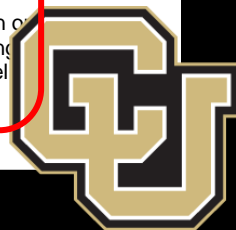
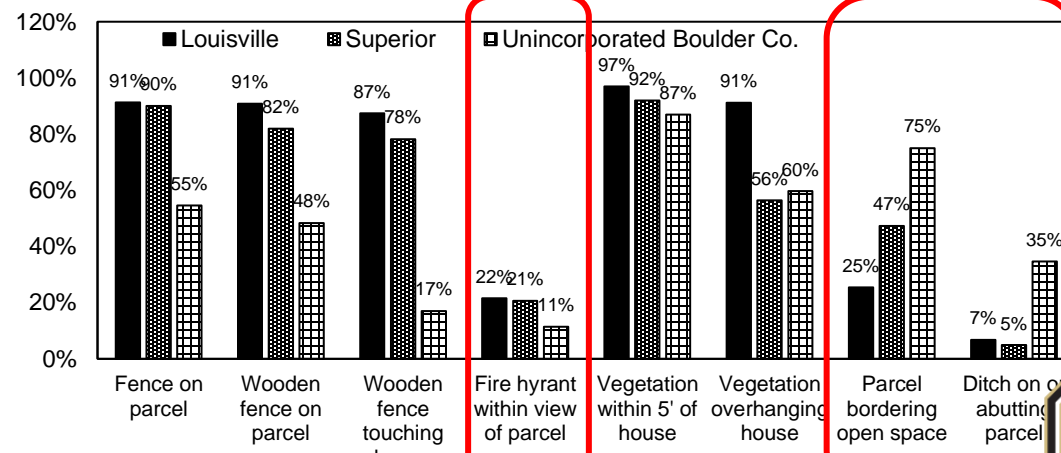
Vegetation

- Greater than 85% percent of houses had vegetation within 5ft of their exterior walls
- 91% of houses in Louisville had vegetation overhanging the house, ~35% greater than Superior and UBC



Fencing

- Wooden fences were most prevalent
- 96% and 95% of wooden fences touching home in Louisville and Superior
- 35% of wooden fences were touching the house in UBC





Raw Data Trends – Parcel Level



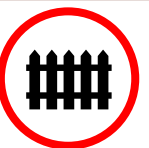
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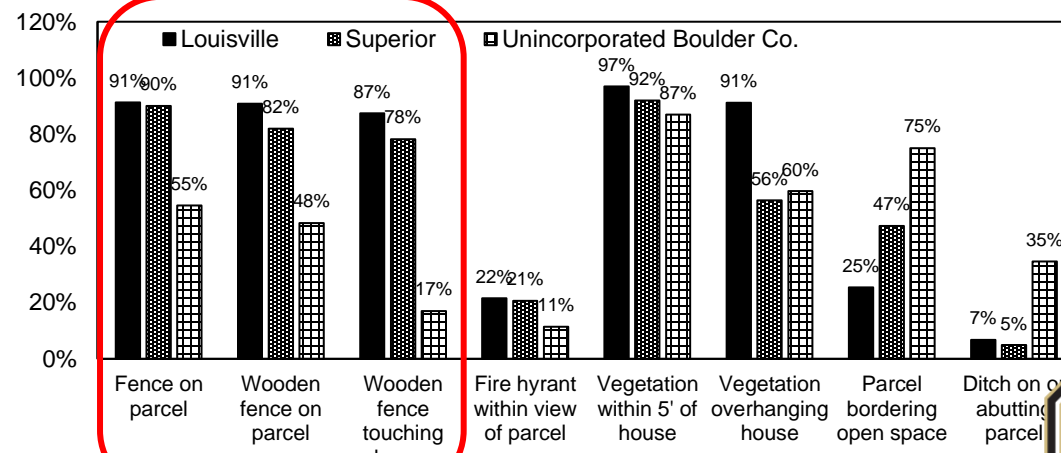
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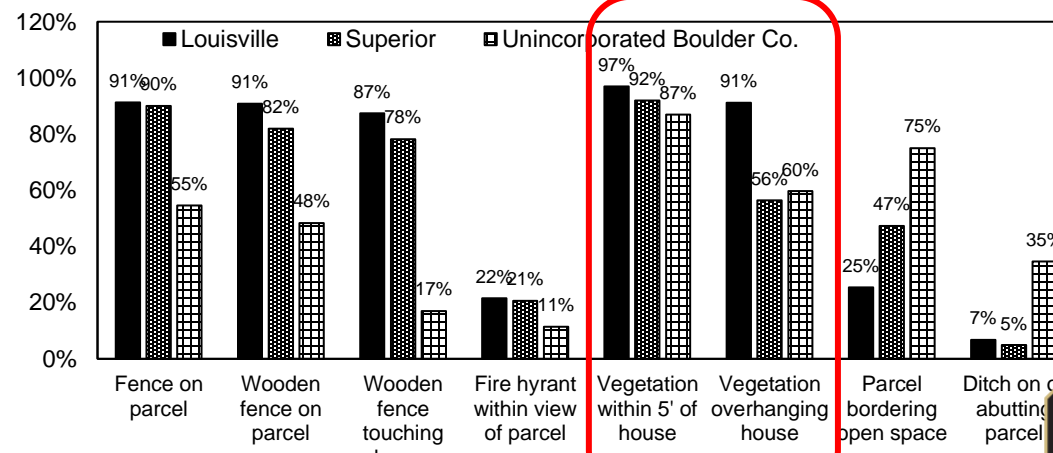
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Raw Data Trends – Neighborhood Level



Neighborhood Characteristics

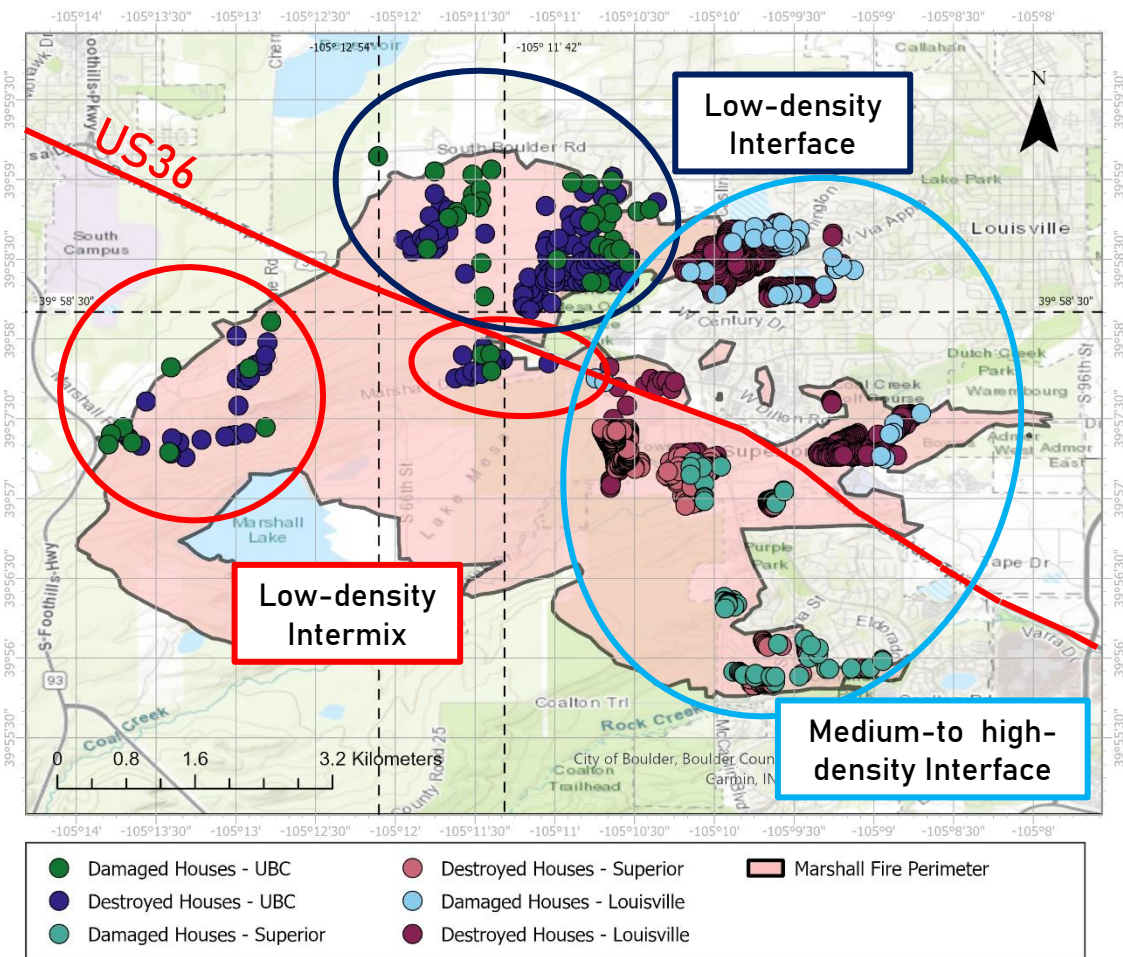
Houses on cul-de-sacs or in isolated neighborhoods

- Louisville – 91%
- Superior – 63%
- UBC – 88%





Raw Data Trends – Neighborhood Level



Neighborhood Characteristics

Houses on cul-de-sacs or in isolated neighborhoods

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- UBC – 88%

WUI type varied by jurisdiction

- Medium to high density interface in Louisville and Superior
- Low-density interface N of HW36 in UBC
- Low-density intermix S of HW36 in UBC





Random Forest Model: Prediction of House Loss



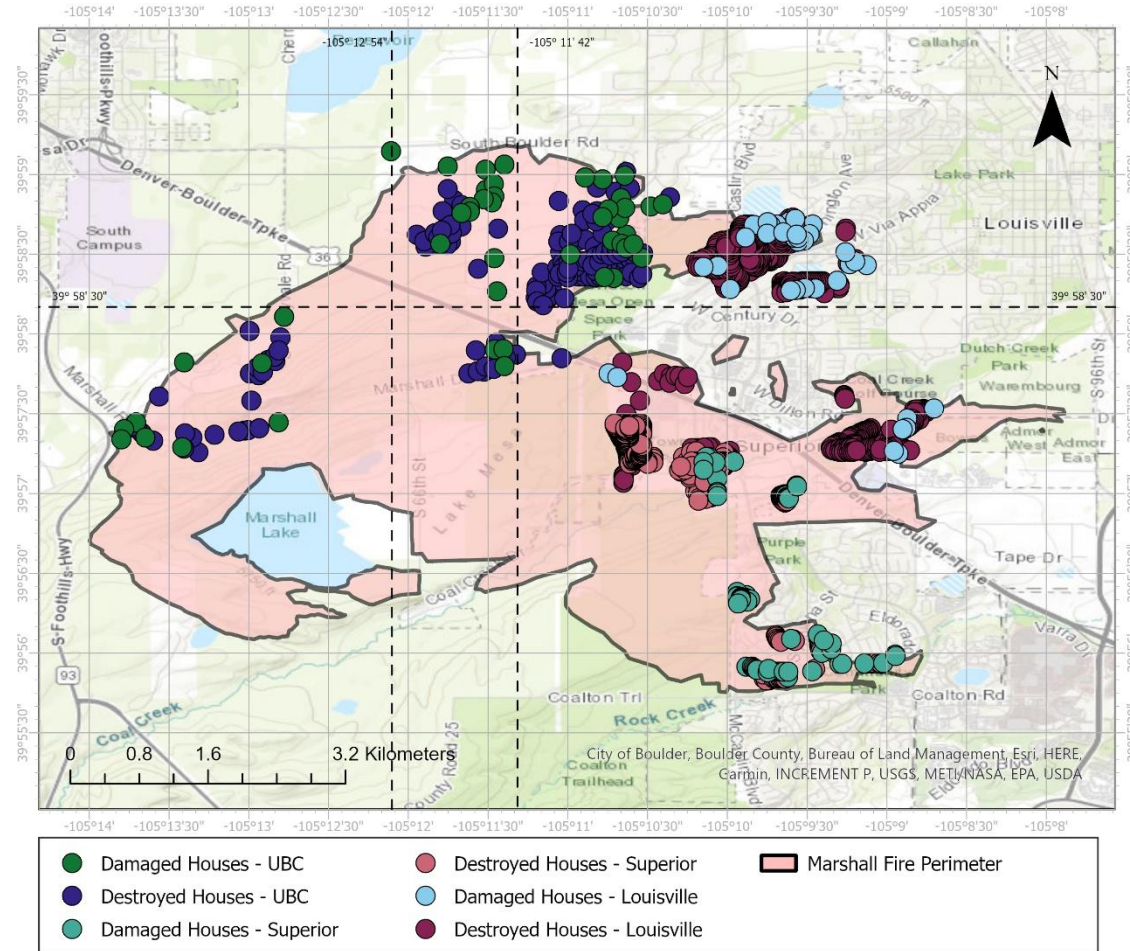


Random Forest Model



Model Development

- Four binary classification random forest models
 - Louisville
 - Superior
 - Unincorporated Boulder County
 - All data



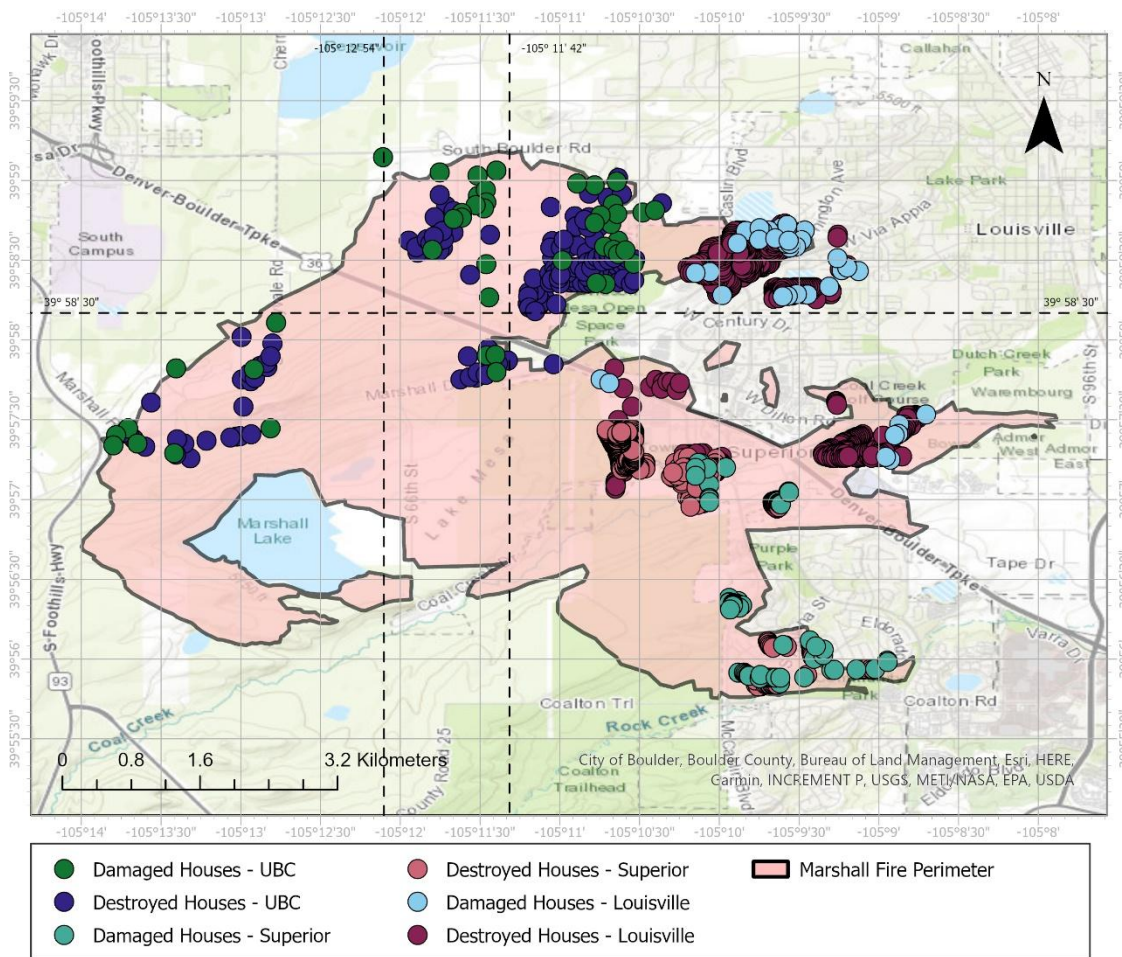


Random Forest Model



Model Development

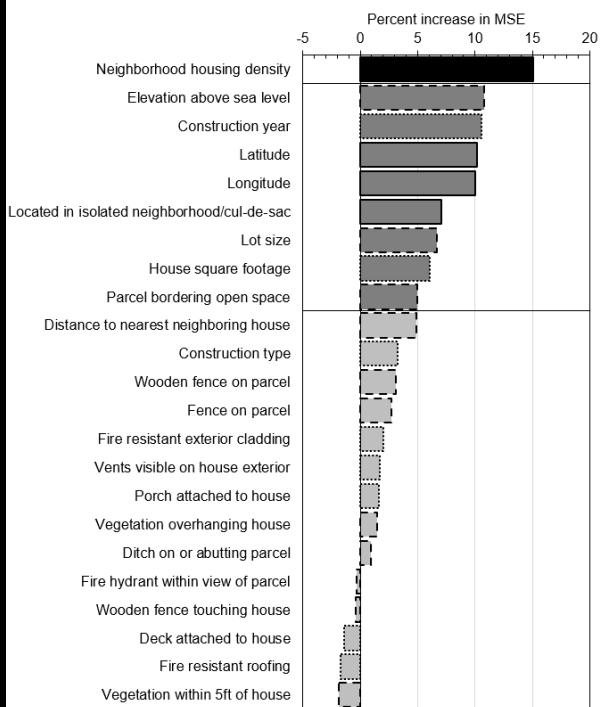
- Four binary classification random forest models
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 - All data
- Information available pre-fire and post-fire were considered



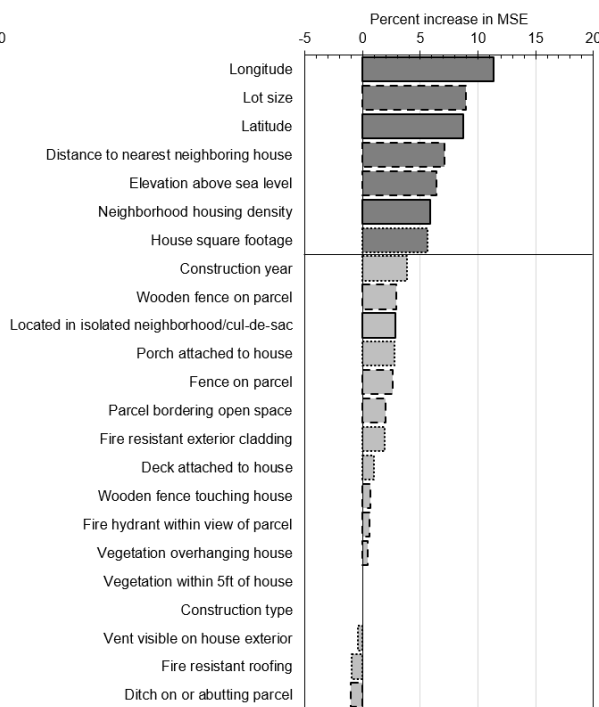


Random Forest Model - Results

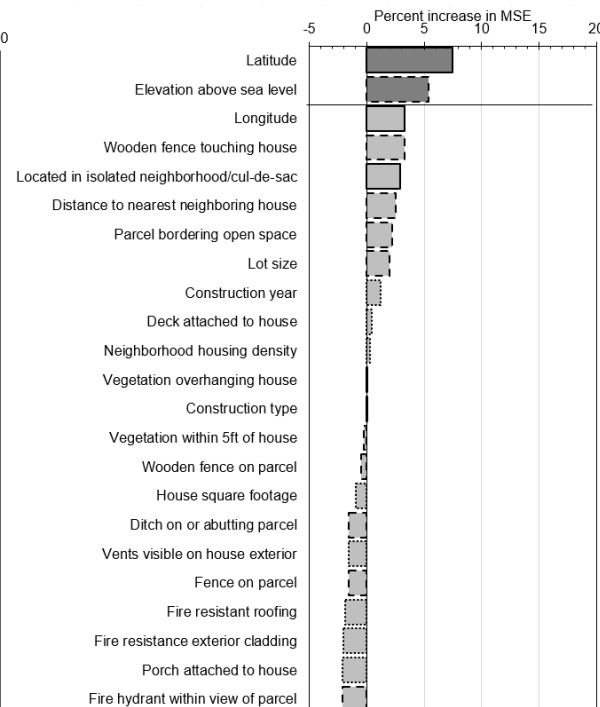
Neighborhood level
 Parcel level
 House level



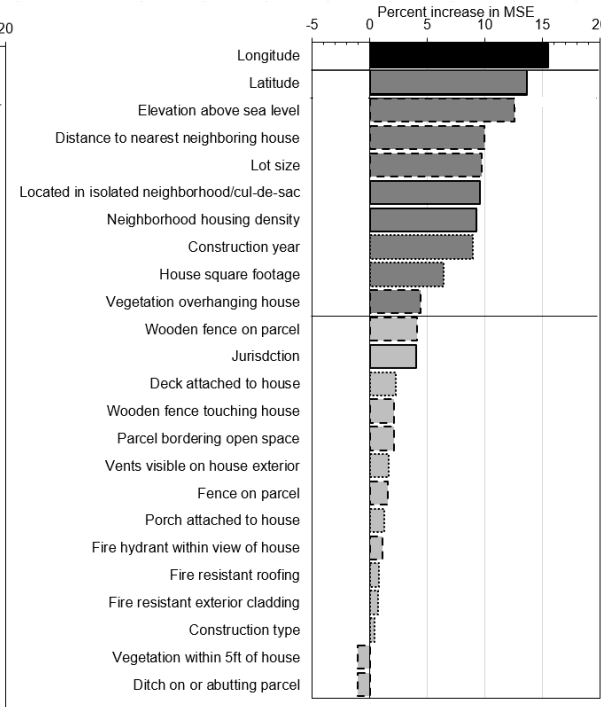
Louisville



Superior



UBC



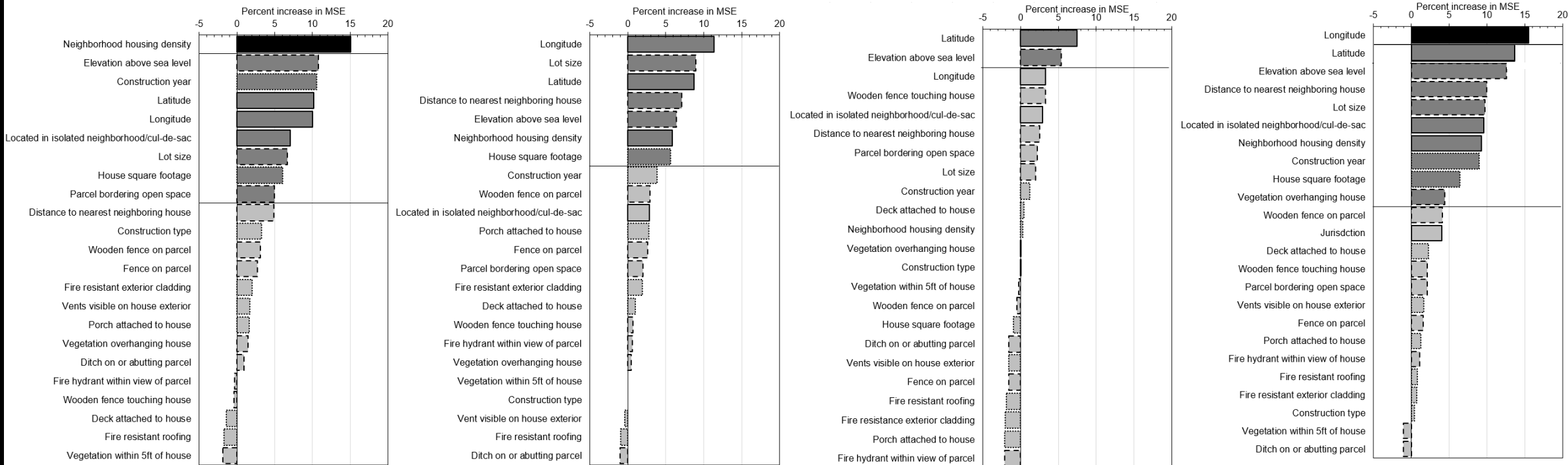
All Data





Random Forest Model - Results

Neighborhood level
 Parcel level
 House level



Louisville

Superior

UBC

All Data

>15%: Highly Impactful

5-15%: Moderately Impactful

0-5%: Slightly Impactful

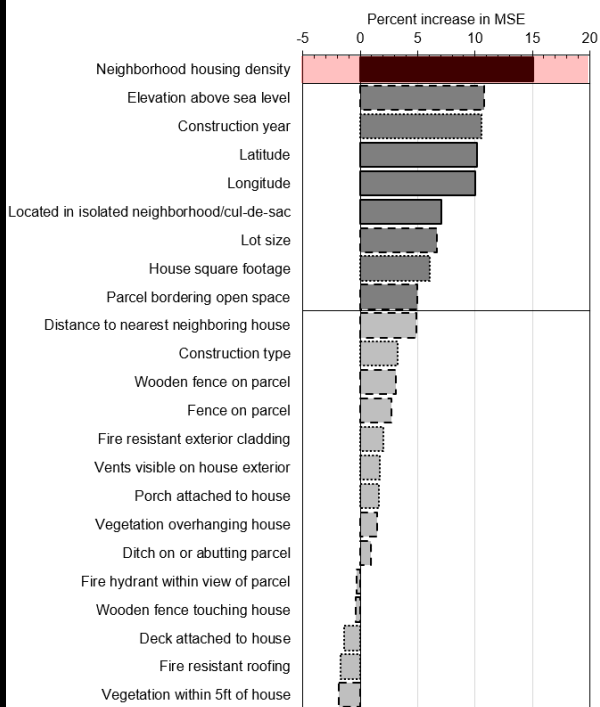
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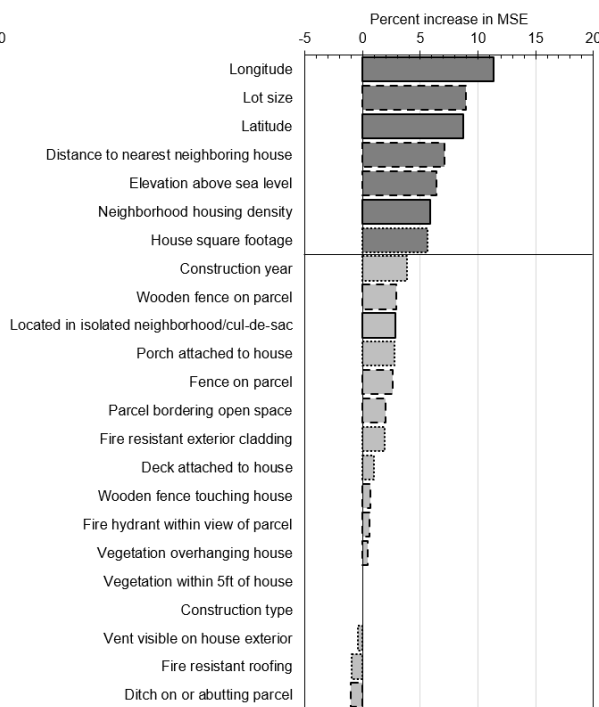


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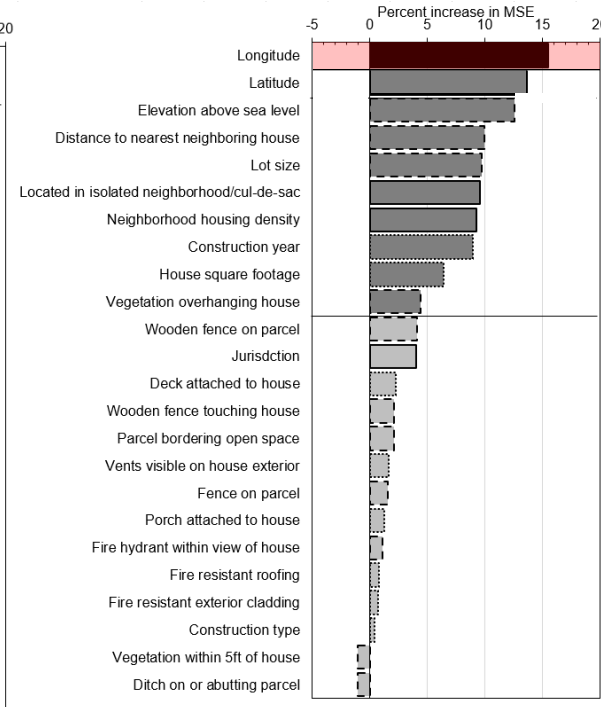
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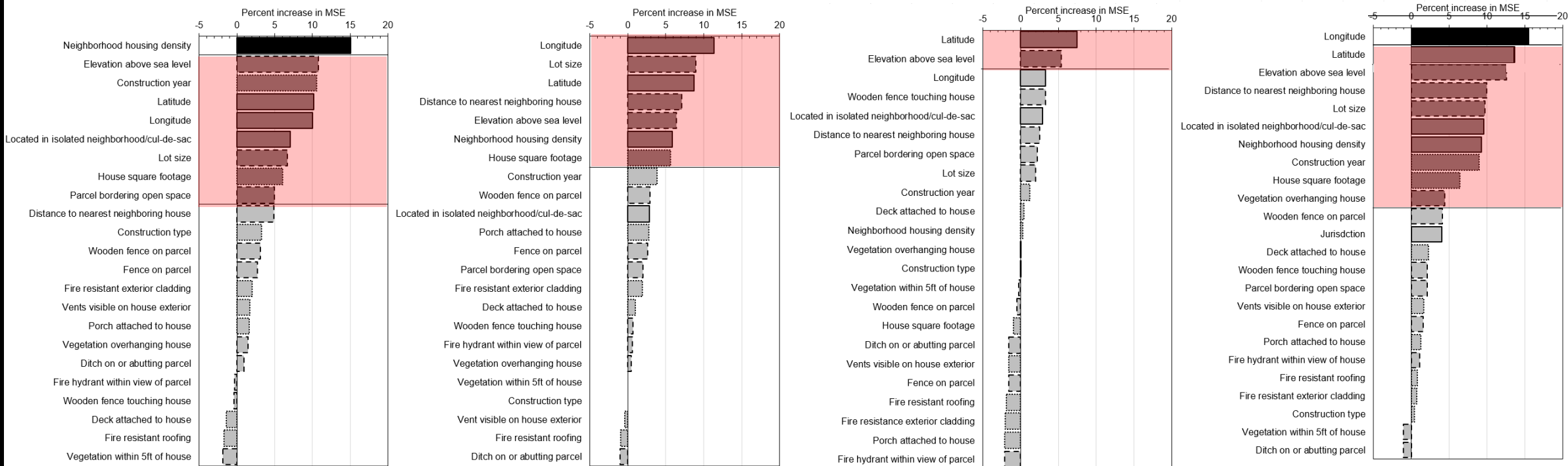
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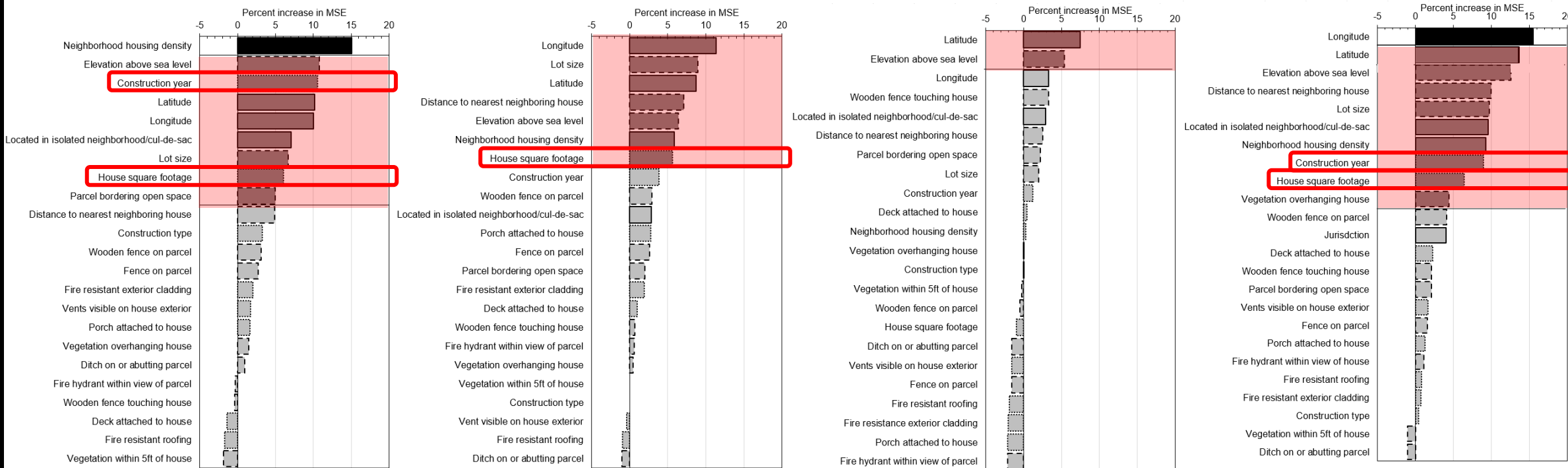
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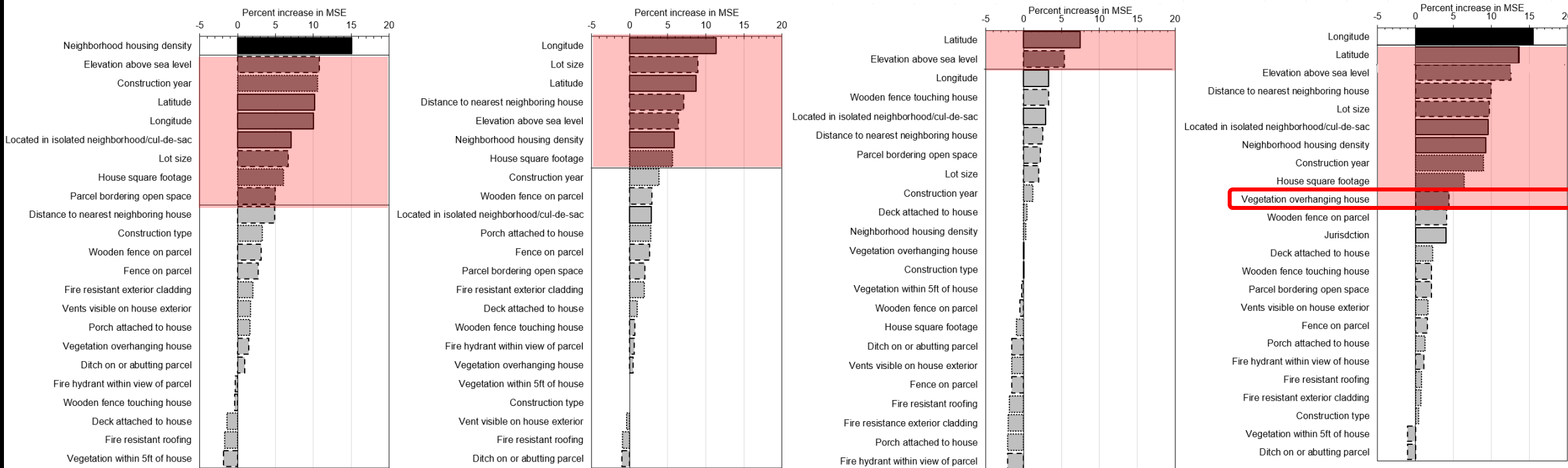
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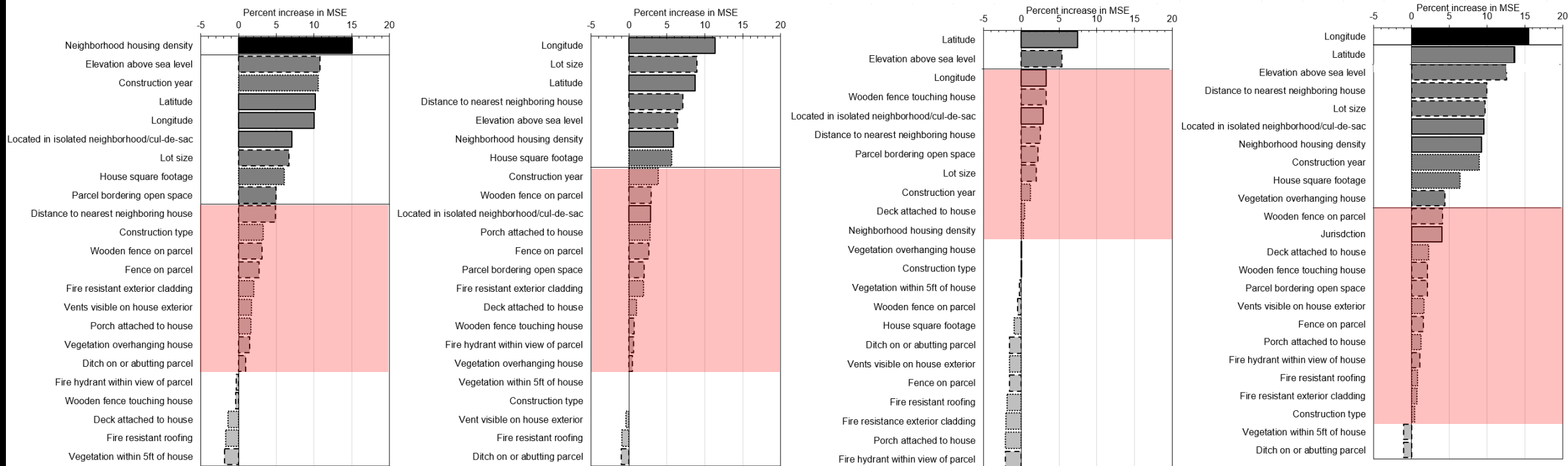
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Random Forest Model - Results

Louisville	Superior	UCB	Aggregated Data
Neighborhood housing density (15.1%)	Longitude (11.4%)	Latitude (7.4%)	Longitude (15.5%)
Elevation above sea level (10.7%)	Lot size (9.1%)	Elevation above sea level (5.3%)	Latitude (13.7%)
Construction year (10.6%)	Latitude (8.8%)	Longitude (3.2%)	Elevation above sea level (12.6%)
Latitude (10.1%)	Distance to nearest neighboring house (7.1%)	Wooden fence touching house (3.2%)	Distance to nearest neighboring house (9.9%)
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Conclusions

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Conclusions

- Random forest analysis can generate housing loss predictions with reasonable accuracy from data available pre-fire for the Marshall Fire.
- For the Marshall Fire, neighborhood and parcel level characteristics had the largest impact on house survival.
- Data aggregation can result in study areas being improperly represented when aggregating across different WUI community types or jurisdictions within the Marshall Fire perimeter.
- The lack of impact of the characteristics under an individual homeowner's control for the Marshall Fire indicates the importance of community-wide mitigation



Acknowledgements

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