



## P-310 Unit 9: Fire Prevention Assessment and Planning

### Unit Objectives:

- Identify and describe historic FPET's mobilization from the perspective of team member, agency administrator, and fire manager.
- Describe the difference in national team mobilizations and routine fire prevention operations on home units.
- Describe the impact that advanced FPET's can have on local fire-related problems in a variety of situations.

### Unit at a Glance:

Topics	Method	Duration
Area Evaluation	Presentation	10 Minutes
Community Assessment	Presentation	20 Minutes
Fire Prevention Strategy	Presentation	30 Minutes
Develop Wildfire Prevention Plan	Presentation	30 Minutes
Present Wildfire Prevention Plan	Activity	45 Minutes
<b>Total Unit Duration</b>		<b>2 Hours 15 Minutes</b>

### Materials:

For each participant materials are available at: <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/training-courses/p-310/course-materials>.

- Unit 9-HO1-Prevention Plan Template
- Unit 9-SR1-Enoree Prevention Plan
- Access to Wildfire Prevention Spatial Assessment and Planning Strategies (WPSAPS)

### Classroom

- Ability to display images and video on large screen.
- White board or easel access for group breakout.

# Unit 9: Fire Prevention Assessment and Planning

## Guides and Key

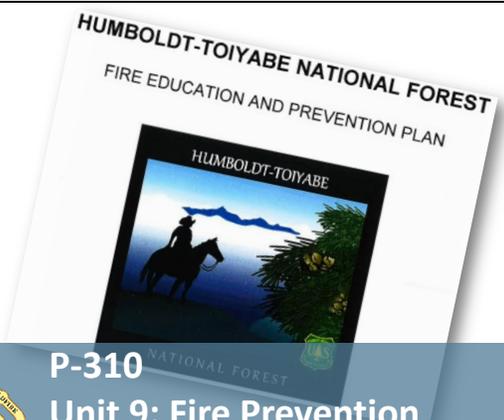
The presentations and instructor guides include notes to aid facilitators in instruction.

### Key

- Indicates an action for the instructor to take.
  - Indicates topics and information for the facilitator to use as they see fit.

# Unit 9: Fire Prevention Assessment and Planning

## Slide 1



**P-310**  
**Unit 9: Fire Prevention  
Assessment and Planning**



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### Slide 2

### Unit Objectives

- **Identify the components of a rapid-fire assessment of the situation upon arrival at an FPET assignment.**
- **Develop a Wildfire Prevention Strategy.**

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- Review objectives with students.

### Slide 3

### Introduction

**The FPET will need to complete a quick assessment of where fire activity occurs and the main cause of the ignitions. The identified risks, values and hazards will direct the fire prevention strategy.**

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- If time allows, show a brief Wildfire Prevention Spatial Assessment and Planning Strategies (WPSAPS) demo.
- Provide examples of prevention plans.

## Slide 4

### Unit Elements

- Area Evaluation
- Community Assessment
- Fire Prevention Strategy:  
“3 E’s and the A”
- Develop and Present the  
Wildfire Prevention  
Strategy



## Slide 5

### Area Evaluation

- Speak with local agencies, groups, and individuals
- What is the problem?
- Where is the problem?
- Fire statistics, occurrence data
- Wildfire Prevention Spatial Assessment Planning Strategies (WPSAPS)

Category	Estimated Percentage
Lightning	45%
Misc.	15%
Campfire	10%
Debris Burning	5%
Arson	5%
Railroad	2%
Children	2%
Equipment use	2%
Smoking	2%

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- Upon arrival on site, the team should enlist locals to assist with assessments needed to define the problem and develop solutions. Assessments can be brief or detailed depending on the need. The two elements of assessment include gathering information and evaluating that information.
- Instructor may demo WPSAPS if the product is complete and a presentation has been made.

## Slide 6

### Collect Information

- **Cause patterns**
- **Fire size characteristics**
- **Loss characteristics**
- **Existing plans**
- **Existing committees of cooperatives**

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- Cause patterns.
- Fire size characteristics – actual and potential.
- Fire loss characteristics – actual and potential.
- Are there existing fire prevention/protection plans?
- Are the fire prevention committees or cooperatives?

## Slide 7

### What Makes the Area Unique?

- **Types of use**
- **Urban development**
- **Seasonal/transient**
- **Political**
- **Social**
- **Environmental**



## Slide 8

### What Makes the Area Unique

- **Laws**
- **Building construction**
- **Vegetation types**
- **Fuel models**
- **Topography**
- **Weather**

## Slide 9

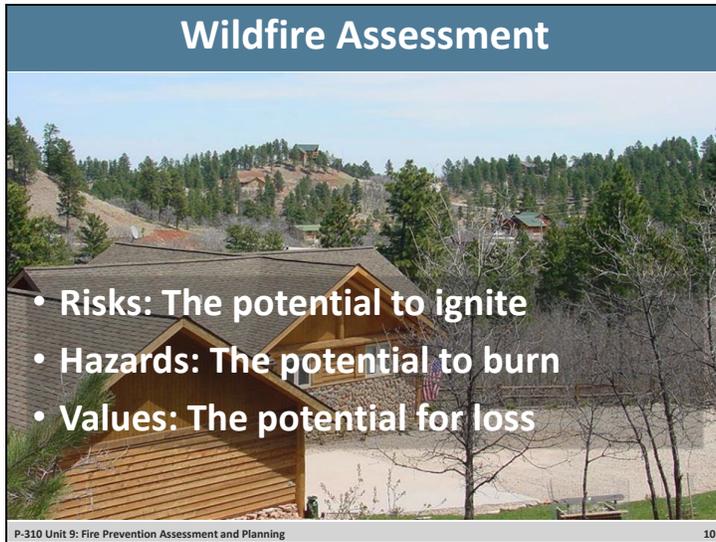
### Wildfire Assessment

- Risk Assessment
- Hazard Assessment
- Value Assessment
- Occurrence Evaluation

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- Assessing the risk consists of evaluating the potential for wildland fire ignitions within a given area. Involve local units in those assessments.

## Slide 10

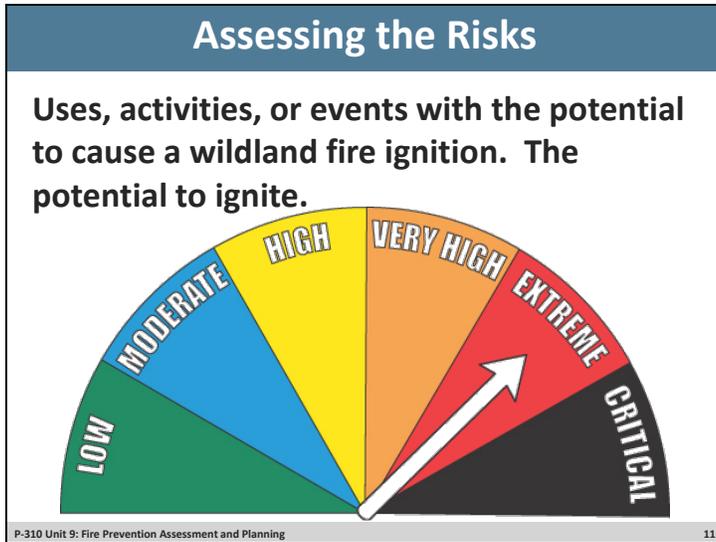


**Wildfire Assessment**

- **Risks:** The potential to ignite
- **Hazards:** The potential to burn
- **Values:** The potential for loss

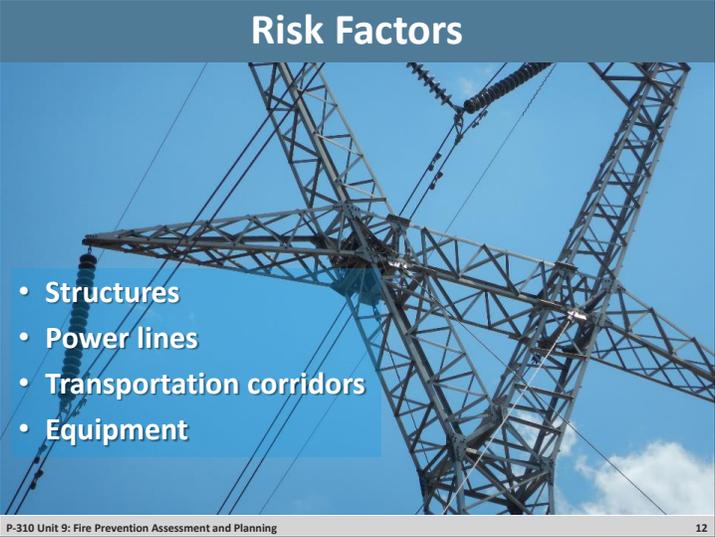
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## Slide 11



- Risks are defined as those uses or human activities that have the potential to result in a wildland fire ignition. Wherever there are concentrations of people or activity, the potential for a human-caused ignition exists.
- After assessing the risk within an area, it is helpful to look at historical fires to validate the risk assessment. Historical fires alone, however, are not an accurate reflection of the risks within a given area. The objective of this effort is to determine the degree of risk within an area.

## Slide 12



**Risk Factors**

- Structures
- Power lines
- Transportation corridors
- Equipment

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## Slide 13

### Risk Factors

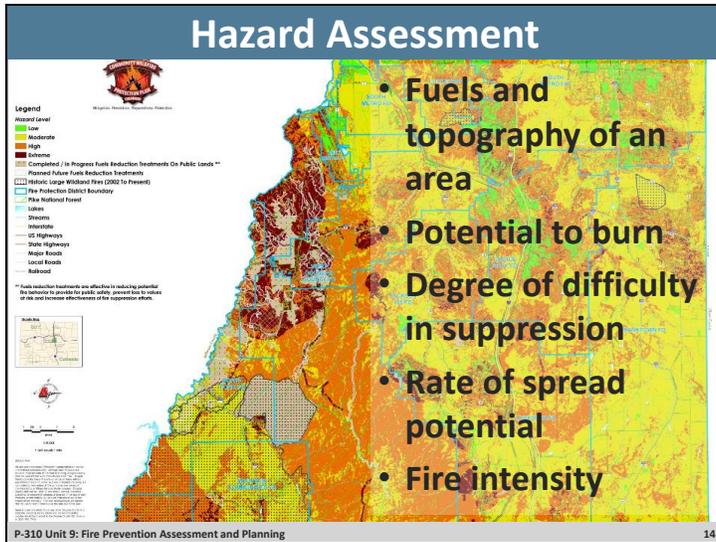
- Campfires
- Fireworks
- Target shooting
- Incendiary/arson
- Recreation areas



The photograph shows a white sign on two metal posts in a dry, brushy field. The sign has the heading "BE PREPARED FOR FIRE" in red. Below the heading, it lists four safety instructions: "Keep alcohol, water, and fire extinguisher ready.", "Do not shoot at rocks, animals or explosive targets.", "Do not shoot when hot, dry and windy.", and "Do not shoot into dry vegetation." At the bottom of the sign, it says "WATER AND EXTINGUISHERS ARE REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES." and "WATER AND EXTINGUISHERS ARE REQUIRED AT ALL TIMES." The background shows a dry landscape with sparse vegetation and hills under a blue sky with some clouds.

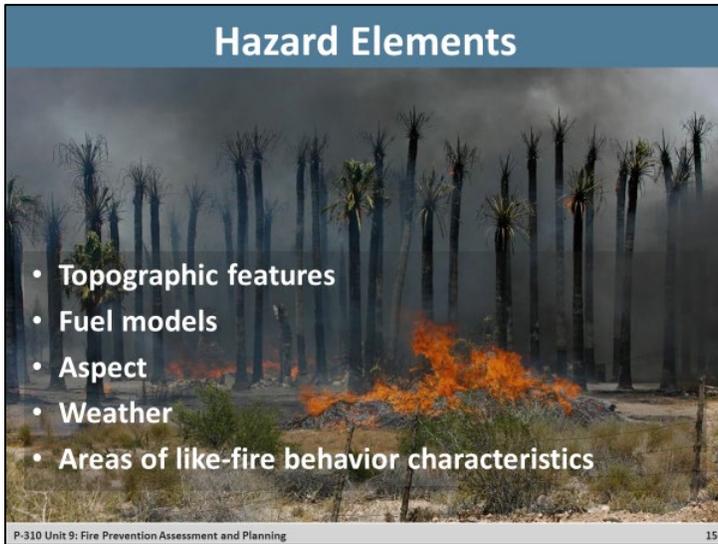
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## Slide 14



- The hazard assessment deals with identifying areas of like fire behavior based on fuels and topography.
  - Given a normal fire season, how intense, and at what rate of spread would a wildland fire burn? What is the resistance to control?
  - Under average fire season conditions, fire intensity is largely a product of fuels, topography, and weather.
- Hazards are defined as fuels and topography of an area. The objective of examining hazards is to determine the potential for a wildfire to result from a fire ignition.
- This can be more simply put as determining the degree of difficulty in suppressing a fire once it is ignited. It is important to examine hazards without regard for anything else.
- The evaluation of the critical fire weather index can also be utilized, such as energy release component, burning index, or ignition component.

## Slide 15



- Potential for large fire.
- Degree of difficulty in suppression.
- Rate of Spread potential.
- Fire intensity.

### Slide 16

#### Assessing the Values

**Natural or developed areas where loss or destruction by wildland fire would be unacceptable. The potential for loss.**

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- Assessing the values consists of identifying those elements that are determined significant enough to require enhanced fire protection. These elements include developed or natural conditions as well as public and firefighter safety.

## Slide 17

**Values**

- Life
- Residential
- Air quality
- Visual
- Recreation
- Political/social



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## Slide 18

**Values**

- **Habitat**
- **Water**
- **Improvements**
- **Cultural/historical**
- **Riparian Areas**
- **Threatened and Endangered Species**



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### Slide 19

**Fire Occurrence**

- **Identify fires by location**
- **Identify fires by size**
- **Identify fires by cause**
- **Develop cause trends**
- **Determine types of use trends**
- **Determine occurrence zones, if possible**
- **Develop occurrence probability**

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- Explain to the class why it is important to have a clear understanding of historical fire occurrence. Use tracking program like WFMI 1202, FIRESTAT

# Unit 9: Fire Prevention Assessment and Planning

## Slide 20



## Slide 21

### Wildfire Prevention Strategies

- Education
- Enforcement
- Engineering
- Administration

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- The three E's and the A.

## Slide 22

### Fire Prevention Education

**Activities aimed at changing people's behavior by awareness and knowledge**

- Signs
- Media
- Educational programs
- Parades
- Fairs
- Sports activities
- School programs
- Exhibits
- Public contacts
- Character appearances
- Poster contests
- Campaigns

## Slide 23

### Wildfire Prevention Engineering

Activities designed to shield or remove the heat source.

- Spark arresters
- Utilities
- Fuel treatment
- Hazard reduction
- Fuel breaks
- Rights-of-ways

## Slide 24

The slide features a dark background image of a firefighter in full gear standing in a field. A yellow laser line is visible, pointing from the firefighter towards the text on the left. The text is overlaid on the image.

### Fire Prevention Enforcement

Activities designed to put laws, guidance and engineering techniques into effect.

- Fire investigation
- Permits
- Spark arrester inspections
- Special use mitigations
- Warnings
- Citations
- Restricted public use
- Industrial operations
- Inspections
- Investigation training
- Patrol
- Trespass

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## Slide 25

### Fire Prevention Administration

Activities that provide oversight, management, and opportunities to influence wildfire prevention efforts.

- Planning
- Personnel
- Budgets
- Training
- Fire prevention committees
- Early warning systems

## Slide 26

**Wildfire Prevention Planning**

- 1. The Assessment Perimeters**
- 2. The Assessment**
  - **Risk assessment**
  - **Hazard assessment**
  - **Value assessment**
  - **Occurrence evaluation**

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- ❑ Unit 9-HO1-Prevention Plan Template – Provide the students with a Fire Prevention Plan Template to use as a reference while they complete the exercise.
  - Once you have gathered the information needed and evaluated the problem, the next step is the development of a wildfire prevention plan.
  - The Development Of The Plan Is An Important Element Of The Wildfire Prevention Assessment.
  - From the assessment process, we have valuable information that allows us to design prevention actions that will be effective in reducing undesirable losses from fire.
  - Utilization of the Assessment Process: “The Road Map.”

## Slide 27

### What is a Wildland Fire Prevention Plan?

**A wildland fire prevention plan is an organized, documented, written communication that sets prevention goals and actions to reduce human-caused wildfires for a given period and place.**

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- Wildfire prevention planning is a tiered, integral part of regional and unit level fire management planning and preparedness. Elements of the prevention plan may be integrated into Fire Danger Operating Plans, Staffing and Action Guides, and/or Environmental Impact Statements.
- What is the difference between a Wildland Fire Prevention Plan vs. Strategy?
  - A wildland fire prevention plan usually comes from a National Fire Plan Mandated Fire Management Plan. Fire Prevention Education Teams can implement that plan if there is one in place.
  - A Wildland Fire Prevention Strategy is the activities and goals the fire prevention team hopes to accomplish while on assignment.

## Slide 28

### A Wildland Fire Prevention Plan Will . . .

- **Analyze the situation**
- **Identify opportunities and problems**
- **Identifies stakeholders**
- **Set objectives**
- **Define strategy**
- **Define tactics**
- **Include a communication plan**

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- A wildland fire prevention plan is an organized, documented, written communication that sets forth prevention goals and actions to reduce human-caused wildfires for a given period of time and place.
- The social and economic demographics of your stakeholders need to be considered to ensure the most effective delivery and reception of the message.
- Analyze the situation – where it has been, where it is now, and where it is likely to be in the future.
- Identify the opportunities and problems facing wildland fire prevention/mitigation.
- Identifies Stakeholders.
- Set forth specific and realistic objectives.
- Define a prevention strategy. Which elements of the three E's and the A apply to this plan?
- Define tactics to implement the strategy.
- Include a communication plan.

### Slide 29

#### A Plan Will . . .

- **Specify responsibility**
- **Create schedules for execution**
- **Provide budget estimates**
- **Provide for reviews**
- **Provide contingency**

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- Specify individuals responsible for program execution.
- Create schedules and controls for the execution of programs.
- Provide for periodic review of performance under the plan and for making modifications, if necessary.
- Provide a contingency plan to deal with developments, the occurrences of which are uncertain, but which should have an important impact on the agency.

### Slide 30

#### The Purpose of Wildland Fire Prevention Planning

- **Must produce results and achieve objectives**
- **Enable local fire manager to make informed decisions**
- **Must communicate and be the basis for approval**

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It is not the purpose of planning simply to produce a plan. There are three important goals of planning:

- First, and foremost, the plan must produce results. It should achieve whatever objectives have been set.
- Second, the plan should enable the fire manager to make informed decisions about the fire prevention effort.
- Third, the major purpose of the plan to set forth the goals of wildland fire prevention mitigation and the programs that will be employed to achieve them. It can become the basis for obtaining top management approval, and it is the source of all implementation. Once the plan has been prepared and properly distributed to those involved, it becomes a powerful tool to communicate year-round prevention activities and strategies.

## Slide 31

### Identifying Stakeholders

- **Media**
- **Chamber of Commerce**
- **Local government**
- **Fire prevention organizations**
- **Community organizations**
- **Homeowners associations**
- **Local business**
- **Contractors/Builders**

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- These characteristics are important to discover and tailor the message to the audience's interests. People will listen to messages for which they are interested in.
  - The social and economic demographics of your stakeholders need to be considered to ensure the most effective delivery and reception of the message.
- Take time to have participants brainstorm demographic considerations.

## Slide 32

### Wildfire Prevention Strategy

**The Prevention Strategy is identified by two categories of actions:**

- **General – Applications throughout the unit and address mass audiences.**
- **Specific – Target precise areas, audiences, and fire causes.**

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- General actions can be more difficult to quantify.
- Specific actions can be more quantifiable than general actions.

## Slide 33

### General Fire Prevention Actions

- Sign plan
- Fire Danger Rating
- Media
- Public education
- School programs
- Parades



### Slide 34

#### General Fire Prevention Actions

- **Fairs**
- **Exhibits and displays**
- **Character appearances**
- **Public contact, groups, individuals, key contacts**
- **Poster contests**
- **Volunteers**

## Slide 35

### Specific Fire Prevention Actions

- Road closures
- Specific group interactions
- Community centers
- Targeted hazard reduction
- Specific patrol areas
- Citations/warning
- Burning citations/warnings
- Public contact

## Slide 36

### Presenting the Wildland Fire Prevention Plan

**The plan will require commitment and implementation from managers and stakeholders.**

**However, not all team assignments will require the development and presentation of a comprehensive Wildfire Prevention Plan.**

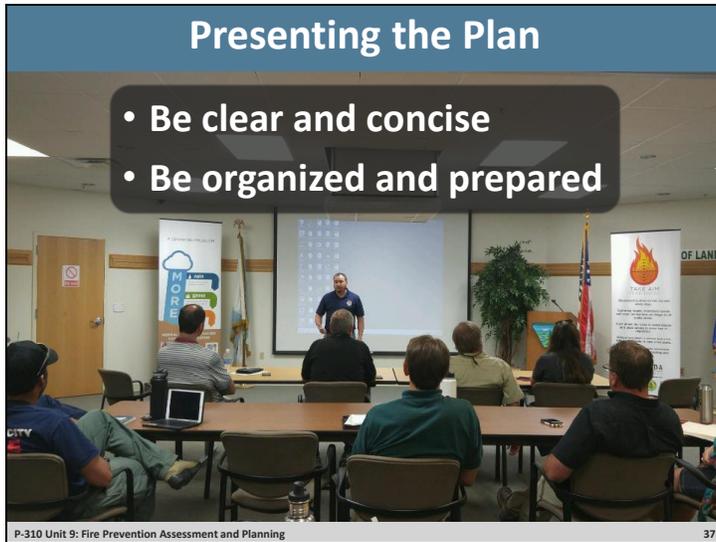
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- ❑ Discuss with the students the difference between a unit or area written Fire Prevention Plan and the Fire Prevention Strategy.
  - Not all assignments will require the development of a full wildfire prevention plan. The following content is intended to help students understand how to present a plan when one is needed.
  - The Wildfire Prevention Plan, as an important element to the fire management program, will require commitment and implementation. This will only be accomplished by securing buy-in from the stakeholders, target audience and /or decision-makers that this needs to be done. Development of the presentation to managers is a critical process. Tips on how to do this presentation can be found in Unit 12 Closeout and Transition.

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### Slide 37



- When presenting the plan, be clear and concise. You will have more success in selling the proposal if it is organized and prepared.

## Slide 38

### Presentation Basics

- **Develop an agenda**
- **Purpose must be understood**
- **Begin with a statement of purpose and expected results**
- **Do not try to accomplish too much**
- **Prepare material carefully.**

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- Develop an agenda.
- Always make sure everyone in attendance understands the purpose of the presentation.
- Begin the presentation with a statement of purpose and what the expected results will be. Think of this as “The Ask”.
- Don’t try to accomplish too much at anyone meeting or presentation. Have no more than one or two major objectives.
- Prepare carefully. Prepare the material that will be presented and practice the presentation techniques.

### Slide 39

#### Presentation Basics (cont.)

- **Outline in detail**
- **Use visual aids**
- **Arrive early**
- **Test equipment**
- **Take charge and stay in control**
- **Be flexible**

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- Outline in detail everything to be covered.
- Use visual aids, flip charts, PowerPoint, etc.
- Test Equipment.
- Arrive early.
- If a model or example is prepared, it should closely resemble the final product.
- Rehearse the presentation.
- Take charge and stay in control.
- Be flexible.

### Slide 40

#### Concluding the Presentation

- **Reach closure, obtain a response to make it possible to proceed to the next stage**
- **Set the stage for the next step**
- **Summarize the presentation**
- **Thank everyone for their time**

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- Reach closure by the end of the presentation. It is very important to obtain some action or response to make it possible to proceed to the next stage of planning.
- Set the stage for the next step.
- Summarize the presentation as it draws to a close.
- Thank everyone for their time and attendance.

## Slide 41

### Group Exercise

**Teams complete a rapid-fire assessment and develop a Fire Prevention Strategy addressing general and specific actions.**

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- Divide the class into their teams and have them conduct a quick assessment listing the risk, values, and hazards and then develop a Fire Prevention Strategy identifying their general and specific actions as they relate to the engineering, education, enforcement, and administration tactics.
- Groups will have 25 minutes for exercise, then remaining time will be for 5-minute report-outs from each group.
- Unit 9-SR1-Enoree Prevention Program.

### Slide 42

#### Review Unit Objectives

- **Identify the components of a rapid-fire assessment of the situation upon arrival at an FPET assignment.**
- **Develop a Wildfire Prevention Strategy.**

- Review objectives with students.