



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

APPENDIX A: Archetype Selection Options

Selecting an archetype to use in your initial exploration of fire adaptation practices can be daunting. Not all characteristics will likely fit your community and your community may reflect characteristics of multiple archetypes. This Appendix provides three different options (including the method currently presented in the Tool) to help you choose which archetype to select for your initial exploration of tailored practices. You may find that one method works better for you than the others.

Your feedback on the process for selecting an initial archetype is **extremely** important! Email info@fireadaptednetwork.org to let us know which option worked best for you and why!

List Option



This option is identical to the information presented in the main body of the Tool.

Communities are advised to read all of the archetype descriptions and, after considering them in their entirety, select the archetype which is the best match for the community they identified in Step 1 of the Tool.

The list option may work well for people who want to consider the big picture, desire a minimum amount of instructions or decision process, or those who like to "go with their gut."

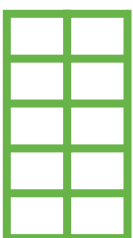
Group Option



This option presents archetype characteristics in three broad groups: People, Place, and Interaction. Communities are advised to read all of the archetype characteristics in each group and select the archetype that is the best match for the community they identified in Step 1 of the tool. At the end of the exercise, communities are prompted to review the archetype they selected for each group (people, place, and interaction) and then use those results to determine which archetype is the best match for their community.

This option may work well for people who want to compare archetype characteristics, those who would like a more structured process, and those who may not be comfortable making judgements based on broad categories.

Tabular Option



This option allows users to rate the fit of each archetype characteristic for the community they identified in Step 1 of the Tool. At the end of the exercise, communities are prompted to tally the scores for each archetype. Prompting questions then help participants reason through which option is the best match for their community.

The tabular option may work well for people who want to weigh each characteristic independently, who are willing to invest the time into individual scoring, and who like a more quantitative process.



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

Archetypes (Identical to Tool)

Step 2: Determine your archetype.

The community archetypes outlined below are derived from more than 20 years of existing and ongoing research that engages diverse communities across the United States. Decades of research findings document how the presence or expression of local characteristics combine to help understand different ways that communities likely adapt to wildfire.³ These characteristics often combine in broad patterns, called community archetypes, which can help communities distinguish the types of wildfire adaptation practices that may be better suited for advancing wildfire adaptation in their place.

We are still learning about all of the local characteristics and conditions that influence wildfire adaptation practice, including the full range of social diversity and its influences on wildfire adaptation. This includes recognizing the importance of cultural diversity in historically underserved populations. We know there are other community archetypes to be explored, and a better understanding of whole communities will lead to more equitable wildfire management systems. Your participation—using and expanding on this tool—will help document a fuller range of cultural contexts and communities, each with their own knowledge, values, assets and fire adaptation needs.

Archetypes are not the same as stereotypes. Archetypes represent complex and repeatable patterns of tangible characteristics which often recur, and which often relate to distinct values and social networks that are harder to document. Stereotypes are generally overly simplified expressions of a single trait, magnified and exaggerated without grounding in fact. Community archetypes can help provide initial orientation for communities exploring a variety of practices. Rather than hard and fast categories, archetypes represent a set of initial options which can help communities more quickly identify lessons, tools and resources which might advance their adaptation. Communities are constantly evolving and changing, as are the people, values, and interactions that define them.

The Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool suggests practices that are likely to apply to your local conditions based on the archetype you select. Read the descriptions of the community archetypes below to determine which is *most* similar to the community you outlined in Step 1. Your community may not perfectly fit any archetype (in fact, it probably won't be a perfect fit) and that is okay. The purpose of selecting an archetype is to identify a reference point with similar characteristics.

Equity Matters

Be mindful as you define your community and select an archetype. Without a thoughtful approach, inequitable systems could be reinforced. Implicit bias, current programs and investments, and many other factors are likely shaping your perceptions. There are several things you can do to improve the outcomes of this process from an equity lens:

- Include the people in the community of interest in this process.
- Authentically build relationships and connections to many different people within the community.
- Get hyper local. Strip away formal socio-political boundaries and get to the relationship-driven community boundaries that identify who sees themselves as connected in this work.
- Consider how the practices you ultimately select do or do not meet the needs of all of the residents in your community and how this could be mitigated.
- Recognize the power of diversity.
- Approach this work from an asset-based perspective rather than a deficit one.
- Recognize how injustice and exclusionary policies may have impacted the communities you are working with and do not reinforce inequitable systems with this process.



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

Archetypes (Identical to Tool)



TIPS As you consider the archetypes, keep the following in mind:

Focus on the characteristics **that do** reflect your community. If some of the characteristics are resonant for your community, keep that archetype in consideration. You can think about the archetypes as a sewing pattern. Find the pattern closest to your communities "measurements." Then, in steps 3-5 of the Tool, you will have the chance to make custom alterations to your fire adaptation pathway.

If your community is changing rapidly think about what archetype currently exists and which may be emerging.

Consider which characteristics would be most resonant for the people who live in your community. These are likely important indicators to use in making this first choice.

Think about the ways that you would describe your community as compared to other communities in the region. What are the defining characteristics that set them apart from other nearby communities? These are likely important indicators in picking your initial archetype.

The Tool Development Process

The Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool is part of a suite of tools designed to support community-based fire adaptation. This Tool represents the first step in a larger project that will ultimately include a web-based portal for practitioners.

This Tool has been tested by members of the Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network but more testing is underway. For instance, three different methods to help communities select their archetype have been developed (see Appendix A).

If you, or your community, would like to participate in the testing and development process, please fill out [this short form](#). Limited support may be available to pilot the Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool in your area.



List Option

This option is identical to the information presented in the main body of the Tool. Communities are advised to read all of the archetype descriptions and, after considering them in their entirety, select the archetype which is the best match for the community they identified in Step 1 of the Tool.



The list option may work well for people who want to consider the big picture, desire a minimum amount of instructions or decision process, or those who like to "go with their gut."



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

List Option (Identical to Tool)



Archetype characteristics
focused on PEOPLE



Archetype characteristics
focused on PLACE



Archetype characteristics
focused on INTERACTION

To determine your archetype, carefully read the descriptions below and select the archetype that most closely matches the community you described in Step 1.



Working Landscape



- Strong sense of place attachment due to “working on the land;” often exhibit intergenerational ties or an affinity for close connection with natural resources.
- Livelihoods are often tied to land or resource management (e.g., farming, ranching, orchards, timber). Relatively high knowledge of local ecology and access to skills/equipment for managing landscapes (e.g., large equipment, vegetation clearing, road maintenance).
- Desire to be highly independent, can prefer local government (e.g., county, state) or grassroots action; sometimes distrustful of larger government.
- Interested in stewardship, resource use or resource development of broader public lands or landscapes.



- Boundaries are informal and often tied to larger landscape scales (e.g., drainages, sections of a county) or social connections (e.g., cattlemen's associations, irrigation districts, schools).
- Low density residential development, often with larger tracks of private properties, primary homes, and resource management industry land (e.g., timber groups, commercial farms or ranches, rock quarries).
- Less land turnover or development; encroachment of residential areas can be seen as a threat to traditional ways of life in the region.



- Residents tend to communicate through informal means (e.g., person-to-person interaction, public spaces, social media) and have fewer formal communication organizations.
- Often desire to be active in implementing wildfire or natural resource related management actions; in-person and sustained local relationships are important.
- Shared desire to “be a good neighbor” and help one another with common hardships; strong informal ties among families and underlying trust in others in community.



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

List Option (Identical to Tool)



Archetype characteristics
focused on PEOPLE



Archetype characteristics
focused on PLACE



Archetype characteristics
focused on INTERACTION



Rural Lifestyle



- Place attachment is tied to desire for “rural living,” privacy from neighbors, access to nearby wildlands or public lands.
- Communities are made up of people with a wide range of backgrounds or skills. Skills and ability to manage landscapes, write grants, respond to emergencies, manage businesses and more may be present.
- Some residents have the know-how and ability to help manage vegetation or operate equipment for landscape management.
- Attitudes toward public lands and land management tied to forest/range health, fuels reduction and wildlife habitat.



- Fewer formal boundaries for the community; often tied to common responsibilities (e.g., road maintenance or snowplowing), shared infrastructure (e.g., water systems or historical societies), or interdependence of resources (e.g., “Friends of” groups or common riverfront).
- Lower density rural residential parcels often featuring native vegetation and outbuildings, often with more difficult ingress and egress. Potential geographical boundaries occur at a range of scales from the road to the drainage.
- Residents often move here to develop “rural properties,” retire, or for a more rural lifestyle; mix of primary homes and second homes or recreational properties.



- Residents may establish more formal groups (e.g., community newsletter, board, social media group) to communicate with one another about fire resilience issues, but tend to favor informal communication and individual property rights.
- Local action may begin with grassroots organizing by one or two residents. Collective action begins as shared commitment to individual action across properties.
- Residents tend to value preserving the rural nature of the area and responsible management of wildlands that can include sustainable resource use.



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

List Option (Identical to Tool)



Archetype characteristics
focused on PEOPLE



Archetype characteristics
focused on PLACE



Archetype characteristics
focused on INTERACTION



High Amenity/ High Resource



- Place attachment is tied to outstanding outdoor amenities (rivers, lakes, recreation trails, ski areas) and/or presence of nearby public lands, including protected areas (e.g., national or state parks, national monuments, etc.).
- Community members have predominantly professional backgrounds or are retirees; fewer residents have ties to resource management, landscape management, or firefighting/emergency services.
- Willing to work with local, state and federal governments, often through formal collaborative groups.
- Residents can be passionate about preserving or protecting local ecology, and often want to learn more about it through expert or scientific means.



- Community boundaries are somewhat fixed, residents often identify themselves by shared drainage or named community region.
- Variably sized residential properties embedded in wildlands. Often well-developed road systems. Communities are often larger than a neighborhood and often match landscape features (e.g., along rivers, mountainsides, meadows, etc.).
- People may be moving into the area to develop recreational properties, feel more connected to natural spaces and recreation amenities, or for a change in lifestyle. Turnover in property owners can be ongoing or frequent; this can be true among residents who rent or those who own primary homes. Can feature a higher proportion of secondary homes.



- Community members can be involved in many formal groups or represent broader community development associations; communication occurs through both formal mechanisms (e.g., homeowners' or property owners' associations; community civic groups, etc.) and informal networks in the community (e.g., social media, friends, memberships in other clubs).
- Residential action often centers on shared views or initiatives about environmental management, development of local amenities, and smart growth/preservation of local recreation character (including fire risk).
- Residents tend to value restoration or preservation of ecosystem health, aesthetics of "natural" places or wildlands (including outdoor recreation).



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

List Option (Identical to Tool)



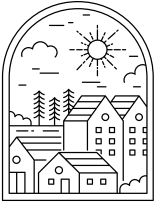
Archetype characteristics
focused on PEOPLE



Archetype characteristics
focused on PLACE



Archetype characteristics
focused on INTERACTION



Formal Subdivision



- Place attachment tied to the housing development or social networks in the region (e.g. HOAs, non-governmental organizations, service clubs).
- Often feature residents who share economic or cultural backgrounds, and who may have shared values or attitudes about resource management issues.
- Residents likely desire to preserve their privacy; willing to work with and receive aid from local, state and federal government agencies.
- Residents often rely on outside assistance for fuel reduction, home hardening services and financial support. Service providers include non-profit organizations, hired professionals, local fire services or property management companies.



- Collective identity occurs at relatively small scales and based on defined boundaries of named subdivisions, mobile home parks, or gated communities.
- Lot sizes among formal subdivision communities may vary; however, there is often a common boundary community members use to identify the area. In some places, residences may be tightly clustered.
- Predominately well-defined neighborhoods with primary homes. Residential turnover, particularly in areas with fewer rental homes, may be slow.



- Interaction occurs primarily through formal means associated with homeowners' or property owners' associations or strong, close informal ties and communication networks within the subdivision (e.g., immediate neighbors, close friends or shared memberships); community groups and clubs reinforce interaction among active residents.
- Action is often accomplished through strategic empowerment of individual community leaders who use their distinct skills to influence action of other community members.
- Some active community members may connect the community to broader organizations (e.g., spiritual, environmental, social, cultural) within the region.



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

List Option (Identical to Tool)



Archetype characteristics
focused on PEOPLE



Archetype characteristics
focused on PLACE



Archetype characteristics
focused on INTERACTION



Commercial and Highly Developed



- Place attachment is primarily tied to individual properties (e.g., office buildings, apartments, commercial developments, etc.), the city/town, or neighborhood.
- High diversity of skills and cultural backgrounds; residents often contribute to broader services or economy of larger municipalities and cities in the region.
- Accustomed to town or municipal services and regulations provided by professionals (e.g., road maintenance, emergency services, greenspace management).
- Residents likely have a lower ability to personally modify fuels or area ecology due to smaller parcels, apartment buildings, or multi-family housing. Common areas, green spaces, or community parks may be highly-managed.



- Community identity is highly variable; boundaries may be informally defined by district (e.g., "old town") or groups of highly interactive neighbors. Regional city identities may also be present.
- Highly developed, dense residential subdivisions or neighborhoods that can be interspersed with commercial properties, hotels, services (e.g., gas stations, grocery stores, etc.), condominiums or apartment complexes.
- Potential for frequent turnover of residents; renters can be present in large numbers.



- Communication often occurs through formal networks, including city or county governments or state agencies; presence of homeowners' associations or other groups is variable.
- Social and volunteer organizations (at multiple scales and with multiple interest areas) are often present within the community. Such organizations may provide opportunities for interaction.
- Fire resilience outreach focused on evacuation, commercial structures, infrastructure, or businesses as a primary concern for risk may be most effective.

If you have trouble determining your archetype, you may use one of the alternative archetype selection processes provided elsewhere in Appendix A. Note these processes are still being evaluated for possible inclusion in the Tool; they are provided here as a courtesy.

If you still cannot determine an archetype or you feel none of the archetypes are a close enough match for your community, you can select practices from a larger list (see the Practices by Category List). This will take more time and provide less guidance, but may better fit your needs.



Group Option

This option presents archetype characteristics in three broad groups: People, Place, and Interaction. Communities are advised to read all of the archetype characteristics in each group and select the archetype that is the best match for the community they identified in Step 1 of the tool. At the end of the exercise, communities are prompted to review the archetype they selected for each group (people, place, and interaction) and then use those results to determine which archetype is the best match for their community.

This option may work well for people who want to compare archetype characteristics, those who would like a more structured process, and those who may not be comfortable making judgements based on broad categories.



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

Group Option

To determine your archetype, carefully read the descriptions below. On each page, **circle the archetype** (not the individual characteristic) that best matches your community.

Focus on the characteristics that **do** reflect your community. If a few characteristics in each section don't fit, but some do, you can pay less attention to those characteristics which are not a perfect match. Remember, no archetype will match perfectly. You are looking for the **best fit** for your community.

Working Landscape



Strong sense of place attachment due to “working on the land;” often exhibit intergenerational ties or an affinity for close connection with natural resources.

Livelihoods are often tied to land or resource management (e.g., farming, ranching, orchards, timber). Relatively high knowledge of local ecology and access to skills/equipment for managing landscapes (e.g., large equipment, vegetation clearing, road maintenance).

Desire to be highly independent, can prefer local government (e.g., county, state) or grassroots action; sometimes distrustful of larger government.

Interested in stewardship, resource use or resource development of broader public lands or landscapes.

Rural Lifestyle



Place attachment is tied to desire for “rural living,” privacy from neighbors, access to nearby wildlands or public lands.

Communities are made up of people with a wide range of backgrounds or skills. Skills and ability to manage landscapes, write grants, respond to emergencies, manage businesses and more may be present.

Some residents have the know-how and ability to help manage vegetation or operate equipment for landscape management.

Attitudes toward public lands and land management tied to forest/range health, fuels reduction and wildlife habitat.

High Amenity/ High Resource



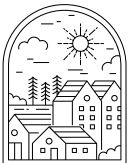
Place attachment is tied to outstanding outdoor amenities (rivers, lakes, recreation trails, ski areas) and/or presence of nearby public lands, including protected areas (e.g., national or state parks, national monuments, etc.).

Community members have predominantly professional backgrounds or are retirees; fewer residents have ties to resource management, landscape management, or firefighting/emergency services.

Willing to work with local, state and federal governments, often through formal collaborative groups.

Residents can be passionate about preserving or protecting local ecology, and often want to learn more about it through expert or scientific means.

Formal Subdivision



Place attachment tied to the housing development or social networks in the region (e.g. HOAs, non-governmental organizations, service clubs).

Often feature residents who share economic or cultural backgrounds, and who may have shared values or attitudes about resource management issues.

Residents likely desire to preserve their privacy; willing to work with and receive aid from local, state and federal government agencies.

Residents often rely on outside assistance for fuel reduction, home hardening services and financial support. Service providers include non-profit organizations, hired professionals, local fire services or property management companies.

Commercial & Highly Developed



Place attachment is primarily tied to individual properties (e.g., office buildings, apartments, commercial developments, etc.), the city/town, or neighborhood.

High diversity of skills and cultural backgrounds; residents often contribute to broader services or economy of larger municipalities and cities in the region.

Accustomed to town or municipal services and regulations provided by professionals (e.g., road maintenance, emergency services, greenspace management).

Residents likely have a lower ability to personally modify fuels or area ecology due to smaller parcels, apartment buildings, or multi-family housing. Common areas, green spaces, or community parks may be highly-managed.



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

Group Option

The characteristics on the previous page focused on the people within communities; the characteristics on this page are more focused on the place. Read each description carefully, and then **circle the archetype** (not the individual characteristic) that best reflects the community you described in Step 1.

You may circle the same, or a different, archetype than you circled on the previous page.

Working Landscape



Boundaries are informal and often tied to larger landscape scales (e.g., drainages, sections of a county) or social connections (e.g., cattlemen's associations, irrigation districts, schools).

Low density residential development, often with larger tracks of private properties, primary homes, and resource management industry land (e.g., timber groups, commercial farms or ranches, rock quarries).

Less land turnover or development; encroachment of residential areas can be seen as a threat to traditional ways of life in the region.

Rural Lifestyle



Fewer formal boundaries for the community; often tied to common responsibilities (e.g., road maintenance or snowplowing), shared infrastructure (e.g., water systems or historical societies), or interdependence of resources (e.g., "Friends of" groups or common riverfront).

Lower density rural residential parcels often featuring native vegetation and outbuildings, often with more difficult ingress and egress. Potential geographical boundaries occur at a range of scales from the road to the drainage.

Residents often move here to develop "rural properties," retire, or for a more rural lifestyle; mix of primary homes and second homes or recreational properties.

High Amenity/ High Resource



Community boundaries are somewhat fixed, residents often identify themselves by shared drainage or named community region.

Variably sized residential properties embedded in wildlands. Often well-developed road systems. Communities are often larger than a neighborhood and often match landscape features (e.g., along rivers, mountainsides, meadows, etc.).

People may be moving into the area to develop recreational properties, feel more connected to natural spaces and recreation amenities, or for a change in lifestyle. Turnover in property owners can be ongoing or frequent; this can be true among residents who rent or those who own primary homes. Can feature a higher proportion of secondary homes.

Formal Subdivision



Collective identity occurs at relatively small scales and based on defined boundaries of named subdivisions, mobile home parks, or gated communities.

Lot sizes among formal subdivision communities may vary; however, there is often a common boundary community members use to identify the area. In some places, residences may be tightly clustered.

Predominately well-defined neighborhoods with primary homes. Residential turnover, particularly in areas with fewer rental homes, may be slow.

Commercial & Highly Developed



Community identity is highly variable; boundaries may be informally defined by district (e.g., "old town") or groups of highly interactive neighbors. Regional city identities may also be present.

Highly developed, dense residential subdivisions or neighborhoods that can be interspersed with commercial properties, hotels, services (e.g., gas stations, grocery stores, etc.), condominiums or apartment complexes.

Potential for frequent turnover of residents; renters can be present in large numbers.



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

Group Option

The characteristics on the previous pages focused on people and place; the characteristics on this page focus on the interactions between people. Read each description carefully, and then **circle the archetype** (not the characteristic) that best reflects the community you described in Step 1.

Working Landscape



Residents tend to communicate through informal means (e.g., person-to-person interaction, public spaces, social media) and have fewer formal communication organizations.

Often desire to be active in implementing wildfire or natural resource related management actions; in-person and sustained local relationships are important.

Shared desire to “be a good neighbor” and help one another with common hardships; strong informal ties among families and underlying trust in others in community.

Rural Lifestyle



Residents may establish more formal groups (e.g., community newsletter, board, social media group) to communicate with one another about fire resilience issues, but tend to favor informal communication and individual property rights.

Local action may begin with grassroots organizing by one or two residents. Collective action begins as shared commitment to individual action across properties.

Residents tend to value preserving the rural nature of the area and responsible management of wildlands that can include sustainable resource use.

High Amenity/ High Resource

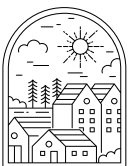


Community members can be involved in many formal groups or represent broader community development associations; communication occurs through both formal mechanisms (e.g., homeowners’ or property owners’ associations; community civic groups, etc.) and informal networks in the community (e.g., social media, friends, memberships in other clubs).

Residential action often centers on shared views or initiatives about environmental management, development of local amenities, and smart growth/preservation of local recreation character (including fire risk).

Residents tend to value restoration or preservation of ecosystem health, aesthetics of “natural” places or wildlands (including outdoor recreation).

Formal Subdivision



Interaction occurs primarily through formal means associated with homeowners’ or property owners’ associations or strong, close informal ties and communication networks within the subdivision (e.g., immediate neighbors, close friends or shared memberships); community groups and clubs reinforce interaction among active residents.

Action is often accomplished through strategic empowerment of individual community leaders who use their distinct skills to influence action of other community members.

Some active community members may connect the community to broader organizations (e.g., spiritual, environmental, social, cultural) within the region.

Commercial & Highly Developed



Communication often occurs through formal networks, including city or county governments or state agencies; presence of homeowners’ associations or other groups is variable.

Social and volunteer organizations (at multiple scales and with multiple interest areas) are often present within the community. Such organizations may provide opportunities for interaction.

Fire resilience outreach focused on evacuation, commercial structures, infrastructure, or businesses as a primary concern for risk may be most effective.



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

Group Option

Review the characteristics which **most resonated** with you during the exercise above. These characteristics are likely to be the most important for you to consider when determining your community's archetype.

If you circled the same archetype on all three pages, that archetype is the best match for your community and you will work from that archetype as you complete the rest of the tool.

If you circled the same archetype on two of the three pages, that archetype is likely the best match for your community and you can work from that archetype as you complete the rest of the tool. You may wish to return to this step after reviewing the graphic and practices associated with your archetype if you feel it is not a good fit for your community. Look at the graphic and practices from the other archetype you selected. It may be a better fit for your community.

If you circled different archetypes on each page or were unable to circle any archetype, think carefully about which of the characteristics would be most essential to the local people who live in your community. What would be most important to them? This may help guide your archetype selection.

If you still cannot select an archetype, you can select practices from the larger list (see the Practices by Category List). This will take more time and provide less guidance, but may better fit your needs.



TIPS If you are having trouble selecting an archetype, it may be helpful to consider the following:

Focus on the characteristics **that do** reflect your community. If a few characteristics don't fit, but some do, you can pay less attention to those characteristics which are not a perfect match.

If your community is changing rapidly think about what archetype currently exists and which may be emerging. You may want to review both archetypes as you complete this Tool.

Consider which characteristics would be most essential to the local people who live in your community. These are likely the most critical indicators to use in making this first choice.

Think about the ways that you would describe your community as compared to other communities in the region. What are the defining characteristics that set them apart from other nearby communities? These are likely to be the most important indicators in picking your initial archetype.



Tabular Option



This option allows users to rate the fit of each archetype characteristic for the community they identified in Step 1 of the Tool. At the end of the exercise, communities are prompted to tally the scores for each archetype. Prompting questions then help participants reason through which option is the best match for their community.

The tabular option works well for people who want to weigh each characteristic independently, who are willing to invest the time into individual scoring, and who like a more quantitative process.




Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

Tabular Option

To determine your archetype, carefully read each description below. Consider each description and RATE it according to the scale below. Complete the tally box at the bottom when finished. You will do this for each of the archetypes.

0 = Does not match my community 1 = Matches my community somewhat 2= Matches my community well

 Working Landscape	<p>Strong sense of place attachment due to “working on the land;” often exhibit intergenerational ties or an affinity for close connection with natural resources.</p>	
	<p>Livelihoods are often tied to land or resource management (e.g., farming, ranching, orchards, timber). Relatively high knowledge of local ecology and access to skills/equipment for managing landscapes (e.g., large equipment, vegetation clearing, road maintenance).</p>	
	<p>Desire to be highly independent, can prefer local government (e.g., county, state) or grassroots action; sometimes distrustful of larger government.</p>	
	<p>Interested in stewardship, resource use or resource development of broader public lands or landscapes.</p>	
	<p>Boundaries are informal and often tied to larger landscape scales (e.g., drainages, sections of a county) or social connections (e.g., cattlemen's associations, irrigation districts, schools).</p>	
	<p>Low density residential development, often with larger tracks of private properties, primary homes, and resource management industry land (e.g., timber groups, commercial farms or ranches, rock quarries).</p>	
	<p>Less land turnover or development; encroachment of residential areas can be seen as a threat to traditional ways of life in the region.</p>	
	<p>Residents tend to communicate through informal means (e.g., person-to-person interaction, public spaces, social media) and have fewer formal communication organizations.</p>	
	<p>Often desire to be active in implementing wildfire or natural resource related management actions; in-person and sustained local relationships are important.</p>	
	<p>Shared desire to “be a good neighbor” and help one another with common hardships; strong informal ties among families and underlying trust in others in community.</p>	

Count of "0" _____

Count of "1" _____

Count of "2" _____

Total points _____

(Add column above)



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Tabular Option

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0 = Does not match my community **1 = Matches my community somewhat** **2= Matches my community well**



Rural Lifestyle

Place attachment is tied to desire for “rural living,” privacy from neighbors, access to nearby wildlands or public lands.	
Communities are made up of people with a wide range of backgrounds or skills. Skills and ability to manage landscapes, write grants, respond to emergencies, manage businesses and more may be present.	
Some residents have the know-how and ability to help manage vegetation or operate equipment for landscape management.	
Attitudes toward public lands and land management tied to forest/range health, fuels reduction and wildlife habitat.	
Fewer formal boundaries for the community; often tied to common responsibilities (e.g., road maintenance or snowplowing), shared infrastructure (e.g., water systems or historical societies), or interdependence of resources (e.g., “Friends of” groups or common riverfront).	
Lower density rural residential parcels often featuring native vegetation and outbuildings, often with more difficult ingress and egress. Potential geographical boundaries occur at a range of scales from the road to the drainage.	
Residents often move here to develop “rural properties,” retire, or for a more rural lifestyle; mix of primary homes and second homes or recreational properties.	
Residents may establish more formal groups (e.g., community newsletter, board, social media group) to communicate with one another about fire resilience issues, but tend to favor informal communication and individual property rights.	
Local action may begin with grassroots organizing by one or two residents. Collective action begins as shared commitment to individual action across properties.	
Residents tend to value preserving the rural nature of the area and responsible management of wildlands that can include sustainable resource use.	

Count of "0" _____

Count of "1" _____

Count of "2" _____

Total points _____

(Add column above)



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

Tabular Option

0 = Does not match my community 1 = Matches my community somewhat 2= Matches my community well



High Amenity/ High Resource

Place attachment is tied to outstanding outdoor amenities (rivers, lakes, recreation trails, ski areas) and/or presence of nearby public lands, including protected areas (e.g., national or state parks, national monuments, etc.).	
Community members have predominantly professional backgrounds or are retirees; fewer residents have ties to resource management, landscape management, or firefighting/emergency services.	
Willing to work with local, state & federal governments, often through formal collaborative groups.	
Residents can be passionate about preserving or protecting local ecology, and often want to learn more about it through expert or scientific means.	
Community boundaries are somewhat fixed, residents often identify themselves by shared drainage or named community region.	
Variably sized residential properties embedded in wildlands. Often well-developed road systems. Communities are often larger than a neighborhood and often match landscape features (e.g., along rivers, mountainsides, meadows, etc.).	
People may be moving into the area to develop recreational properties, feel more connected to natural spaces and recreation amenities, or for a change in lifestyle. Turnover in property owners can be ongoing or frequent; this can be true among residents who rent or those who own primary homes. Can feature a higher proportion of secondary homes.	
Community members can be involved in many formal groups or represent broader community development associations; communication occurs through both formal mechanisms (e.g., homeowners' or property owners' associations; community civic groups, etc.) and informal networks in the community (e.g., social media, friends, clubs).	
Residential action often centers on shared views or initiatives about environmental management, development of local amenities, and smart growth/preservation of local recreation character (including fire risk).	
Residents tend to value restoration or preservation of ecosystem health, aesthetics of "natural" places or wildlands (including outdoor recreation).	

Count of "0" _____

Count of "1" _____

Count of "2" _____

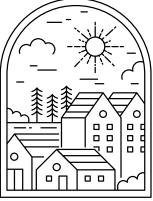
Total points _____
(Add column above)



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

Tabular Option

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Formal Subdivision		Residents tend to value restoration or preservation of ecosystem health, aesthetics of "natural" places or wildlands (including outdoor recreation).	
	Often feature residents who share economic or cultural backgrounds, and who may have shared values or attitudes about resource management issues.		
	Residents likely desire to preserve their privacy; willing to work with and receive aid from local, state and federal government agencies.		
	Residents often rely on outside assistance for fuel reduction, home hardening services and financial support. Service providers include non-profit organizations, hired professionals, local fire services or property management companies.		
	Collective identity occurs at relatively small scales and based on defined boundaries of named subdivisions, mobile home parks, or gated communities.		
	Lot sizes among formal subdivision communities may vary; however, there is often a common boundary community members use to identify the area. In some places, residences may be tightly clustered.		
	Predominately well-defined neighborhoods with primary homes. Residential turnover, particularly in areas with fewer rental homes, may be slow.		
	Interaction occurs primarily through formal means associated with homeowners' or property owners' associations or strong, close informal ties and communication networks within the subdivision (e.g., immediate neighbors, close friends or shared memberships); community groups and clubs reinforce interaction among active residents.		
	Action is often accomplished through strategic empowerment of individual community leaders who use their distinct skills to influence action of other community members.		
	Some active community members may connect the community to broader organizations (e.g., spiritual, environmental, social, cultural) within the region.		

Count of "0" _____

Count of "1" _____

Count of "2" _____

Total points _____
(Add column above)



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

Tabular Option

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Commercial and Highly Developed

Place attachment is primarily tied to individual properties (e.g., office buildings, apartments, commercial developments, etc.), the city/town, or neighborhood.	
High diversity of skills and cultural backgrounds; residents often contribute to broader services or economy of larger municipalities and cities in the region.	
Accustomed to town or municipal services and regulations provided by professionals (e.g., road maintenance, emergency services, greenspace management).	
Residents likely have a lower ability to personally modify fuels or area ecology due to smaller parcels, apartment buildings, or multi-family housing. Common areas, green spaces, or community parks may be highly-managed.	
Community identity is highly variable; boundaries may be informally defined by district (e.g., "old town") or groups of highly interactive neighbors. Regional city identities may also be present.	
Highly developed, dense residential subdivisions or neighborhoods that can be interspersed with commercial properties, hotels, services (e.g., gas stations, grocery stores, etc.), condominiums or apartment complexes.	
Potential for frequent turnover of residents; renters can be present in large numbers.	
Communication often occurs through formal networks, including city or county governments or state agencies; presence of homeowners' associations or other groups is variable.	
Social and volunteer organizations (at multiple scales and with multiple interest areas) are often present within the community. Such organizations may provide opportunities for interaction.	
Fire resilience outreach focused on evacuation, commercial structures, infrastructure, or businesses as a primary concern for risk may be most effective.	

Count of "0" _____

Count of "1" _____

Count of "2" _____






Total points _____
(Add column above)



Fire Adapted Communities Pathways Tool

Tabular Option

Transfer your tally information from the bottom of the preceding five pages to the table below.

Archetype Name	Count of "0"	Count of "1"	Count of "2"	Total Points
 Working Landscape				
 Rural Lifestyle				
 High Amenity/High Resource				
 Formal Subdivision				
 Commercial & Highly Developed				

Which archetype had the most descriptions which matched your community well (highest count of "2")?

Which archetype had the highest total points?

Are those the same archetype or different archetypes?

If they are the same, consider starting with that archetype. You may wish to return to this step after reviewing the graphic and practices associated with your archetype if you feel it is not a good fit for your community.

If they are different, review both of the descriptions again. Note which descriptions you feel are most important to your community. Are those descriptions clustered in a single archetype? If so, consider starting with that archetype.

If you still cannot select an archetype, you can select practices from the larger list (see the Practices by Category List). This will take more time and provide less guidance, but may better fit your needs.