Meeting Format

1. What is a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)?
   - Collaboration & Roles
   - Steps in Process
   - Timeline
   - Benefits

2. Community Assessments

3. Draft Risk Assessment

4. Community survey

5. Community Values at Risk

6. Wrap-up and Open Feedback Session
What a CWPP is…

- A mechanism for communities to address their wildfire risk.
- Plan to reduce threats to life and property.
- Came from Healthy Forest Restoration Act (2003).
- Community-driven process.
- Sets priorities.
- Makes recommendations for action.
- Required for future funding of mitigation treatments
What a CWPP is not…

- Does not mandate any activity on private or public land.
- Only plans and recommends.
- Does not guarantee protection from wildfire.
Partner Roles in Developing the CWPP

Community:
Sets direction for plan and identifies priorities

Agencies:
Provide technical support
CWPP Basic Criteria

*as identified in HFRA*

- Collaboration
- Prioritized Fuel Reduction
- Treatment of Structural Ignitability
Why do we need a CWPP?

- The potential for loss from wildfire is great in these communities.
- We have a lot to protect.......

![Image of wildfire scene]
How will a CWPP help?

- Will identify areas with the greatest risk of wildfire.
- Develop recommendations to reduce fuel hazards.
- Helps to prioritize treatments and develop Action Plan for projects.
- It facilitates public input on the use of federal $.
- Increases the number of funding sources available to communities for fire mitigation.
STEPS IN THE CWPP PROCESS

✓ Step One: Convene Core Team
✓ Step Two: Involve Federal Agencies
✓ Step Three: Engage Stakeholders
✓ Step Four: Establish a Community Base Map
✓ Step Five: Develop Community Risk Assessment
✓ Step Six: Establish Community Priorities and Recommendations
✓ Step Seven: Develop an Action Plan and Assessment Strategy
✓ Step Eight: Finalize CWPP
# Hazard and Risk Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</th>
<th>BUILT ENVIRONMENT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Weather</td>
<td>• Residential areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Topography</td>
<td>• Recreational facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fire behavior</td>
<td>• Infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Fire History</td>
<td>• Transportation</td>
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<td>• Habitat types</td>
<td>• WUI</td>
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<td>• Sensitive species</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Open Spaces</td>
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<tr>
<th>EMERGENCY RESPONSE ENVIRONMENT</th>
<th>SOCIO-POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Operations</td>
<td>• Codes- ordinances</td>
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<td>• Station locations</td>
<td>• Evacuation- recovery</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Apparatus</td>
<td>• Community services</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Training and certification</td>
<td>• Community outreach</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Water supply</td>
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Hazard and Risk Assessment

- **Negative:**
  - Adjacency to public open -ignition potential.
  - Insufficient defensible space.
  - Building construction- wood decks and wood fences contacting wooded vegetation.
  - History of high fire occurrence.
  - Dense forest conditions.

- **Positive:**
  - Proximity to emergency responders.
  - Well maintained roads and good access.
  - Minimal slope/topographic influences.
  - Good water supply.
  - Irrigated lawns and landscaping.
Community Survey

- Just under 50% of respondents felt their home is at high risk of wildfire.
- Majority of respondents felt that fuel on neighboring property and their own property puts their home at risk.
- 40% of respondents felt their community was just moderately prepared for wildfire.
- Respondents felt preparedness could be improved most through clean-up of live and dead vegetation.
- Time, financial burden and restrictions and prohibitions on vegetation clearance ranked highest as challenges for making homes fire safe.
- Respondents would like funding to be directed at green waste disposal, fire education, home hazard assessments, and fuel treatments on public and private lands.
Community Values at Risk

- Natural
- Socioeconomic
- Cultural
FUTURE STEPS IN THE CWPP PROCESS

- Step One: Convene Core Team
- Step Two: Involve Federal Agencies
- Step Three: Engage Stakeholders
- Step Four: Establish a Community Base Map
- Step Five: Develop Community Risk Assessment
- Step Six: Establish Community Priorities and Recommendations
- Step Seven: Develop an Action Plan and Assessment Strategy
- Step Eight: Finalize CWPP