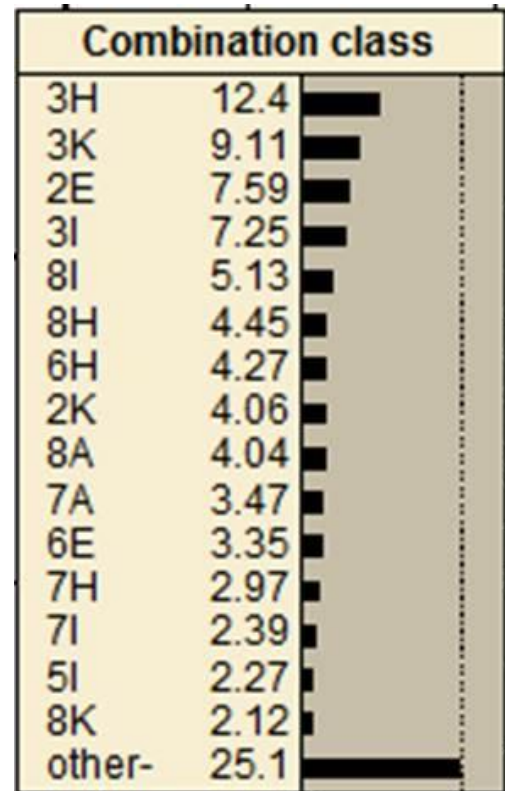# Southeast
Combination Classes

The following combinations cover the greatest **percentage of area** in the Southeast region (see distribution graph to the right):

- 3H
- 3K
- 2E
- 3I
- 8I
- 3G
- 4K
- 8A

The following combinations cover a larger **percentage of area** and are **high on the national priorities** (see bottom right hand corner on following pages):
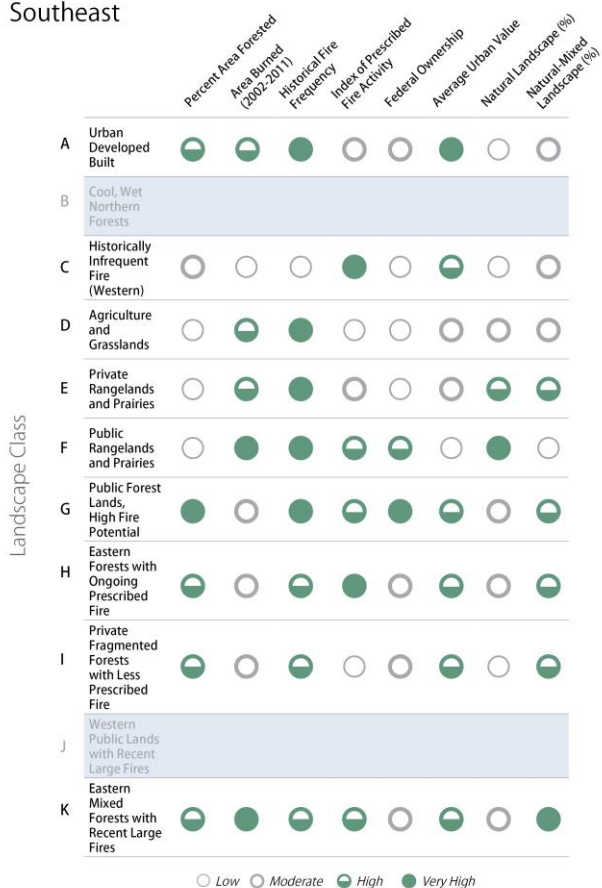
- 3G
- 3H
- 3K
- 4K
- 8A

Combination class		
3H	12.4	
3K	9.11	
2E	7.59	
3I	7.25	
8I	5.13	
8H	4.45	
6H	4.27	
2K	4.06	
8A	4.04	
7A	3.47	
6E	3.35	
7H	2.97	
7I	2.39	
5I	2.27	
8K	2.12	
other-	25.1	

Resiliency Classes	Community Clusters								Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A	8	3	31	30	71	4	129	194	470
B	68	5	6		78	1	6	56	220
C	15	5	6	12		9	7		54
D	56	38	29	2	265	5	14		409
E	22	76	7	3	28	22	1		159
F	2	32	6	8	12	7	1		68
G	18	24	28	12	4	8	20	17	131
H	29	8	189	8	30	54	42	99	459
I	62	18	145	7	207	24	60	192	715
J		69	24	38	7	4	8		150
K		40	135	13	15	16	17	38	274
Grand Total	280	318	606	133	717	154	305	596	3109

The figure below indicates that the following Landscape Classes may be important to the Southeast. However, these classes cover only a small percentage of area in this region:

- Class F : 1.15% of the region
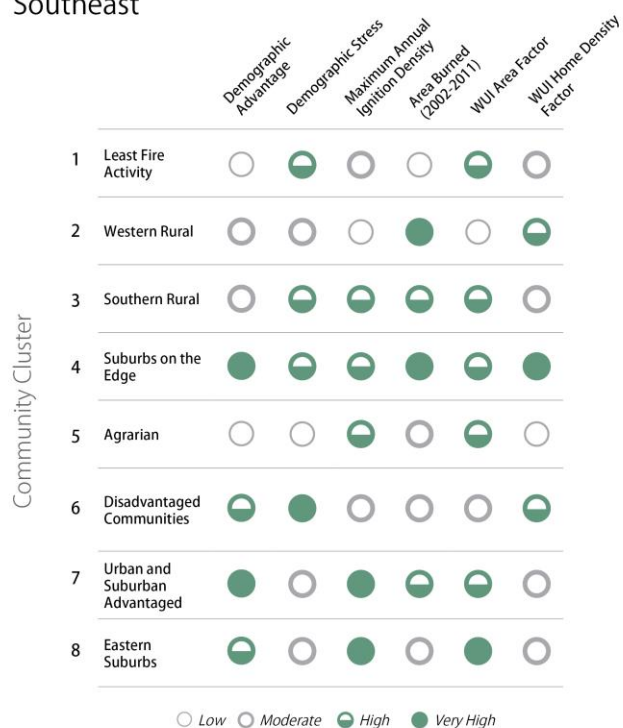- Class G: 3.06% of the region.

The figure below indicates that the following Community Clusters may be important to the Southeast. However, these clusters cover only a small percentage of area in this region:

- Cluster 4: 3.02% of the region but it has a very high score in each category

Southeast

Southeast

2E

Community Cluster…..........2
Landscape Class…………..E

Description

These are rangeland systems within the Southern Plains that experience a large area burned. There is little federal ownership. There is good potential for wildland fire use with the application of buffers for community protection. Prescribed fire is already being used in many of these counties and could be considered for greater use.

Example of a Typical County

Chase County, Kansas: This Flint Hills county has a high area burned that includes controlled burns on private-lands and wildfire.

Challenges and Opportunities

Vegetation and Fuels
The application of mechanical fuel treatments, such as grazing or mowing, could reduce fire hazards on a seasonal basis. Expand or maintain prescribed fire programs in areas of current use.

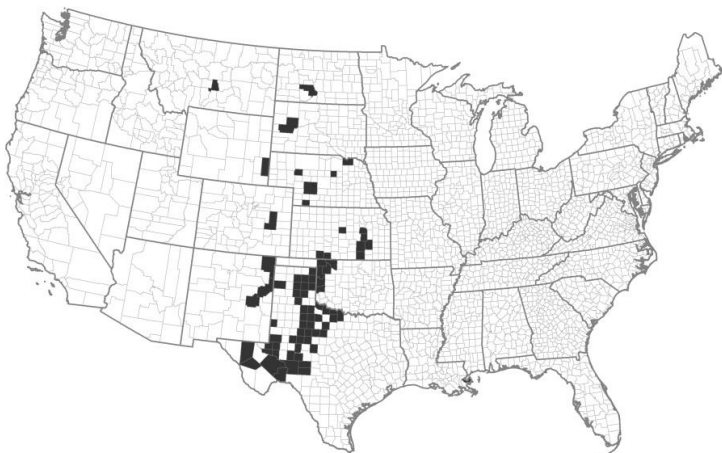**Homes, Communities and Values at Risk**
Community protection will be a primary focus for these counties. Communities can plan and take coordinated action. Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could also adjust building and construction codes in all non-municipal areas.

Human-Caused Ignitions
Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Effective and Efficient Wildfire Response
Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

National Priorities

Vegetation and Fuels	Moderate
Homes, Communities and Values at Risk	High
Human-Caused Ignitions	Very Low

**Effective and Efficient Response:
There is moderate risk of large wildfires, less potential for resource benefits.**

3G

Community Cluster…..........3

Landscape Class…………..G

Description

These counties have a sizable federal land area, have many ignitions, but not have experienced a large fire. Most are in the Southeast, where there is a high Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and demographically stressed population.

Example of a Typical County

Yell County, Arkansas: Yell County has a large area in the Ouachita National Forest. It experiences occasional large fires, as it did in 2003 and 2007.

Challenges and Opportunities

Vegetation and Fuels
These counties can consider using prescribed fire as one of their primary fuel management options. In addition, there may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Homes, Communities and Values at Risk
These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Human-Caused Ignitions
Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental human-caused ignitions through the enforcement of burning bans or greater education of the danger of attended fires. Reduce human-caused incendiary ignitions by focusing on enforcement programs.

Effective and Efficient Wildfire Response
Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

National Priorities

Vegetation and Fuels	High
Homes, Communities and Values at Risk	High
Human-Caused Ignitions	Low

Effective and Efficient Response: Counties in this combo have high risk to large wildfires and most counties have less potential for resource benefits than others.

3H

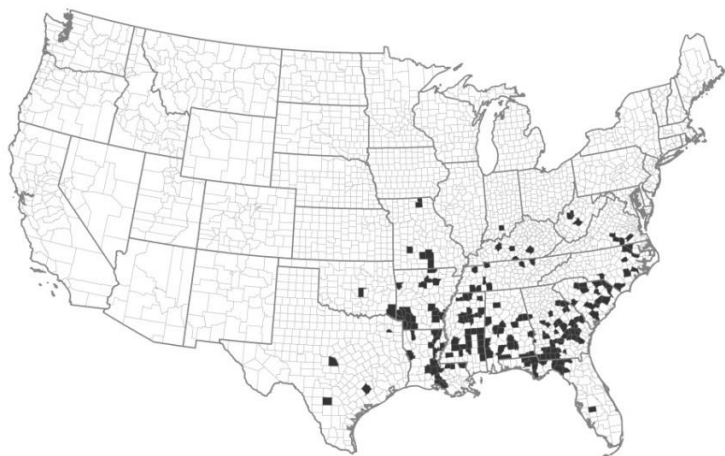| Community Cluster….........3 |
| Landscape Class…………..H |

Description

These heavily forested counties mostly fall within the southeastern United States in Coastal Plain and Piedmont. There is small federal and state ownership, and extensive private industry. This area is characterized by significant Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and is more urbanized than the national average.

There is a history of prescribed fire, but conflicts may arise due to the proximity of the human population.

Example of a Typical County

Jones County, North Carolina: This rural county includes longleaf pine in the Croatan National Forest and Hofmann State Forest.

Challenges and Opportunities

Vegetation and Fuels
These counties have a history of using prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments. Treatments may be economical as a precursor to prescribed fire.

Homes, Communities and Values at Risk
Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Human-Caused Ignitions
Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Effective and Efficient Wildfire Response
Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

National Priorities

Vegetation and Fuels	**High**
Homes, Communities and Values at Risk	**High**
Human-Caused Ignitions	**Moderate**

Effective and Efficient Response:
There is moderate risk of large wildfires, less potential for resource benefits.

3I

Community Cluster…..........3

Landscape Class…………..I

Description

This area includes the pine forests of the Southeast as well as some of the more hardwood dominated forests of Tennessee and Kentucky. There is a small federal presence and a presence of both small and larger private industry. This area is characterized by its Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), with more urban areas than the national average. There are some constraints regarding smoke in the WUI.

Challenges and Opportunities

Vegetation and Fuels
These counties have a history of using prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Homes, Communities and Values at Risk
Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in all areas.

Human-Caused Ignitions
Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Effective and Efficient Wildfire Response
Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

Example of a Typical County

Hardin County, Tennessee: This heavily forested Tennessee River county has some federal land, but is mostly privately owned.

National Priorities

Vegetation and Fuels	Moderate
Homes, Communities and Values at Risk	High
Human-Caused Ignitions	Moderate

Effective and Efficient Response: There is low risk of large wildfires..

3K

Community Cluster…..........3

Landscape Class…………..K

Description

These interior forested counties are largely in the Southeast and include oak woodlands, mixed forest and high Wildland Urban Intermix. These private landowners are scattered throughout the landscape. Many ignitions occur within the Wildland Urban Interface. Additionally, these areas experience a higher demographic stress.

Example of a Typical County

Seminole County, Oklahoma: This rural central Oklahoma county has experienced recurrent large fires, especially in 2003, 2005, 2005 and 2012.

Challenges and Opportunities

Vegetation and Fuels
These counties have a history of using prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

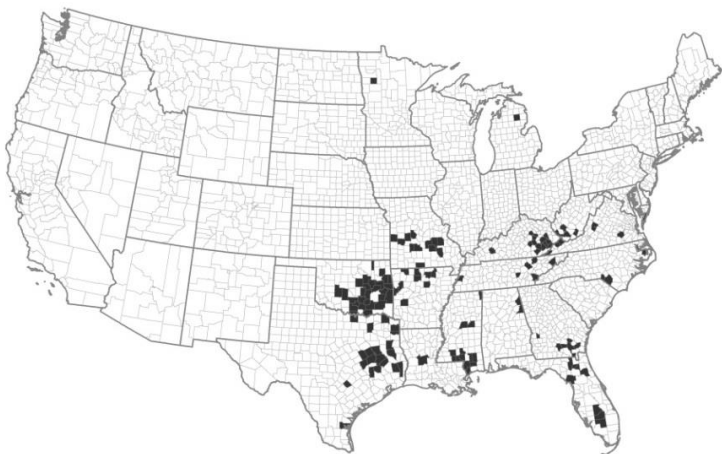### Homes, Communities and Values at Risk
Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in non-municipal areas.

Human-Caused Ignitions
Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Effective and Efficient Wildfire Response
Prepare for small and large, long duration wildfires. Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

National Priorities

Vegetation and Fuels	High
Homes, Communities and Values at Risk	High
Human-Caused Ignitions	High

**Effective and Efficient Response:
There is high risk of large wildfires, less potential for resource benefits**.

4K

<table>
<tr><td>Community Cluster…..........4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Landscape Class…………..K</td></tr>
</table>

Description

These counties have a moderate population density and are bedroom communities to some of the smaller cities of the southeast. The counties include those in the hill country west of Austin and San Antonio, TX; near Tallahassee, FL, south of Ft. Myers, FL; north of Jacksonville, FL; and north of Oklahoma City, OK. The landscape is mixed with a history of fire. The private landowner plays a larger role than the state or federal government. Mechanical treatments will not be economically driven, as these locations lie outside of the "timber belt". It is advantageous to have focus on local, strategically placed treatments. A good investment will be to focus on the prevention of ignitions to keep the fire from burning homes.

Example of a Typical County

Collier County, Florida: Wildfire is a regular occurrence here. This county includes Naples and Big Cypress National Preserve.

Challenges and Opportunities

Vegetation and Fuels
These counties have a history of prescribed fire and could expand or maintain use of this fuel management option. Many of these counties also have nearby forest products industries, so they may consider using mechanical treatments to create a buffer between the forest and the communities before using prescribed fire.

Homes, Communities and Values at Risk
Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions. Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Human-Caused Ignitions
Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Effective and Efficient Wildfire Response
Prepare for large, long duration wildfires. Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

National Priorities

Vegetation and Fuels	High
Homes, Communities and Values at Risk	High
Human-Caused Ignitions	Moderate

Effective and Efficient Response:
Counties in this combo have high risk to large wildfires and most counties have less potential for resource benefits than others.

8A

Community Cluster…..........8

Landscape Class…………..A

Description

These areas occur mostly within the urban and suburban areas of the eastern United States. There is less forested land cover and a higher amount of ignitions due to the increase in population. These counties are characterized by a higher than average demographic advantage, mixed demographic stress and a low to moderate area burned. They are dominated by the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area. These areas have a large number of fire stations and responders, so even though the number of incidents is large, the area burned is limited.

Example of a Typical County

Worcester County, Massachusetts: Like many nearby urban counties, Worcester has a high Wildland Urban Interface and numerous small fires.

Challenges and Opportunities

Vegetation and Fuels
Local discretion should be used to determine the importance of fuel treatment, which treatment is applicable and what is affordable based on the use of local resources.

Homes, Communities and Values at Risk
Communities can plan and take coordinated action, in combination with individual actions by property owners. This can include the creation of buffers and strategic fuel breaks. These counties could adjust building and construction codes in municipal areas.

Human-Caused Ignitions
Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Effective and Efficient Wildfire Response
Protect structures and target prevention of ignitions.

National Priorities

Vegetation and Fuels	Very Low
Homes, Communities and Values at Risk	Moderate
Human-Caused Ignitions	High

Effective and Efficient Response: There is low risk of large wildfires.

8I

Community Cluster…..........8

Landscape Class…………..I

Description

These eastern areas experience a higher amount of demographic stress due to the rural nature of the "bedroom communities" in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area. There are many people in the WUI and higher ignitions due to the higher population.

Challenges and Opportunities

Vegetation and Fuels
There may be an active forest products industry nearby, which could support fuel treatments.

Homes, Communities and Values at Risk
Individual homeowners can be proactive on home defensive actions.

Human-Caused Ignitions
Human caused ignitions are a problem in these counties. Reduce accidental and human-caused ignitions through enforcement or outreach.

Effective and Efficient Wildfire Response
Response organizations continue to protect structures, treat fuels and target ignitions as local conditions apply.

Example of a Typical County

Berkeley County, West Virginia: Berkeley County includes the commuter towns of Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg.

National Priorities

Vegetation and Fuels	Low
Homes, Communities and Values at Risk	Moderate
Human-Caused Ignitions	High

Effective and Efficient Response:
There is moderate risk of large wildfires, less potential for resource benefits.