Module 3: Living in a Fire Environment

Introduction
This module gives an overview of the human and community infrastructure for wildfire protection planning and response. Key topics include local fire protection infrastructure, fire suppression practices, emergency response, evacuation, laws and regulations, and community wildfire protection planning. This is critical information for CFA participants both as individual homeowners and landowners and also as volunteers who will work in outreach and education. Most of the content is similar across the state, but there may be variations in local regulations and community wildfire protection planning efforts.

Room setup
Typical schoolroom setup, or half-moon/cabaret style if small group exercises are used. Have table and chairs up front for panel discussions. (See “Room setup,” page 7)

Total time needed
Classroom: 3.5 to 4 hours

Equipment needed
- Computer with PowerPoint
- Projector and screen
- Handouts
- Flip easels or wall space to post maps
- Pins or tape to affix maps

Background resources
- Scripted PowerPoint presentation. Available as a single presentation covering all the topics or can be broken into the following topical presentations:
  - Fire risk
  - Fire protection infrastructure
  - Fire suppression practices
- Evacuation planning and preparation
- Fire protection rules and regulations
- Community wildfire protection planning

The following maps and local resources are recommended. They will need to be obtained by the local CFA Facilitator. These can be provided as wall maps, handouts, digital files on the class Canvas site, or all three.
- Land ownership map, showing federal, other public, and private lands, as well as city and county boundaries
- Map of local fire districts (ideally showing point locations of dwellings)
- Map showing locations of recent (e.g., in the last 5 or 10 years) fire incidents in the area
- Map showing locations of historic large fires
- Map showing zones of high fire hazard or local priorities for fuels reduction

Links to local and regional wildfire information
- National Wildfire Coordinating Group current incident information http://inciweb.nwcg.gov/
- Oregon Department of Forestry wildfire blog about fires on department-protected lands http://wildfireoregondeptofoforestry.blogspot.com/

Pages 20 to 24 of Before Wildfire Strikes: A Handbook for Homeowners and Communities in Southwest Oregon (EM 9131) https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9131 or a local
equivalent. The entire publication has relevant information for the CFA participant.

- “FIREGROUND: Wildland Firefighting” [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8PIBcj1Pq2k](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8PIBcj1Pq2k)
- Pages 30–31 of *Reducing Fire Risk on Your Properties* (PNW 618) [https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/pnw618](https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/pnw618)
- Red Cross Wildfire Safety Checklist
- Local or county community wildfire protection plan, obtained by local CFA facilitator

**Host prep**

- Recruit instructor(s) and panelists
- Familiarize instructors and panelists with objectives, content, agenda, and structure of session
- Communicate with CFA participants to confirm location and time
- Make sufficient copies of all handouts
- Reserve classroom
- Confirm projector and laptop for the video
- Set up room
- Prepare refreshments (if applicable)
- Create or obtain relevant maps
- Identify field sites (if applicable)
- Organize field tour transportation (if applicable)
- Do a practice field tour with instructor(s)

**Class prerequisites**

There is no prework for this module.

**Learning objectives**

Participants will:

- Describe trends in fire risk regionally and locally
- Discuss wildfire suppression practices, including detection, initial attack, and how response to wildland and WUI fire differs
- Identify which fire agencies are responsible for various types of fire protection and how they coordinate

- Recall how to access current information about wildfire
- Explain basic aspects of the various local and state laws and rules pertaining to fire and fuels reduction and know where to get more information
- Review basic aspects of safe evacuation procedures and shelter-in-place
- Describe locally relevant community wildfire protection planning efforts (e.g., Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), Firewise communities) and recall roles of the main “players” (agencies and organizations) in each community.

**Behavior objectives**

Participants will:

- Access current information about wildfires
- Develop an evacuation plan and emergency disaster kit
- Identify potential CFA volunteer opportunities related to what was taught in this module
- Share information with neighbors about evacuation planning
- Direct neighbors and members of the public to sources of information about wildfires and rules and regulations

**Delivery methods**

- Lecture and discussion
- Panel discussion
- Large group or small group exercises
- Field tour (optional)

**Instructor guidance**

This module covers a substantial amount of material and several different topics. Having panels of invited local experts followed by discussions will make the sessions more interactive and enjoyable for participants and will help prevent “death by PowerPoint,” especially if most or all of the module is conducted in the classroom.

A scripted PowerPoint is available that covers the main points of each topic but is not an in-depth treatment. The PowerPoint can be used
for “mini-lectures” to introduce each topic or as prereading.

Suggested delivery methods for each topic are described below.

**Fire risk**
*(30 minutes)*

Show the PowerPoint. Then refer to local maps showing:

- Locations of recent (e.g., in the last 5 or 10 years) fire incidents in the area
- Locations of historic large fires
- Zones of high fire hazard or local priorities for fuels reduction

These maps can be used to stimulate a discussion about local fire history and fire risk patterns. The last slide of the PowerPoint presentation lists several possible discussion questions.

**Fire protection infrastructure**
*(30 minutes)*

Preclass assignment: Review map of fire districts in county. Participants determine which fire district they are in. Show the PowerPoint to introduce the topic. Then, discuss actual or hypothetical fires and provide other relevant information (e.g., if a structure is involved or not, if the land is private or public, whether or not it is inside the fire district, how the U.S. Fire Service or Bureau of Land Management fight fire USFS/BLM, etc.) and ask the group to identify which agency or agencies would be involved in suppression.

**Fire suppression and emergency response**
*(45 to 60 minutes)*

Panel discussion. Invite two or more fire professionals to describe their experiences with local fires, ranging from the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) to large wildland fires. Have them walk the group through a typical fire (hypothetical or actual), from detection and initial attack to subsequent emergency response procedures (10 to 15 minutes per panelist). One panelist covers a WUI fire, the other a large wildland fire. They should “tell the story” of the fire. Have panelists end by giving their contact information and any recommendations for volunteer activities. Open up for questions (15 minutes).

Alternative: Visit location of a fire in the field and have a local fire agency representative tell the story, similar to the above.

**Evacuation planning**
*(45 to 60 minutes)*

Assign prereading: Red Cross Wildfire Safety Checklist. Panel discussion. Include local residents or fire professionals (ideally, at least one of each) who have been through an evacuation. Have them describe do's and don'ts, lessons learned (10 to 15 minutes per panelist). Open up for questions (15 to 30 minutes). Prompt participants and panelists to discuss evacuation procedures and shelter-in-place. Alternative: Incorporate this discussion into a field tour.

**Laws and regulations**
*(30 to 60 minutes)*

Assign prereading on Oregon rules and laws pertaining to wildfire: pages 30–31 in Reducing Fire Risk on Your Property (PNW 618). Show the PowerPoint to introduce the topic. Instructor should review key rules and laws, including county and other locally applicable regulations.

**Community wildfire protection planning**
*(30 to 60 minutes)*

Lecture and discussion. Provide overview of Cohesive Wildfire Strategy, fire-adapted communities, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, etc., including local organizations and efforts (15 to 30 minutes). Guest presenter or panel discussion. Invite one or more energetic, local community members to discuss their neighborhood- or community-level efforts to organize fuels reduction projects, phone trees, evacuation plans, Firewise communities, etc. This is intended to be inspirational in conveying what a non-agency community member can do. Discuss what CFA participants can do to develop their own Firewise communities. Alternative: This could also be covered by guest presenters on a field tour.

**Note to instructor:** There are a wide variety of agencies and organizations that may be involved in wildfire protection planning and other prefire activities such as promoting fuels reduction on private lands and organizing Firewise...
The specific roles of each agency and organization vary significantly across the state. For example, in some areas city fire departments or rural fire protection districts are directly involved in prefire activities while in other areas such activities are not considered part of departmental mandates. The instructor should initiate a discussion about the main players and their roles in the geographic area covered by the CFA class.

Optional topics (time permitting):

- Land use planning: The facilitator may consider discussing the implications of land use planning for WUI fire issues.
- Types of WUI: The facilitator may consider reviewing the various types of WUI environments (intermix, interface, occluded, rural) and their implications for fire behavior and response.

Sample agenda

Location: Auditorium

11:00 a.m. Welcome; review agenda and objectives for day; introductions

11:15 a.m. Fire risk discussion

12:00 p.m. Lunch

12:30 p.m. Fire protection infrastructure lecture and discussion

1:00 p.m. Fire suppression and emergency response panel discussion

1:45 p.m. Break

2:00 p.m. Evacuation planning panel discussion

2:45 p.m. Laws and regulations review lecture and discussion

3:30 p.m. Break

3:45 p.m. Community wildfire protection planning discussion

4:30 p.m. Debrief day; homework; prework for next session

5:15 p.m. Adjourn

Content outline

- Fire risk
  - Describe the trends in number of fires, acres burned, and fire severity in the western United States and Oregon, or your state and region. This reinforces content touched on briefly in the fire science and fuels reduction modules.

- Local fire protection infrastructure
  - Explain the forest and urban fire protection complex, including who is responsible for what (city, rural fire district, state fire managers such as ODF, and federal fire managers such as the USFS and BLM), zones of overlap, wildland versus structure protection, and how agencies coordinate

- Fire suppression practices
  - Describe the typical process of response to a wildfire, including detection, initial attack, and emergency response procedures in the order they typically occur
  - Discuss difference between suppression and response in a wildland situation versus a WUI fire
  - Discuss how to access current wildfire information, including regional and locally relevant sources

- Evacuation planning and preparation at family and neighborhood levels
  - Principles and practices of safe evacuation
  - Ready, Set, Go
  - Shelter-in-place
  - Preparing evacuation and disaster kits
  - Neighborhood planning and phone trees

- Important laws and regulations
  - Fire protection laws, fire season, and regulated closure
  - County land use planning requirements (in some counties)
  - SB 360 requirements in Oregon or similar state-mandated landowner responsibilities (in some counties)
  - Forest Practices Act—notification and permits
  - Where to go for more information

- Community wildfire protection planning infrastructure
Describe the Cohesive Wildfire Strategy, fire-adapted communities, Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs), and Firewise communities

Discuss locally relevant community wildfire protection planning efforts (e.g., Project Wildfire in Deschutes County, Oregon)

- Discuss roles of the main stakeholders (agencies and organizations) in each community

Give examples of neighborhood-level efforts to coordinate fuels reduction and other aspects of wildfire response

Volunteer opportunities

- Discuss possible volunteer opportunities related to what was taught in the module. Examples: facilitate neighborhood meeting, create neighborhood phone tree, assist neighbors with evacuation planning.

Exercises

Indoor exercises may consist of group interaction, such as having participants identify which agencies would be involved in fire suppression in their area, and prompting participants to consider whether they would shelter in place or evacuate in the event of a fire, or a similar exercise. There are no outdoor exercises.

Alternative delivery methods

This module could be conducted entirely in the classroom or could incorporate a field session. The field session could cover the fire suppression and emergency response, evacuation, and protection planning topics. Some examples of field sessions:

- Visit one or more sites in a neighborhood or other area involved in a recent WUI fire. Have local fire department personnel or other agency staff tell the story of the fire, including detection, initial attack, and suppression efforts. If possible, invite a local homeowner to talk about his or her experience, including evacuation, if that occurred. Have fire personnel talk about lessons learned, if any.

- Visit a wildland fire site. Discuss suppression efforts, fire behavior, emergency response, evacuation, and so forth.

- Visit a Firewise community or neighborhood where residents have worked together to prepare for fire. Invite an energetic community member to discuss neighborhood meetings, phone trees, evacuation plans, access, coordinated fuels treatments if any, etc. Have community member discuss challenges and rewards of developing a Firewise community. Offer contact information for those interested in starting their own.

Another approach would be to combine the field activities described above with a longer field tour that also covers fire behavior, fuels reduction, home protection strategies, etc.

In the hybrid approach, participants should review the narrated PowerPoint and complete the recommended prereadings and viewings listed under “Background resources” on page 32. The CFA facilitator will need to acquire the local maps, Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and any other local information recommended in this lesson plan and upload it to Canvas. The questions below can be used for participant self-assessment as well as to facilitate discussion among online participants.

Suggested homework

Complete relevant sections of title page and evacuation plan in wildfire preparedness plan.

Self-assessment questions

Suggested discussion questions for each subtopic are listed below. Not all of the questions need to be posed; these are just examples.

Fire risk

Note: To respond to the following questions, participants should refer to maps showing the locations of recent (e.g., in the last 5 or 10 years) fire incidents in the area, locations of historic large fires, zones of high fire hazard or local priorities for fuels reduction, and local land ownership and WUI boundaries.

- What areas tend to have the highest number of fires? Why? (Hint: Consider proximity to human activities)

- What areas have the greatest level of fire hazard? Why? (Hint: Consider fuels, topography, and weather patterns)
Is there an official WUI boundary? How is it defined?

What values are at risk? Consider homes, property, infrastructure, timber, watersheds, habitat, etc. How do these values coincide with fire risk and hazard?

What are ownership patterns (public versus private, industrial versus nonindustrial, developed versus undeveloped)? How do these affect the situation?

Based on the answers to these questions, what areas are the highest priority for protection or treatment?

**Fire protection infrastructure**

Examine the fire district map. What fire district are you in? Who would typically respond to a structure and a wildland fire in your area? Are there homes outside of fire district boundaries? What should these owners do to protect themselves?

**Fire suppression**

What are the biggest differences between fighting a wildfire in the WUI and one in a more remote area without housing?

**Evacuation planning and preparation**

Where do you go online to learn about current wildfires and smoke?

Have you ever had to evacuate from a wildfire?

What factors will you consider when deciding whether you will shelter in place or evacuate?

What is in your emergency preparedness kit?

**Rules and regulations**

What is SB360? How does it help or hinder your community?

If a landowner with a few acres wants to do some fuels reduction, including thinning, piling, and burning, what are some of the rules they need to consider?

How do you feel Oregon’s land-use planning laws have prevented or increased human and wildfire interaction?

**Community wildfire protection planning**

What does a community wildfire protection plan do? Does your community or county one?

What are some of the ways community members or volunteers can help neighbors better prepare for wildfire? Do you see a role for yourself in working with neighbors in your community, subdivision, or homeowner’s association? What are some of the challenges?

**General questions**

What does “living in a fire environment” mean to you?

How would you explain the difference between risk and hazard to a friend?
Living in a Fire Environment Materials

Photo: Dan Thorpe, Oregon Department of Forestry
Fire Risk Overview

Fire is natural to Oregon’s environment...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forest Type</th>
<th>Fire Return Interval (Ws)</th>
<th>Fire Regime/Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Willamette Valley Oak</td>
<td>2-20</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponderosa Pine</td>
<td>4-25</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry mixed conifer</td>
<td>10-40</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet mixed conifer</td>
<td>40-80</td>
<td>Mixed/mod.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal forests</td>
<td>100-450</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole Pine</td>
<td>80-200</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subalpine forests</td>
<td>100+</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But the risk of high-severity fire is increasing

High risk communities are concentrated in southwest, central, and eastern Oregon—but few communities are risk free

Nationally, the acreage burned every year is going up...

... and fire intensity and severity are increasing

Valley Fire California, 2015

- Measured and documented burning at 65 acres per minute for 5 hours.
- That equals 1 football field per second.

Fuels have increased in the last century

- Grazing
- Successful fire suppression following 1910
- Selective logging of large fire-resistant trees

And many homes have been built in wildland areas

- The WUI: Where structures and flammable vegetation merge in a wildfire-prone environment

There are many values at risk

- Homes and lives
- Watersheds
- Threatened and endangered species
- Timber and other resources
- Wilderness and special places

What is the situation in your area?

Look at a regional, county-level, or local wildfire risk map.

- What areas tend to have the highest number of fires and why?
- What areas have the greatest level of fire hazard, and why? (HT: Consider fuels, topography, and weather patterns).
- In these areas, are there any WUI boundaries? How is it defined?
- What values are at risk? Consider homes, property, infrastructure, timber, watersheds, habitat, etc. How do these values coincide with fire risk and hazard?
- What are ownership patterns (public versus private, non-industrial vs. industrial, developed vs. undeveloped)? How do these affect the situation?
- Given the above, what areas have the greatest need for protection and/or treatment?

Fire Protection Infrastructure
Agencies have different roles in wildland and structural fire protection

- U.S. Forest Service: Provides fire protection on national forest lands. Does not provide structural fire protection.
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM): Contracts with Oregon Department of Forestry for fire suppression on its lands west of Cascades. Provides structural fire protection on lands east of Cascades. Does not provide structural fire protection.
- Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF): Provides wildland fire protection on 12 million acres (half of state), including BLM (western OR) and private forest land (lumberland and industrial). Does not provide structural fire protection.
- Rural Fire Protection Districts (RFPDs): Many throughout the state. Provide structural and wildland fire protection in rural and suburban areas. Urban fire departments provide structural fire protection. May assist with wildland fire suppression.

ODF does not provide structural fire protection but works with structural fire protection departments

Get to know your neighbors...

Discover your fire district

- Examine the fire district map. What fire district are you in?
- Who would typically respond to a structure and a wildland fire in your area?
- Are there homes outside of fire district boundaries?
- What should these owners do to protect themselves?

Fire Suppression Practices

- Initial attack
- Firebreaks
- Fire suppression tactics

Aerial operations

- Backburning
- Mop up
**Fire camp**

**Fire suppression priorities**
- Personal safety
- Property
- Resources

**Wildland use fire**

**Confining and contain strategy (a.k.a. "box and burn")**
- [https://vimeo.com/98755506](https://vimeo.com/98755506)

**Evolving fire management strategies?**
- Aggressive suppression of fires in wildland-urban interface and other vulnerable locations
- Confining and containing wildland fire use in more remote settings

**Question to consider**
- What are the biggest differences between fighting a wildfire in the WUI versus one in a more remote area without housing?
- What do you think about wildland fire use? Should fire agencies continue a policy of aggressive suppression of all fires, or allow some fires to burn under prescribed conditions?

**Evacuation Planning & Prep**

**Your wildfire evacuation plan**
- Emergency contacts
- Where you will go or meet and how to get there
- What to bring
- Who to tell
- Pets/livestock
- Special needs
- Practice/drift

**Supplies to take with you**
- Water
- Food
- Extra clothing
- Flashlight
- First aid kit
- Medications
- Battery-powered radio
- Personal hygiene items
- Copies of important documents
- Multi-purpose tool
- Cell phone with chargers
- Family and emergency contact info
- Extra cash
- Map
- Emergency blanket
- Create a disaster kit

**What should I do if there are reports of fires in the area?**
- Be ready to leave
- Monitor local media
- Citizen Alert/social media
- Prep your car
- Prep pets
- Prepare the inside and outside of your home

**Safe evacuation**
- Follow all evacuation instructions
- Consider early evacuation
- Wear appropriate clothing
- Drive slowly with your headlights on
- Follow pre-designated route unless directed otherwise

**What if I can’t leave?**
- Stay inside your home
- Call 911
- Turn on all exterior lights
- Fill tubs and sinks with water; place wet rags under doors
- Stay away from windows, move to interior room
- Don’t leave until fire has passed
Shelter-in-place?
- Homeowner stays in house during fire
- Has been used in Australia and some areas in U.S.
- Very high standards for home materials and design, defensible space; best with community approach

Coping with smoke
- Poses risks to vulnerable populations
- Familiarize yourself with air quality index and monitor the AQI at: http://www.deq.state.or.us/aqi/index.aspx

Minimizing smoke exposure
- Stay inside. Close doors and windows; use recirculation mode on AC
- Avoid open flames and vacuuming
- Do not rely on common dust masks for protection; use "N95" mask

Where to get fire information
- Large wildfire information: http://inciweb.nwcg.gov
- Smoke information/air quality: http://oregonsmoke.blogspot.com/
- Local/regional ODF information

Questions to consider
- Where do you go online to learn about current wildfires and smoke?
- Have you ever had to evacuate from a wildfire?
- What factors will you consider when deciding whether you will shelter in place or evacuate?
- What is in your emergency preparedness kit?

Fire season
- ODF determines based on fuel moisture and weather
- Late spring/early summer through early to mid-fall
- Fire danger rating
- Public regulated use closures on private and state lands
- Regulated commercial activities

Red flag warning
- When weather and fuel conditions could result in rapid fire growth
- Reminder to the public to be careful
- Usually associated with:
  - Very low humidity
  - Warm temperatures
  - Strong or erratic winds
  - Dry fuels

Regulated public activities during fire season
- Open burning
- Mowing and chainsaw use
- Camp fires
- Off-road vehicle use
- Smoking

Regulated commercial activities
- Logging and slash burning
- Forestry operations require notification to ODF and a permit
- Chainsaw use and on-site fire suppression equipment

Industrial fire precaution levels
- As fire danger increases, hours of operation and types of activities are restricted

Landowner liability
- Landowners may be held liable for fire suppression costs if rules not followed
- Submit notification of operations
- "Every reasonable effort" standard
- Obtain adequate insurance
**Oregon Forestland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Act**

- A.K.A. Senate Bill 360
- Requires owners in designated areas to reduce excess vegetation around dwellings and along driveways
- Self-certification
- Liability
- Fully implemented in some Oregon counties

**County and municipal regulations**

- Counties may have standards for new home construction
- Fuels management
- Road construction
- Vegetation management
- Municipal regulations
- Other rules may apply
- Flea market must be burnt away or shipped

**Open burning by public**

- Generally tightly regulated, especially near urban areas
- Specific rules vary by jurisdiction
- May require burn permit
- Local rules may have specific burn seasons and/or permit burning under certain conditions
- Escaped debris burns are a major source of wildfire

**Slash and debris burning in forest operations**

- Permit to use fire is required, on the form of operations
- Fire smoke management and burn plans
- Burning allowed only under prescribed conditions
- Prescribed underburning complex and risky

**Questions to consider**

- What is SFIAP? How does it help or hinder your community?
- Does your county have fire-related rules for site planning and home construction?
- How is open burning regulated in your county or fire district?
- If a landowner with a fire permits wants to do some fuel reduction—organizing thinning, piling, and burning—what are some of the rules they need to consider?
- How do you feel Oregon’s land-use planning laws have prevented or increased human-wildfire interaction?

**National Cohesive Wildfire Strategy**

- Enacted by Congress 2009
- Will influence and direct how federal agencies interact and assist local entities (funding)
- Once implemented, it will be implemented across the country
- Creates a 5-year review cycle to update Congress
- The vision: “Safe and effectively extinguish fire, when needed; fire where it enhances our natural resources, and is a human, live with wildfire.”
- Primary focus areas:
  - Protecting and safeguarding essential landscapes
  - Fire-Adapted Communities (FACs)
  - Preparing to wildland fire

**What a Fire-Adapted Community looks like**

- Community partner
- Protect, manage, and use our natural resources
- Live with wildfire
- Understand the risks
- Differentiate between threats and opportunities

**Wildfire Protection Planning**

- Citizen Fire Academy: Living in a Fire Environment

**Firewise**

- A recognition program for neighborhoods and communities
- Process:
  - Obtain a wildfire risk assessment
  - Form a team or committee, and create an action plan
  - Contact a “Firewise” trainer
  - Complete the Firewise designation process
  - Submission
  - Website: firewise.org

**Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs)**

- A community-based, collaborative plan developed by local stakeholders that identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments to protect communities and infrastructure from wildfire

**Key players in wildfire protection planning**

- Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)
- Federal agencies (U.S. Forest Service and BLM)
- Other state and federal agencies
- County government
- Rural fire protection districts or other fire departments
- Non-government organizations

**CFA volunteers can...**

- Work with informally with neighbors to implement Firewise concepts
- Seek Firewise community recognition for their neighborhood
- Work in or with community organizations to promote actions leading to fire-adapted communities
- Take part in community wildfire protection planning
Questions to consider

- What does "Living in a Fire Environment" mean to you?
- What does a CWPP do? Does your community or county have a CWPP?
- Who are the main players in wildfire protection planning and other pre-fire activities (such as fuels reduction) in your community?
- What are some of the ways community members or volunteers can help neighbors better prepare for wildfire? Do you see a role for yourself in working with neighbors in your community, subdivision, or homeowner’s association? What are some of the challenges?