



# Have project treatments changed the net risk of fire to communities and water resources over time?



Post-treatment monitoring site near Canjilon, NM. Treatment location is within WUI (photo: Collin McElroy)

## Intended monitoring:

## Completed monitoring:

Record the number of acres treated to improve defensible space.

Acres treated to improve defensible space not directly reported.

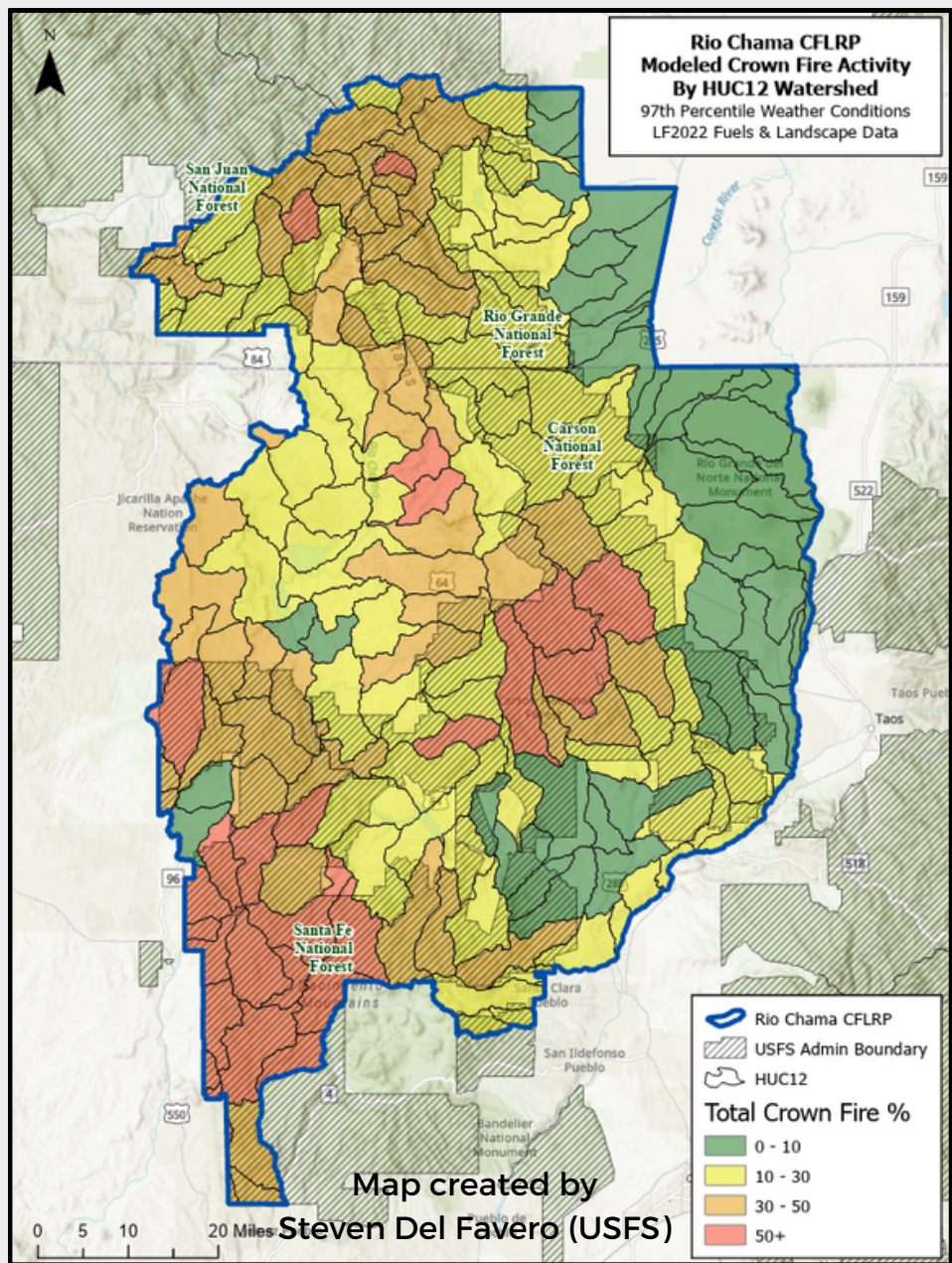
Calculate the burn probability and hazard to communities and water resources.

Interagency Fuels Treatment Decision Support System (IFTDSS) modeled crown fire potential across the CFLRP and US Forest Service Geospatial Technology Applications Center (GTAC) modeled wildfire exposure to homes within each county. Finer-scale burn probability and community hazard not directly analyzed.

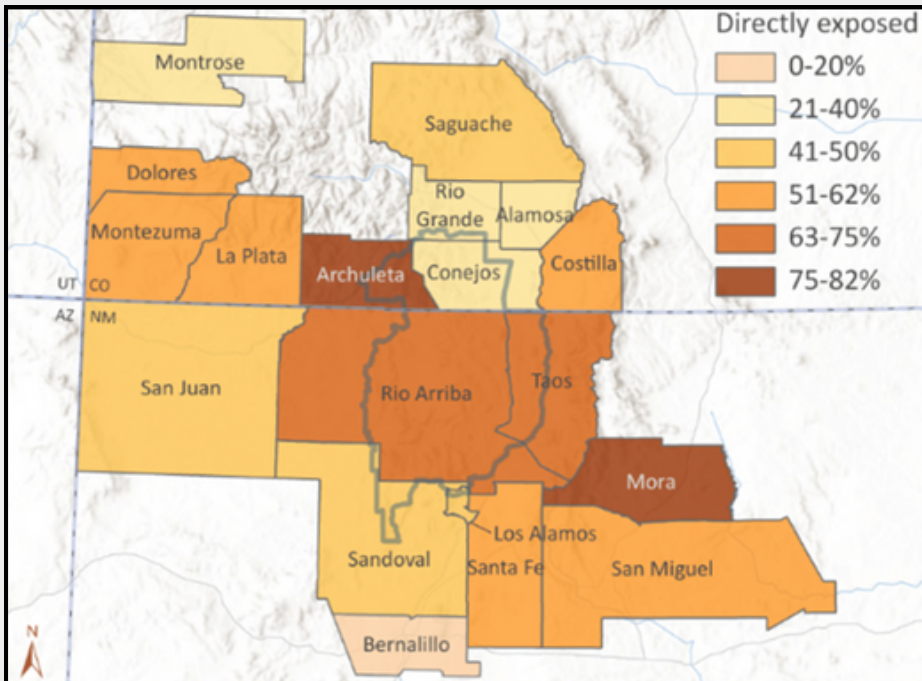




# Overview of results:

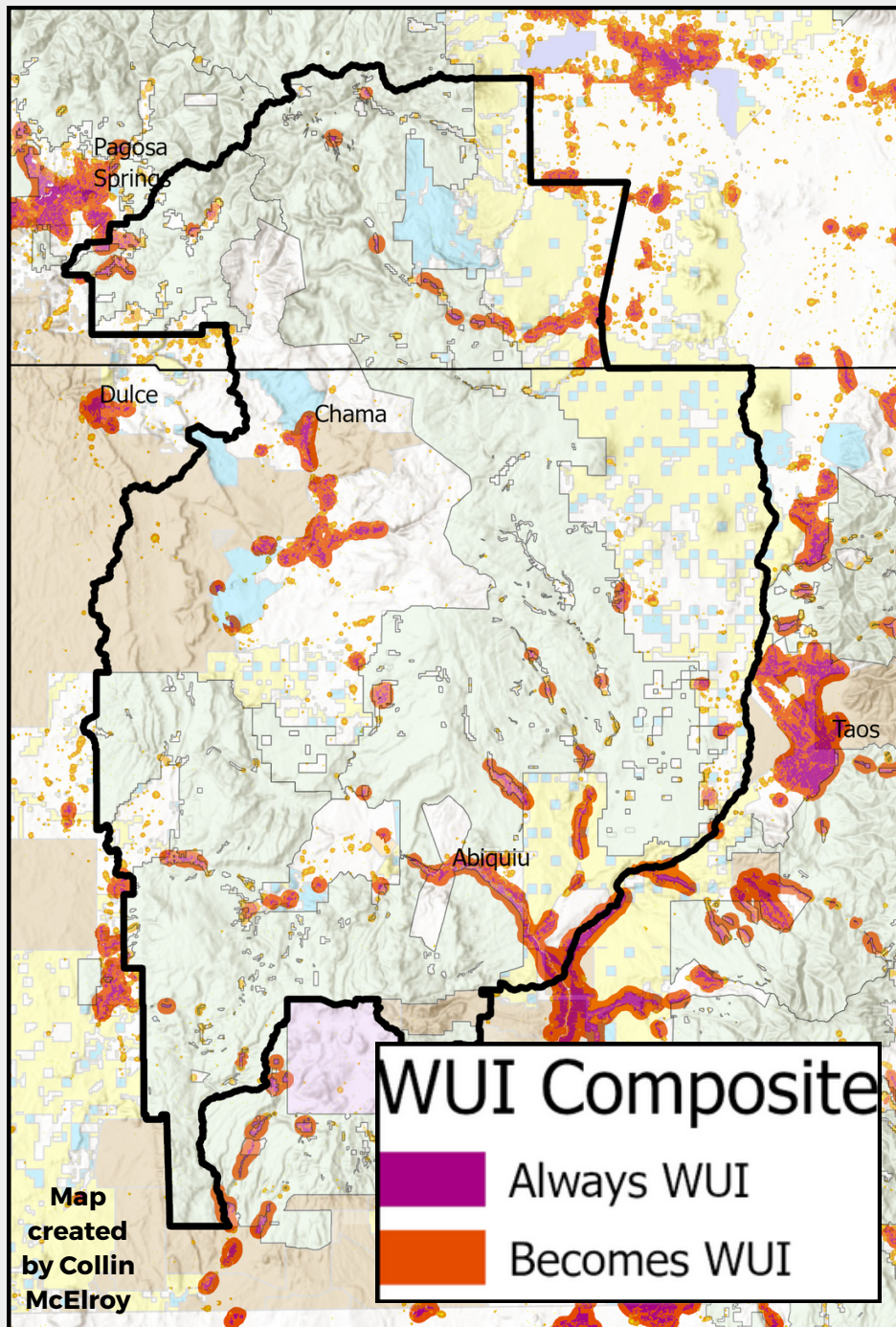


## Percent of homes directly exposed to wildfire, by county (2020 data)





# Wildland urban interface (WUI) transition zones



## Notes from the field:

IFTDSS crown fire activity map is based on LANDFIRE vegetation data - which accounts for all disturbances through the end of 2022. LANDFIRE is an established, spatially consistent, and highly used vegetation database (including other 232 Multiparty Monitoring questions). However, temporal changes to model parameters may influence year to year comparability and SW ecologists note that LANDFIRE data can be problematic at the dry ends of Ponderosa Pine forests.

County-level wildfire exposure map is based upon data from the Headwaters Economic Profile System and shows “the spatial coincidence of wildfire likelihood (the probability of wildfire occurring) and wildfire intensity (the energy released by wildfire) with communities”.

The Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) map is a US Geological Survey (USGS) product that combines vegetation data (2016 National Land Cover) with building locations (2018 satellite imagery) to determine where building densities are surrounded by at least 50% vegetated land. For the map key, “Always WUI” indicates that an area meets WUI criteria regardless of pixel size whereas “Becomes WUI” shows areas that are sometimes designated WUI and sometimes not, depending on model parameters.



Table summarizes adaptive management (AM) watch-outs as defined in Edition 1 of the 232 Partnership Multiparty Monitoring plan. AM watch-outs were determined by the 232 Partnership at the February 2023 meeting in Taos, NM. Yellow boxes indicate the watch-out was met, or not measured, and should be considered for collaborative discussion.

AM Watch-out	Commentary
Decreasing trend in acres treated to improve defensible space	Not currently recording defensible space treatments.
Increase in the percent of locally important resources or assets exposed.	Locally important resources or assets have not been defined and exposure model not selected.

### Monitoring Committee Recommendations and Takeaways

- Investments: Define where money actually comes from.
- Acceptance: Longitudinal study on acceptance + community values
- Defensible space and water: Clarify how these are related or refocus on community values

Rio Chama CFLRP monitoring efforts and collaborative discussions are ongoing. Please direct comments and questions to [cody@forestguild.org](mailto:cody@forestguild.org)