Unit Objectives:

- Identify the components of a rapid-fire assessment of the situation upon arrival at a Fire Prevention Education Team (FPET) assignment.
- Develop a Wildfire Prevention Strategy.

Unit at a Glance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area Evaluation</td>
<td>Presentation</td>
<td>10 Minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Assessment</td>
<td>Presentation</td>
<td>20 Minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Prevention Strategy</td>
<td>Presentation</td>
<td>30 Minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop Wildfire Prevention Plan</td>
<td>Presentation</td>
<td>30 Minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Wildfire Prevention Plan</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>45 Minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Unit Duration</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2 Hours 15 Minutes</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Materials:

For each participant materials are available at: [https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/training-courses/p-310/course-materials](https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/training-courses/p-310/course-materials).

- Unit 9 - HO1: BLM Wildland Fire Prevention, Education, and Mitigation Planning Guide
- Unit 9-SR1-Enoree Prevention Plan
- Access to Wildfire Prevention Spatial Assessment and Planning Strategies (WPSAPPS)
Slide 2

**Unit Objectives**

- Identify the components of a rapid-fire assessment of the situation upon arrival at a Fire Prevention Education Team (FPET) assignment.
- Develop a Wildfire Prevention Strategy.

- Review unit objectives.
Slide 3

WPSAPS Video

- Play Video

Title Wildfire Prevention Spatial Assessment and Planning Strategies (WPSAPS)
Summary WPSAPS introduction video.
Time (06:34)
Audio
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.

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

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

- 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 8

What Makes the Area Unique?

- Types of use
- Urban development
- Seasonal/transient
- Political
- Social
- Environmental
## What Makes the Area Unique

- Laws
- Building construction
- Vegetation types
- Fuel models
- Topography
- Weather
Assessing the risk consists of evaluating the potential for wildland fire ignitions within a given area. Involve local units in those assessments.
Wildfire Assessment

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

Uses, activities, or events with the potential to cause a wildland fire ignition. The potential to ignite.

- 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.
Risk Factors

- Structures
- Power lines
- Transportation corridors
- Equipment
Slide 14

Risk Factors

- Campfires
- Fireworks
- Target shooting
- Incendiary/arson
- Recreation areas
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 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.
Hazard Elements

- Topographic features
- Fuel models
- Aspect
- Weather
- Areas of like-fire behavior characteristics

- Potential for large fire.
- Degree of difficulty in suppression.
- Rate of spread potential.
- Fire intensity.
Assessing the Values

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

- 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.
Values

- Life
- Residential
- Air quality
- Visual
- Recreation
- Political/social
Slide 19

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

- Explain to the class why it is important to have a clear understanding of historical fire occurrence. Use tracking program like WFMI 1202, FIRESTAT.
Slide 21

Wildfire Prevention Strategies

- Education
- Enforcement
- Engineering
- Administration

- The three E’s and the A.
### 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
### Wildfire Prevention Engineering

Activities designed to shield or remove the heat source.

- Spark arresters
- Utilities
- Fuel treatment
- Hazard reduction
- Fuel breaks
- Rights-of-ways
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
### Fire Prevention Administration

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

- Planning
- Personnel
- Budgets
- Training
- Fire prevention committees
Wildfire Prevention Planning

1. The Assessment Perimeters

2. The Assessment
   - Risk assessment
   - Hazard assessment
   - Value assessment
   - Occurrence evaluation

- Unit 9 - HO1: BLM Wildland Fire Prevention, Education, and Mitigation Planning Guide – 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.”
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.

- 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?
  
  o A wildland fire prevention plan usually comes from a Fire Management Plan as mandated by the National Fire Plan. FPETs can implement that plan if there is one in place.
  
  o A wildland fire prevention strategy is the activities and goals the fire prevention team hopes to accomplish while on assignment.
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

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.
A Plan Will . . .

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

- 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.
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

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

- 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.
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.

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

- Sign plan
- Fire Danger Rating
- Media
- Public education
- School programs
- Parades
### General Fire Prevention Actions

- Fairs
- Exhibits and displays
- Character appearances
- Public contact, groups, individuals, key contacts
- Poster contests
- Volunteers
### Specific Fire Prevention Actions

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

- 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.
Presentation Basics (cont.)

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

- 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.
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.

- 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.
Group Exercise

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

- 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.
Review Unit Objectives

- Identify the components of a rapid-fire assessment of the situation upon arrival at a Fire Prevention Education Team (FPET) assignment.
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☐ Review unit objectives.