Supporting Information (SI)

Table S1: Number of structures for which attributes were marked as "unobservable" in the Wildfire Research Risk Assessment (WiRē RA).

	Number Unobservable		
	Destroyed	Not destroyed	Total
1: Distance to hazardous topography	1	0	1
2: Slope	0	0	0
3: Adjacent fuels	1	2	3
4: Distance to nearest home	0	0	0
5: Defensible space (vegetation)	0	0	0
6: Defensible space (other combustibles)	3	88	91
7: Ingress/egress	0	0	0
8: Driveway clearance	0	2	2
9: Address visibility	0	2	2
10: Roof material	0	1	1
11: Siding material	0	3	3
12: Attachments	0	25	25
Overall (one or more attributes unobservable)	3	106	109
Percentage of total assessed	12%	24%	24%

Table S2: Replication of Table 4 using full dataset with unobservable attributes for structures coded as having the riskiest rating for that attribute instead of being coded as missing and dropped from subsequent analysis. A Benjamini-Hochberg procedure [45] suggests that all p-values of p=0.034 or less on this table (bolded) are significant after adjusting for multiple comparisons with an assumed 10% false discovery rate.

y=1 if structure destroyed; y=0 otherwise n=461	Total Impact			Direct Impact			Indirect Impact		
	dy/dx	std.err.	p>|z|	dy/dx	std.err.	p>|z|	dy/dx	std.err.	p>|z|
1: Distance to hazardous topography	-0.0043	0.0062	0.481	-0.0004	0.0006	0.547	-0.0040	0.0060	0.507
2: Slope	0.1451	0.1923	0.450	0.0001	0.0014	0.958	0.1450	0.1917	0.449
3: Adjacent fuels	0.0083	0.0058	0.154	-0.0012	0.0037	0.746	0.0094	0.0026	**<0.001**
4: Distance to nearest home	0.0015	0.0002	**<0.001**	0.0006	0.0003	0.089	0.0009	0.0004	**0.010**
5: Defensible space (vegetation)	0.0034	0.0011	**0.002**	0.0007	0.0004	0.074	0.0027	0.0012	**0.020**
6: Defensible space (other combustibles)	0.0029	0.0010	**0.004**	0.0008	0.0005	0.109	0.0022	0.0007	**0.003**
7: Ingress/egress	0.0813	0.0602	0.177	0.0086	0.0020	**<0.001**	0.0728	0.0603	0.228
8: Driveway clearance	0.0393	0.2858	0.891	0.0081	0.1998	0.968	0.0313	0.0863	0.717
9: Address visibility	0.0215	0.0052	**<0.001**	0.0049	0.0029	0.086	0.0166	0.0061	**0.007**
10: Roof material	-0.0007	0.0065	0.909	0.0005	0.0008	0.522	-0.0012	0.0067	0.854
11: Siding material	0.0028	0.0008	**<0.001**	0.0003	0.0006	0.598	0.0025	0.0010	**0.011**
12: Attachments	0.0021	0.0011	0.049	-0.0002	0.0009	0.780	0.0024	0.0009	**0.006**
13: Category score: Parcel-level hazard	0.0012	0.0002	**<0.001**	0.0004	0.0003	0.171	0.0009	0.0004	**0.020**
14: Category score: Defensible space	0.0014	0.0004	**0.001**	0.0005	0.0002	**0.031**	0.0009	0.0005	0.060
15: Category score: Access	0.0109	0.0030	**<0.001**	0.0024	0.0011	**0.034**	0.0086	0.0035	**0.014**
16: Category score: Structure	0.0012	0.0032	0.711	0.0003	0.0022	0.882	0.0009	0.0012	0.481
17: Overall risk score	0.0304	0.0081	**<0.001**	0.0325	0.0148	**0.028**	-0.0021	0.0213	0.923

Table S3: Replication of Table 4 constrained to structures within the burn perimeter. A Benjamini-Hochberg procedure [45] suggests that all p-values of p=0.004 or less on this table (bolded) are significant after adjusting for multiple comparisons with an assumed 10% false discovery rate.

y=1 if structure destroyed; y=0 otherwise n=116	Total Impact			Direct Impact			Indirect Impact		
	dy/dx	std.err.	p>|z|	dy/dx	std.err.	p>|z|	dy/dx	std.err.	p>|z|
1: Distance to hazardous topography	-0.2208	1.9001	0.907	-0.0058	0.0191	0.762	-0.2150	1.8811	0.909
2: Slope	0.4526	1.9358	0.815	-0.0178	0.0228	0.434	0.4704	1.9133	0.806
3: Adjacent fuels	0.0647	1.8806	0.973	0.0115	0.4872	0.981	0.0531	1.3934	0.970
4: Distance to nearest home	0.0035	0.0012	**0.003**	-0.0005	0.0019	0.804	0.0039	0.0009	**<0.001**
5: Defensible space (vegetation)	0.0067	0.0089	0.447	0.0010	0.0011	0.334	0.0057	0.0085	0.498
6: Defensible space (other combustibles)	0.0089	0.0243	0.715	0.0017	0.0011	0.135	0.0072	0.0244	0.767
7: Ingress/egress	0.0939	0.0948	0.322	0.0165	0.0085	0.052	0.0774	0.0945	0.413
8: Driveway clearance	0.0339	0.0253	0.181	0.0012	0.0205	0.954	0.0327	0.0132	0.013
9: Address visibility	0.0120	0.0438	0.783	0.0187	0.0092	0.043	-0.0066	0.0466	0.887
10: Roof material	-0.0360	0.1521	0.813	0.0024	0.0016	0.137	-0.0384	0.1504	0.799
11: Siding material	0.0027	0.0058	0.636	0.0010	0.0018	0.563	0.0017	0.0071	0.810
12: Attachments	0.0426	13.9243	0.998	0.0066	2.7262	0.998	0.0360	11.1981	0.997
13: Category score: Parcel-level hazard	0.0028	0.0010	**0.004**	-0.0008	0.0016	0.614	0.0036	0.0009	**<0.001**
14: Category score: Defensible space	0.0112	0.1501	0.941	0.0012	0.0015	0.418	0.0099	0.1488	0.947
15: Category score: Access	0.0111	0.0077	0.149	0.0084	0.0036	0.018	0.0027	0.0104	0.798
16: Category score: Structure	0.0004	0.0039	0.910	0.0012	0.0011	0.305	-0.0007	0.0041	0.860
17: Overall risk score	0.0538	0.0185	**0.004**	0.0701	0.0672	0.297	-0.0163	0.0788	0.836

Table S4: Comparison of ordinary versus logistic regression for all assessed attributes (jointly modeled), without considering spatial effects. Although regression coefficients and logit odds ratios are not directly comparable, directions, relative magnitudes, and estimated p-values are similar across specifications. Further, the correlation coefficient for predicted values = 0.9233, showing some deviation but suggesting overall general coherence of the linear probability model to the logit model. A Benjamini-Hochberg procedure [45] suggests that no p-values shown on this table are significant after adjusting for multiple comparisons with an assumed 10% false discovery rate.

y=1 if structure destroyed; y=0 otherwise n=352	Regression			Logit		
	coef.	bootstrap std.err.	p>|z|	odds ratio	bootstrap std.err.	p>|z|
1: Distance to hazardous topography	-0.0012	0.0008	0.129	0.9695	0.0243	0.216
3: Adjacent fuels	-0.0024	0.0015	0.110	0.9551	0.0520	0.399
4: Distance to nearest home	0.0010	0.0005	0.072	1.0144	0.0080	0.069
5: Defensible space (vegetation)	0.0007	0.0006	0.213	1.0122	0.0143	0.390
6: Defensible space (other combustibles)	0.0009	0.0004	0.032	1.0175	0.0083	0.033
7: Ingress/egress	0.0024	0.0028	0.390	1.0522	0.0596	0.369
8: Driveway clearance	0.0020	0.0035	0.558	1.0452	0.0785	0.556
9: Address visibility	0.0024	0.0039	0.543	1.0689	0.0962	0.459
10: Roof material	0.0013	0.0012	0.268	1.0074	0.0031	0.016
11: Siding material	-0.0005	0.0008	0.488	0.9889	0.0129	0.391
12: Attachments	-0.0004	0.0007	0.544	0.9935	0.0087	0.455

Table S5: Replication of Table 4 with full indicators for the levels of each attribute of a structure, rather than using the numerical score as an implied linear measure. A Benjamini-Hochberg procedure [45] suggests that all p-values of p=0.013 or less on this table (bolded) are significant after adjusting for multiple comparisons with an assumed 10% false discovery rate.

y=1 if structure destroyed; y=0 otherwise
n=352

		Total Impact			Direct Impact			Indirect Impact		
	Point level	dy/dx	std.err.	p>|z|	dy/dx	std.err.	p>|z|	dy/dx	std.err.	p>|z|
1: Distance to hazardous topography	25	-0.498	0.281	0.076	-0.046	0.279	0.869	-0.452	0.414	0.275
	50	-0.215	0.368	0.560	-0.099	0.074	0.179	-0.115	0.321	0.719
2: Slope	10	0.236	4.005	0.953	-0.069	0.265	0.794	0.305	3.741	0.935
	20	-1.321	18.312	0.943	0.089	1.203	0.941	-1.409	17.111	0.934
3: Adjacent fuels	20	0.180	0.055	**0.001**	0.175	0.099	0.077	0.005	0.148	0.975
	40	0.406	0.198	0.041	0.164	0.106	0.123	0.243	0.205	0.237
4: Distance to nearest home	50	0.600	0.414	0.147	0.082	0.049	0.096	0.518	0.393	0.188
	100	0.317	0.196	0.107	0.082	0.051	0.111	0.235	0.207	0.256
	200	-0.810	1.349	0.548	0.065	0.116	0.577	-0.875	1.269	0.490
5: Defensible space (vegetation)	50	0.334	0.082	**<0.001**	0.056	0.066	0.403	0.278	0.098	**0.005**
	75	0.336	0.212	0.114	0.019	0.074	0.798	0.317	0.185	0.086
	100	0.132	0.258	0.609	0.078	0.061	0.200	0.054	0.254	0.832
6: Defensible space (other combustibles)	40	0.282	0.113	**0.013**	0.019	0.050	0.701	0.263	0.097	**0.007**
	80	0.327	0.083	**<0.001**	0.043	0.064	0.504	0.284	0.114	**0.013**
7: Ingress/egress	10	0.813	0.587	0.166	0.083	0.024	**<0.001**	0.730	0.592	0.218
8: Driveway clearance	5	0.036	0.136	0.793	0.056	0.036	0.118	-0.020	0.157	0.897
	10	0.363	0.081	**<0.001**	0.025	0.078	0.745	0.338	0.081	**<0.001**
9: Address visibility	5	0.332	0.132	**0.012**	0.015	1.109	0.989	0.317	1.037	0.760
	10	0.248	0.068	**<0.001**	0.045	0.714	0.950	0.203	0.687	0.767
10: Roof material	300	8.573	65.990	0.897	0.704	4.605	0.879	7.869	61.402	0.898
11: Siding material	35	0.084	0.268	0.754	0.184	0.071	**0.009**	-0.101	0.288	0.726
	70	0.247	0.088	**0.005**	0.125	0.050	**0.012**	0.123	0.118	0.300
12: Attachments	100	0.274	0.049	**<0.001**	-0.033	0.072	0.649	0.307	0.087	**<0.001**

Table S6: Replication of Table 4 with binary indicators for each attribute of a structure, coded to 0 for the lowest-risk level and 1 for all others, rather than using the numerical score as an implied linear measure. A Benjamini-Hochberg procedure [45] suggests that all p-values of p=0.029 or less on this table (bolded) are significant after adjusting for multiple comparisons with an assumed 10% false discovery rate.

y=1 if structure destroyed; y=0 otherwise
x=0 if lowest risk category for attribute; x=1 otherwise
n=352

	Total Impact			Direct Impact			Indirect Impact		
	dy/dx	std.err.	p>|z|	dy/dx	std.err.	p>|z|	dy/dx	std.err.	p>|z|
1: Distance to hazardous topography	-0.3764	0.1971	0.056	0.0180	1.0192	0.986	-0.3944	1.0184	0.699
2: Slope	0.4526	0.4033	0.262	-0.0283	0.0182	0.121	0.4809	0.3912	0.219
3: Adjacent fuels	0.2034	0.0551	**<0.001**	0.1490	0.0871	0.087	0.0544	0.1333	0.683
4: Distance to nearest home	0.2227	0.0366	**<0.001**	0.0939	0.0400	**0.019**	0.1288	0.0591	**0.029**
5: Defensible space (vegetation)	0.3262	0.0825	**<0.001**	0.0601	0.0399	0.132	0.2661	0.0943	**0.005**
6: Defensible space (other combustibles)	0.3064	0.0531	**<0.001**	0.0314	0.0400	0.433	0.2750	0.0539	**<0.001**
7: Ingress/egress	0.8128	0.5866	0.166	0.0829	0.0238	**<0.001**	0.7299	0.5922	0.218
8: Driveway clearance	0.2823	0.0533	**<0.001**	0.0623	0.1943	0.748	0.2200	0.1734	0.205
9: Address visibility	0.2787	0.0606	**<0.001**	0.0679	0.0891	0.446	0.2108	0.0939	**0.025**
10: Roof material	8.5726	65.9899	0.897	0.7036	4.6049	0.879	7.8690	61.4022	0.898
11: Siding material	0.2074	0.0445	**<0.001**	0.1382	0.0482	**0.004**	0.0692	0.0813	0.394
12: Attachments	0.2740	0.0487	**<0.001**	-0.0327	0.0720	0.649	0.3067	0.0867	**<0.001**

Figure S1: Assessor Reference Guide (ARG) developed for Grand County WiRē RA

Grand County Wildfire Council - Wildfire Research (WiRe) Center Rapid Wildfire Risk Assessment - Assesor Reference Guide (ARG)

Field Name	Description	Response categories	Rationale & Additional Considerations	Related Notes
StructureType	What best describes this structure?	Primary	This is a living dwelling that is or could be occupied by a resident for living purposes.	
		Secondary	This is any other type of structure that does not qualify as "primary". Examples include shops, barns, sheds, etc.	
		Unimproved	No home or structure.	
RoofingMat	What is the most vulnerable roofing material?	Tile, metal, or asphalt shingles	If the home has one single type of roofing material than this is a fairly straighforward exercise. Certainly there are some additional types of roofing materials that are used besides the ones listed - in which case the assessor should make a determination using best available information related to the roofing material and its potential ignitability. In other instances, multiple types of roofing materials are used, particularly in homes with complex roof lines, dormers and extensions. In these cases, we recommend rating the entire roof as whatever is the most vulnerable section.	It is important to note that roofing material is only one factor in the roofing equation as it relates to wildland fire. During a more in-depth analysis, it will be important to consider the entire roofing assembly with regards to the potential for future ignition during a wildland fire. Certain asphalt shingle and even metal roofs remain vulnerable to ignition due to the assesmbly or how the home was constructed.
		Wood (shake shingles)		
		UNKNOWN - Not observed		
SidingMat	What is the most vulnerable siding material?	Stucco, cement, brick, stone, or other noncombustible siding	This is probably the most challenging domain to assess during the Rapid Assessment. There are literally dozens of commonly used materials that exist on the market for the exterior cladding of a home. Many of these materials claim to be resistant to fire, resistant to ignition or noncombustible. In addition, it is very common for a home to incorporate multiple different types of exterior cladding/siding. Additionally, some of the newer available products that fall in the general category of "fiber cement siding" have been designed to mimic wood - and are increasingly getting better at 'looking the part'. These products can make it difficult to discern the difference. Additionally, it is known that not all stucco applications meet fire resistant standards. All of this said, the intent of this domain is to increase awareness related to the potential for home igntion via risk exposure vulnerabilities on the home, and the role of the assessor is to determine if any such ignition vulnerabilities likely exist. Using all available information, including visual observation, photographs, county assessor data, it is up to the assessor to make a determination if any exterior cladding/siding represents a potential risk for ignition on the home and to utilize the response categories to denote these risk. Please note, for log or heavy timbers - the typical standard to meet this category is full logs that have been stripped of bark and are fully chinked together. Smaller diameter cut logs (D-Log, square logs, etc.) do not qualify for the Log or heavy timber response category and should be denoted as "wood siding".	After the roof, the exterior siding represents the second largest (in terms of square feet) surface that is exposed to potential ignition risks. However, mitigating the risk, even to wood siding, can be achieved through defensible space combined with a variety of other "ember mitigation" techniques.
		Log or heavy timbers		
		Wood or vinyl siding		
		UNKNOWN - Not observed		
DeckFence	Does the residence have a combustible balcony, deck, porch, or fence attached to the structure?	No	Decks and fences are well know to be considerable home ignition vulnerabilities. If no deck or fence is attached to the structure, then the answer is no. However, if a deck or fence is attached, the assessor will need to determine to what extent the attached deck or fence poses an ignition risk. The second category "Non-combustible" is actually referencing decks that utilize a composite decking material (e.g. Trex decking) or incorporate ignition resistant materials that would significantly reduce the potential for igntion on the deck. All other standard wood based decks and fences, assuming they are attached, would be assessed in the "combustible category".	Attached decks and fences is a complicated subject. There are many, many types of decks construction styles and materials on the market. Recent research has indicated some novel approaches to mitigation for decks, including covering the tops of joists with a metal wrap.
		Non-combustible deck, balcony, porch, and/or fence attached to structure		
		Combustible deck, balcony, porch, and/or fence attached to structure		
		UNKNOWN - Not observed		
DrivewyLength	What best describes the driveway?	150 feet long or less	Similar to DrivewyClear, length is related to the safety of emergency responders that are accessing the home. The longer the driveway, the more risk that each responder is exposed to. Length may be estimated by driving down the driveway (which will be very helpful to answer several other additional questions) or by utilizing GIS technologies. Similarly, the "turnaround" aspect of the question relates to whether or not an adequate and appropriate turnaround exists along the driveway. By "adequate and appropriate" - we mean that a turnaround exists that meets the local FPD/county/relevant jurisdictional standards for emergency vehicle turnarounds.	If a local FPD/county/local jurisdictional standard for emergency vehicle turnarounds does not exist, your jurisdiction may elect to develop a standard - whether or not there is a strict requirement for homeowners to meet the standard. One such standard, from Boulder County, has a nice companion flyer which provides visuals which can be helfpul when trying to relay this information to the public. Boulder County Turnaround Standards Link: https://assets.bouldercounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/w04-emergency-vehicles-access.pdf
		Longer than 150 feet with turnaround for Type 1 engine		
		Longer than 150 feet without turnaround for Type 1 engine		
		UNKNOWN - Not observed		
DrivewyClear	How wide is the driveway of the residence at the narrowest point?	More than 26' (more than two cars wide)	The rationale behind this question is primarily related to emergency access, and in particular, access for wildland fire engines, structure fire apparatus and other emergency responders to access/evacuate the home site. Under ideal circumstances, each WUI driveway would provide enough horizontal width so that two vehicles could easily pass one another along the driveway. By width, we are talking about horizontal obstruction-free clearance that would permit vehicle access. We are not talking solely about roadbase. In other words, if a driveway roadbase is 12 feet wide and is bordered by flat ground, that could easily be driven on by any of the above listed vehicles, with no obstructions in either direction for at least 7 feet on each side (a total of 26 feet), then the assessor should mark the driveway as "More than 26 ft". However, if there are obstructions, such as vegetation, driveway gateways or anything else deemed as an obstruction that would make it difficult or impossible for two vehicles to pass each other along the driveway, at any point, than the assessor should rate this domain as "Betwen 20'-26 ft" or "Less than 20 ft" depending on an observational estimate of the width of the constriction. The take home for homeowners is that they may need to remove obstructions, such as vegetation or gateways, so that emergency vehicles can safely utlize their driveway during a future incident.	Vertical obstructions are another consideration. Overhanging tree branches or ranch style gateways can create vertical obstructions. A typical vertical clearnance standard is 13.5 feet.
		Between 20' -26' (two cars wide)		
		Less than 20' (one car wide)		
		UNKNOWN - Not observed		

AddressPosted	Is the house number posted at the end of the driveway and is the posted number reflective?	Yes, posted and reflective Yes, posted but not reflective No, not posted (or visible) UNKNOWN - Not observed	A clearly visisble address sign, that remains visible during dark conditions (e.g. night, smokey) is critical for safe and effective emergency response - particularly EMS. In some locations, a local jurisdiction may have a standard for address signs. Typical standards for wildfire considerations include: The sign and post are non-combustible, the lettering is at least 3 inches tall, the sign incorporates a retroreflective contrasting color scheme, and the sign has been posted in a highly visible location at the juncture of the public road and the driveway. In some instances, multiple homes are accessed from a common driveway. In these instances, it may be necessary to post multiple address signs where the common driveway junctures with the public road and then additional individual address signs where each individual driveway breaks off. For the purposes of this rapid assessessment, "posted" is meant to imply that the address sign is visible at the juncture of the public road and the driveway. This assessment is not considering sign material or any other potential local standards.	Is the homeowner signed up for the local emergency notification system for cell phone and email alerts?
DefendSpace	What is the closest distance from the residence to overgrown, dense, or unmaintained vegetation?	More than 150' Between 31' - 150' Between 10' - 30' Less than 10' UNKNOWN - Not observed	Primary experimental research from the International Crown Fire Modeling Experiment (1998) demonstrated that mockup home structures (stick built, T-1-111 siding, composite shingles) were able to survive (with light scorch) from the radiant heat of an active crownfire (Jack Pine) at a distance as little as 10 meters (32.8 feet), without direct flame contact, but did ignite when the structure was exposed to direct flames. At a distance of 30 meters (98.42 ft), the same structures survived without any scorch. Along with modeling, case studies and other research, this famous experiment laid the foundation for the classic zones of defensible space: Zone 1 (0-30 feet) / Zone 2 (30-100 feet) / Zone 3 (100 feet or more with slope factor). Additional understanding and research has lead to a fuller understanding of ignition vulnerabilities for the home (primarily related to ember ignitions) but the same general principles related to radiant and convective heat expsures apply. For this domain, each assessor will need to determine, using best professional judgement, the amount of distance (in feet) between the home and any "overgrown, dense or unmaintained vegetation". To this extent, it is important to consider the vegetatioin in question and whether or not that *particular* vegetation would more likely than not contribute to an active wildland fire and thusly expose the home in question to direct flames and/or radiant heat and/or convective heat that could presumably result in ignition in most imagined scenarios. In other words, if you were recommending treatements for defensible space, would you recommend that the vegetation in question be managed within 10 feet of the home? Within 30 feet of the home? Within 150 feet of the home?	Truly assessing defensible space requires a more thorough evaluation of the home and its immediate surroundings and typically necessitates an in-person walk through with the homeowner. Determining an appropriate prescription for vegetation management will depend upon a number of factors. The intent of question is to raise and/or increase awareness related to the fact that additional vegetation management is necessary to adequately reduce the potential for radiant or convective heat exposure to the home from burning vegetation during a wildland fire. While the different "buckets" of 10, 30 & 150 may not exactly align with your program's D-Space recommendations, it does provide some level of additional granularity about the need for additional D-Space work.
OtherCombust	What is the closest distance to combustible items other than vegetation such as lumber, firewood, a propane tank, hay bales, or other materials that could easily ignite?	More than 30 feet from the structure Between 10 feet and 30 feet from the structure Less than 10 feet from the structure UNKNOWN - Not observed	Are there any other combustible materials, near the home (within Zone 1), that a structure protection specialist group would likely want to remove/clean up in the event of an impending wildfire? Common items include lumber, construction materials, firewood, propane tanks, hay bales, leaves, wicker furniture, decorative ornaments, etc. etc.. If so, how close to the home is this item or these items?	Other combustibles are extremely common. It is important for homeowners to be aware that these materials represent a risk, particularly during the fire season, and particularly related to ember ignition exposure.
DistanceToSlope	What is the closest distance from the residence to a ridge, steep drainage, or narrow canyon?	More than 150 feet Between 50 and 150 feet Less than 50 feet UNKNOWN - Not observed	Topography is one of the three main factors that influence wildland fire behavior. It is well documented and understood that certain topographic features, such as gullies and drainages, are known to dramatically increase the flame front intenstity (and similar measures of wildfire behavior) when the fire is interacting with these bio-physical environments. As such, homes that are located in the direct 'line of fire' with these features are at significantly higher risk than those homes that are situated back and away from such features. The goal of this domain is to assess the relative proximity of the home to any feature.	

Slope	The "slope" or "grade" of a property refers to the steepness of the land. A large property may have steep, moderate, and gentle slopes. How would you describe the overall slope of the residence?	Gentle - Less than 20% (<11.31 degrees) Moderate - Between 20% - 45% (11.31-24.23 degrees) Steep - Greater than 45% (>24.23 degrees) UNKNOWN - Not observed	While certain topographic features can signficantly influence wildfire behavior characteristics, the overall slope of the land where the home is situated has a significant influence in how wildfire will likely behave. While the arrangement of fuels (type, moisture levels, vertical continuity, horizontal continuity, etc.), aspect and incident specific weather conditions will also become signficant factors, we know that as slope increases, the potential for elevated fire behavior characteristics increases correspondingly. To this end, the intent of this domain is to raise/increase awareness about this basic wildfire behavior fact so that those folks that have homes on steep slopes are extra diligent with regards to mitigation and preparedness - as they should be. But how do we measure slope? Slope is a measurement of the vertical rise between at least two points. To maintain consistency, we recommend that each assessor utilize the same methodology for estimating slope. The recommended methodology is as follows: Draw an imaginary transect that is 300 feet in length with the center of the transect being the center of the home that is being assessed. There will then be 150 feet of distance along the transect, in either direction, from the center of the home. Situate the transect so that it is perpendicular to the countours of the slope. Please note that the transect must be a straight line. If numerous undulations/topographic complexities exist, do your best to make an estimate of the overall lay of the land within approximately 150 feet of the home. Estimate the total elevation change (in feet) along the transect by subtracting the the lowest elevation at one end of the transect to the highest elevational point at the opposite end of the transect. Finally, divide the elevation change number by 300 and multiply that result by 100. Example: If you estimate a change of 38 feet in elevation between to the two ends of the imaginary transect then your percent slope is equal to 38/300=12.66%. If you estimate 120 feet of elevation change than the percent slope is equal to 120/300= 40%. A clinometer is a simple tool to estimate slope. This type of measurement can also be done using GIS. **PLEASE NOTE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PERCENT SLOPE AND DEGREES.**	Slope can be measured in truly infinite number of ways. If your group elects to go with a different measurement methodology - that is okay so long as all of the assessors are using the same methodology. Certain GIS tools have made the measurement of slope possible from your computer. That said, keep in mind that for this assessment, we are putting slope in to three categories which are fairly course descriptions of slope options.
CommunityAccess	If the road to access the residence was blocked due to a wildfire, is there another road to get out of the community?	YES, Two or more roads in/out NO, One road in/out UNKNOWN - Not observed	Safe and effective ingress and egress is a critical component to community planning as well as safe and effective emergency response. Numerous types of emergency ingress/egress situations can exist such that there may be certiain locations that will have more than one road out from the immediate house, but then over some distance, these multiple ingress/egress routes funnel back in to a single ingress/egress route. It will be up to the discretion of the assessor to determine if a property has more than one VIABLE *route for getting in and out of the property and to a reasonably far away location, that will more likely than not be considered a safe location, during a future wildfire incident.*	Does the family have a plan for evacuation, including a rendezvous (meetup) location A and location B in case cell phone communications are lost? Is the resident aware of the main routes for evacuating the home and have they driven them?
AdjacentFuels	Which of the following best describes the dominant vegetation on the property and those properties immediately surrounding it?	Light - Grasses Medium - Light brush and/or isolated trees (e.g. grass with some lodgepole pine, scattered aspen, or other conifer) Dense - Dense brush and/or dense trees (e.g. continuous lodgepole pine, dense aspen or other conifer) UNKNOWN - Not observed	Fuels are one of the three categories on the wildfire behavior triangle. This domain looks at a proxy of "fuel type" and does not necessarily analyze factors related to fuel conditions that are critical to understanding future potential wildfire behavior including: true fuel type, fuel arrangement, fuel continuity (vertical and horizontal), fuel moisutres, fuel loads, combustion characteristics, etc. As such, this domain is subject to a significant amount of assessor interpretation and subjectivity. That said, we recommend the following methodology: Look at the general area where the home is situated. Within approximately 500 feet of the home, in all directions, guestimate what is the dominant and primary fuel description. By "dominant and primary" we mean which of the fuels within this area will more likely than not play the greatest role in a future wildfire incident should those fuels become involved in the fire and does that fuel type cover at least 30% of the defined area.	
Notes	Enter any additional comments necessary to understand the responses.	user input	For example, If posted address DOES NOT MATCH use comments section to note: ADDRESS POSTED AS XXXX. Reconcile with assessor database	