Community Wildfire Protection Plans: Enhancing Collaboration and Building Community Capacity













mountains of opportunity
SOUTHERN OREGON UNIVERSITY

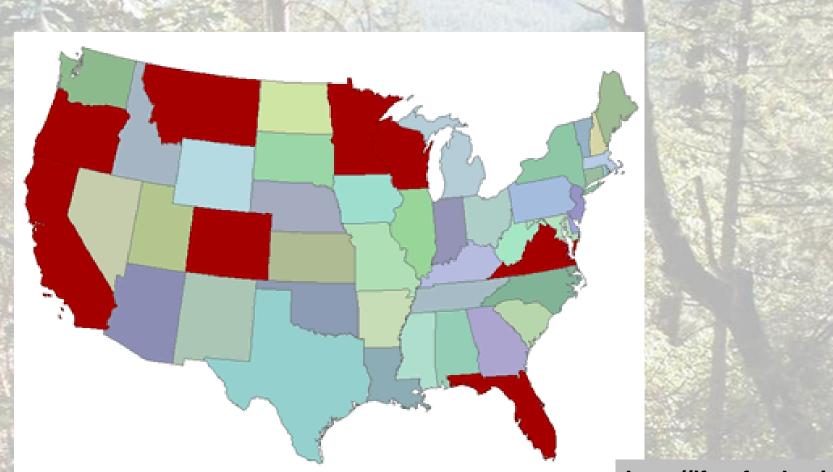
University of Minnesota

A.

Twin Cities Duluth Morris Crookston Rochester Other Locations

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLANS

Enhancing Collaboration & Building Community Capacity

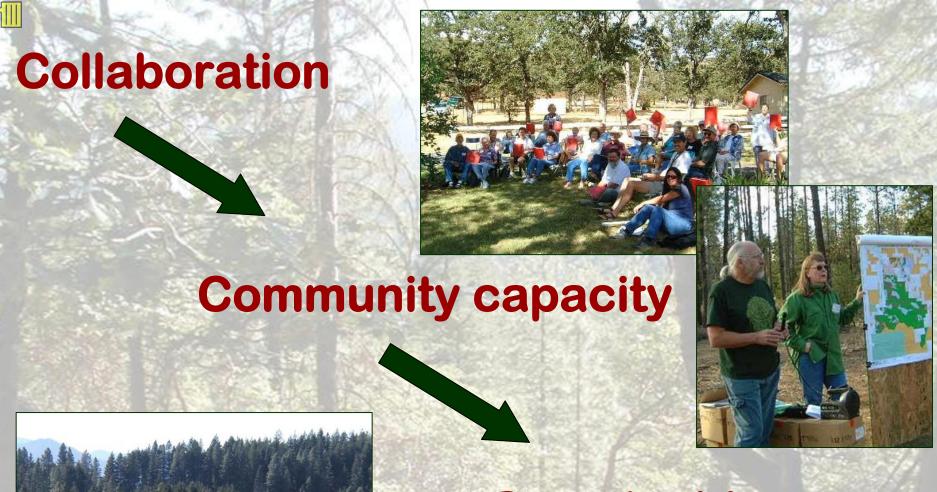


http://jfsp.fortlewis.edu/



improve the ability of agencies,
 organizations, communities, and citizens to
 work together collaboratively, and

 enhance the long-term capacity of community to address wildfire risk





Sustainable communities & ecosystems

Elements Influencing Collaboration for CWPPs

- Community context
- Scale
- Framing
- Resources

Collaboration

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- Community context
 - Scale
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Collaboration

Grizzly Flats, El Dorado County, California



Auburn Lake Trails, El Dorado County, California





- ➤ There is no one collaborative process or approach that is most appropriate for developing and implementing a CWPP.
- ➤ Identify and understand previous collaborative initiatives in the community so the CWPP can build on earlier successful initiatives and learn from past issues.
- Community involvement in the CWPP process is not automatic and may require many different approaches, but community involvement is necessary for buy-in and legitimacy.

Elements Influencing Collaboration for CWPPs

- **Community context**
- Scale
 - Framing
- Resources

Collaboration

Elements Influencing Collaboration for CWPPs—Scale

Goal = strategic, landscape-level planning



- Broader scale planning (multi-county, county, or multi-township)
- Agency involvement critical

Lake County, Minnesota

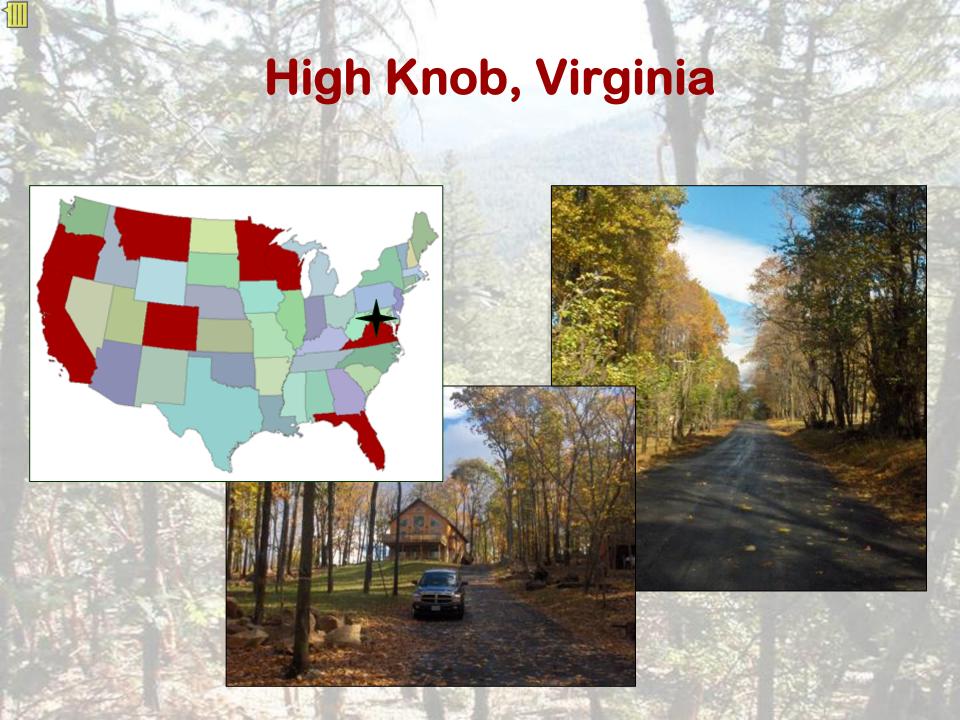




Goal = property owner-level planning



- Smaller scale planning (neighborhood, homeowners association, community)
- Homeowner involvement critical.

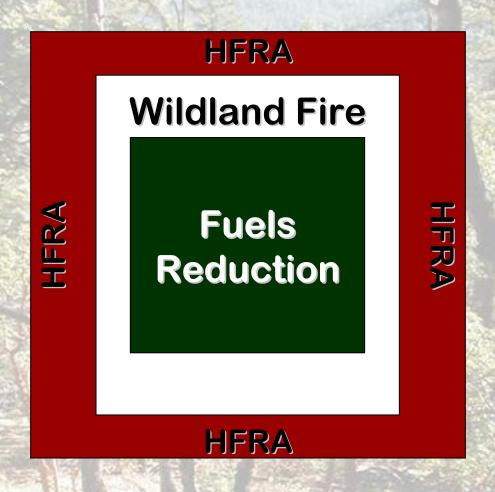


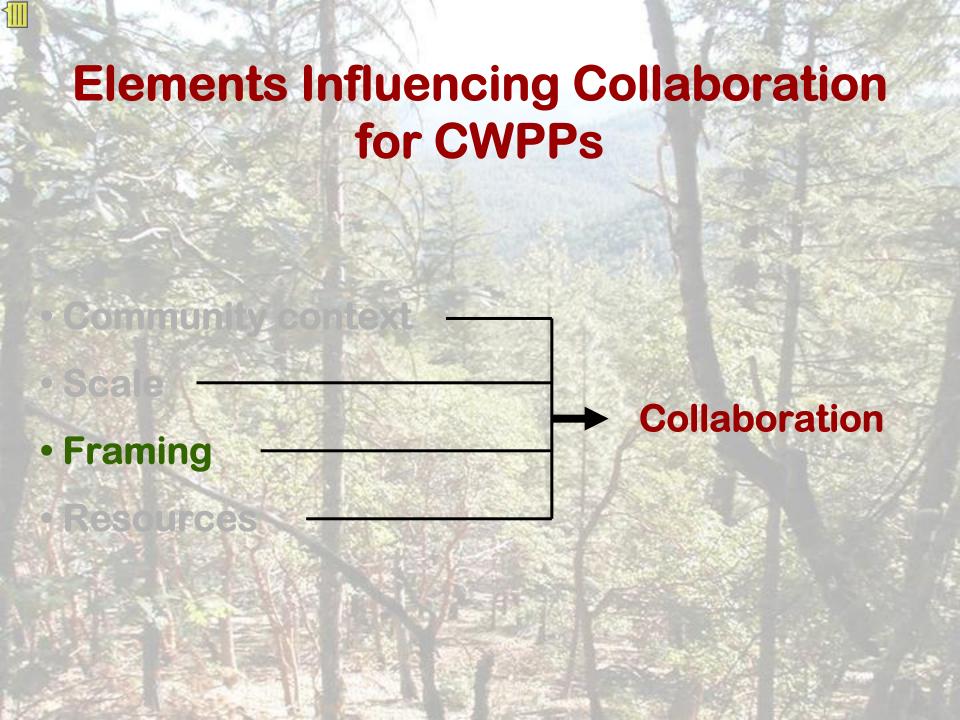


Scale - Lessons Learned

- Select the scale where you can make something happen!
- Consider the tension between the need for an integrated, landscape-level management versus the necessity for local community impact when deciding on scale.
 - ✓ Community involvement in the CWPP process is not automatic and may require many different approaches, but community involvement is necessary for buy-in and legitimacy.
 - ✓ Government agencies bring jurisdictional authority, information and resources useful for strategic risk assessment and fuel reduction across ownership boundaries. They are also key to sustainability.

Elements Influencing Collaboration for CWPPs—Framing



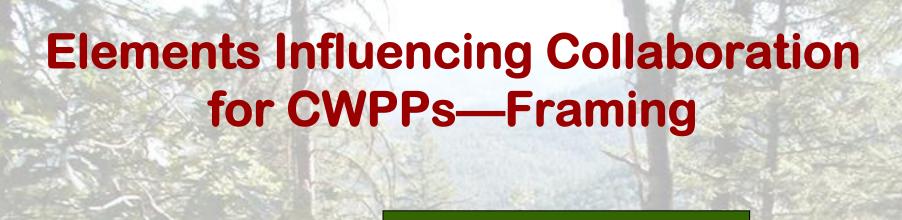


Taylor, Florida



Elements Influencing Collaboration for CWPPs—Framing







Harris Park & East Portal, Colorado



Elements Influencing Collaboration for CWPPs—Framing



Framing - Lessons Learned

- ➤ How the CWPP goals and objectives are framed will be a determining factor in who becomes and stays involved, the collaborative process that is employed, and how success is defined.
- A CWPP framed as immediate wildfire risk to lives and properties in specific subdivisions is often a good starting point for engaging community residents in the CWPP process specifically and wildfire mitigation in general.
- ➤ A forest ecosystem frame can complement the wildfire frame and provide a more inclusive issue frame; however, in some communities forest ecosystem restoration may be a frame that fragments the community.

Elements Influencing Collaboration for CWPPs

- · Community context
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- Francing
- Resources

Collaboration

Elements Influencing Collaboration for CWPPs—Resources

- Community context
- Scale
- Framing
- Resources

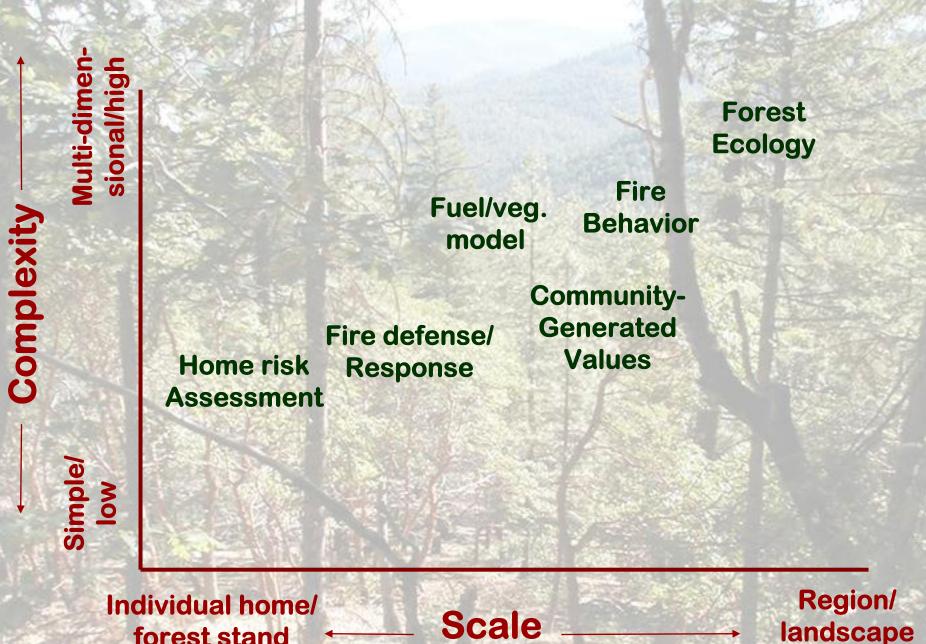
- Financial resources
- Human resources
- Technical resources



Post Mountain, California



Technical Resources for Collaboration



forest stand

Barnes & Drummond, Wisconsin



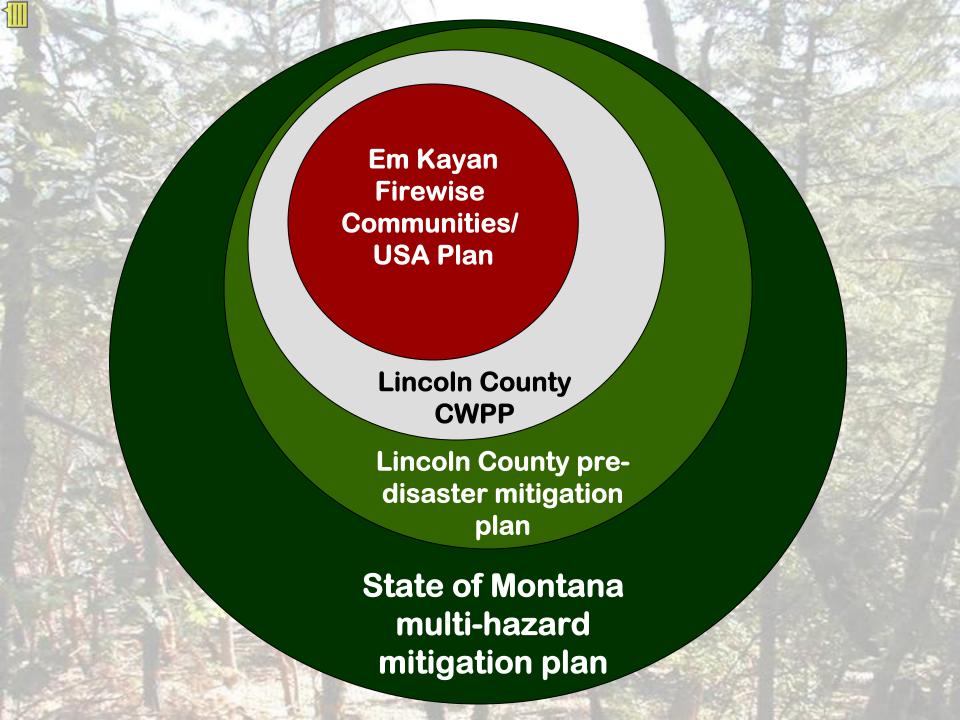
Elements Influencing Collaboration for CWPPs—Resources

- Community context
- Scale
 - Framing
- Resources

- Financial resources
- Human resources
- Technical resources

Lincoln County, Montana





Resources - Lessons Learned

- Consciously use, strengthen, and build networks during the planning process in order to create the capacity for planning and implementation.
- Intermediaries local and regional non-governmental or intergovernmental organizations -- can be instrumental in coordinating and facilitating the CWPP process.
- Key participants in the CWPP process can each plan critical leadership roles at different stages. Multiple types of leaders are useful, depending on the needs and issues at hand.
- Nesting the CWPP in or linking it to other planning documents (hazard mitigation plans, forest plans, Firewise plans) can make the collaborative process more efficient and the CWPP more relevant and sustainable.

Elements Influencing Collaboration for CWPPs

- Community context
- Scale
- Framing
- Resources

Collaboration

Part of this is trying to get the trust back between the community and the USFS.... Because I've been working diligently with the FS, and the fuels reduction program, and the Fire Safe Council, and with [Ranger] directly. We've established that this is a community that wants to make this work. Not to fight against them, but to work together. If we work together, we can do things together the right way. (VFD Chief)

We can't do new stuff alone, we can't just do that same tired stuff that got us into this predicament. So only by working with the community folks that live here, only by constantly meeting and talking and hashing it out and doing little stuff at a time can that be done. (BLM Fire mitigation specialist)