Public Expectations in 20-30 Years: More of the Same or Can We Shape Public Opinion?

Public Attitudes toward Fire

- Some evidence of improved ecological understanding, BUT:
- FEAR
- Expectation of protection
- Expectation of success
- Intolerance of smoke

Therefore:

- Fire is still scary and bad.
- Fire is considered preventable.
- The benefits of fire are still not embraced.

Comprehensive fire management cannot be accomplished without a change in public expectations.

From the QFFR:

- Expanding Community Education should...promote the concept of creating fire adapted communities that complement the <u>fire</u> adapted ecosystems that they adjoin.
- Strategy should support communities organizing to...above all <u>become more comfortable</u> (and <u>knowledgeable</u>) with <u>prescribed and natural fires</u> in their environs.
- The goal is a <u>paradigm shift</u>, where the public would expect that fire would be allowed to play its natural role and question why we would propose to put fires out.

From the 10-year Comprehensive Strategy (Dec. 2006)

Goal 3, Task 2:

Further develop and implement a public education campaign such as the National Wildfire Coordination Group (NWCG) Wildland Fire: A Natural Process to complement Smokey Bear's message of fire safety. The campaign will emphasize fire's role in ecosystems and the benefits of fire management to ecosystems and public health and safety.

- Collaboration Level: All
- Lead Collaborator(s): Stakeholders, NWCG
- Implementation timeframe: Fall 2008

Steering Committee

BLM, Cynthia Moses-Nedd I-Chiefs, Bob Roper NACo, Abby Friedman NASF, Dan Smith

National Coalition Prescribed Fire Councils, Zach Prusak

NIFC/BLM, Don Smurthwaite

National Park Service, Roberta D'Amico

TNC, L.McCarthy, W. Fulks, E. Brunson

Northern Arizona University, Tom Sisk

Oregon Association of Counties, Eric Schmidt

USDA Forest Service, Maureen Brooks, Randy Philips

WGA, Jay Jensen

TWS, Greg Aplet, Tom Fry

Wisconsin DNR, Catherine Regan

Shaping Future Public Expectations: Laying the Foundation to Influence Opinion and Behavior

What is public education?

- Strategic communication
- Not lobbying

Strategic Communication...

- Builds consensus
- Persuades
- Changes behaviors
- Conditions the environment for policy



Critical Aspects of Strategic Communications Programs

- Polling
- Messaging
- Targeting audiences
- Delivering the Message
- Measuring impacts

Message Development

- What message produces change?
- Simple, clear, concise, consistent language
- Rational or emotional
- Create urgency
- Call to action
- 2-3 maximum
- Use poll results

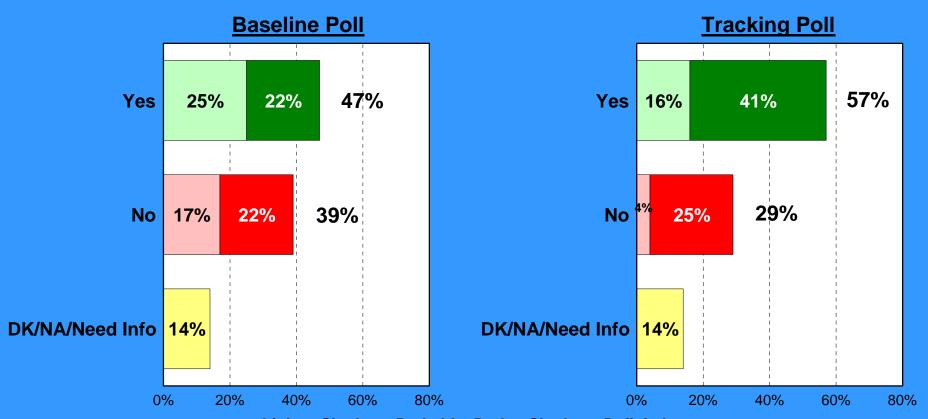
Identify the Audience

- Who are they and why are they important?
- Demographics matter
- Who responds to rational or emotional messages?
- Smart use of resources
- Use poll results



Baseline Q. 3/ Tracking Poll Q. A1

Voters who saw ads were significantly more likely to vote Yes on Proposition 12.



Lighter Shades = Probably; Darker Shades = Definitely

Phase I: RESEARCH

- **Goal:** Identify national and regional <u>public attitudinal barriers</u> (fears, mistrusts, opposition) <u>and opportunities</u> (favorable language, spokespeople) related to fire and fire use as a basis for developing campaign key messages and delivery vehicles.
- **Strategy:** Establish strategic, diverse group of "steering committee" stakeholders to design research (polling), help obtain research funding, and plan and execute campaign development workshop.

Actions:

- Obtain funding necessary to conduct research (~\$200,000).
- Hire polling and media consultant.
- Conduct and analyze research activities (focus groups, polling).
- Plan Feb. 2008 workshop to develop campaign structure and elements.
- *Timeframe:* May to January 2008

Phase IIA: IDENTIFY CAMPAIGN ELEMENTS

- Goal: Define final campaign framework (key messages and delivery mechanisms) based on research insights.
- Strategy: Host multiple-day, face-to-face workshop with consultant, steering committee(+) group of stakeholders.

Actions:

- Disseminate research results to key experts (e.g. public information officers), compile comments and incorporate into campaign elements.
- Conduct workshop to (1) Review research results, provide workshop attendees with <u>strategic message training</u>, and (2) Develop campaign <u>key messages</u> and delivery mechanisms (local, state, federal).

• Timeframe: February 2008

Phase IIB: DEVELOP CAMPAIGN MATERIALS

- **Goal:** Finalize final proofs of campaign materials and/or develop guidelines for local development and use of campaign materials.
- Strategy: Reconvene steering group to translate campaign framework developed in workshop into sample campaign materials.

Actions:

- Continue to work with consultant(s) in developing/determining:
 - <u>Guidelines</u> for local production of campaign materials.
 - Develop <u>budget</u> based on delivery vehicles and campaign materials and seek public and private funding.
- Timeframe: February thru May 2008

Phase III: DELIVERY

Deliver campaign plan to implementing partners

• *Timeframe:* Summer 2008

Campaign Development Timeline

- Summer 2007: Raise funds (\$200 K) for Research/Campaign Development
- Fall 2007: Research/Polling/Focus group work
- Winter 2008: Workshop to define campaign elements
- Spring 2008: Development of campaign materials
- Summer 2008: Delivery

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