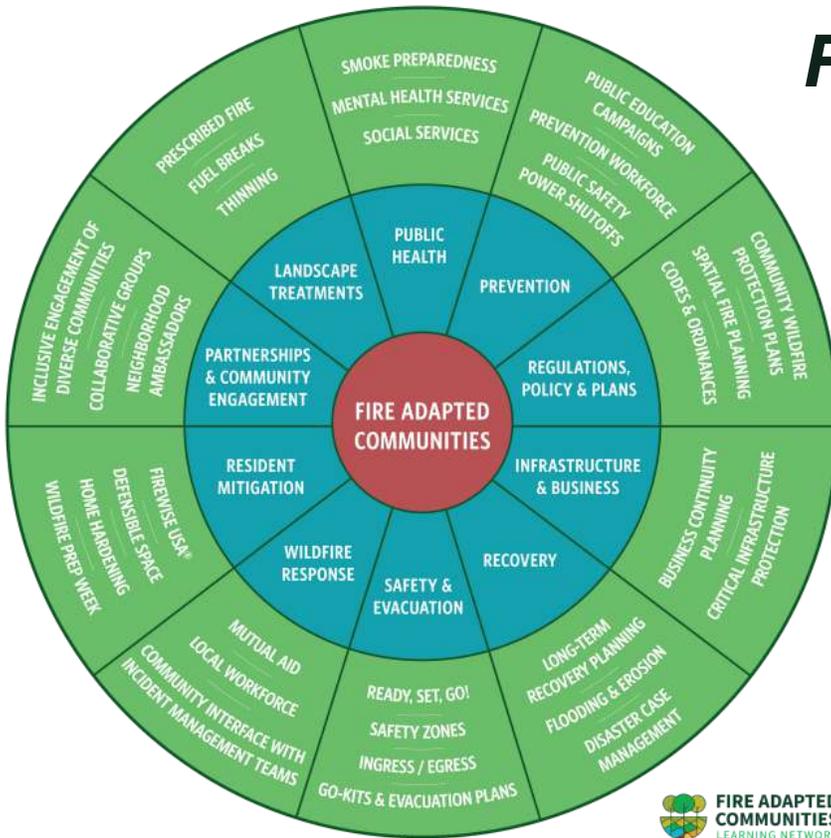


Fire Adapted Communities Graphic

Facilitator's Guide



What does this graphic explain?

The graphic is designed to communicate the fire adapted communities (FAC) framework. It depicts a set of components that make up community wildfire adaptation, and gives examples of specific programs and actions that a community *could* undertake to advance their work. *FAC is not a one-size-fits-all approach. Community context matters and it is dynamic.*

When should you use this graphic?

The FAC graphic can be used in presentations, or workshops where a facilitator walks participants through the graphic. The standalone graphic can also be used on websites or in printed materials. However, in these applications we encourage users to include a written description to explain that the graphic is not prescriptive or comprehensive of all valid FAC approaches.

Who is the graphic for?

The graphic can be used with community partners, FAC practitioners, the media, and agency partners. When talking with different audiences, remember to use language that will resonate with them. This graphic was designed with community wildfire resilience practitioners as the primary audience, so some language may need to be adjusted for use with community members or others. Adapt the examples and language in this guide as needed to best reach your intended audience.

Important Notes

- **This graphic is NOT comprehensive.** It does not include all of the potential actions or programs a community could undertake to advance fire adaptation. The graphic includes *examples* of some of the most common actions and programs. **When talking about FAC, you should include examples that are relevant to efforts in your community.**
- **This graphic is not a checklist.** Community-based leaders are best positioned to change a community's relationship with fire. Every community has different assets and challenges, and contexts that are always changing. Do not instruct people to use this graphic as a checklist. It is intended to inspire people to consider a range of issues and actions, not prescribe strategies for communities.
- The content in this graphic was contributed by fire resilience practitioners working across the United States. Not all of the programs or actions will be priorities for your community.

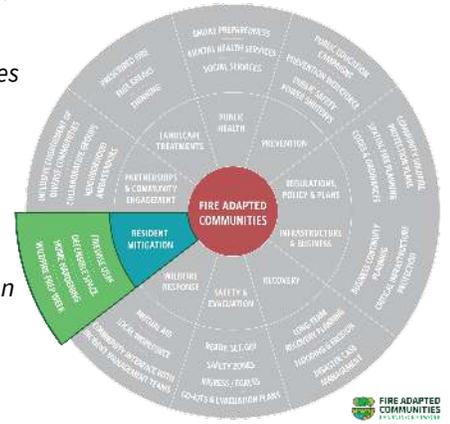
This graphic was created by the Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network for free non-commercial use to help explain the FAC framework. Please credit FAC Net when you use the graphic. Additional resources and materials available at: www.fireadaptednetwork.org

FAC as framework for community wildfire resilience

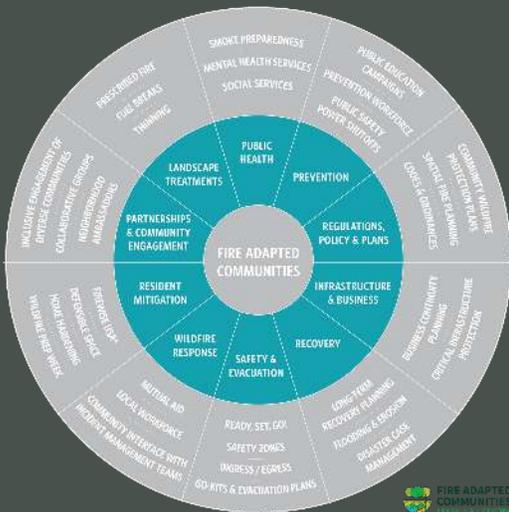


Example 1- Resident Mitigation

In many communities the Firewise USA™ program offers a way to organize neighborhood action. Other communities host workdays, chipping programs or vegetation disposal programs. In some locations, home hardening rebates or discounts are available. Some fire departments offer residents home assessments with site-specific mitigation recommendations. In other areas, non-profits, Conservation Districts or local governments provide residential mitigation support. Resident mitigation takes many forms, from individual action to coordinated community-wide programs.



Components of the framework



Example 2 - Safety and Evacuation

Some communities focus on identifying safety zones or design and implement projects to improve ingress and egress routes. Many communities have reflective signage programs. Others work on go-kit education and community inclusion in evacuation planning. Some work on alert systems, evacuation traffic modeling or preplanning for livestock evacuation. Note that some of the programs featured on the graphic span component areas. For example, the Ready, Set, Go! program covers resident mitigation and safety and evacuation.

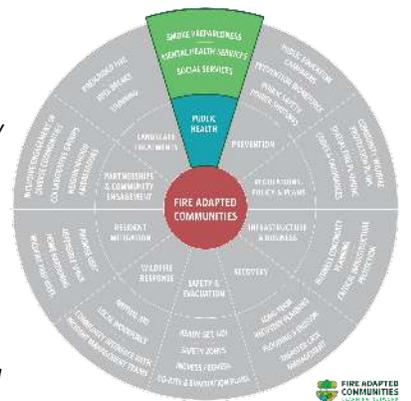


Examples of programs and actions



Example 3- Public Health

Fire adaptation goes beyond mitigation. To live better with fire, communities need to address cross-sector issues like public health. Some communities run smoke-ready programs that distribute filters and create clean air centers. This proactive approach ensures that smoke-sensitive populations are protected from wildfire and prescribed fire smoke. Additional examples of public health initiatives include trauma-informed recovery groups and partnerships with local health organizations. In many communities this work is a newer addition to their fire adaptation strategy.



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