




Abstract

# Modelling Potential Control Locations: Development and Adoption of Data-Driven Analytics to Support Strategic and Tactical Wildfire Containment Decisions <sup>†</sup>

Christopher D. O'Connor <sup>1,\*</sup> , Jessica R. Haas <sup>2</sup>, Benjamin M. Gannon <sup>3</sup>, Christopher J. Dunn <sup>4</sup>, Matthew P. Thompson <sup>5</sup> and David E. Calkin <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station, Missoula, MT 59801, USA

<sup>2</sup> Enterprise Program, Washington Office, Business Operations, USDA Forest Service, Bozeman, MT 59771, USA

<sup>3</sup> Enterprise Program, Washington Office, Business Operations, USDA Forest Service, Fort Collins, CO 80526, USA

<sup>4</sup> College of Forestry, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331, USA

<sup>5</sup> USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fort Collins, CO 80526, USA

\* Correspondence: christopher.d.oconnor@usda.gov

<sup>†</sup> Presented at the Third International Conference on Fire Behavior and Risk, Sardinia, Italy, 3–6 May 2022.

**Keywords:** wildfire management system; probability of success; decision support; fire planning; analytics



**Citation:** O'Connor, C.D.; Haas, J.R.; Gannon, B.M.; Dunn, C.J.; Thompson, M.P.; Calkin, D.E. Modelling Potential Control Locations: Development and Adoption of Data-Driven Analytics to Support Strategic and Tactical Wildfire Containment Decisions. *Environ. Sci. Proc.* **2022**, *17*, 73. <https://doi.org/10.3390/environsciproc2022017073>

Academic Editors: Pierpaolo Duce, Donatella Spano, Michele Salis, Bachisio Arca, Valentina Bacciu, Grazia Pellizzaro and Costantino Sirca

Published: 15 August 2022

**Publisher's Note:** MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



**Copyright:** © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Wildfire management has long been driven by a cadre of experienced professionals that rely heavily on their personal experience and judgement to determine the best available holding features to contain actively growing wildfires. In the western United States, the number of large high-severity wildfires has increased dramatically over the past decade, pushing the limits of the fire management system, and highlighting the need for more strategic, data-driven approaches to incident response. Here, we present work that builds from an original methods paper published in 2017 that outlines a gradient boosting approach to predict potential fire control locations.

Over the past four years, a series of significant model improvements, informed by its application on more than 200 large wildfires in the western USA, has led to the widespread adoption of the Potential Control Locations (PCL) model as an important decision support tool for large wildfire management and strategic fire planning across ownerships. With wall-to-wall models developed for most of the western United States, the PCL Atlas can be pre-positioned and easily shared among incident command teams, fuel and fire managers, line officers, and the public to communicate response options and intentions.

Here, we detail improvements to the updated model framework, assess its effectiveness as a decision support tool under a range of real-world applications, and outline future research directions to improve the accuracy of model projections. Specific ongoing research topics address improvements to generalized landscape-scale PCL models and the development of custom short-term PCL forecasts that account for variability in seasonal fuel loading, daily fire weather, and topographically driven fuel moisture gradients. We also address the underlying data infrastructure needed for PCL modeling and potential for international applications.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, C.D.O., D.E.C., and M.P.T.; methodology, C.D.O., J.R.H., B.M.G., and C.J.D.; software, C.D.O., J.R.H., and B.M.G.; validation, C.D.O., J.R.H., and B.M.G.; formal analysis, C.D.O.; data curation, B.M.G., J.R.H., C.D.O.; writing—original draft preparation, C.D.O.; writing—review and editing, C.D.O.; visualization, C.D.O. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** A portion of this research was funded through joint venture agreement 14-JV-11221636-029 between the USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station and Colorado State University.

**Data Availability Statement:** PCL, PODs, and fire data are available from the Risk Management Assistance sharepoint site at: <https://wfmrda.nwcg.gov/rma>.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest. The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed to represent any official USDA or U.S. Government determination or policy. This research was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.