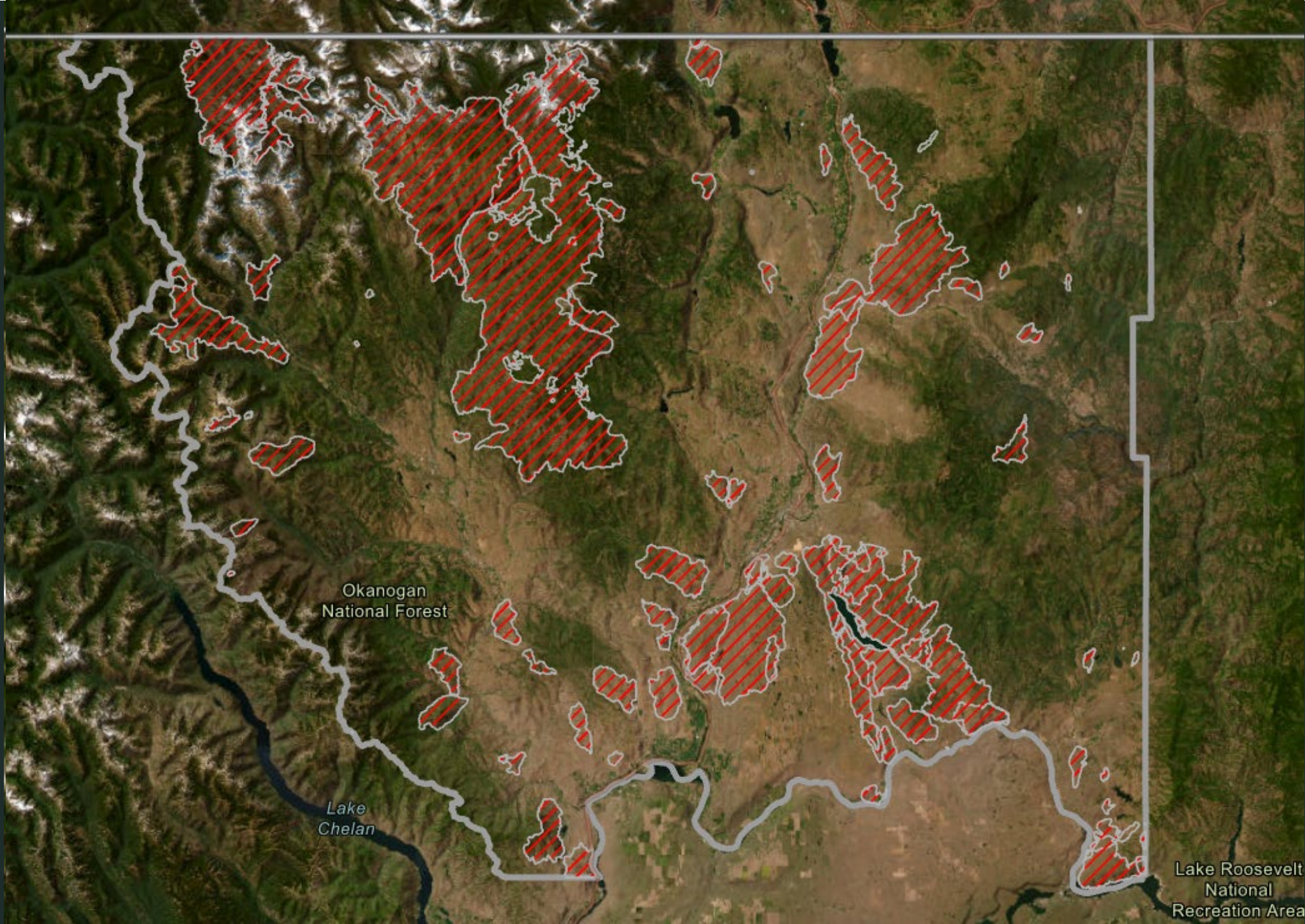


2024 Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

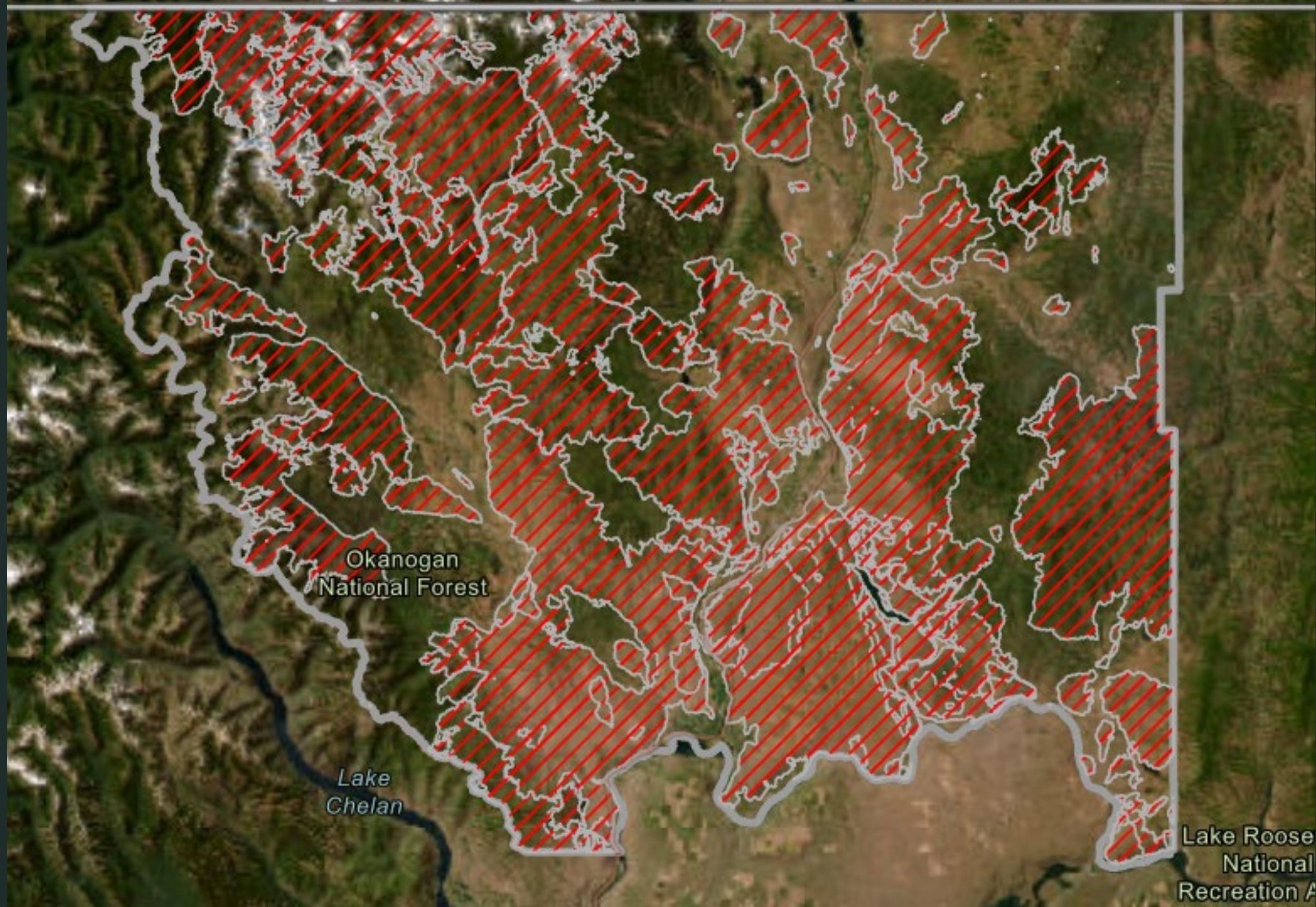




Okanogan
National Forest

Lake
Chelan

Lake Roosevelt
National
Recreation Area



Okanogan
National Forest

Lake
Chelan

Lake Roosevelt
National
Recreation Area

Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003

Collaboration

- Must include local governments, fire departments, and the state forest service
- Community input and cross-boundary collaboration is key.

Prioritized Fuel Reduction

- Must identify the highest priority locations for fuels treatments across the landscape
- Emphasis on cross-boundary treatments

Structural Ignitability

- Must address reducing structural ignitability
- Emphasis on individual responsibility of homeowners

What a CWPP Is

Collaborative community effort to determine, prioritize, and plan actions that protect life, property, and infrastructure from wildfire

A PLAN & A PROCESS

- A CWPP must include planned action items
- Action items should be SMART - specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound

What a CWPP Is Not

A LEGALLY BINDING DOCUMENT

- The CWPP does not require anyone to take action.
- The CWPP does not have legal recourse for failing to act on something in the plan.

A FUNDING SOURCE

- The CWPP is not a source for funding.
- The CWPP is not a checkbox.

Required Components

- Wildfire Risk Assessment
- Landscape-scale Risk Reduction Plan
- Structure Ignition Risk Reduction Plan

Recommended Components

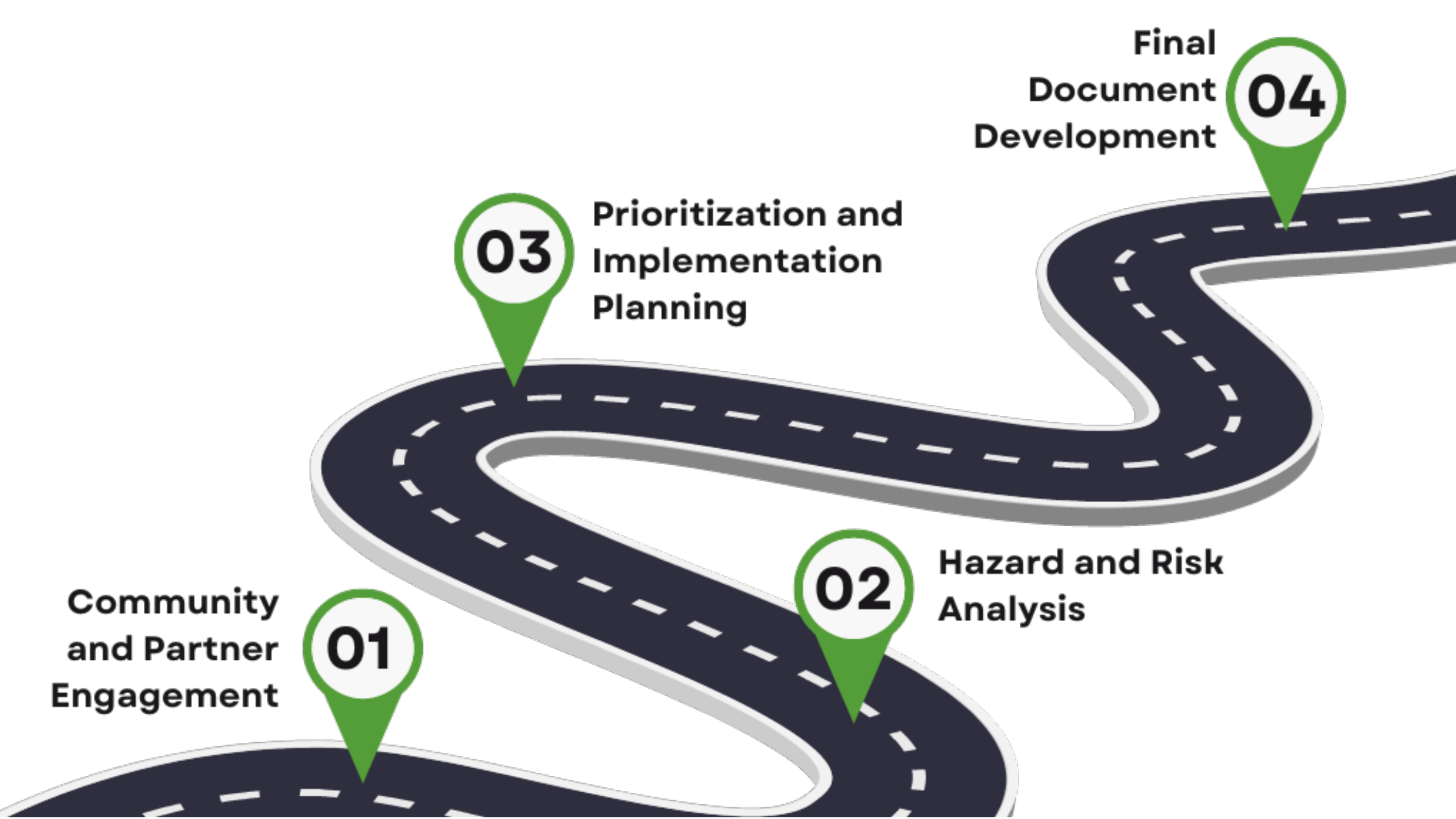
- Fire Behavior Analysis
- Neighborhood Risk Assessment
- Evacuation Assessment
- WUI Delineation
- Community Input
- Public Outreach and Education
- Consideration of Socially Vulnerable Populations
- Commitment for Revision

Optional Components

- Hazard Mitigation Plan Integration
- Postfire planning
- Local Capacity Assessment
- PODs Workshop



Mapping the CWPP Process



**Community
and Partner
Engagement**

01

02

**Hazard and Risk
Analysis**

03

**Prioritization and
Implementation
Planning**

04

**Final
Document
Development**

Community + Partner Engagement

Identification of stakeholders and partners:
core team development!

Assessing district and community capacity

Gathering community input

Ensuring diversity and representation

Parts of prioritization/implementation



Who should be a CWPP Partner?

- Community planners
- Tribal representatives
- Existing collaboratives and interest groups

CWPP Partner Groups

General Public

Engaged at
specific
touchpoints

Broader group of partners

Engaged during
some phases of
the process

Core Team

Engaged
during all
stages of the
CWPP

What is a Core Team?

The core team will be the most engaged group along all stages of the CWPP process

The team will meet regularly (2x per month) to seek local expertise and review results/analyses as they are produced



Questions on partner
groups or community
engagement?

**COMMUNITY + PARTNER
ENGAGEMENT**

Hazard + Risk
Analysis

Local fire behavior

Mapping

On-the-ground
community assessments

**COMMUNITY + PARTNER
ENGAGEMENT**

**HAZARD + RISK
ANALYSIS**

Prioritization + Implementation

Most time intensive part of the
CWPP and helps you to outline your
actions for the next 5 years.

Prioritization meetings

Implementation plan
development

Outreach and education
planning

Short-term actions

- Can accomplish this year
- Can accomplish with current funding
- We have the capacity to accomplish with current personnel or volunteer base
- Existing relationships with emergency response partners and land managers.

Mid-term actions

- Can implement within 2 years
- Will require expanding personnel and/or volunteer base
- Requires new cooperative relationships with emergency response partners, land managers, and non-profit organizations
- Actions are already in the planning stages and have some portion of funding already available

Long-term actions

- Can start planning within 2 years so implementation can occur after next time
- Requires multi-year planning and funding
- Requires extensive grant funding
- Requires local staffing beyond volunteers

**COMMUNITY + PARTNER
ENGAGEMENT**

**HAZARD + RISK
ANALYSIS**

**PRIORITIZATION +
IMPLEMENTATION**

Document
Generation

Plan to write and review
as you go

Documents the process you
went through, the wildfire risk
assessment, and proposed
projects

**COMMUNITY + PARTNER
ENGAGEMENT**

**HAZARD + RISK
ANALYSIS**

**PRIORITIZATION +
IMPLEMENTATION**

**DOCUMENT
GENERATION**

2024

Process
Timeline

JAN

Partner kick-off meeting

FEB

Core planning sessions:

- Community engagement & fire/risk/hazard analysis

MARCH

Community engagement meetings:

- Tonasket, Omak, Nespalem, Twisp, Brewster

APRIL

Core planning sessions:

- Prioritizing goals/values/capacity/action steps

MAY

JUNE

Final partner/community meeting:

- Review document, public comment, revisions, and approve

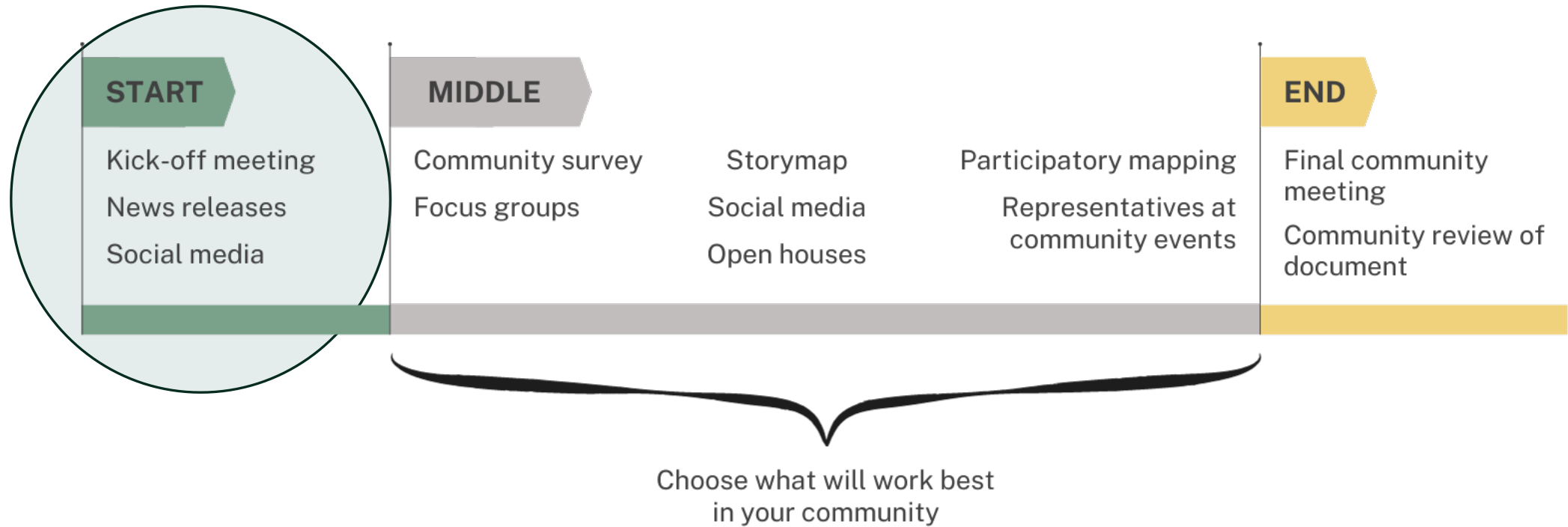



Questions on these
components?



Status update

Community Engagement Timeline



A dark green speech bubble graphic with a white outline, containing the text 'Community Survey'. The bubble has a tail pointing downwards and to the left. The background of the slide features faint, light green concentric circles on the left and diagonal lines on the right.

Community Survey

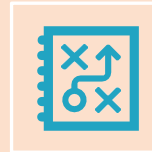
Purpose: to collect insights and thoughts about wildfire risk and community preparedness from a broad collection of residents.

Survey questions

- Gauge community preparedness
- Determine critical areas for outreach and education
- Identify unique challenges (livestock, vulnerable populations)
- Create benchmarks for evaluating success



700 responses as of January 29th 2024

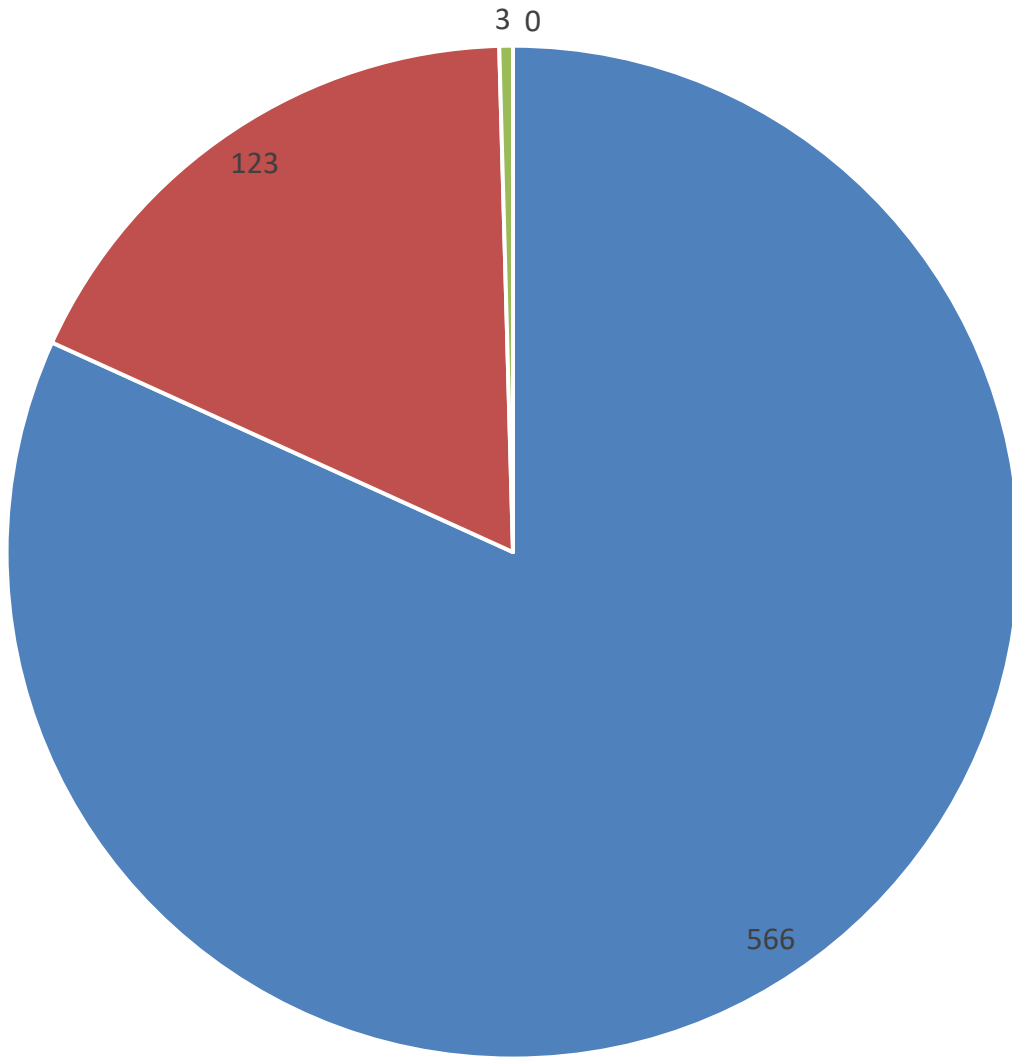


20% of respondents do not have evacuation plans



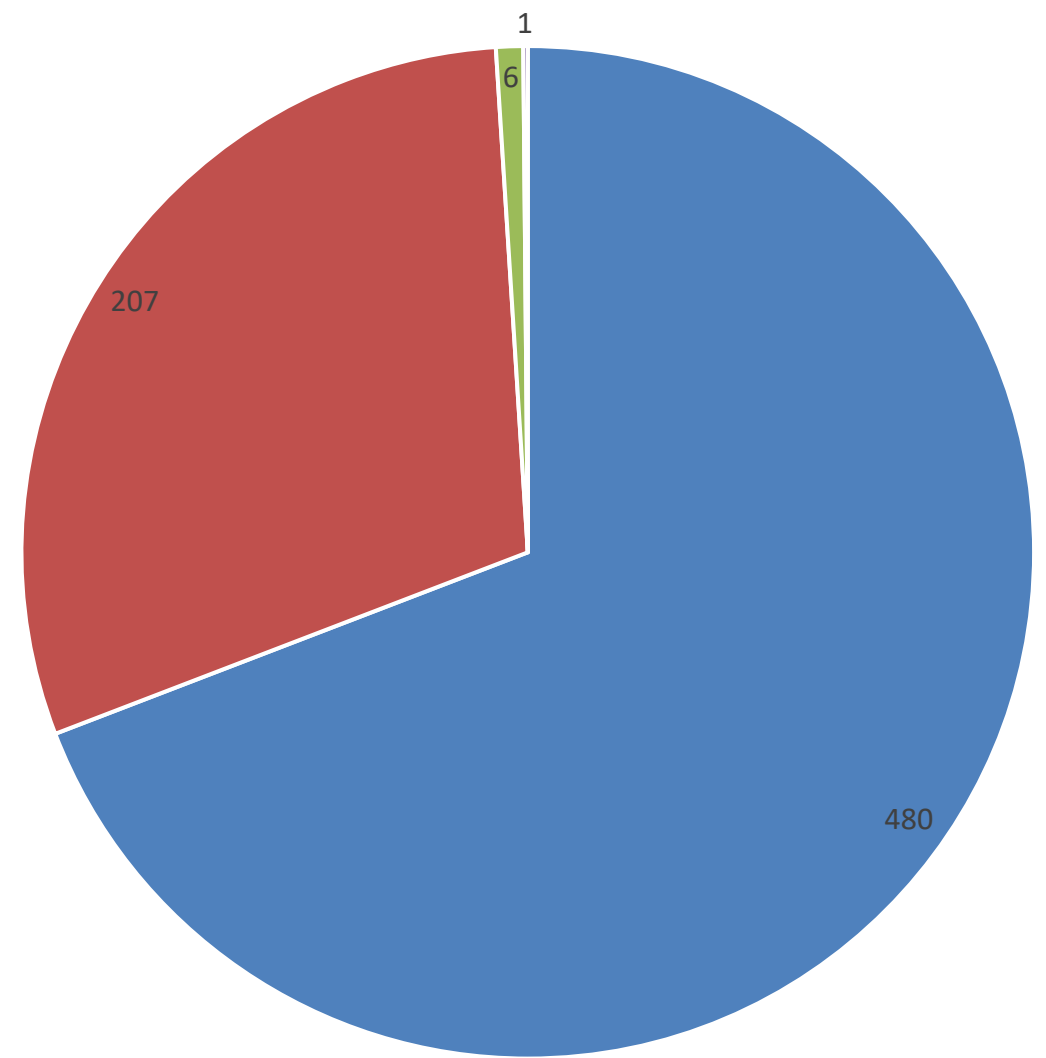
70% of respondents are full time residents

I understand the degree to which our community is at risk from wildfires.



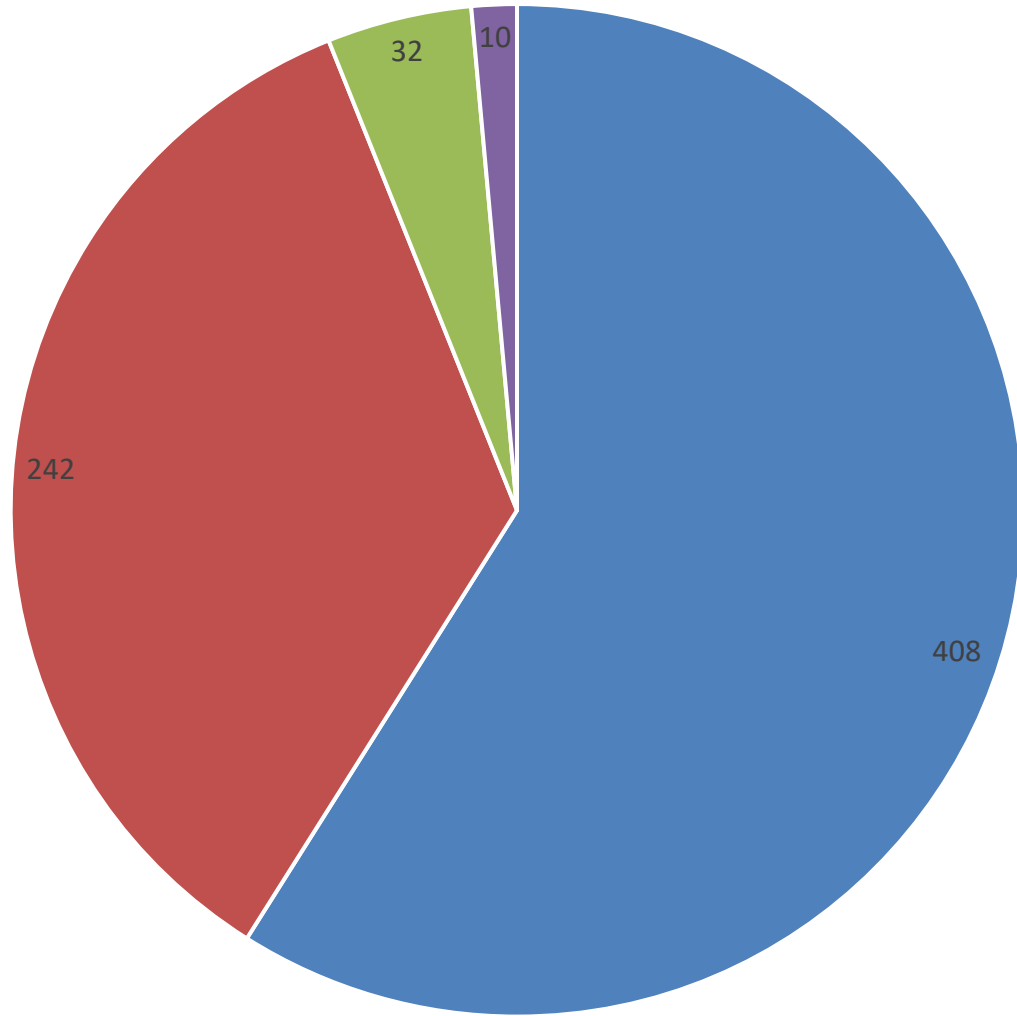
■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree

I know steps I can take to reduce wildfire hazards on and around my home/business/property.



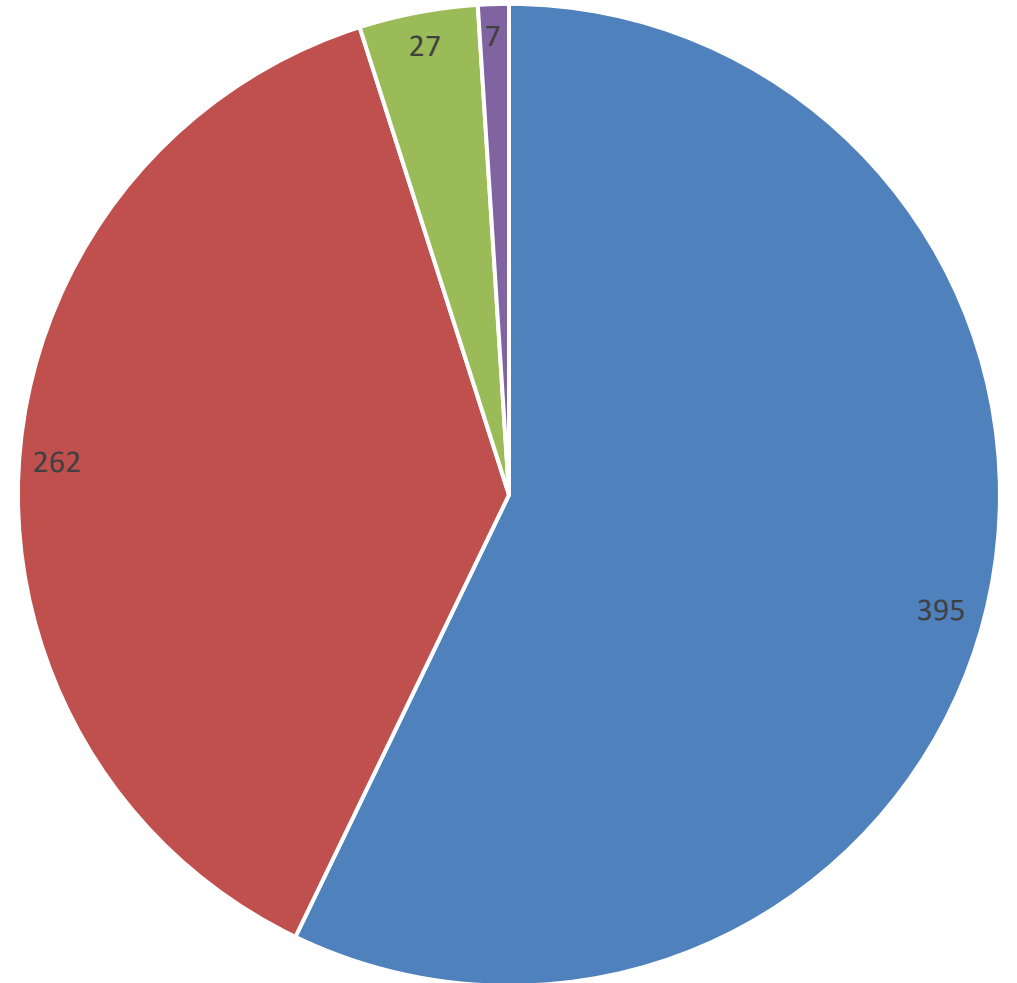
■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree

I would consider cutting trees for wildland fire protection on my own property.



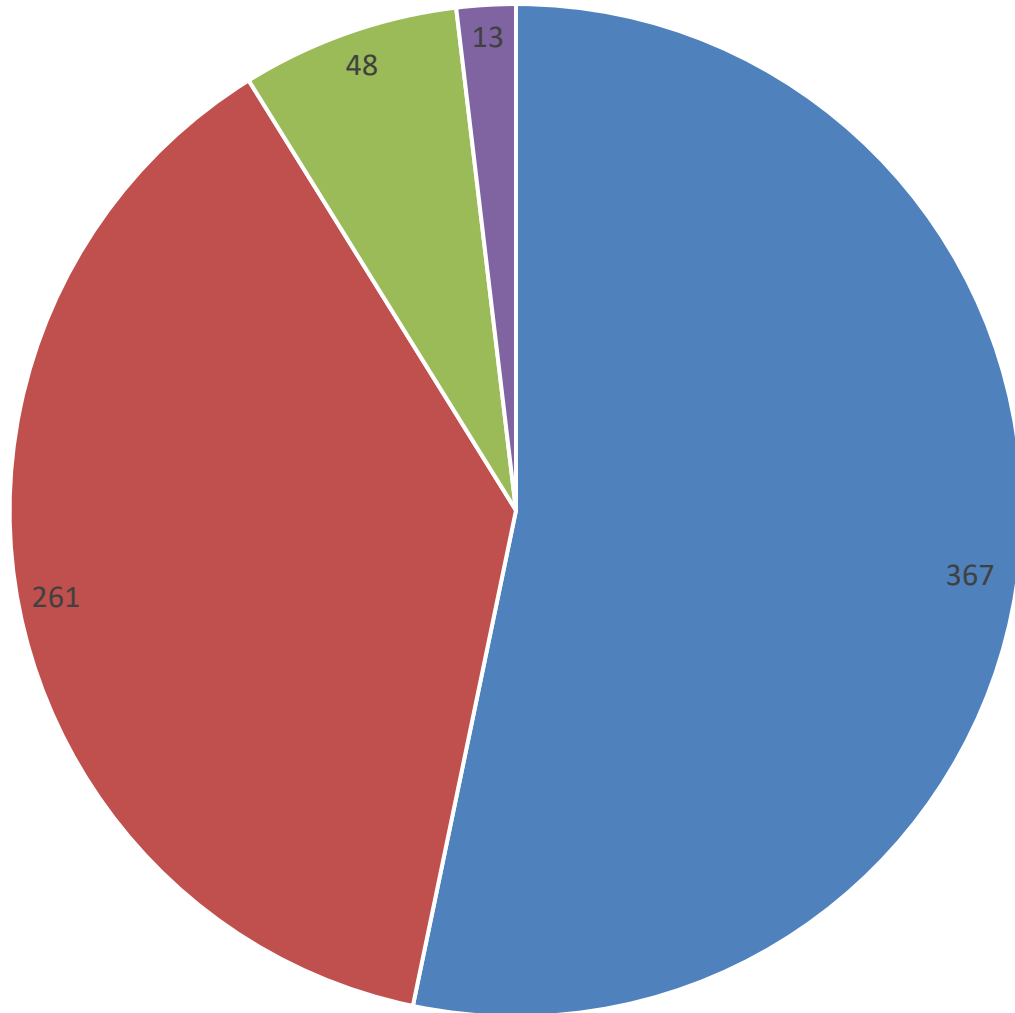
■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree

I support land managers such as the U.S. Forest Service or WA Department of Natural Resources cutting trees to mitigate wildfire risk on public land around the community.



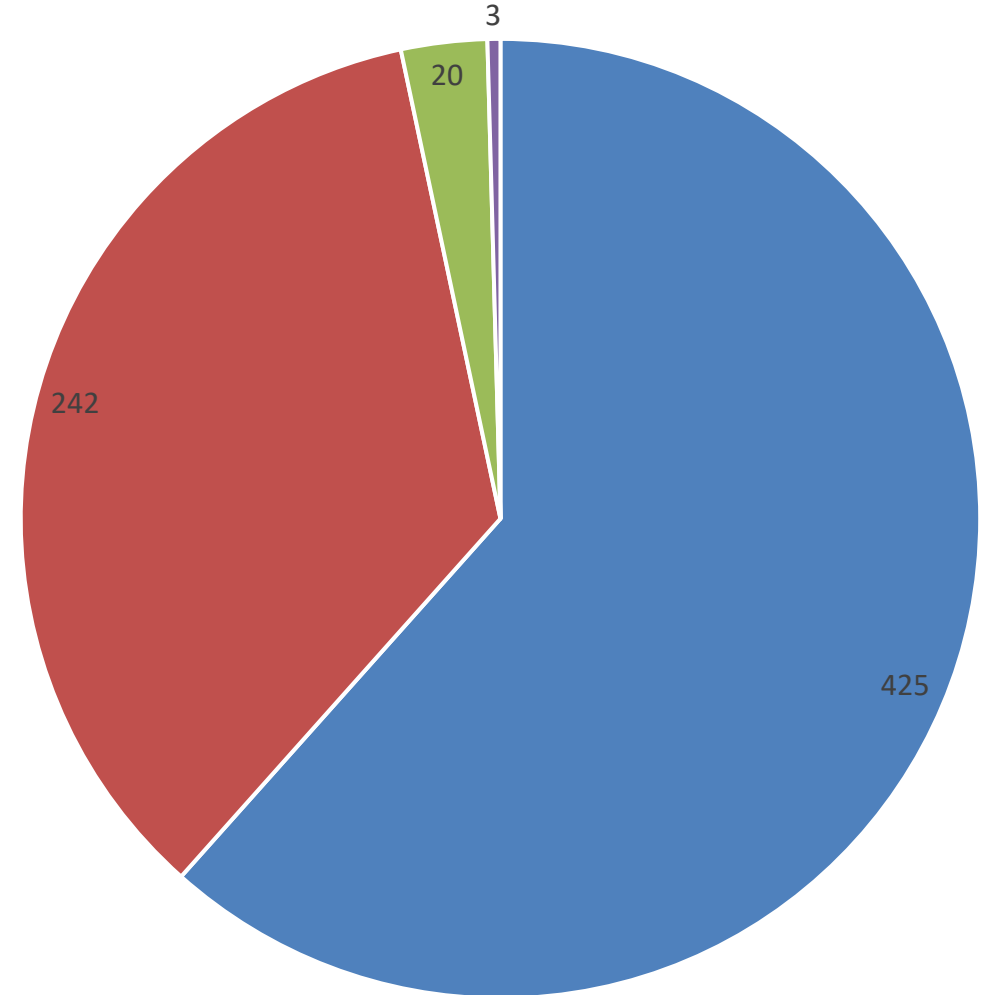
■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree

I support pile burning to eliminate woody material created by fire mitigation actions.



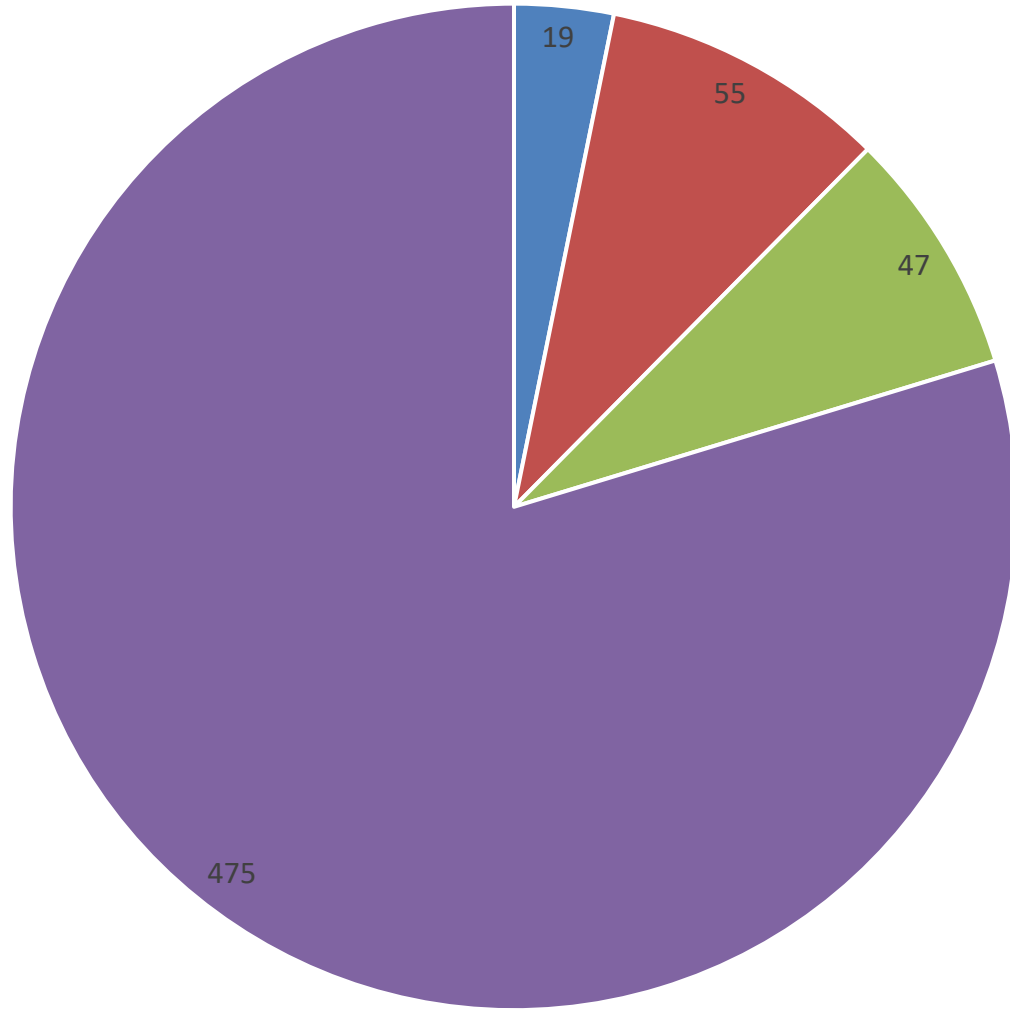
■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree

I support prescribed (controlled) burning to reduce wildfire risk in open spaces around or adjacent to the community.

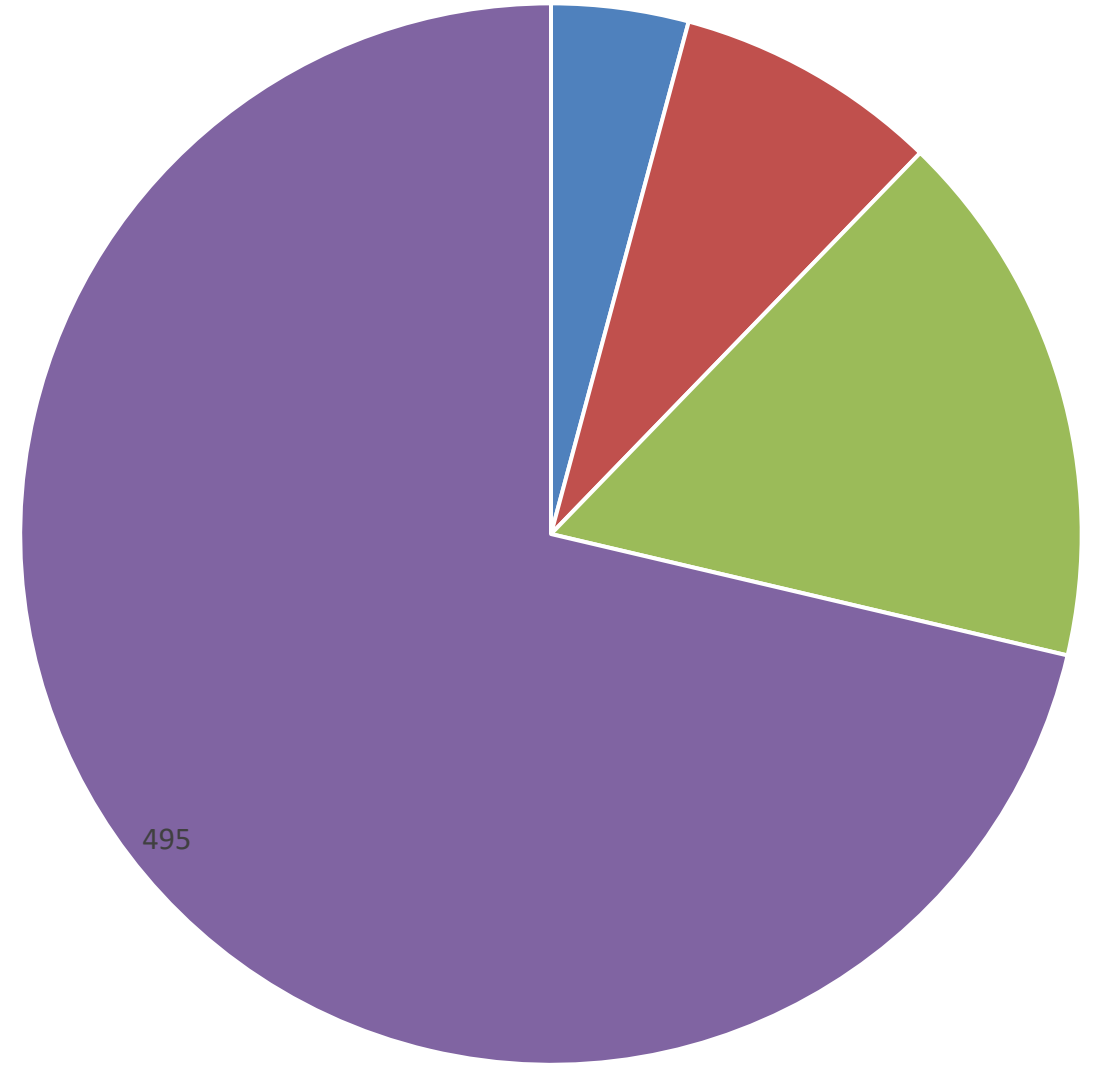


■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree

Receiving timely and accurate information about the incident.



Loss of insurance coverage due to wildfire risk.



■ Not Concerned ■ Only Slightly Concerned ■ Moderately Concerned ■ Very Concerned ■ Not Concerned ■ Only Slightly Concerned ■ Moderately Concerned ■ Very Concerned

Thank you!

CWPP Questions & Feedback

Eli Loftis –
eli@okanogancd.org
509-429-3453



Media & Outreach

Emmy Engle –
emmy@okanogancd.org



GIS Data & Mapping

Dylan Streeter –
dylan@okanogancd.org



▼ Identifying Relevant Parties

- Cross-boundary collaboration is key to CWPP success! Fire does not recognize property boundaries. Partners must work together to mitigate risk.
- Who owns and manages land?
- Who has values at risk?
- Who are the local tribal groups (landed or otherwise)?
- What groups work in local conservation or wildfire mitigation?
- Who are the wildfire suppression and emergency response resources for the community?
- Who would be *particularly* impacted if there were a fire?
- **Is there anyone missing?**
- Identify point of contact for each relevant group that can act as a representative.

Fostering Representation

Survey

Focus groups

Accessible
community meetings

Core Team
representation

RISK

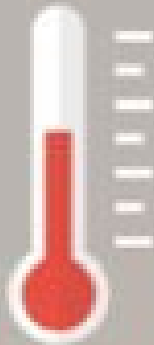
HAZARD

X

VULNERABILITY



LIKELIHOOD



INTENSITY



EXPOSURE



SUSCEPTIBILITY

CWPP Fire Risk Assessment Components

- Primer on wildfire behavior and response
- Description of historic fire regimes and changes in fuels over time
- Description of recent wildfires in the area
- Relative wildfire risk and potential behavior across the landscape
- Risk to community values
- Impacts of climate change on wildfire risk

**You don't need to include all these sections—decide which are important for your audience and the goals of your CWPP*

Describing fire behavior and regimes

- Likelihood of fires (burn probability)
- Sizes of fires
- Spatial patterns (patches and edges)
- Seasonality
- Duration
- Fire type (ground, surface, passive crown fire, active crown fire)
- Rate of spread
- Intensity (energy released—often expressed as flame length)
- Severity (ecosystem impacts)
- Variability over space and time

What data sources are available to quantify fire risk in your community?

State or regional assessments (e.g., forest action plans, regional risk assessments)

County-level CWPPs

Regional to local-level fire needs assessments

USFS Wildfire Risk to Communities (wildfirerisk.org)

USFS forest- or regional-level quantitative wildfire risk assessments

Online databases

Scientific publications

Custom fire modeling with IFTDSS, FlamMap, or BEHAVE

Qualitative expert-driven relative risk assessment

Spatial Data:
fire behavior,
SVI, WUI,
and more

**Local
Knowledge:**
fuels,
community
values, past
projects

**Ideal
Outcomes:**
partner and
community
goals

Prioritization

**Recommended
Projects**

Takeaways

- The purpose of implementation planning is to provide **actionable** recommendations that can be implemented or initiated **within 5 years**.
- **Prioritization** of projects is **essential** and **requires** input from a variety of relevant parties.
- High impact project development considers **risk, community needs, and available resources**.

Facilitation Questions

- How are you defining a “need” for treatment? Is the need to restore ecosystems, protect values at risk, and/or support wildfire suppression?
- Where do these needs overlap and where are these needs different? It is unlikely that every treatment can accomplish all goals at the same time.
- How will you prioritize different goals (restoration, values at risk, suppression, etc.) when assessing treatment need?
- How will you engage partners in assessing treatment need and treatment prioritization? Do the same people need to be involved in both discussions? Can you have both discussions at the same meeting?
- What GIS layers and maps will you need to assess treatment need?