



**OREGON**

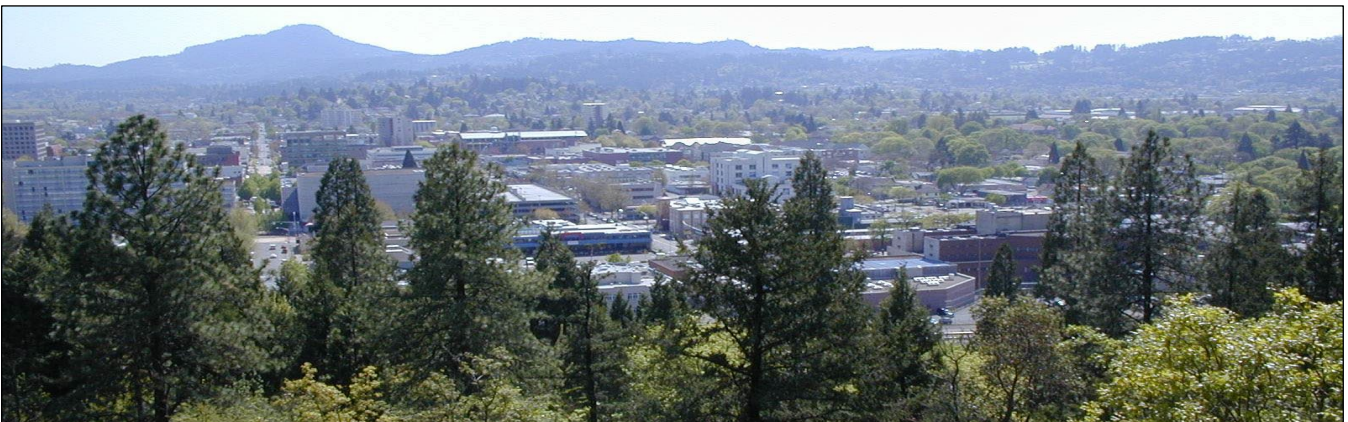
Department of  
Land Conservation  
& Development

# WILDFIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

August 19, 2022  
Public Review Draft



Source: Patrick Wingard, DLCD;  
Blue River recovery



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## Executive Summary

The Department of Land Conservation and Development's (DLCD) *Wildfire Adapted Communities Recommendations Report*, prepared in response to Senate Bill 762 (2021), identifies recommendations for changes to state and local land use planning programs to reduce risk from wildfire to protect Oregon communities. In addition to the recommendations, the report includes background on wildfire impacts, an overview of SB 762 and the responsibilities of DLCD and other closely aligned agencies, and a summary of feedback received from the community and stakeholder engagement process that has informed the recommendations. The recommendations cover the following topics:

- Community Information and Engagement
- Safe Evacuation and Firefighting Response
- Wildfire Risk Mitigation Requirements for Areas of New Development
- Recovery Planning
- Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

Feedback received during the public review process will inform the final Recommendations Report due to the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council and Oregon Legislature by October 1, 2022.

## I. Purpose

As directed by [Senate Bill \(SB\) 762](#)<sup>1</sup> Section 11: Land Use (as amended by [SB 1533 \(2022\)](#)<sup>2</sup>), the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) has prepared recommendations for consideration by the Oregon Legislature and the state [Wildfire Programs Advisory Council](#)<sup>3</sup> (WPAC). These recommendations focus on potential changes to the statewide land use planning program and local comprehensive plans and zoning codes needed to incorporate wildfire risk maps and minimize wildfire risk. The state's objective is to help make communities safer, including identifying appropriate levels of state and local resources necessary for effective implementation. According to SB 762, recommended changes may include, but need not be limited to, provisions regarding sufficient defensible space, building codes, safe evacuation, and development considerations in areas of extreme and high wildfire risk, allowing for regional differences. DLCD's recommendations do not currently address incorporating risk maps. DLCD is awaiting future iterations of the Statewide Map of Wildfire Risk before making those recommendations. Staff have prepared this public review draft recommendations report to seek feedback to further refine the agency's recommendations. The recommendations are due to the WPAC and Legislature by October 1, 2022.

## II. Background

SB 762, Oregon's wildfire omnibus legislation that was passed into law in 2021, was the product of years of hard work by the Governor's Council on Wildfire Response, the Legislature, state agencies, and Oregonians across the state. It represents Oregon's comprehensive response to readying the state for increasing frequency, intensity, and impacts of wildfires due to climate change. Taking this proactive approach, the Oregon Legislature has invested more than 195 million dollars to help improve wildfire preparedness and resiliency, with a particular focus on investing in underserved communities. The three key strategies include:

- Creating fire adapted communities,
- Increasing wildfire response safety and effectiveness, and
- Strengthening the health and resilience of Oregon's landscapes.

Increasing wildfire protection in Oregon requires action from eleven implementing state agencies under SB 762. This body of work is coordinated by the State Wildfire Programs Director, advised by WPAC, to:

- Minimize loss of life and property,
- Protect the lives of firefighters,
- Protect and manage Oregon's forest assets, and
- Reduce wildfire risk for communities and development.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2021R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB762/Enrolled>

<sup>2</sup> <https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2022R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB1533>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/gov/policies/Pages/wildfire-programs-council.aspx>

More than 2,000 wildfires in 2020 burned more than 1.2 million acres in Oregon, causing unprecedented deaths and damage to homes, livelihoods, and the natural environment. The 2020 Labor Day fires had the following impacts:<sup>4 5 6 7</sup>

- Nine lives lost
- More than 5,000 homes and commercial structures burned, including at least 1,500 manufactured homes
- Thousands of Oregonians displaced
- 420,800 Oregonians were in Level 1 Evacuation status on September 14, 2020
- Interstate I-5, Highway 22, and Highway 101 were among the transportation routes closed for multiple miles due to fire hazards in the area
- Hazardous air quality throughout most of Oregon, with Portland metro area air quality worse than any major city in the world at the time
- 2020 cost of suppressing fire: over 1 million dollars
- Cost of physical damages related to 2020 fires: over 1 billion dollars based on initial assessments from local and state agencies conducted in October, 2020, considering response and emergency protective measures and costs to repair and or replace damaged public infrastructure to pre-disaster condition (likely to be eligible for partial reimbursement through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance grant program)
- To date, FEMA has obligated \$332,841,123 to the State from the Public Assistance Program to reimburse local, Tribal, and state government agencies and non-profits for disaster response and recovery, including debris removal, emergency protective measures, and permanent restoration of facilities

Over the past several decades, wildfires and the acreage burned in Oregon has increased dramatically. The numbers reveal in how much the damage caused by the state's wildfires has grown in just 30 years<sup>8</sup>:

- 1992-2001: 199,000 acres burned annually
- 2002-2011: 314,000 acres burned annually
- 2012-2021: 720,000 acres burned annually

In a June 2022 poll, 93 percent of Oregonians report seeing wildfires as a threat to people living in Oregon. Just one year prior, in May 2021, 68 percent of Oregonians saw wildfires as a threat to their local community<sup>9</sup>. Looking into the future, wildfire risk is projected to increase across the state, as summers become hotter, drier, and longer due to climate change. Increasingly negative and persistent impacts of wildfire are expected to affect personal safety, mental and physical health, Oregon communities, the economy, recreation, working lands, and the natural environment<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Advancing Wildfire Protection, March 2022, Report 2; [https://www.oregon.gov/gov/policies/Wildfire\\_Programs\\_Council/Documents/Wildfire-Prog-Dir-Rpt\\_March-2022.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/gov/policies/Wildfire_Programs_Council/Documents/Wildfire-Prog-Dir-Rpt_March-2022.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.corvallisadvocate.com/2022/wildfire-recovery-programs-focus-on-manufactured-homes-lost-in-2020-wildfires/>

<sup>6</sup> Oregon Department of Emergency Management, <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/6e1e42989d1b4beb809223d5430a3750>

<sup>7</sup> Oregon Department of Emergency Management, <https://wildfire-auth.oregon.gov/Updates/Wildfire-Recovery-Update-2-15-22-EN.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Doug Grafe, Wildfires Program Director, Office of Governor Brown, presentation to the Senate Interim Committee on Natural Resources and Wildfire Recovery, June 2, 2022

<sup>9</sup> Oregon Values and Beliefs Center, June 29, 2022: Wildfire Opinion Poll. <https://oregonvbc.org/wildfire/>

<sup>10</sup> Oregon Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, 2020; p. 13, p. 22; [https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Documents/Approved\\_2020ORNHMP\\_00\\_Complete.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Documents/Approved_2020ORNHMP_00_Complete.pdf)

## How serious is the threat of wildfire? 2021-2022

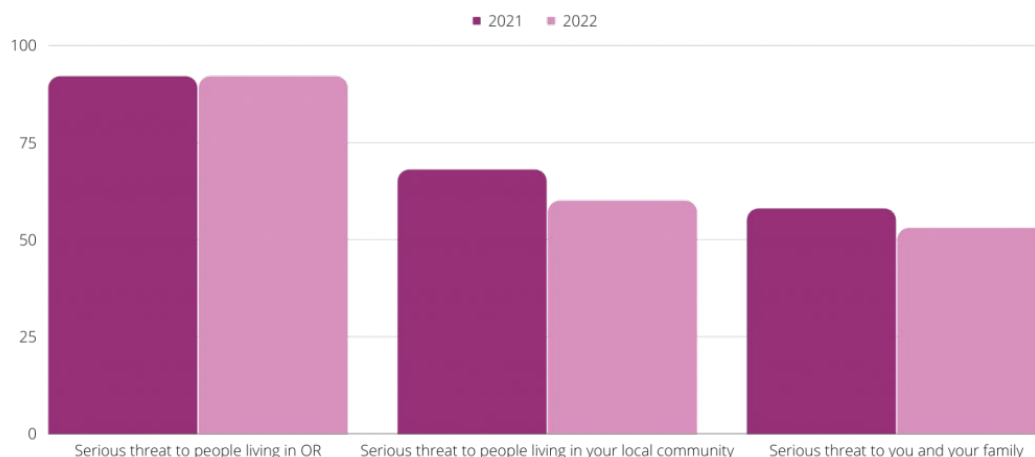


Figure 1. Oregon Values and Beliefs Center, June 2022 Wildfire Opinion Poll

## SB 762 State Agency Coordination

As directed by SB 762, 11 state agencies are working together to reduce wildfire risks and impacts to Oregonians and the built and natural environment. As one of the implementing agencies, DLCD has been consulting and coordinating with partner agencies working on land use and related implementation elements required under SB 762 throughout the process of developing this recommendations report. A brief overview of these agencies' charge under SB 762 follows.

### The Department of Land Conservation and Development

DLCD's work is focused on making recommendations on changes to statewide land use planning, local land use plans, and zoning codes to help reduce risk from wildfires and make communities safer. DLCD's charge under SB 762 includes:

- Identifying recommended changes to the statewide land use planning program and local comprehensive plans and zoning codes that are needed to incorporate wildfire risk maps and minimize wildfire risk, including appropriate levels of state and local resources necessary for effective implementation.
- Recommended changes may include, but need not be limited to, provisions regarding sufficient defensible space, building codes, safe evacuation, and development considerations in areas of extreme and high wildfire risk, allowing for regional differences.
- On or before October 1, 2022, the department shall report to a committee or interim committee of the Legislative Assembly related to wildfire, in the manner provided in ORS 192.245, to the State Wildfire Programs Director and to the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council on the changes recommended by the department.
- As necessary to identify recommended changes, the department may consult with the State Fire Marshal, the State Forestry Department, the Department of Consumer and Business Services, and local governments.



## Oregon Department of Forestry

SB 762 Section 7 required the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) in collaboration with Oregon State University (OSU) to map Oregon's wildland-urban interface (WUI) and designate every tax lot in Oregon with one of five classes of wildfire risk. A statewide map of wildfire risk, based on Board of Forestry-approved rules defining the WUI and criteria for wildfire risk mapping and to identify and classify the WUI, was required to be effective June 30, 2022. Readers may view the final adopted Forestry rules [here](#)<sup>11</sup>. SB 762 directed ODF to display the WUI boundary and fire risk classes and include spatial data displaying the location of socially and economically vulnerable communities. As of the writing of this report, the initial risk map has been suspended for a period while ODF works to further engage communities to refine the risk mapping and the appeals process for wildfire risk designations. Once finalized, the risk map will be accessible using the [Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer](#)<sup>12</sup>.

## Department of Consumer and Business Services

The Building Codes Division of the Department of Consumer and Business Services (BCD/DCBS) is updating building codes standards that will help make new homes more fire-resistant. BCD is currently developing building code rules, as specified under SB 762, Section 12, that will:

- Amend the current [Oregon Residential Specialty Code \(ORSC\)](#)<sup>13</sup> Section R327 (Wildfire Hazard Mitigation) to apply to all new dwellings and the accessory structures of dwellings in extreme and high wildfire risk classes in the WUI.
- Amend the current ORSC Section R327 to extend wildfire hazard mitigation building code standards to apply to existing dwellings that are having exterior elements replaced.
- These changes will be adopted October 1, 2022 and become mandatory April 1, 2023.
- Additionally, BCD is working on an interactive tool to work in conjunction with the Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer that will display wildfire hazard mitigation standards covered in Section R327 of the ORSC.

It is important to note that ORSC only applies to one-and-two family homes. Many dwellings and other buildings and structures are not covered by the ORSC, such as multifamily dwellings, commercial buildings, agricultural buildings on farms, manufactured housing, and certain temporary structures such as recreational vehicles or RVs. Building codes for structures that are not covered in the ORSC are not required to be updated under SB 762. Additionally, ORSC is a "minimum/maximum" code. This means that a builder must construct at least to the minimum code standard but is free to voluntarily exceed code (minimum) while local building departments cannot require more than what is in the code (maximum). As directed in SB 762, Section R327 will apply only in the high and extreme wildfire risk areas that are also in the WUI, as shown on the risk map. Local governments are not allowed to require application of the code, or any part of the code, outside that area, although homeowners and developers may voluntarily comply with those standards.

Oregon has a uniform statewide building code that is intended to provide consistent and predictable building standards and equal protection across the state. However, in January 2019, BCD amended ORSC R327 to make it available for local adoption. Through this voluntary program, several jurisdictions in Oregon adopted the [2019 ORSC: R327.4 Wildfire Hazard Mitigation](#)<sup>14</sup> with modifications. These jurisdictions will need to rescind their codes and related land use regulations to comply with updated Section R327 for areas that are not mapped as

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/odf/aboutodf/pages/proposedlawsrules.aspx>

<sup>12</sup> <https://oregonexplorer.info/topics/wildfire-risk>

<sup>13</sup> <https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/ORRSC2021P1/copyright>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/bcd/laws-rules/Documents/rules/20190124-wildfirehazard-pr.pdf>

extreme or high risk and in the WUI. Local authority to apply ORSC R327 more broadly will no longer be available once the updates are completed.

As of the writing of this report, BCD is currently in the process of amending ORSC Section R327 to align with the scope and application of the statewide wildfire risk map created under SB 762. These changes were originally anticipated to be adopted by October 1, 2022, with a six-month phase in period. Due to the rescinding of the wildfire risk map, the effective date of the new code requirements will be based on when the wildfire risk map is available. More information regarding the timeline and adoption process is available on [BCD's wildfire hazard mitigation webpage](https://www.oregon.gov/bcd/codes-stand/Pages/wildfire-hazard-mitigation.aspx)<sup>15</sup>.

### Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal

The Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM) is working to make homes and communities safer through defensible space actions that will help firefighters better protect homes and other buildings in the high and extreme risk classes in the WUI. Under Section 8 of SB 762, statewide minimum defensible space code provisions are currently being developed by OSFM. The [Oregon Defensible Space Code](https://www.oregon.gov/osp/programs/sfm/pages/oregon-defensible-space-code.aspx)<sup>16</sup> must be adopted by December 31, 2022. SB 762 allows local governments to adopt and enforce local requirements for defensible space that are greater than the minimum statewide requirements established by the State Fire Marshal; the locally adopted standards must be selected from the framework set forth in the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code.

Related to defensible space and land use, SB 762 also states that the minimum defensible space requirements established by the State Fire Marshal may not be used as criteria to approve or deny an amendment to a local government's acknowledged comprehensive plan or land use regulations; a permit, as defined in ORS 215.402 or 227.160; a limited land use decision, as defined in ORS 197.015; or an expedited land division, as defined in ORS 197.360. However, a local government may:

- Amend the acknowledged comprehensive plan or land use regulations of the local government to include the defensible space requirements; and
- Use the requirements that are included in the amended acknowledged comprehensive plan or land use regulations as a criterion for a land use decision.

Additionally, OSFM will be providing grant funds through its Community Risk Reduction program and Response Ready Oregon program using a variety of criteria to determine eligibility. The Response Ready program is focused on increasing fire service capacity. These criteria include vulnerable communities as identified on the risk map. These OSFM assistance programs must give priority to the creation of defensible space, per SB 762 Section 8a:

- On lands owned by members of socially and economically vulnerable communities, persons with limited proficiency in English and persons of lower income as defined in ORS 456.055;
- For critical or emergency infrastructure; and
- For schools, hospitals and facilities that serve seniors.

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<sup>15</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/bcd/codes-stand/Pages/wildfire-hazard-mitigation.aspx>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/osp/programs/sfm/pages/oregon-defensible-space-code.aspx>



### III. Community and Stakeholder Engagement: What We Heard

Starting in April 2022, DLCD staff engaged community members and stakeholders from across Oregon in a robust engagement and consultation process to develop the draft recommendations for reducing wildfire risks to communities. This engagement has included virtual community listening sessions, an online open house and survey, five meetings with a diverse [Wildfire Adapted Communities Stakeholder Group](https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Pages/Wildfire-Adapted-Communities.aspx)<sup>17</sup>, and one to one interviews with additional stakeholders; direct outreach to community based organizations, and several meetings with representatives and leadership from two federally recognized Tribes. A Spanish language focus group and two online community listening sessions are being planned over the next month to gather additional feedback to refine the draft recommendations. In addition to community members broadly, staff is seeking input and guidance from:

- The [Land Conservation and Development Commission](https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/Commission/Pages/index.aspx)<sup>18</sup> (LCDC or the commission),
- State agencies
- Tribal governments
- Local governments
- Wildfire mitigation experts
- Local fire service providers
- Interested parties

In April 2022, DLCD staff and consultants held four regionally focused virtual community listening sessions that provided an opportunity for participants to discuss specific regional concerns and wildfire concerns generally. More than 150 (157) people representing 117 organizations joined the sessions from across Oregon. A detailed summary of the listening sessions is included in Appendix A: Community and Stakeholder Engagement Summary.

The Wildfire Adapted Communities Stakeholder Group (Stakeholder Group) met five times between May and August 2022. Members from across Oregon represented a broad spectrum of perspectives, interests, and organizations, including individuals from fire affected communities and historically underrepresented populations. The Stakeholder Group member list is included in Appendix A: Community and Stakeholder Engagement Summary. Members of the Stakeholder Group's role was to share their unique experience and views with DLCD project staff on wildfire mitigation efforts to increase the safety and health of all Oregonians. Stakeholder Group members sometimes stated conflicting points of view. Representing such diverse perspectives, members were not expected to reach agreement on direction or specific recommendations. Their guidance was critical in developing these recommendations. Stakeholder Group meetings were streamed live for remote viewers. Meeting materials, a public comment form, presentations, recordings, and meeting summaries are available on the [DLCD wildfire project website](https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Pages/Wildfire-Adapted-Communities.aspx)<sup>19</sup>. An overview of Stakeholder Group feedback received is included in Appendix A: Community and Stakeholder Engagement Summary.

Additionally, DLCD staff and consultants prepared an [online open house](https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Pages/Wildfire-Adapted-Communities.aspx)<sup>20</sup> and survey (available in [English](#)<sup>21</sup> and [Spanish](#)<sup>22</sup>) to further engage Oregonians. The survey will remain open through September 12. As of July 7, 2022, 383 people had taken the survey. The following table shows the top five responses to the survey question "What principles should guide DLCD's recommendations for making Oregon communities more resilient to wildfires?",

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Pages/Wildfire-Adapted-Communities.aspx>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/Commission/Pages/index.aspx>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Pages/Wildfire-Adapted-Communities.aspx>

<sup>20</sup> <http://wildfireadaptedoregon.com/>

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Wildfireadaptedoregon>

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/IncendiosForestalesAdaptadosdeOregon>

which informed the guiding principles used by DLCD staff in the development of the recommendations. A summary of the preliminary survey results is included in Appendix A: Community and Stakeholder Engagement Summary.

Participants indicate the number one priority should be protecting human life (77%) Other top priorities include:

77%	Protect human life
57%	Protect homes of people
52%	Protect important infrastructure
51%	Protect community assets that are critical to recovery
50%	Protect environmental resources

*Response to survey question: What principles should guide DLCD's recommendations for making Oregon communities more resilient to wildfires?*

## Overarching Themes

Several overarching themes have emerged from the community and stakeholder engagement process:

- Oregonians are generally concerned about wildfire and eager for the state to take action to protect communities.
- Oregonians are motivated to take action to protect their homes, families, and communities from wildfire.
- Equity must be considered throughout (before, during, and after a wildfire).
- Better interagency and intergovernmental, including Tribal governments, coordination, communication, and collaboration are required to mitigate, prepare, respond, and recover from wildfire disasters.
- People want and need accessible, reliable education and communications before, during, and after a wildfire to protect lives and property and support recovery. Language accessibility is a challenge at all stages. Access to broadband in some parts of the state is a challenge to receiving information, compounded in some cases by lack access to technology and digital literacy.
- A one-size fits all approach will not work.
- Consistency in application has benefits.
- Evacuation planning should consider the characteristics of the community and allow for location specific differences.
- Multiple transportation routes, street connectivity, and sufficient site access are critical for efficient evacuation of residents and access for emergency response vehicles.
- There may be conflicting development and land use considerations.
- There is tension between development and private property interests and extending protections broadly across a community to ensure the protection of people and property.
- Statewide planning efforts need to be flexible for local communities and should balance the needs of individuals and the community.
- Concerns about not having requirements, such as defensible space and wildfire resilience building codes, and resources to implement in areas not identified as extreme or high risk.
- Infrastructure and provision of utilities like water, sewer, septic, and electricity should accommodate heightened wildfire risk.
- Watersheds and community water supplies need to be protected and managed to reduce impacts from wildfires.

- Funding and resources should be made available to local governments and private community members for planning, implementation, and education for any land use programs designed to reduce wildfire risks.

Through the community engagement process, several topics were raised that are not within DLCD's purview to address through land use recommendations or that have been deferred for possible future research by the department. A summary of these topics is included in Appendix B: Potential Topics for Future Consideration.

## Tribal Government Consultation

Coordination and consultation with Oregon's nine federally recognized Tribes involved formal letters to Tribes' leadership and staff inviting consultation. Staff followed the letter by meetings with representatives who were interested in engaging at a staff-to-staff level. These included the Coquille Indian Tribe and the Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe of Indians. Issues raised by Tribal representatives in these discussions include:

- The importance of protecting and managing cultural resource site not only on Tribal lands but throughout ancestral land, especially in emergency situations and in planning processes. There is currently a lack of coordination and notification by emergency managers with the Tribes.
- Tribal members that live in the WUI lost homes in 2019-2020 and were displaced or impacted by smoke and air quality hazards.
- Access to resources and information to encourage people to do clearing for defensible space.
- Safe evacuation concerns in areas of limited transportation access.
- Interest in long-term planning and impacts to land that the Tribes may want to use down the road.
- Any change in land use that might occur on land adjacent to Tribal land that might impact Tribal land, especially land held in trust.
- Ensuring that lands that come into development are being planned to reduce wildfire risk.
- Interest in access to and integration of Geographic Information System (GIS) data into Tribal GIS system. Additionally, access to simplified risk maps and data equity are important.

DLCD staff are keeping Tribal government representatives abreast of major milestones. DLCD staff are inviting representatives' review and comments on the draft land use recommendations prior to submission to the WPAC and Legislature.

## IV. Recovery Lessons Learned

DLCD carries the lead responsibility for State Recovery Function #1: Community Planning and Capacity Building. Barriers to recovery and opportunities to increase community resilience identified during the recovery and rebuilding process from past wildfires, including the 2020 wildfires, provided additional context for the development of these recommendations. Key themes related to recovery and rebuilding identified by Governor's Wildfire Economic Recovery Council<sup>23</sup> include:

- The importance of helping people remain in their communities.
- The need for clear and coordinated information sharing about recovery resources that are available from local, state, and federal sources, and for preparedness and evacuation planning.
- Building communities back better by:

<sup>23</sup> *Recovering & Rebuilding from Oregon's 2020 Wildfires: Key Findings & Recommendations, Governor's Wildfire Economic Recovery Council*, January 4, 2021, pp. 18-19;

<https://digital.osl.state.or.us/islandora/object/osl%3A987568/datastream/OBJ/view>

- Asking communities—especially rural communities—what opportunities are needed to lift them up in a way that hasn’t been available before.
- Rebuilding homes and structures that are both cost effective and more energy efficient.
- Rebuilding in an equitable way that ensures communities have better access to affordable housing and other programs.
- Considering how and where we build: rebuilding more fire-resistant communities with risk reduction and mitigation in mind to avoid other hazards and threats, like floods and landslides.
- Shoring up important utility services such as power lines, sewer and septic systems, and broadband services.
- Updating and strengthening WUI strategies and codes.
- Updating natural hazard mitigation plans in partnership with local governments and Tribes, including reviewing risk assessments and priorities for public safety and infrastructure mitigation actions and recovery strategies, and developing risk assessments and prioritizing mitigation actions and recovery strategies for natural resources and cultural resources.

## V. Recommendations

### Background

Land use and comprehensive planning play an important role in helping communities mitigate wildfire and other natural hazard risks. Oregon’s comprehensive land use planning program provides a policy framework that supports local implementation of strategies that reduce the risks to people and property<sup>24</sup>. Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards, is central to this framework. Goal 7 requires cities and counties to include planning for natural hazards in their adopted comprehensive land use plans. As with all land use planning processes, both state and local implementation of these recommendations should be equity-informed. DLCD recommends inclusive community engagement strategies consistent with the state’s [Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Action Plan](#)<sup>25</sup>, and evaluation of impacts to socially and economically vulnerable<sup>26</sup> communities. Understanding the locations of vulnerable populations can help communities mitigate impacts before a wildfire or can help distribute needed recovery dollars after an event, leading to more equitable and effective outcomes.

DLCD’s recommendations are based on extensive community and stakeholder engagement described in Section III of this report, 2020 wildfire recovery lessons described in Section IV of this report, research into best practices, including policies currently used by Oregon jurisdictions, and feedback from Land Conservation and Development Commissioners. The recommendations are guided by the following principles that were clear themes that emerged from the engagement process:

1. Protect human life from the growing risks of wildfires
2. Increase the ability of Oregon communities to withstand and recover from wildfires

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/osp/Docs/GovWildfireCouncilRpt-FinalRecs.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> [https://www.oregon.gov/das/Docs/DEI\\_Action\\_Plan\\_2021.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/das/Docs/DEI_Action_Plan_2021.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> Social vulnerability refers to the social, economic, and cultural attributes that can limit access to resources, making some communities more vulnerable and exacerbating the impacts of wildfire, as defined by Oregon State University in relation to the development of the social vulnerability map required under SB 762; <https://osuwildfireriskmap.forestry.oregonstate.edu/social-vulnerability>. SB 762 also includes provisions to support socially and economically vulnerable communities, persons with limited proficiency in English, and persons of lower income.

3. Focus on achieving equitable outcomes and increasing community capacity, with greater attention given to historically and currently underserved and under-resourced communities
4. Protect and increase the resilience of important infrastructure<sup>27</sup> and community assets, particularly those that are critical to survival and recovery
5. Protect the natural environment on which we all depend and the places where people live, work, and gather.
6. Work with communities to identify regional and local differences for consideration within the context of Statewide Land Use Planning Goals to mitigate wildfire risk
7. Consider local capacity and state support in the implementation of wildfire mitigation measures

DLCD evaluated many possible recommendations raised during the community and stakeholder engagement process. After careful consideration, agency staff have included the following recommendations that both align with the guiding principles and have the highest potential for reducing wildfire risk. The recommendations range from implementing robust community engagement strategies, to providing technical assistance to cities and counties that increase local capacity, conducting policy research, and to establishing regulations through rulemaking by LCDC. The recommendations include preliminary identification of the state and local resources necessary to support implementation. DLCD staff are engaging with local governments and other partners to further identify and refine needed resources. Additionally, staff have developed glossary of terms included in Appendix C: Glossary. The recommendations cover the following topics:

- Community Information and Engagement
- Safe Evacuation and Firefighting Response
- Wildfire Risk Mitigation Requirements for Areas of New Development
- Recovery Planning
- Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

As directed by SB 762 and consistent with the goal of minimizing wildfire risk in updating state and local land use planning programs, DLCD presents the following recommendations for the Legislature’s consideration. While the growing threat of wildfires is an urgent issue and action must be taken to protect Oregon, DLCD recognizes that policies integrating land use and wildfire risk can raise complex and controversial questions. For these reasons, this report focuses on those recommendations that most effectively protect people and property and are within the authority and capacity of the state and cities and counties to implement. This report intentionally identifies multiple implementation options for several of the recommendations, providing the Legislature with flexibility and a range of choices to achieve the recommendations.

For recommendations that have more than one option, Options A describe a regulatory approach. The Legislature would provide policy direction and “sidebars” for LCDC to undertake rulemaking. A robust community engagement process would inform an effort to define terms and establish minimum land use requirements. City and county implementation would be supported with grant funding and technical assistance from DLCD. Options B describe a voluntary pathway where cities and counties that elect to meet minimum actions or outcomes established by LCDC through a robust community engagement process. This assumes local governments can access grant funding and technical assistance from the Legislature through DLCD to support their implementation efforts. Each recommendation also comes with a suggested “toolbox” of specific strategies that can support implementation and a list of needed resources.

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<sup>27</sup> Important infrastructure includes “Community Lifelines” as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/lifelines>

DLCD recognizes that many cities and counties are already doing the important work of mitigating wildfire risks in their communities. DLCD recognizes the variety of approaches and capacity at the local government level. Agency staff plan to further engage local government officials to learn from their work to inform the development of baseline requirements or minimum actions or outcomes for Oregon communities. Additionally, some of following recommendations intentionally lack specifics regarding application of certain standards. This level of detail is more appropriately addressed through a robust rulemaking or community and stakeholder engagement process.

## Community Information and Engagement

### Recommendation 1: Cities and counties prioritize robust and inclusive community information and engagement in planning efforts to create wildfire adapted communities

DLCD recommends that cities and counties use best practices and a meaningful participatory process to engage community members, particularly those from traditionally under-served and under-represented populations, in planning wildfire adapted communities, which includes preparedness, evacuation, adaptation, mitigation, and recovery planning. Planning for wildfire is most likely to be successful when the entire community participates in the effort. Plans to mitigate wildfire must recognize the many ways that people interact with and depend on the built and natural environment. Understanding Oregonians' lived experiences and needs, especially socially and economically vulnerable community members, and prioritizing such needs in planning outcomes can increase overall community resilience and the ability to recover.

Efforts to achieve robust and inclusive community information and engagement include:

- a. Providing information to public officials about community vulnerabilities, and the capabilities of community members to contribute to mitigation efforts, anticipate a wildfire event, and recover from natural hazards and disasters. For example, design collaborative planning activities that also serve as educational opportunities to generate consensus and understanding of mitigation actions. This will increase the likelihood that community members will engage in recommended behaviors.
- b. Intentionally including community groups that have been traditionally under-served, under-represented, and excluded, empowering and building resilience in the community as a whole. Be sure to include elderly, those with mobility challenges or disabilities, those with limited transportation options, and those with limited English proficiency.
- c. Ground truthing, using local expertise to increase ownership and legitimacy for wildfire mitigation planning efforts.
- d. Developing community education materials and events to effectively communicate with all community members.

This recommendation applies to all cities and counties that undertake wildfire preparedness, evacuation, adaptation, mitigation, and recovery planning regardless of wildfire risk levels. Both Options A and B can potentially achieve this recommendation, although the voluntary nature of Option B would likely limit the overall effectiveness as some jurisdictions may not chose to participate.

#### *Option A (Rulemaking)*

In coordination with cities and counties, LCDC undertakes rulemaking to develop comprehensive community engagement strategies for cities and counties to use as they plan processes for wildfire preparedness, evacuation, adaptation, mitigation, and recovery planning. DLCD provides grant funding and technical assistance



for local implementation. This rulemaking would establish requirements under Goal 1: Citizen Involvement or Goal 7: Hazards.

#### *Option B (Voluntary)*

Cities and counties that elect to develop comprehensive community engagement strategies for use with planning processes for wildfire evacuation, mitigation, and recovery and who meet minimum requirements can access grant funding and technical assistance from DLCD to support their efforts.

#### *Toolbox*

A range of specific strategies would be developed by DLCD to support either of the implementation options. These strategies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Model policies and guidance for establishing appropriate standards
- Guidelines for developing community engagement best practices, including “[Putting the People in Planning](#)”<sup>28</sup>
- Funding for consultants, temporary local staff, technical expertise, and community engagement.

#### *Needed Resources:*

##### Option A

- Local resources: TBD [Technical Assistance grants via DLCD to assist cities and counties with the public planning process, adoption, and implementation, \$ amount to be determined in partnership with cities and counties]
- DLCD resources: TBD Additional staff capacity to support rulemaking and local implementation

##### Option B

- Local resources: TBD [Technical Assistance grants via DLCD to assist cities and counties with the public planning process, adoption, and implementation, \$ amount to be determined in partnership with cities and counties]
- DLCD resources: TBD Additional staff capacity to support local implementation

## Safe Evacuation and Firefighting Response

Recommendation 2: Cities and counties assess and improve transportation networks for safe evacuation and firefighting response

DLCD recommends that cities and counties, in coordination with emergency management, transportation, and fire protection professionals, work across jurisdictional boundaries with regional, state, and federal partners and Tribal governments to assess the existing transportation network, identifying gaps or deficiencies that may hinder safe evacuation of residents and visitors and efficient access for firefighting response. The need for safe evacuation is present in all areas of wildfire risk.

To address identified gaps or deficiencies in transportation infrastructure needed to support local evacuation plans, cities and counties should amend transportation plans, policies, and programs. These may include Transportation System Plans (TSPs); transportation management, operations, and maintenance plans; Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs); and Natural Hazards Mitigation Plans and appropriate portions of Comprehensive Plans, and zoning codes. The amendments would ensure the community’s network of transportation facilities is

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<sup>28</sup> [https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/CPU/Documents/Putting\\_the\\_People\\_in\\_Planning.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/CPU/Documents/Putting_the_People_in_Planning.pdf)

planned, managed, and maintained to support effective responses to wildfires. DLCD recognizes that cities and counties may already be engaged in evacuation planning; this recommendation is intended to support those efforts through land use and transportation planning.

Efforts to assess and improve transportation networks for safe evacuation and firefighting response should:

- a. Analyze identified and potential evacuation routes<sup>29</sup> and temporary safe zones for existing conditions, needed improvements, and ongoing maintenance.
- b. Identify areas of the community with limited road access for evacuation and emergency response and identify potential alternative routes.
  - For example, cities and counties could facilitate agreements between private and public landowners to allow evacuation through locked gates or otherwise publicly inaccessible routes and for the maintenance of rural routes.
- c. Develop strategies to provide, where possible, secondary access during an emergency for existing development that was developed with a single access.
- d. Identify locations where buses may be needed to evacuate those without private vehicle access, in consultation with transit agencies and school districts.
- e. Provide visible, durable signage for evacuation zones and temporary safe zones.
- f. Identify potential funding sources for improvements, maintenance, developing secondary access routes, and for addressing needs of people without private vehicles.
  - For example, identifying needed transportation improvements in a Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan can improve eligibility for funding for identified projects from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

A Transportation System Plan describes the local jurisdiction's transportation system and outlines projects, programs, and policies to meet current and future transportation needs. These plans play a critical role in local land use planning and the provision of transportation infrastructure. A Capital Improvement Plan forecasts a city's or county's capital needs over a certain period, based on various adopted long-range plans, goals, and policies. Capital projects are generally large-scale efforts in terms of cost, size, and benefit to the community.

This recommendation applies to all cities and counties regardless of wildfire risk levels. Both Options A and B can potentially achieve this recommendation, although the voluntary nature of Option B would likely limit the overall effectiveness as some jurisdictions may not choose to participate.

#### *Option A (Rulemaking)*

In coordination with cities, counties, and local and state emergency management, transportation, and fire protection professionals, LCDC undertakes rulemaking that directs cities and counties to assess existing transportation networks and amend, as needed, plans, policies, and programs. DLCD provides grant funding and technical assistance for local implementation. This rulemaking would establish requirements under Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services and Goal 12: Transportation, as needed.

#### *Option B (Voluntary)*

Cities and counties, in coordination with local and state emergency management, transportation, and fire protection professionals, elect to assess existing transportation networks and amend, as needed, plans, policies,

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<sup>29</sup> An evacuation, or escape, route is typically focused on private vehicle access, however use of multi-modal transportation networks for evacuation can allow people to use other means to travel to an assembly location for transport by bus or otherwise.

and programs. Local efforts that meet minimum requirements can access grant funding and technical assistance from DLCD.

#### *Toolbox*

A range of specific strategies would be developed by DLCD to support either of the implementation options. These strategies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Model code, polices, and guidance for establishing standards and minimum requirements, as appropriate
- Guidelines for developing community engagement best practices, including “[Putting the People in Planning](#)”<sup>30</sup>
- Funding for consultants, temporary local staff, and technical expertise
- Funding to support real-time wildfire and transportation modeling and zonal evacuation planning and management<sup>31</sup>.

#### *Needed Resources:*

##### Option A

- Local resources: TBD [Technical Assistance grants via DLCD to assist cities and counties with the public planning process, adoption, and implementation, \$ amount to be determined in partnership with cities and counties]
- DLCD resources: TBD Additional staff capacity to support rulemaking and local implementation

##### Option B

- Local resources: TBD [Technical Assistance grants via DLCD to assist cities and counties with the public planning process, adoption, and implementation, \$ amount to be determined in partnership with cities and counties]
- DLCD resources: TBD Additional staff capacity to support local implementation

**Recommendation 3: Cities and counties review and amend local land use codes for new development to ensure safe evacuation and efficient access for firefighting response**

DLCD recommends cities and counties, in coordination with state and local emergency management and fire protection professionals, review and amend zoning and land division codes to increase street connectivity and site access for new development to allow for safe evacuation of residents and visitors and efficient access for firefighting and other emergency response vehicles. Because of constant change in the landscape and wildfire conditions, it is vital that communities ensure that subdivisions, manufactured home parks, retail centers, and other areas with multiple structures are planned and built to have more than one access road in and out with sufficient grade and widths for firefighting equipment and personnel. Geography and other factors may prevent certain locations from complying with this recommendation and, for this reason, DLCD acknowledges that a waiver process should be provided.

Zoning and code review and amendment should address the following:

- a. Prioritize street connectivity, or a grid system, for streets and roadways for new neighborhood, subdivision, manufactured and mobile home park, destination resort development, and commercial centers, where practicable, to provide multiple evacuation route options.

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<sup>30</sup> [https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/CPU/Documents/Putting\\_the\\_People\\_in\\_Planning.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/CPU/Documents/Putting_the_People_in_Planning.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> Zonal evacuation planning and management organizes a community into zones with identified escape routes. The City of Ashland employs this type of system: <https://www.ashland.or.us/Page.asp?NavID=18126>.

- b. Review existing requirements to ensure consistency of site access and driveway standards for new development, such as minimum road width, hydrant placement, maximum grade, and turnarounds, with the 2019 Oregon Fire Code, Appendix D<sup>32</sup>. Cities and counties use a variety of approaches to address these standards in land use codes, providing flexibility in some cases and enforcement concerns in others. A new single-family dwelling or structure would not be required to have more than one access or driveway.
- c. For temporary uses such as special events or outdoor mass gatherings, review and update, as needed, fire protection and ingress and egress standards in consultation with fire protection districts or the State Fire Marshal.
- d. Establish a waiver process where geography, property configuration, lack of legal access, and other factors may prevent certain locations from complying.

This recommendation applies to all cities and counties except in areas of no or low risk. Both Options A and B can potentially achieve this recommendation, although the voluntary nature of Option B would likely limit the overall effectiveness as some jurisdictions may not choose to participate.

#### *Option A (Regulatory)*

In coordination with cities, counties, and local and state emergency management and fire protection professionals, LCDC undertakes rulemaking that directs cities and counties to review and amend their comprehensive plans and zoning and land division codes, with grant funding and technical assistance from DLCD to support local efforts. This rulemaking would establish requirements under Goal 12: Transportation.

#### *Option B (Voluntary)*

Cities and counties that elect to review and amend their comprehensive plans zoning and land division codes in a manner that meets minimum requirements can access grant funding and technical assistance from DLCD to support their efforts.

#### *Toolbox*

A range of specific strategies would be developed by DLCD to support either of the implementation options. These strategies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Model comprehensive plan policies, code, and guidance that establish standards and minimum requirements, as appropriate
- Guidelines for developing community engagement best practices, including “[Putting the People in Planning](#)”<sup>33</sup>
- Funding for consultants, temporary local staff, and technical expertise.

#### *Needed Resources:*

##### **Option A**

- Local resources: TBD [Technical Assistance grants via DLCD to assist cities and counties with the public planning process, adoption, and implementation, \$ amount to be determined in partnership with cities and counties]
- DLCD resources: TBD Additional staff capacity to support rulemaking and local implementation

<sup>32</sup> APPENDIX D FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS, 2019 Oregon Fire Code | ICC Digital Codes  
<https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/OFC2019P1/appendix-d-fire-apparatus-access-roads>

<sup>33</sup> [https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/CPU/Documents/Putting\\_the\\_People\\_in\\_Planning.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/CPU/Documents/Putting_the_People_in_Planning.pdf)

## Option B

- Local resources: TBD [Technical Assistance grants via DLCD to assist cities and counties with the public planning process, adoption, and implementation, \$ amount to be determined in partnership with cities and counties]
- DLCD resources: TBD Additional staff capacity to support local implementation

## Wildfire Risk Mitigation Requirements for Areas of New Development

Recommendation 4: Cities and counties review and amend comprehensive plan policies and implement land use codes to incorporate wildfire risk mitigation requirements for new development

DLCD recommends that in areas of greatest wildfire risk<sup>34</sup> cities and counties review and amend comprehensive plan policies and implement zoning, development, and land division codes for new development to: (1) incorporate requirements and standards to reduce wildfire risk, (2) ensure the provision of services, such as adequate water supply and pressure to fight fires, and (3) limit siting of facilities with concentrated, vulnerable populations, such as schools, hospitals, assisted living facilities, clean air shelters, and prisons; critical facilities, infrastructure, and lifelines; and hazardous facilities and materials. DLCD recognizes that geography and other factors may prevent certain locations from complying with this recommendation and, for this reason, acknowledges that state and local waiver processes should be provided. Standards and requirements may differ depending on the scale of development, as suggested below, and would be vetted and refined through a robust rulemaking or similar process to establish baseline requirements or minimum actions or outcomes.

Review and amendment of comprehensive plans, zoning, and land division codes should require land use wildfire mitigation standards for new development or substantially improved buildings<sup>35</sup>, including rebuilding after natural disasters, that address:

- a. Site and Design Standards.
  - i. Design and Approval Standards. Site design and land division approval standards that require clustering of structures in areas of lowest risk, structure spacing standards, density modification, and other types of flexibility for new subdivisions, Planned Unit Developments, manufactured home parks, and commercial development of certain size or scale, such as shopping centers, campuses, destination resorts, and large hotels.
  - ii. Fire Breaks and Buffers. Requirements for landscape-scale community protection fire breaks and buffers on the perimeter of a development using open space, natural, and built features, where practicable, for subdivision, planned unit development, manufactured home park developments, and commercial development of certain size or scale. This is in addition to any defensible space requirements on individual lots.
  - iii. Setbacks and Siting. Setback and home siting standards in forested areas that account for slope steepness, buffers between structures to reduce ignition risk, and setbacks from adjacent forest lands. This is an existing requirement for home siting in forest zones and would also apply to new homes in other zones in areas of greatest wildfire risk.
  - iv. Defensible Space. Review and update defensible space standards or references to standards included in land use codes, if applicable, to ensure alignment with the statewide minimum

<sup>34</sup> Areas of greatest wildfire risk does not refer to a specific wildfire risk classification on the Statewide Map of Wildfire Risk; DLCD is awaiting future iterations of the Statewide Map of Wildfire Risk before addressing these classifications.

<sup>35</sup> Substantially improved building as defined by FEMA is included here as an example;  
<https://www.fema.gov/node/405414#>. Cities and counties may have similar definitions that rulemaking would clarify.

defensible space code being developed by the Oregon Office of State Fire Marshall or locally adopted defensible space standards selected from the framework set forth in the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code as allowed under SB 762.

- b. Public Facilities.
  - i. Parks and Open Space. Review and amend open space and parks master plans to incorporate policies that address fire breaks, fire mitigation, and long-term maintenance to reduce risk in parks, open spaces, and trail areas.
  - ii. Provision of Services. At the community planning level, when considering areas for new development, evaluate and plan for the provision of water supply capacity at sufficient pressure and additional provision of fire services needed to protect people and property from wildfires. Consider and address wildfire risk when planning, developing, improving, or replacing public facilities and services. For example, evaluate opportunities to increase the resilience of water, wastewater, and other critical infrastructure, and locate future water, sewer, transportation, and communication facilities outside of areas of greatest wildfire risk whenever possible, especially infrastructure important to recovery.
- c. Types of Uses.
  - i. Limit siting of facilities with concentrated, vulnerable populations, such as schools, hospitals, assisted living facilities, clean air shelters, and prisons, and critical facilities, infrastructure, and community lifelines. Where limiting such facilities is not practical, require additional fire risk mitigation and evacuation measures.
  - ii. Limit or prohibit new facilities that use or store hazardous combustible materials. Where limiting or prohibiting such facilities is not practical, require adequate fire risk mitigation measures consistent with state and federal requirements.
- d. Density. In areas where increased residential densities or more intensive uses are allowed, consider requiring additional wildfire mitigation.
- e. Waivers. Establish a waiver process, including requirements for additional wildfire mitigation requirements to reduce risk, where geography, property configuration, legal access and other factors may prevent certain locations from complying. A waiver process for cities and counties from state regulation could also be developed in rulemaking.

This recommendation applies to all cities and counties in areas of greatest wildfire risk. Both Options A and B can potentially achieve this recommendation, although the voluntary nature of Option B would likely limit the overall effectiveness as some jurisdictions may not chose to participate.

#### *Option A (Regulatory)*

In coordination with cities and counties, and in consultation with special districts, LCDC undertakes rulemaking that directs cities and counties to review and amend their comprehensive plans, capital improvement plans, public facility plans, and zoning and land division codes, as appropriate to address new areas of development. DLCD provides grant funding and technical assistance for local implementation. This rulemaking would establish requirements under Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards, Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services, and possibly Goal 3: Agricultural Lands, Goal 4: Forest Land, and Goal 5: Natural Resources.

#### *Option B (Voluntary)*

In consultation with applicable special districts, cities and counties that elect to review and amend their comprehensive plans, capital improvement plans, public facility plans, and zoning and land division codes, as appropriate, in a manner that meets minimum requirements can access grant funding and technical assistance from DLCD to support their efforts.



### *Toolbox*

A range of specific strategies would be developed by DLCD to support either of the implementation options. These strategies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Model comprehensive plan policies, code, and guidance for establishing standards and minimum requirements, and optimize access to federal mitigation and disaster recovery funding
- Guidelines for developing community engagement best practices, including “[Putting the People in Planning](#)”<sup>36</sup>
- Funding for consultants, temporary local staff and technical expertise
- State financial assistance to cities, counties, Tribes, and special districts to conduct the following studies:
  - Analysis of current and planned water capacity of cities and counties, including supply and pressure, and identification of needed improvements to better protect people and property from wildfires.
  - Feasibility of developing transferrable development credits programs as authorized by ORS 94.531-94.538 to facilitate development outside of areas of greatest wildfire risk.

### *Needed Resources:*

#### Option A

- Local resources: TBD [Technical Assistance grants via DLCD to assist cities and counties with the public planning process, adoption, and implementation, \$ amount to be determined in partnership with cities and counties]
- DLCD resources: TBD Additional staff capacity to support rulemaking and local implementation

#### Option B

- Local resources: TBD [Technical Assistance grants via DLCD to assist cities and counties with the public planning process, adoption, and implementation, \$ amount to be determined in partnership with cities and counties]
- DLCD resources: TBD Additional staff capacity to support local implementation

### Recovery Planning

Recommendation 5: DLCD provides support to cities and counties for post-disaster recovery in local communities through recovery planning services

After a wildfire disaster, cities and counties often need additional capacity to process land use and related permit applications and engage in broader community recovery efforts to support rebuilding and the return of people to their communities in timely manner. For example, the 2020 post-wildfire recovery effort required several local governments to undertake significant and urgent flood hazard work, with help from DLCD’s National Flood Insurance Program Coordinator. DLCD grants aided several local government planning offices, which were overwhelmed with permit applications, by funding contract planners. Recovery planning in advance of a hazard ensures that policies, regulations, systems, and documents are in place to facilitate recovery. Pre-planning reduces barriers and can help impacted communities recover more quickly.

While DLCD’s recommendations primarily focus on wildfire mitigation, recovery professionals and those with lived experience recognize that hazards overlap; that Oregon is vulnerable to a wide range of hazards; hazard

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<sup>36</sup> [https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/CPU/Documents/Putting\\_the\\_People\\_in\\_Planning.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/CPU/Documents/Putting_the_People_in_Planning.pdf)

events can recur; and that many hazards will increase with climate change. Wildfire can increase risk from flooding and landslides. After a wildfire, the charred ground repels rainwater, increasing the risk of flooding and debris flows for several years. Intense storms can then lead to severe flooding and landslides.<sup>37</sup>

#### *Funding Option*

DLCD recommends that the Legislature provide funding to DLCD to develop a programmatic approach to support cities and counties after wildfire or other disasters. Funding would directly support the delivery of professional services post-disaster by planning consultants and would provide DLCD capacity to assist with pre-disaster recovery planning. Planning in advance for local staffing support an element of broader recovery planning efforts that communities may want to undertake and that DLCD can support with additional resources.

This recommendation provides support to cities and counties regardless of wildfire risk levels.

#### *Toolbox*

The following strategies by DLCD would support the implementation option. These strategies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Funding for the provision of pre- and post-disaster professional services to cities and counties

#### *Needed Resources:*

- Local resources: TBD [Technical Assistance grants via DLCD to assist cities and counties with the public planning process, adoption, and implementation, \$ amount to be determined in partnership with cities and counties]
- DLCD resources: TBD Additional staff capacity to support local implementation
- State financial assistance to local governments for targeted property acquisition, or buy outs, of properties with repeat or overlapping impact from wildfire and related natural hazards

### Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

Recommendation 6: DLCD provides support to cities, counties, special districts, and Tribes to increase the effectiveness of natural hazards planning through coordination of Community Wildfire Protection Plan and Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan processes and adoption of policies and actions into comprehensive plans and codes

Statewide Planning Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards directs a local government to address natural hazards in their comprehensive land use plan by adopting a natural hazard inventory, policies, and supporting land use codes developed through a public planning process. Lack of information, capacity, and funding has resulted in minimal natural hazards planning in some communities.<sup>38</sup> Additional natural hazard mitigation planning technical assistance to cities, counties, Tribes, and special districts could result in the following outcomes:

- a. Streamlined community wildfire protection and natural hazards mitigation planning processes that could save financial and staff (local, state, university) resources.

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<sup>37</sup> Oregon's 2017 Integrated Water Resources Strategy. Oregon Water Resources Department, p. 86;  
<https://www.oregon.gov/OWRD/programs/Planning/IWRS/Pages/default.aspx>

<sup>38</sup> Governor's Council on Wildfire Response November 2019: Report and Recommendations;  
<https://www.oregon.gov/osp/Docs/GovWildfireCouncilRpt-FinalRecs.pdf>

- b. Ensuring that wildfire and natural hazard mitigation action items related to land use are implemented through actionable Comprehensive Plan policies and implementing codes.
- c. Better coordination between planning efforts and development of codes and policies.
  - For example, model comprehensive plan policies, code, and guidance regarding process could also address overlapping hazards and risk reduction opportunities, such as floodplains and post-fire debris flows; assessing the unique needs of socially vulnerable communities; and implementing equitable engagement strategies.

DLCD is currently piloting projects to update planning processes and integrate updated Community Wildfire Protection Plans<sup>39</sup> into Natural Hazard Mitigation Plans<sup>40</sup> (NHMPs) in Linn and Benton Counties. Cities and counties are very interested in additional technical support from DLCD to integrate their NHMPs into their Comprehensive Plans, however they lack local capacity and DLCD does not currently have the funding or staff capacity to provide this service.

This recommendation provides support to cities, counties, Tribes, and special districts engaged in community wildfire protection and natural hazards mitigation planning regardless of wildfire risk levels.

#### *Funding Option*

DLCD recommends that funding from the Legislature be provided for DLCD to develop and implement a programmatic approach to support cities, counties, special districts, and Tribes to better coordinate the timing of Community Wildfire Protection Plan and Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP) development and updates, and their subsequent integration into Comprehensive Plans and land use regulations. DLCD's technical assistance for NHMP updates is funded through Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants, state funding would allow for additional technical assistance that is not allowed under FEMA funding.

#### *Toolbox*

The following strategies by DLCD would support the implementation option. These strategies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Funding for the provision of professional services to cities and counties
- Model comprehensive plan policies, code, and guidance for establishing standards and minimum requirements, as appropriate
- Guidelines for developing community engagement best practices, including "[Putting the People in Planning](#)"<sup>41</sup>

#### *Needed Resources:*

- Local resources: TBD [Technical Assistance grants via DLCD to assist cities and counties with the public planning process, adoption, and implementation, \$ amount to be determined in partnership with cities and counties]
- DLCD resources: TBD Additional funding and staff capacity to support local implementation

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Fire/Pages/CWPP.aspx>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Pages/Mitigation-Planning.aspx>

<sup>41</sup> [https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/CPU/Documents/Putting\\_the\\_People\\_in\\_Planning.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/CPU/Documents/Putting_the_People_in_Planning.pdf)



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## Appendices

Appendix A: Community and Stakeholder Engagement Summary

Appendix B: Potential Topics for Future Consideration

Appendix C: Glossary



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## Appendix A: Community and Stakeholder Engagement Summary

- Community Listening Sessions Summary
- Wildfire Adapted Communities Stakeholder Group Member List
- Summary of Stakeholder Group Feedback
- Preliminary Survey Results (as of July 7, 2022)



# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Community Listening Sessions Summary

## Background

The 2021 Oregon Legislative Assembly passed Senate Bill 762, Oregon's comprehensive wildfire preparedness and resiliency bill. The bill helps modernize and improve wildfire preparedness through three key strategies:

- ✓ Creating fire-adapted communities
- ✓ Developing safe and effective response, and
- ✓ Increasing the resiliency of Oregon's landscapes

In this bill, the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) is required to make recommendations to the Wildlife Programs Advisory Council (WPAC) and Legislature on potential changes to state and local land use programs that will minimize wildfire risk by October 1, 2022. As part of this effort, DLCD has developed a comprehensive community engagement process to gather public comment and input from those directly and indirectly impacted by wildfire on how to address wildfire risks in state and local land use planning programs. The first step in this process was developing a series of regional Community Listening Sessions.

## Community Listening Sessions Purpose:

- ✓ Get community input on how to address wildfire risks in state and local land use planning programs
- ✓ Broaden participation and engage underserved Oregonians
- ✓ Create multiple opportunities for meaningful involvement
- ✓ Provide ideas and feedback for DLCD recommendations to the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council and Legislature

## Listening Session Registration and Attendance Summary

The four Listening Sessions were held in afternoons and evenings via Zoom with closed captioning and translation service options available to support broad participation. DLCD Regional Representatives and other staff members were present to promote conversation and answer questions. Facilitators used online polling, a discussion guide, and other virtual tools to standardize the process and gather feedback from meeting participants.

	Registrations	Participants	Participant Organizations	Breakout Rooms
<b>4/6: Coast &amp; Willamette Valley</b>	37	21	14	2
<b>4/7: Central, Eastern &amp; Southern</b>	31	13	11	2
<b>4/12: Central, Eastern &amp; Southern</b>	98	53	43	4
<b>4/13: Coast &amp; Willamette Valley</b>	104	70	49	4
<b>Total</b>	270	157	117 reported	



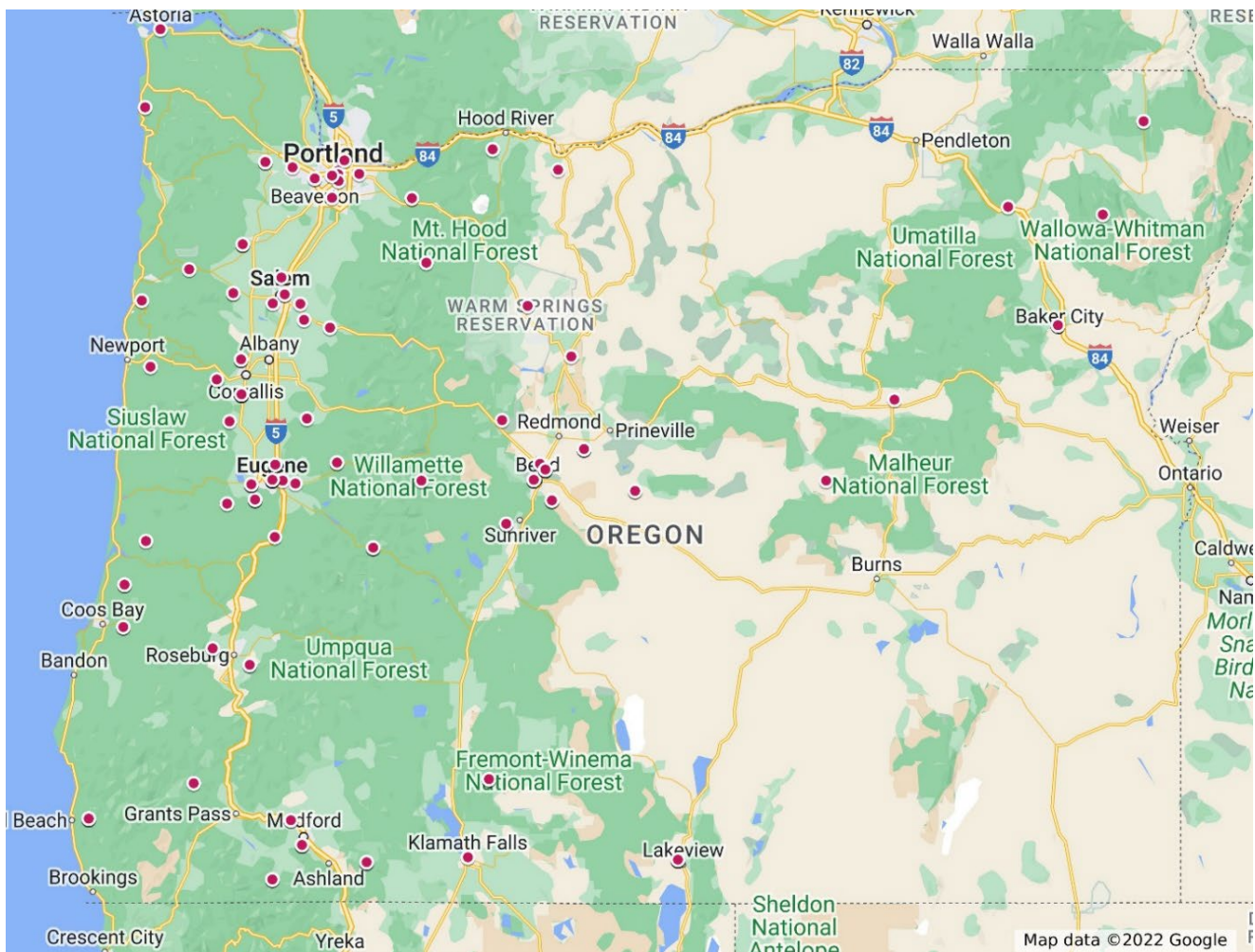
## Polling Results

To learn a bit more about participants, a short series of online polling questions were asked using Zoom polling.

### Where Participants Live

<b>37%</b>	The Willamette Valley
<b>19%</b>	Central Oregon
<b>17%</b>	Southern Oregon
<b>11%</b>	The Portland Metro Area
<b>8%</b>	Eastern Oregon
<b>5%</b>	Oregon Coast
<b>2%</b>	The Gorge
<b>1%</b>	Other

The map below indicates where participants reside in the state.



*April 2022 DLCD Community Listening Session participants' place of residence.*

Small communities in Oregon were well represented, with nearly half of participants residing in rural areas. Participants could select multiple answers and many selected both 'Rural' and 'Small town'.

45%	Rural
43%	City
31%	Small town
2%	Other
2%	Prefer not to disclose

Participants were personally impacted by wildfires in multiple ways. This included physical and mental health, property, and economic impacts. (Participants could select multiple answers.)

93%	Outdoor/indoor air quality
50%	Know someone who lost their home
43%	Wildfire response/recovery work
39%	Physical/mental health impacts
28%	Community impacted by structure loss
17%	Evacuated
15%	Business/economic loss
9%	Know someone who lost a life
4%	Living situation changes (displacement)
2%	Home loss

## Breakout Room Highlights

Breakout rooms were broken out by regions to gain regional insights and perspectives. To help frame the discussion and get the conversation started, participants were asked to consider the following:

<b>Discussion Questions</b> 1. How do we protect what we have? 2. How do we plan for growth?	<b>Potential Solution Buckets</b> 1. Statewide land use planning program updates 2. Local comprehensive plan and zoning code updates 3. Funding, research, partnerships
	<b>Recommended Topics</b> 1. Sufficient defensible space 2. Building codes 3. Safe evacuations 4. Development considerations

### Common Themes from Listening Sessions:

1. Community members need accessible and reliable education and communications before, during, and after a wildfire to improve resilience, protect lives and property, and support recovery. Participants urged state government agencies specifically to coordinate communication with and for the public.
2. Better interagency coordination, communication, and collaboration are required to prepare, respond, and recover from wildfire. Individuals and agencies working on SB 762 are working on multiple initiatives simultaneously with different priorities, potentially overlapping objectives, and limited staff and resources.
3. A one-size fits all approach will not work. A regionalized and local approach is needed to account for regional characteristics and levels of risk.
4. Statewide planning efforts need to be flexible for local communities and should balance the needs of individuals and the community.
5. People need visibility into the Wildfire Risk Map in order to make more informed recommendations.
6. Safe evacuation routes and warning systems are needed that consider the unique characteristics of communities and their community members. (Examples: one-way roads, unique landscape or characteristics like canyons, no private transportation, health/physical limitations, livestock/pets, language barriers)
7. Equity must be considered. Variables such as age, health, income, language proficiency, mobility, transportation, housing type and cost, and other socioeconomic factors should be considered. Wildfires also place an unequal burden on indigenous and communities of color. Changes to land use programs should take this into account and provide appropriate resources for these communities and their members.
8. Language accessibility is a challenge at all stages: planning for wildfire, responding to wildfire, evacuation, and recovery.
9. Consistency in application has benefits. Creating easy to understand, statewide standards can help both with accessibility (not needing a land use lawyer to interpret administrative rules), and in responding to new standards. Firefighters responding, contractors building, developers proposing development, cities issuing permits, building inspectors inspecting, establishment of transportation planning standards – all aspects of implementation are made easier with simplicity. This is in tension with “allowing for regional differences.”
10. Infrastructure and utilities like water and electricity should accommodate heightened wildfire risk.
11. There are conflicting development considerations including affordable housing, community economic impacts, density requirements, defensible space, inside and outside the UGB and WUI, and others. There is no one size fits all solution.
12. Funding and resources should be made available to local governments and private community members for planning, implementation, and education for any land use programs designed to reduce wildfire risks.

Participants raised a variety of issues and solutions that are outside the realm of land use planning at the state and local level, thus beyond the scope of DLCD’s recommendations. However, all comments received are included below and this Listening Session Summary will be shared with the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council and other SB 762 agencies.

## Comments from Breakout Rooms

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
<p><b>Communications and Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Communications services go down as fire approaches</li> <li>– Cell phones are less effective, landlines are not used by most homeowners</li> <li>– Notifications unable to get out to people – need communications redundancy, multiple channels with the same message in many languages.</li> <li>– Roads are one way and there is no way out. Sometimes people are not aware of this risk. How do we address and educate people that live there? People need to be highly aware of the fire situations.</li> <li>– Better communications – people don't understand wildfire risk, don't understand what they need to do to protect their property, to prepare for evacuation, how quickly they will need to evacuate, or where to look for information</li> <li>– Historically fires occurred every 60 years and now are occurring every 40 years. Communities have lack of education on importance of forest fires and ecological importance. People are afraid of fire.</li> <li>– Some of the fires in Klamath County are located in underserved communities without broadband access.</li> <li>– Issue + solution – greater guidance for applying/educating defensible landscaping for urban environments</li> <li>– There is a misconception that it is the forest putting the people at risk, it is actually the other way around, most destructive fires start in the WUI and are human caused. Human activity is more likely to put the forest at risk than the other way around.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Finding opportunities to open the door and connect staff and property owners (grant incentives for high risk properties).</li> <li>– Community meetings led by experienced fire response teams (Oakridge example).</li> <li>– Finding opportunities to open the door and connect staff and property owners (grant incentives for high risk properties).</li> <li>– Communication about level of risk and actions for property owners.</li> <li>– Need to not lose radio signals</li> <li>– Better broadband to reach people in the canyons and rural areas</li> <li>– State money to improve communications</li> <li>– Take a comprehensive approach knowing the rules</li> <li>– Best practice in Oregon and across the country</li> <li>– Explain the maps and wildfire risks in the communities so they can plan accordingly</li> <li>– Wildfire risk information to inform where to build</li> <li>– Department of Agriculture more proactive on communications on wildfire</li> <li>– Evacuation route signs</li> <li>– Consistent communications and how we can better reach community members</li> <li>– Share information</li> <li>– Communication – robust and redundant in multiple languages</li> <li>– Need to teach community about the importance of wildfires for the ecosystem</li> <li>– Communication around why development may be restricted.</li> <li>– Be aware of language needs in the community, providing translated, especially Spanish, information – before, during, and after a wildfire</li> <li>– More news coverage would be helpful – for more constant stream of communications</li> <li>– Providing education to homeowners on how to protect their homes both before and during a wildfire event</li> <li>– Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network wheel – how does this work fit into this work and others at the local and state level?</li> <li>– Look closer at rural unincorporated areas</li> </ul>

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Jackson &amp; Josephine Counties collaborated on the Rogue Valley Integrated Community Wildfire Protection Plan in 2017 – update &amp; include smaller communities w/in Counties</li> <li>– A statewide communication system that works – uses common language and is available on many platforms like HAM, Everbridge and is easy to access even for those without technical skills or who live in "dead" areas especially in wildfire situations. And taking care of those with AFN needs in terms of evacuation.</li> <li>– Consistent communication and how we can better reach community members.</li> <li>– I was a responder on the Alameda Dr fire and encountered some homeowners who wanted to help protect their own homes but didn't know what to do. Along with creating defensible space, is there a way to train folks as to what they can do in the case of an encroaching wildfire e.g., setting up sprinkler systems, using garden hoses to wet down adjacent flammable vegetation, digging lines around outhouses or other things they want to protect, turning off propane, etc.</li> <li>– Need robust conversation with communities and cities</li> </ul>
<b>Interagency Coordination and Communications</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– No magic bullet</li> <li>– Better inter-agency collaboration to prepare, respond, recover</li> <li>– Lack of coordination</li> <li>– Conflicting priorities and goals</li> <li>– Overlapping programs</li> <li>– Overworked staff</li> <li>– Stretched thin resources</li> <li>– Lack of resources to implement and enforce</li> <li>– Lack of communications and coordination between county managers/county and local fire chiefs (Crook County)</li> <li>– How does wildfire mitigation interact with other goals? (Goal 7, Goal 5) How do we balance wildfire mitigation goals with other goals?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Need holistic approach</li> <li>– More solution oriented: Jackson &amp; Josephine Counties collaborated on the Rogue Valley Integrated Community Wildfire Protection Plan in 2017 – update &amp; include smaller communities w/in Counties</li> <li>– Would like to everybody getting together and communicating</li> <li>– Early and often communication between response agencies</li> <li>– Connection with other regulations/programs/zoning; time and resources</li> <li>– Better coordination between City and fire marshal</li> <li>– Clear, consistent, and standardized communications for workers implementing programs</li> <li>– Take into account feedback from local fire officials (Crook County different from other parts of the state)</li> </ul>

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Need public campaign to let people know that we grow great fuel for fire and how to control fuel</li> </ul>
<b>Safe Evacuations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Concern about evacuation routes. Long lines, limited options, hazards on roads.</li> <li>– Need transportation functionality in lots of ways (homes, jobs, evacuation access)</li> <li>– Safely evacuate people and their animals — right now many places with one way access</li> <li>– Many homes lost in the canyon creek fire where near the wilderness. One way in and one way out. Not a lot of places where there are no ways to loop around.</li> <li>– People don't know the evacuation routes.</li> <li>– Safe evacuation routes, particularly for rural communities. Rural roads have limitations for serving as evacuation routes.</li> <li>– Communities addressing evacuation for those without private cars/personal transportation</li> <li>– Evacuation of animals</li> <li>– Lack of communication when wildfire approaches area</li> <li>– Signs will not do it. Cell phones won't do it.</li> <li>– Not enough information out there about status of fire and evacuation routes</li> <li>– Evacuation routes limited to how to leave towns</li> <li>– Confederated Tribes – lack of access and maintenance major obstacle on coastal roads. Roads across all ownership. Need to partner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Use sirens – like tsunami or tornado sirens</li> <li>– Signage (example Deschutes County)</li> <li>– Signage indicating in Wildfire Zone like for Tsunamis on the coast</li> <li>– Streamlined land use exception process for evacuation improvements to rural roadways (new and existing development)</li> <li>– Better communications</li> <li>– Holistic look at evacuation</li> <li>– Evacuation routes – need to have more than one way to evacuate</li> <li>– Local and county governments have communications channels open and prepared in advance</li> <li>– Drills</li> <li>– Deschutes County standardizes information to lead people to safe roads</li> <li>– Firewise communities</li> <li>– Confederated Tribes – need to partner with Forest Service to maintain roads</li> </ul>
<b>Codes and Land Use Planning Programs</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Hearings for wildfire maps not available yet. Will there be additional hearings when maps come out?</li> <li>– What is the WUI definition and how home fires impact that</li> <li>– OSU studies fire spreading from public to private</li> <li>– What would happen if linked the WUI map with some sort of Comp. plan and Zoning plan?</li> <li>– Forest siting standards — is there anything there that should be amended or looked at?</li> <li>– Permitting issues</li> <li>– Taking private property rights away</li> <li>– Inconsistent standards</li> <li>– How do we balance the needs of individuals and community?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Need to reconvene after the wildfire map is done.</li> <li>– Building codes need to provide protection for homes closer together</li> <li>– First start in WUI and then go structure to structure</li> <li>– Defensible space codes are currently optional — interested in potential shift to required.</li> <li>– Working on expanding forest zone siting standards to whole county (Lane County)</li> <li>– Community Wildfire Protection Plan (Eugene-Springfield multi-jurisdictional approach)</li> <li>– Flexible regulations that reflect regional differences</li> <li>– Model code for the WUI - voluntary resource</li> </ul>

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Land use planning, no one appears to be looking at structure to structure distance in a similar way as defensible space regarding vegetation. There are new studies that show minimum and ideal spacing of structures based on fire behavior to improve chances of structure survival.</li> <li>– Differing regional/local needs</li> <li>– No one size fits all</li> <li>– Lack of education</li> <li>– Rules and bureaucracy</li> <li>– Lots of processes that make it hard to do what we know needs to be done</li> <li>– Far Eastern Counties: there is not a one size fits all solution</li> <li>– Will federal partners be subject to the same set of standards — too burdensome to private property owners. Private property owners have to bear a bigger piece of the burden.</li> <li>– Private homeowners play by different rules than government. Lots of court and litigation influence.</li> <li>– How do we put into the codes somewhere that there are second means of egress? What is the threshold?</li> <li>– Concern about local planners being responsible for land use review standards outside typical expertise (fire code, etc.)</li> <li>– Requiring a second egress route would eliminate many properties in grant county from being buildable</li> <li>– Really short timelines to implement rule changes</li> <li>– As part of state planning, adopted community inventories for resources and hazards — but didn't inventory WUI</li> <li>– How will requirements in evolving WUI (Wildland-Urban Interface) area be addressed (will requirements change if context changes)</li> <li>– Central Oregon gets lots of fire naturally and may be classified as high risk when it is not really an issue</li> <li>– Any code that comes out of the process needs to be simple and clear</li> <li>– There are existing homeowner-forest owner relationships established in HOAs that could be effective on a broader scale.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Regional approach</li> <li>– Regional considerations</li> <li>– Apply rules to cities to counties</li> <li>– Risk reduction that can be reduced by land use mechanisms</li> <li>– Regional flexibility</li> <li>– Flexibility for local standards so people can work with local standards and local fire districts</li> <li>– Some consistency statewide and county to county will help developers and local gov work with standards</li> <li>– Changes to Goal 7 language to accommodate</li> <li>– UGB — intersection between defensible space standards and other rural land rules</li> <li>– Use carrot and the stick</li> <li>– Don't be punitive</li> <li>– Understanding that State Fire Marshall will be the enforcer for defensible space — it is a state wide rule</li> <li>– Comp. plan updates</li> <li>– Consistency across counties or regions</li> <li>– Buildings need to be built in a safe manner and built to the right building codes</li> <li>– Revamp Goal 7 and relate to fire hazard — natural hazards, landslides, tsunamis, earthquakes</li> <li>– Public process to best protect their communities</li> <li>– Defensible space code that will be enforced — make sure that we are educating people on it.</li> <li>– Regulations should be similar county to county — defensible space — so that there is some consistency</li> <li>– Rules to interpret goal 7</li> <li>– Consider local jurisdiction expertise needed to review land use requirements.</li> <li>– Goal 5 (natural/historical/cultural resources)</li> <li>– Goal 7 (wildfire and other natural hazards)</li> <li>– Add wildfire to hazard risk zones along with flood, landslide, etc.</li> <li>– CC&amp;R in local</li> <li>– More fire restrictive building materials/codes for structures</li> <li>– We need a standardized methodology for recommending "fire-resistant" landscaping plants within each hazard ignition zone. Ideally this would be a national initiative. Current lists have many issues and are not appropriate because of lack of standardization</li> </ul>



ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Region specific solutions concept</li> <li>– As we see the new WUI maps, we need to consider how the information in those maps should affect zoning. And if local codes should include defensible space recommendations.</li> <li>– Am hopeful that DCBS will increase building codes at least for WUI areas w/home hardening</li> <li>– Look at zoning that makes it easier to remove juniper</li> <li>– State codes should be baseline – local/regional be more stringent</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure (Utilities, Water)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Impacts to utilities such as electrical and underground (Holiday Farm fire example).</li> <li>– Water quality impacts during fire and post-fire (McKenzie Watershed - EWEB example)</li> <li>– Water resources — we have a drought situation and need to figure out how to build and have the water to support</li> <li>– Infrastructure for wildfire</li> <li>– Lack of infrastructure to fight size and type of fire</li> <li>– Capacity and flow rate for multiple fires in the same neighborhood — are systems being designed and held to a standard for what we need</li> <li>– Phoenix Oregon — if the numbers are true — the fire hydrants could not keep up with the fire. False sense of security.</li> <li>– Not all wildland fire fighters carry hydrant wrenches so can't even act if they are called upon</li> <li>– The interface has become more important for how to deal with wildfires</li> <li>– Wildfire responders fighting urban fires</li> <li>– Need to look into infrastructure resiliency to wildfire — example Talent lost water pressure and was unable to fight fire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– What is needed in a community - water and sewer infrastructure</li> <li>– Systems versus septic tanks — septic systems on the river</li> <li>– Collective infrastructure</li> <li>– Need more water for expanding communities</li> <li>– Irrigated area's role in stopping fires</li> <li>– Take into account local conditions (Central Oregon)</li> </ul>
<b>Defensible Space and Hardening</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– How to do defensible space with density requirements, planting requirements, tree removal restrictions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Focus defensible space on lands next to homes</li> <li>– Lane County Firewise program that would offset house hardening efforts</li> <li>– Yard debris disposal</li> </ul>

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Vacation homeowners unmotivated to do mitigation</li> <li>– Fuels management</li> <li>– Climate change and the needs for trees and green</li> <li>– Hard to defend defensible space</li> <li>– Home hardening needs to be different in different areas</li> <li>– How do we set a maintenance standard for defensible space, and how do we create clear and objective standards for measurement of things like slopes and proximity?</li> <li>– Apply fire siting standards to areas that are beyond land zoned for forest use, extend to rural residential areas</li> <li>– Also in land use planning, no one appears to be looking at structure to structure distance in a similar way as defensible space regarding vegetation There are new studies that show minimum and ideal spacing of structures based on fire behavior to improve chances of structure survival</li> <li>– The need to extend defensible space standards to areas that are not considered high or extreme risk on the Statewide Wildfire Risk map</li> <li>– Need to consider ALL areas of the state in our minimization efforts</li> <li>– Consideration and help for areas that are subject to multiple hazards</li> <li>– Multiple hazards—including wildfire</li> <li>– Concerned about not having requirements for defensible space in Willamette Valley (not as high risk as Eastern or Central)</li> <li>– Large trees come with risk – need to be maintained</li> <li>– Putting 30% of people in one place — building a concrete jungle</li> <li>– Juniper is taking over – risk from juniper forest need to mitigate risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Guidance to local communities for best practices to individual landowners</li> <li>– Implement fuel mitigation and controlled burns</li> <li>– Defensible space will need coordination</li> <li>– Defensible space should be a priority. We can't leave out community engagement and education prevention around defensible space. People are ultimately stakeholders in their individual communities, but also neighboring communities.</li> <li>– A proactive approach, instead of reactive, would prioritize engaging fires directly over having to protect structures.</li> <li>– Issue + solution - greater guidance for applying/educating defensible landscaping for urban environments.</li> <li>– Rick Graw, Air Quality Program Manager for the USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, delivered a presentation on March 14 about meteorological and land management influences on wildfire smoke. It showed reducing fuels by thinning and performing prescribed burning reduced air quality impacts when an area did burn from a wildfire.</li> <li>– Defensible space options — consider giving credit where regulations already reduce the actual buildable area of the lot.</li> <li>– Defensible space/set back requirements (these are local in general)</li> <li>– Not enough staff to enforce defensible space</li> <li>– Mitigating Juniper also impacts water quality and quantity</li> </ul>
Economic Impact	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Air quality issues from fires impacts health and tourism dollars</li> <li>– Economy (worse because of topography).</li> <li>– People with fewer economic resources have harder time rebuilding — under insured, renters</li> <li>– People with lower income, underinsured</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Devaluing property by having the signage about evacuation</li> <li>– Ways to consider wildfire hazard more specifically when we are planning/calculating housing needs and development</li> <li>– Need to ensure public investment in helping lower income folks, older people in</li> </ul>

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A county is a county is a county - regions don't work for rule making</li> <li>– Housing issue as well. Cost of infrastructure is so great that even finding middle housing is costly. Our property tax system has limited the ability to build infrastructure</li> <li>– Impact where we can have future development</li> <li>– Requiring a second egress route would eliminate many properties in Grant County from being buildable</li> </ul>	<p>implementing wildfire safe vegetation standards, building materials, HVAC systems for safe breathing, etc.</p>
<b>Underserved/Equity</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Have low-income homeowners unable to harden homes</li> <li>– Housing crisis and buildable land supply</li> <li>– Additional requirements for defensible space will make affordable housing shrink</li> <li>– Economic disparities between people</li> <li>– Inequitable impacts of wildfire on disadvantaged communities</li> <li>– Also present with how grant funding is distributed</li> <li>– Unequal burden</li> <li>– Some of these fires in Klamath County are located in underserved communities without broadband access. Forest Management has not been discussed, but Forest Management provides better access to our forest to fight those fires in our region.</li> <li>– Can create a landscape where only people with lawyers can make their way through rules and find loopholes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Examine social aspect of natural hazards</li> <li>– Equity standards should also be held for contractors like the red cross. Red cross should have culturally competent staff and services across the state if they have state or federal contracts.</li> <li>– Need for “middle housing”</li> <li>– It would also be beneficial to hear about how communities are discussing equitable recovery — so things like not building affordable housing in burn scars if that area is high risk, etc.</li> <li>– Clear message for country, city, builders will help with DEI and be more accessible</li> </ul>
<b>Funding</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Code development is great, but without the funding it doesn't help much</li> <li>– Funding available AFTER wildfire — how to prepare to take advantage after</li> <li>– We know how to prevent wildfire, but we're resource constrained — hard to find funding and people to manage forests</li> <li>– Having safety nets for those that FEMA leaves behind</li> <li>– Smaller communities may not have capacity to address being on the interface and being overlooked — provide support or resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Funding available AFTER wildfire — how to prepare to take advantage after</li> <li>– Nexus between wildfire and floods — joint funding available post wildfire</li> <li>– Funding and guidance for standing up CERT teams</li> <li>– Be helpful to have grant or other funding for homeowners in need to use for hardening projects</li> <li>– WRA program in Ashland — homeowner assessments for hardening homes</li> <li>– ODF will do funding for private property — expand those programs</li> <li>– Funds for retrofitting</li> </ul>

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
<p><b>Resources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Resources</b></li> <li>– Concerned about not having tools and resources for the Willamette Valley because of location</li> <li>– Extended season and size stretch resources and there is less time to prepare and educate the community</li> <li>– Bigger fires that start earlier — the resources become scarce at times</li> <li>– Allow volunteer firefighters that do wildland firefighting only separate from structure firefighting</li> <li>– Places a high burden on local school districts</li> <li>– What does it take to implement any recommendations?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Firewise grant program helps property owners replace materials, create defensible space (Lane County).</li> <li>– Grants to hire local contractors and work with property owners to create defensible space.</li> <li>– Difficulty getting gear for firefighters — going into fire season without proper PPE</li> <li>– Add staff at County level for more fire preparedness — been told in the past that funding is the issue</li> <li>– Invasive plants with multiple partners trying to eradicate</li> <li>– Fire sciences working on program for private property owners — funding for an OSU Extension to do fuels mitigation properly.</li> <li>– Need someone with the correct knowledge to know what to do and get the funding.</li> <li>– Separate office for private property owners for fuel mitigation to use federal programs/funds = hard to navigate.</li> <li>– Teaching to best practices — once we know the codes, we will be developing hand out and other materials.</li> <li>– Provide broad communication, standardized materials local planners can use.</li> <li>– Guidance for folks who live next to streams with riparian areas about how to remove trees or when not to</li> <li>– Need guidance and resources for counties to implement the standards</li> <li>– ODF will come and help private property owners "firewise" their properties. The first year I was able to get a \$600.00 grant but the last year I was not, so it was paid out of pocket</li> <li>– OSU Fire Extension Service has a series of You Tube videos from presentations last year that cover a wide range of fire challenges and education. They are very well done.</li> <li>– Not enough staff to enforce or educate people</li> <li>– Need grants</li> <li>– People need to know there is a need</li> </ul>
<p><b>Future Development Considerations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– If the City annexes a development against resource lands, there's no consideration of subdivision on resource lands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Add wildfire to hazard risk zones along with flood, landslide, etc.</li> <li>– Extend the area of slope (e.g., if slope is above 10% require more defensible space)</li> </ul>

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– So many synthetics in houses now that they burn really fast — fuel makes a difference about how you fight fire</li> <li>– Housing density conflicts with housing mandates</li> <li>– How to use map at the local level to foster agreements between public and private land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Create model code and guidance for local government</li> <li>– Require a firebreak around the periphery of subdivisions</li> <li>– Create guidelines</li> <li>– Consideration and help for areas that are subject to multiple hazards — including wildfire</li> <li>– Encourage dense urban growth, limit development in areas that "put people in harm's way"</li> <li>– Set of expectations about fire resiliency</li> <li>– Areas need to be determined if they are good for development way ahead of time -- UGB screening for wildfire</li> <li>– Instead of talking about where it is OK to build and where it is not, maybe require mitigation — e.g. if you are going to allow development within or by areas of risk, then those areas must be "treated" or managed a certain way to reduce the risk - like fuel reduction.</li> <li>– Change narrative from 'rebuilding what we had' to 'rebuilding communities'</li> <li>– Encourage dense urban growth, limit development in areas that "put people in harm's way"</li> <li>– Consider a broad hazards and assets inventory when adding new land to a UGB</li> <li>– Areas need to be determined if they are good for development way ahead of time.</li> <li>– Urban growth boundary screening for wildfire.</li> <li>– More considerations required when adding lands to UGBs or Urban Reserves</li> <li>– Instead of talking about where it is OK to build and where it is not, maybe require mitigation - e.g. if you are going to allow development within or by areas of risk, then those areas must be "treated" or managed a certain way to reduce the risk - like fuel reduction</li> <li>– Restrictions on certain types of development in high &amp; extreme wildfire risk areas—can look to plans like the Westside Transect Zone (Bend) for specific zone and code ideas, especially in the requirements for wildlife habitat and wildfire mitigation plans, deed restrictions, enforcement through a homeowners association</li> </ul>

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
<b>Recovery</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Many challenges unincorporated communities have with recovery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Allowing for easier building/rebuilding after a wildfire</li> <li>– Community clean-up events</li> <li>– Surge planners that can be loaned out to communities after disaster</li> <li>– Redevelopment opportunities with recommendations for shared access agreements to provide access</li> </ul>
<b>Other</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Where we live, work, shop and play and how we get there? It is not about the rules.</li> <li>– Federal government/wilderness area forest management and access issues impacted how the fire was fought</li> <li>– Areas where it is hard to manage the timber</li> <li>– Drought is making wildfire risk greater at a faster pace</li> <li>– Forest Management has not been discussed, but Forest Management provides better access to our forest to fight those fires in our region — tree harvesting</li> <li>– How are you acquiring tribal consultation on a community level? Are the consultants answering for their individual tribes?</li> </ul>	

## Appendix A: Listening Session Plan



# Community Listening Session

## Agenda

### Dates and Times:

#### The Willamette Valley and Oregon Coast

Wednesday, April 6, 2022 | 5:30 – 7:00 p.m.

Wednesday, April 13, 2022 | 1:30 – 3:00 p.m.

Counties: Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Yamhill, and Washington

#### Central, Eastern, and Southern Oregon

Thursday, April 7, 2022 | 5:30 – 7:00 p.m.

Tuesday, April 12, 2022 | 1:30 – 3:00 p.m.

Counties: Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jackson, Jefferson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco, and Wheeler

Time (Min)	Topic
5	1. Listening Session Instructions
5	2. Welcome, Introductions, & Land Acknowledgement
3	3. Who's in the Room (polling)
20	4. Project Overview
5	5. Discussion Preparation
35	6. Breakout Rooms (35)
10	7. Report Out (10)
5	8. Next Steps <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Schedule</li><li>– Ways to participate</li><li>– Contact</li></ul>
2	9. Closing Remarks & Adjourn
Total 90	

## Appendix B: Listening Session Registration Lists

# Community Listening Sessions

## Registration List

### Name

### Organization

Aaron Ott	City of Medford
Alan Pointer	City of Lakeside
Alex Hardison	Central Oregon LandWatch
Alex Rahmlow	Oregon Department of Forestry
Alison Green	Oregon State Fire Marshal
Alita Fitz	Washington County Emergency Management
Allyson	Habitat for Humanity of Lincoln County
Althea Sullivan	City of Eugene
Amber Bell	Lane County
Amy Markus	Fremont-Winema National Forest
Andrea Thompson	City of Jacksonville, OR City Council
Angela Barton	
Ariel Cowan	
Autumn Muir	Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council
Barry Imler	USDA Forest Service
Barry Shullanberger	Lake County Commissioner
Becky Crockett	Curry County
Ben Zublin	Lane County Firewise Program
Beth Young	City of Newport
Bobby Levy	
Boone Zimmerlee	Deschutes County
Bradley Clark	City of Grants Pass
Brandon Crawford	MIG
Brenda Wilson	Lane Council of Governments
Brent Bybee	Crook County Planning
Brittany Dark	City of Rufus
Candy Cates	Oregon Health Authority
Carine Arendes	Washington County Land Use and Transportation
Carla Angeli Paladino	City of Medford Planning Department
Carol McClelland Fields	
Carolyn Mayers	
Carrie Berger	OSU
Carrie Karl	City of Eugene
Cassandra Brown	City of Medford
Chandra LeGue	Oregon Wild
Charisse Sydoriak	Ashland Wildfire Risk Assessment Program
Charlie Mitchell	

## **Name**

Cheryl Lashbrook  
Chris Paul  
Chris Sutton  
Christopher Dunn  
Christopher Heppel  
Clair Highfield  
Claire McGrew  
Cody Scoggins  
Cole Haselip  
Colin Beck  
Court Boice  
Crystal Shoji  
Curt Wilson  
Curtis Thomas  
Cynthia Palmer  
Damian Syrnyk  
Dan Fleishman  
Daniel Dougherty  
Danis Atlacatl  
Darren Bucich  
Darwin Johnson  
Dave Lentzner  
David Duncan  
David Monk  
Dean Richardson  
Desiree Lundeen  
Devin Kesner  
Diana Hall  
Dulcy Pierce  
Dustin Nilsen  
Dustin Rymph  
Eleonore Yotsov  
Emily Meharg  
Eric Evans  
Eric Metzger  
Eric Mongan  
Eric Walker  
Erik Nobel  
Eunice Kim  
Felicia Olmeta Schult  
Frank Drake  
Franz Goebel  
Gail Henrikson

## **Organization**

Estacada Rural Fire District #69  
Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal  
Oregon OEM  
  
Eugene Springfield Fire  
  
Office of State Fire Marshal  
Medford Water Commission  
City of Veneta  
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians  
Curry County Commissioner  
Shoji Planning, LLC  
Wilson Architecture  
City of Creswell  
  
City of Bend Growth Management Division  
City of Stayton  
Wasco County  
Americorps/Cascade Relief Team  
McKenzie Fire Rescue  
Lake County Planning Department  
Multnomah County Emergency Management  
  
Ready Southeast  
Upper Deschutes River Communities  
Yamhill County  
  
McKenzie Fire Rescue  
City of Hood River  
Southern Willamette Forest Collaborative  
Port of Portland  
City of Sandy  
Malheur County  
Oregon Department of Forestry  
City of Cottage Grove  
Hood River County Community Development  
Klamath County  
  
Oregon Sea Grant  
ODFW  
Wallowa County Planning Department  
Clatsop County

## Name

## Organization

Gert Zoutendijk	Lake Oswego Fire Department
Guen DiGioia	Oakridge Air
Haley McKinnon	
Heather Miller	Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal
Helen Miller	Cascadia Coastal Coalition
Holly Kerns	Director, Baker City & County Planning Department
Ian Walline	Pahlisch Homes, Inc
Inga Williams	Benton County
Jack Singer	Pacific Forest Trust
James Edwards	City of Lakeaside
Jamie Pang	Oregon Environmental Council
Jason Hitzert	Oregon State Legislature
Jason Pollack	Clatsop County
Jason Yaich	City of Corvallis
JB Jensen	
Jean Jancaitis	WALLOWA COUNTY (PLANNING DEPT.)
Jeannette Wilson	Forest Service
Jenna Cusimano	Lane County
Jenna Trentadue	Oregon Department of Forestry
Jennifer Letz	
Jenny Glass	Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments, Cascades West Economic Development District
Jeremy Roberts	
Jeremy Thompson	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Jessica Olson	Columbia River Gorge Commission
Jessica Palma	Lincoln County Sheriff's Office - Emergency Management
Jessica Snook	Representative Jami Cate's Office
Jim Barrett	None
Jim Doherty	Morrow County
Joanne Mina	IMlrJ.org
Jodie Barram	Oregon Living With Fire
John Flannigan	Oregon Department of Forstery
Josh Lagalo	COIC
Joshua Shaklee	Douglas County
Justin Gindlesperger	City of Central Point
Justin Peterson	OCWCOG
Karna Gustafson	COBA
Kasey Skaar	Jefferson County Fire District # 1
Katherine Daniel	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development
Katy Nesbitt	Wallowa County
Keir Miller	Lane County
Kelly O'Neill	City of Sandy
Kelsey Hunter	Eugene Springfield Fire

**Name****Organization**

Ken Friday	Yamhill County
Ken Vogeney	City of Springfield
Kevin Cook	Multnomah County
Kevin Cornelius	
Kimberly Goehring	
Kimberly Travis	
Kristen Sabo	Central Oregon LandWatch
Kristen Svicarovich	The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
Krystyna U Wolniakowski	Columbia River Gorge Commission
Kyle Reed	Office of State Fire Marshal
Lance Woods	Yamhill County
Leah Rausch	DLCD Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee
Leigh Ann Vradenburg	Klamath Watershed Partnership
Leslie Neu	Wildfire Adapted Communities Stakeholder Group
Lianne Thompson	Clatsop County Commissioner, District 5
Lindsey Eichner	Lane County Planning
Lisa Arkin	Beyond Toxics
Lisa Garbett	City of Veneta
Lisa Naas Cook	Columbia River Gorge Commission
Luke Harkins	Office of Rep. David Gomberg
Maeve Hogan	
Margaret Treadwell	McKenzie River Trust
Maria Gomez	Oregon State Legislature
Marianne Nolte	Lane County Land Management
Marie Simovich	Brasada Ranch Community Wildfire Protection Committee
Mark Bennett	Baker County, Commissioner
Mark Dahl	Eugene Springfield Fire
Mark Nystrom	Lane County
Marko Bey	Lomakatsi Restoration Project
Mary Kyle McCurdy	1000 Friends of Oregon
Matt Laird	City of Cottage Grove
Matt Vogt	C
Matthew Martin	City of Sisters
MATTHEW THOMAS	ODF
mcrae carmichael	Mid Willamette Valley Council of Government
Meet Panchal	Beyond Toxics
Megan Fehrman	A Greater Applegate
Melanie Stanley	Blue River Water/Sanitation, Blue River Park, UMRFPD, and McK. River Locals Helping Locals
Michael Eng	Lostine Canyon Firewise
Michael Lacina	Oregon Office of Emergency Management
Michele Parry	Town of Lakeview, Oregon
Michelle Bouvia-Emeott	South Benton County Firewise

## **Name**

## **Organization**

Mike Ramsey	Forest Service
Mitch Lex	Heart of Oregon Corps
nancy odwyer	Curry County Planning Dept
Nathan Beckman	ODF
Nicholas Snead	City of Madras
Nicole Cross	
Nicole Mardell	Deschutes County
Nora Yotsov	Port of Portland
Onnie Heater	Josephine County Community Development
Paige Hopkins	Beyond Toxics
Pam Wilson	
Pat Holliday	Grant Soil & Water Conservation District
Patti Gentiluomo	
Paul Anderes	Union County Oregon
Paul Engelmeyer	
Peggy Lynch (she/her)	League of Women Voters of Oregon
Peter Gutowsky	Deschutes County
Peter Russell	Deschutes County
Phil Stenbeck	Jefferson County Community Development Department
Phillip Callaway	
Priti Shah	FEMA Community Planning Capacity Building
Randy Cox	KCEDA
Rebecca Weber	OSU
Regina Windham	WRAP Volunteer Ashland
Renata Wakeley	MWVCOG
Representative McLain	Oregon State Legislature
Representative Pam Marsh	House District 5
Rhonda Black	Umpqua Soil and Water Conservation District
Richard Hawkes	Estacada Planning Commission
Robert Cowie	Chiloquin - Chiloquin, OR
Roger Johnson	Sisters-Camp Sherman Rural Fire Protection District
Rosetta Herkshan	Papalaxsimisha
Rusty Lininger	Raven Brothers Forestry
Ruthie Snyder	
Samantha Bayer	
Sara Chinske	Lane County
Sarah Allaben	Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Governments
Sarah Altemus-Pope	Southern Willamette Forest Collaborative
Sarah Puls	
Scott Edelman	Jefferson County
Scott Woodford	City of Sisters
Shannon Springer	Grant County Planning Department



**Name**

Shauleen Higgins  
Sidney Mulder  
Sierra Prior  
Stacy Lacey  
Stephanie Stafford  
Stephen Fitzgerald  
Susan Knudsen  
Obermeyer  
Susan Wahlke  
Tanya Saltzman  
Tara Micka  
Tarik Rawlings  
Ted Zuk  
Teresa Foreman  
Terran Watwood  
Thomas Corrigan  
Tim Deboodt  
Tracy Loomis  
Vanitha Murthy  
Virginia Camberos  
William Van Vactor  
Zechariah Heck

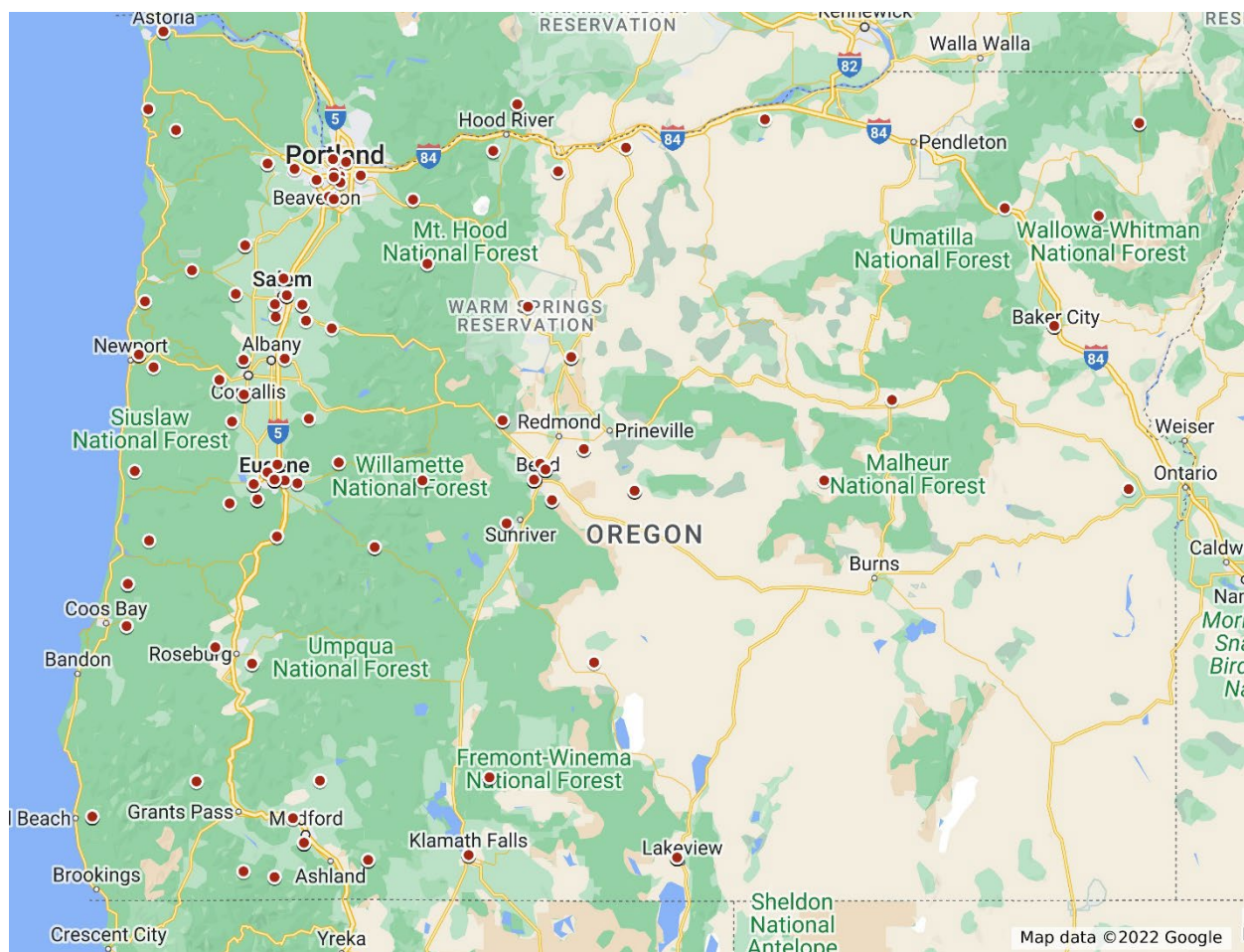
**Organization**

Lakeside City Council  
Polk County  
Oregon Legislature, Senator Michael Dembrow  
USFS  
Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal  
Oregon State University  
Southern Willamette Solutions  
  
City of Lincoln City  
  
Baker County Planning Department  
Deschutes County Community Development Department  
Jackson County, Oregon  
City of Chiloquin  
Curry County Planning Department  
  
Crook County  
Business Oregon  
  
Unite Oregon  
Crook County

## Appendix C: Registration and Participation Maps

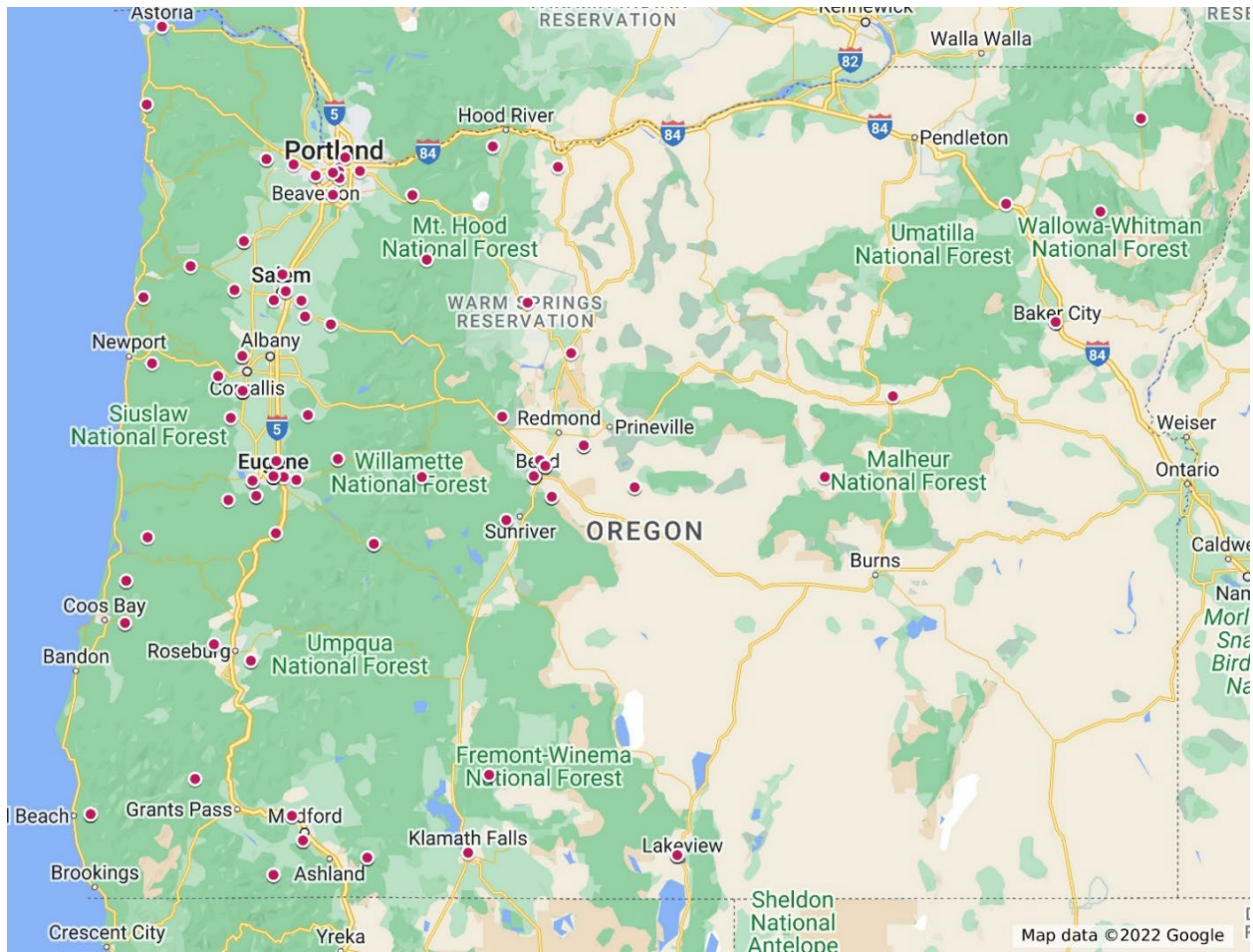
# Community Listening Session Registration & Participation Maps

## Registration Map



*April 2022 DLCD Community Listening Session registrants' place of residence.*

## Participation Map



*April 2022 DLCD Community Listening Session participants' place of residence.*

# Wildfire Adapted Communities Stakeholder Group

## Member List

April 22, 2022



Member	Perspectives	County	Elected Official Fire Affected Community
Amanda Sullivan-Astor, Forest Policy Manager, Associated Oregon Loggers	Forestry, Workforce, Wildfire Prevention, Response, and Recovery	Marion	
Chad Hawkins, Assistant Chief Deputy, Office of State Fire Marshal	Municipal Fire and Wildfire Preparedness, Response, and Recovery		
Charisse Sydoriak	Community Wildfire Safety, Mitigation, Risk Assessment, Climate Change Adaptation Planning	Jackson	
Court Boice, Commissioner, Curry County	Local Government	Curry	Yes
Curt Wilson, AIA	Community Wildfire Recovery, Architecture	Lane	
Dave Hunnicutt, Oregon Property Owners Association	Rural Residential Property Owners, Legislative and Land Use Advocacy	Washington	
Devin Kesner, Land Use Program Manager, Rogue Advocates	Land Use Advocacy	Jackson and Josephine	
Erubiel Valladares Carranza, Student, Master's in Public Administration	Social Justice and Community Health Advocacy, Wildland Firefighting	Polk	
Evyan Andries, Lobbyist, Oregon Wine Council	Wine Industry, Agritourism	Multnomah	
Jim McCauley, Legislative Director, League of Oregon Cities	City Governance, Legislative Advocacy, Land Use, Forestry, Wildland Fire		
Jon Legarza, Healthy Sustainable Communities	Fire Recovery Planning and Housing	Jackson	
Joshua Cloke	Public Infrastructure (Water, Sewer, Parks), Community Health	Lane	Yes
Joshua Shaklee, Planning Director, Douglas County	Planning Professional, Wildfire Recovery	Douglas	
Katie Skakel, NIST Center of Excellence - Center for Risk-Based Community Resilience Planning	City Planning Professional, Disaster Risk Reduction, National and Academic Perspective in Resilience - Center of Excellence with 14 research universities	Wasco	

<b>Member</b>	<b>Perspectives</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Elected Official Fire Affected Community</b>
Kelly O'Neill Jr., Development Services Director, City of Sandy	Planning Professional	Clackamas	
Kyle Collins, Associate Planner, Long Range Planning Division, Deschutes County Community Development	Planning Professional, Natural Hazards	Deschutes	
Lauren Smith, Director of Government Affairs, Oregon Farm Bureau	Agriculture	Marion	
Leah Rausch, DLCD Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee	Inclusive Engagement, Preparedness Planning	Lane	
Leslie Neu, University of Oregon School of Law Student	Planning, Public Policy, and Wildland Fire Management, Wildland Firefighting	Lane	
Mallorie Roberts, Legislative Director, Association of Oregon Counties	County Governance, Legislative Advocacy	Marion	
Mary Kyle McCurdy, Deputy Director, 1000 Friends of Oregon	Land Use Advocacy, Wildfire Recovery Housing Advocacy	Multnomah	
McRae Carmichael, Associate Planner, Mid-Willamette Valley Council of Government	Planning Professional	Marion	
Melanie Stanley	Rural Community Organizing, Emergency Response and Recovery	Lane	Yes
Mike Eliason, General Counsel & Director of Government Affairs, Oregon Forest & Industries Council	Forestry, Private Landowners	Clackamas	
Pam Hardy, Western Environmental Law Center	Public Land Management, Forest Management, Land Use Law	Deschutes	
Paul Anderes, Commissioner, Union County	Local Government, Wildland Firefighting	Union	Yes
Rachel Serslev, Senior Planner, Lane County Land Management Division	Planning Professional	Lane	
Robbin Roderick	Manufactured Home Communities Management	Lane	
Samantha Bayer, Housing Program Director, Oregon Home Builders Association	Homebuilding	Jackson	
Tanner Fairrington, Deputy Fire Marshal, Medford Fire Department, Oregon Fire Marshals Association	Municipal Fire and Wildfire Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	Jackson	





## Wildfire Adapted Oregon Stakeholder Group Meetings Summary

August 19, 2022

The Wildfire Adapted Communities Stakeholder Group (Stakeholder Group), which met five times between May and August 2022, includes members from across Oregon representing a broad spectrum of perspectives, interests, and organizations, including individuals from fire affected communities and underrepresented groups.

The following is an overview Stakeholder Group meeting agenda topics and feedback received. Detailed meeting summaries, meeting materials, presentations, and recordings are available on the [DLCD wildfire project website](https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Pages/Wildfire-Adapted-Communities.aspx)<sup>1</sup>. The Stakeholder Group received presentations on a variety of topics and discussed related implementation considerations, with feedback gathered through polling and large and small group discussions. Stakeholder Group members sometimes reflected conflicting points of view. The group is not expected to reach agreement on direction or specific recommendations, the feedback received is intended to serve as a source of information that will be taken into consideration in DLCD's development of recommendations.

### Meeting 1, May 3, 2022

#### Agenda Topics:

- Introductions and polling on wildfire impacts to participants
- Overview of SB 762 and Oregon's Land Use Planning Program
- Listening Sessions and survey feedback
- Overview of land use planning tools to reduce wildfire risk, based on research by the University of Oregon, the National Fire Protection Association, and the American Planning Association

#### Polling questions and results:

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##### **What part of Oregon do you live in?**

54%	The Willamette Valley
21%	Southern Oregon
13%	Central Oregon
13%	The Portland metro area

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Pages/Wildfire-Adapted-Communities.aspx>



**How would you describe where you live?**

70%	City
35%	Rural
26%	Small town

Stakeholder Group members were personally impacted by wildfires in multiple ways. This included physical and mental health, property, and economic impacts.

**How has wildfire impacted you? (Check all that apply)**

84%	Wildfire response/recovery work
84%	Outdoor/indoor air quality
68%	Know someone who lost their home
56%	Physical/mental health impacts
40%	Community impacted by structure loss
24%	Evacuated
16%	Business/economic loss
12%	Know someone who lost a life
8%	Home loss
8%	Living situation changes (displacement)

**Discussion and feedback:**

Protecting what we have	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Who enforces defensible space and fire break standards?</li></ul>
Planning for growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Concern about cities surrounded by extreme or high risk lands addressing development and meeting housing obligations under Goal 10</li><li>• Transfer of development rights – how would that work?</li></ul>
Integrating the Wildfire Risk Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How might the map be used to inform regional considerations?</li><li>• Concern about focus solely on the WUI as risk is greater with fires moving into a community – homes should be considered fuel load</li></ul>
Reducing barriers to wildfire recovery and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Post-fire recovery in areas with floodplains relating to the process and costs incurred with Letter of Map Amendment / Letter of Map Revision</li><li>• Insurance payouts don't reflect cost to rebuild with new requirements and regulations, costs are prohibitive</li><li>• Access to forward-looking grant opportunities for recovery</li><li>• Planning for rebuilding better and more resiliently</li><li>• Long-term uses of areas that burned – reforest vs treatment as fuel breaks</li></ul>
Considering equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rules and codes should be clear and easy to understand (so one doesn't need an attorney and to reduce legal challenges)</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommendations should address history of inequity in land use planning and serve all Oregonians</li> <li>Programs should be similar across communities</li> </ul>
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating sustainable funding sources for implementation locally and at DLCD</li> <li>Local jurisdiction interest in grant money and technical assistance</li> <li>Questions about timing and prioritization of funding for local implementation</li> </ul>
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes to natural resources and the environment</li> <li>Preparedness for increased firefighting</li> <li>Impacts to watersheds and community water supplies</li> </ul>
Community engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some local communities do a good job and others need support, for example with bilingual engagement</li> <li>Engaging youth via tree planting to build community capital</li> <li>Engagement with dual purpose to help people organize legal documents before fire season</li> </ul>

## Meeting 2, May 17, 2022

### Agenda Topics:

- Wildfire Risk Map overview and using the map at the local level to reduce wildfire risk

### Polling questions and results:

#### **Should wildfire risk map implementation be consistent across the state or a community driven process?**

Consistent across the state	56%
A community-driven process	19%
Not sure	25%

#### **The map will be used to make policy choices. Based on your perspective, how important is consideration of the following elements for creating fire-adapted communities?**

	<b>Very important</b>	<b>Important</b>	<b>Not important</b>	<b>Not sure</b>
Community lifelines and critical facilities, such as communication assets and evacuation facilities vital to response	77%	15%	0%	8%
Cultural and heritage resources	46%	31%	15%	8%
Farm and forest land	23%	62%	0%	15%
Homes, businesses, and other elements of the built environment	54%	31%	0%	15%
Natural environment and ecosystem services	31%	62%	0%	8%
Other natural hazards	15%	38%	8%	38%

Socially and economically vulnerable communities	69%	15%	0%	15%
Preservation of development opportunities	15%	38%	38%	8%

#### Discussion and feedback:

Wildfire Risk Mapping & Wildland-Urban Interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questions about ODF's notification process and criteria used to determine risk such as home construction quality</li> </ul>
Incorporating the Wildfire Map in Local Planning – Map Use and Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult to discuss incorporation of the map before seeing it</li> <li>• Some application of the map should be statewide, and others localized, such as never siting hospitals in high risk areas as a statewide standard</li> <li>• Concerns about impact of mapping on insurance</li> <li>• Localized process to provide check and balance of statewide mapping</li> <li>• Any repercussions if a local government doesn't adopt the map or related rules and policies at the local level?</li> <li>• Local jurisdictions may be understaffed and not able to uphold enforcement</li> <li>• Having other agencies at the table will be important</li> <li>• Having additional resources for local implementation</li> <li>• Use of the maps should prioritize protect over prohibit</li> </ul>
Incorporating the Wildfire Map in Local Planning – Equity and Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map needs to be available other ways than digitally, not everyone has reliable internet or understands technology</li> <li>• Map needs to be accessible to everyone and all generations</li> <li>• Translation is needed</li> <li>• Using the map as a community engagement tool</li> <li>• Oregon already has restrictive building and growth management practices. Choices related to areas for growth when risk factors exist and with the least damage to the natural environment, but need to consider equality between the environment and people or we're going to continue to have people living in precarious housing situations and in areas that we'd prefer they not be in rather than in areas we've built for them to be in.</li> </ul>
Incorporating the Wildfire Map in Local Planning – To Guide UGB Expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oregon Homebuilders Association has substantial concerns about the fire risk map being used for Urban Growth Boundary expansions. UGB expansions are an already incredibly difficult process.</li> <li>• We're in a middle of a housing crisis, there are a lot of the cities that are trying to grow and provide housing for its citizens.</li> <li>• Housing advocates think that we may be precluding any areas where UGB expansion and more housing could go because of a fire risk. This should be done with caution. Hardening standards and Firewise communities are in place to address this.</li> <li>• Others voiced a different opinion, stating that from a planning perspective, UGB analysis and the preservation of Senate Bill 100 is one of the most important things we should be considering.</li> </ul>

	<p>Looking at higher risk areas, we do need to do an assessment during the UGB expansion process. Wildfire risk should be considered and pretending it doesn't exist doesn't serve anyone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire protection should be considered like any infrastructure. Do we have the infrastructure to protect the people?</li> <li>• Sometimes the greater risk is poverty. When it comes to the UGB, there is no flexibility and people don't have a place to live and are living in their cars. The risk of lack of housing is getting equal to the catastrophic wildfire issues.</li> <li>• The time to preclude development is at time of UGB expansion or annexation. Once you annex a property, local jurisdictions are bound by clear and objective code criteria under needed housing provisions.</li> </ul>
Implementation considerations – defensible space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who enforces defensible space and fire break standards?</li> <li>• Vulnerable populations have a definition in the fire code realm, which is being mapped on the risk map and will be used in the implementation of the defensible space code.</li> <li>• Defensible space code will address critical infrastructure and multi-family dwelling and multiple occupancy structures</li> <li>• To respond appropriately through planning there needs to be an outline of the characteristics of risk in communities by density or proximity of homes, risk in developed areas needs to be better understood.</li> <li>• Landscaping standards are also important, such as prohibiting extremely flammable plants in certain communities, with spatially relevant provision or prohibition.</li> <li>• Bark mulch, fencing materials etc. and proximity to buildings and the features they have should be considered.</li> <li>• People need access to financial assistance and educational resources, which OSFM will be offering.</li> </ul>
Implementation considerations – fire hardening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should also be required for other buildings in addition to single family homes</li> </ul>
Implementation considerations – insurance and insurability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hardest hit areas are already having issues maintaining their insurance and that this mapping could create so many more issues and unbearable cost increases for insurance.</li> <li>• Concern if a local government or municipality chooses not to adopt the map that will affect the insurance rates more than the fact the map exists.</li> <li>• Suggestion to offer incentives to communities who adopt the map and not penalizing a penalized if its governing body chooses not to adopt the mapping.</li> </ul>
Implementation considerations – other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application related to temporarily permitted uses, such as events and mass gatherings, in farm and forest zones.</li> <li>• Potential conflict of restrictions with allowed commercial activities in farm zones</li> <li>• Consideration of climate change and forest management practices based on indigenous forest management techniques</li> </ul>

## Meeting 3, June 7, 2022

### Agenda Topics:

- Presentations by local jurisdiction staff from Deschutes County's on wildfire zoning work and from Ashland regarding Wildfire Hazard Overlay, code provisions, and evacuation planning
- Opportunities to enhance protection measures and access to funding in areas subject to natural hazards
- Planning for safe evacuation and emergency response, including connectivity and access management

### Polling questions and results:

Should local wildfire planning efforts be coordinated to minimize wildfire risk?	
Very important	64%
Important	27%
Somewhat important	5%
Unsure / Don't know	5%

What should DLCD's recommendations prioritize? (Select all that apply)	
Adequate state resources to complete local plans	75%
Community driven planning	65%
Including experts from many areas in planning	50%
Timely completion of plans	40%
Ability to qualify for federal funds	35%

### Discussion and feedback:

Deschutes County's wildfire zoning work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Applicability to destination resorts was not determined, project put on hold pending SB 762 implementation</li><li>• Question about incorporating climate change impacts in planning raised, project put on hold pending SB 762 implementation</li></ul>
Ashland wildfire hazard overlay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scaling up the evacuation zone approach, Jackson and Deschutes County are participating in a pilot</li><li>• Seeing a list of highly flammable vegetation is of interest</li><li>• Need for resources or grants for less affluent communities to implement building codes, defensible space, and other requirements. Reimbursable grants can be a barrier for participation for lower income community members</li><li>• Important to hear from first responders about challenges faced</li><li>• Shelter and housing after disasters is a big challenge</li><li>• Consideration of flexibility for communities like Ashland that have already adopted community-wide building code, defensible space, and other standards</li></ul>

Enhancing protection measures and access to funding in areas subject to natural hazards – coordination of local wildfire planning efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plans should be developed locally</li> <li>Community engagement and the educational process are highly important to gain ownership</li> <li>Suggest local facilitators work with trade organizations and help provide opportunities for small businesses</li> <li>Open-ended questions are hard to answer without knowing the details. The participant would have a different answer depending on the details. What is meant by coordination?</li> </ul>
Enhancing protection measures and access to funding in areas subject to natural hazards – prioritization of DLCD recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritize reliance upon the agencies with expertise in each subject matter, relating to wildfire risk and prevention</li> <li>Prefer that the state resources would be divided out separating funding for local governments from state staff</li> <li>Need for state agency coordination</li> </ul>

### Meeting 4, June 22, 2022

#### Agenda Topics:

- Planning for safe evacuation and emergency response, including what we heard from community listening sessions, connectivity, and access management
- Development considerations, including what we heard from community listening sessions, new building, redevelopment, and permitted uses, and recovery-specific development

Polling was not used in Meeting 4. Small group discussions were held to provide opportunities for greater participation from group members.

#### Discussion and feedback:

Planning for safe evacuation and emergency response – Community Listening Sessions feedback	<p>Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evacuation routes and warning systems should consider the characteristics of the community and its members (e.g., one-way roads, unique landscape, no private transportation, health/physical limitations, livestock/pets, language barriers).</li> <li>Rural roads have limitations for serving as evacuation routes.</li> <li>Regarding additional access and egress to a property, if codes address what is the threshold? Requiring a second egress route may eliminate properties from being buildable.</li> </ul> <p>Potential Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post evacuation route signage where it makes sense (e.g., dead-end streets).</li> <li>Streamline land use exception process for evacuation improvements to rural roadways (new and existing development).</li> <li>Redevelopment opportunities with recommendations for shared access agreements to provide access (recovery).</li> </ul>
Planning for safe evacuation and emergency response – community planning and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require mapping of lesser-known evacuation routes on Forest Service [and other public and state] lands and make them</li> </ul>

<p>coordination with fire departments and others</p>	<p>publicly known. This could be included in the local comprehensive plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate between private landowners and the local fire authority to ensure they have a way to unlock gates in the event of an emergency.</li> <li>• Improve rural roads that could provide access/evacuation, regardless of jurisdiction.</li> <li>• Safety concerns regarding conflict between emergency services ingress and public egress.</li> <li>• Residents may need to consider impromptu evacuation routes that cut through private property in the event of an emergency. There is a need for some type of system that facilitates communication and planning between neighbors.</li> <li>• Jurisdictions and funding complicate the process for getting necessary evacuation/access improvements.</li> <li>• Encourage best practices but leave it to local communities because they know what is best for their situation.</li> <li>• Consider developing multi-use pedestrian paths that can be used by vehicles in emergency situations.</li> <li>• Maintain consistency with street width requirements throughout communities.</li> <li>• Have a programmatic approach to educating new homeowners and community members about evacuation routes.</li> <li>• Define and be disciplined about clear lines of authority in order to limit confusion.</li> <li>• Desire to have more of an understanding of current coordination and interplay between DLCD transportation planning, OFSM, ODF, and the Office of Emergency Management, and their statewide standards.</li> <li>• When we talk about urban fires, we also need to talk about wildfires. Often, they can shift from one to the other given Oregon's landscape.</li> <li>• Have basic requirements such as better signage and GIS data for driveways.</li> <li>• Lane County specifically is experiencing development of properties that are technically listed as rural-residential but are being developed like subdivisions through a legal backdoor that isn't triggering the subdivision planning requirements.</li> <li>• Access and water supply requirements are determined at the land use planning stage, not necessarily for already platted communities, per OSFM representative.</li> <li>• Under current fire code, developments of one or two-family dwellings where the number of dwelling units exceeds 30 must have with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads, per OSFM representative.</li> <li>• When more than 30 dwelling units on a single public or private fire apparatus access road and all dwelling units are equipped</li> </ul>
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	<p>throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system, access from two directions is not required, per OSFM representative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land use planning and water supply - Does OSFM have sufficient authority to regulate road standards and water supply for fire safety? Per OSFM representative, land use planning can be done 10-15 years before anything is developed, making it difficult to retroactively assess water supply at the time of construction. The authority really comes in the land use planning stage.</li> </ul>
Development considerations – Community Listening Sessions feedback	<p>Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating easy to understand, statewide standards can help with accessibility and response to new standards.</li> <li>Consider local jurisdiction expertise needed to review land use requirements.</li> <li>Conflicting development considerations</li> <li>Lack of infrastructure to fight size and type of fire.</li> <li>Impact where we can have future development.</li> <li>Cost of infrastructure is so great that even funding middle housing is costly. There is no one size fits all solution.</li> <li>Public process to [determine how to] best protect their communities.</li> </ul> <p>Potential Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create model code and guidance for local government and require mitigation.</li> <li>State codes should be baseline – local/regional could be more stringent.</li> <li>Add wildfire to hazard risk zones along with flood, landslide, etc.</li> <li>Consider a broad hazards and assets inventory when adding new land to an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB).</li> <li>Consider new studies that show minimum and ideal spacing of structures based on fire behavior to improve chances of structure survival.</li> <li>A standardized methodology for recommending "fire-resistant" landscaping plants within each hazard ignition zone is needed.</li> <li>Ways to consider wildfire hazard more specifically when we are planning/calculating housing needs and development.</li> <li>Restrict certain types of development in high &amp; extreme wildfire risk areas—look to plans like the Westside Transect Zone (Bend) for specific zone and code ideas.</li> <li>Need to look into infrastructure resiliency to wildfire. What is needed in a community – water and sewer infrastructure?</li> </ul>
Development considerations – new building, redevelopment, permitted uses, recovery-specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special use permits in high-risk WUI areas need to be considered more in-depth. However, there is also concern this could go too far and prohibit important community events in rural areas.</li> <li>General contemplation around rebuilding to previous standards, the current development standards, or if there should be even more stringent standards given the high-risk area.</li> <li>Use incentives to promote preferred outcomes, rather than requirements.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern around local planning commissions approving development projects that should not be considered because of their risk.</li> <li>• There have been restrictions to development in floodplains after Hurricane Katrina—there needs to be similar consideration given for wildfires here in Oregon.</li> <li>• Balance the need to protect people and homes with the need to address the housing crisis.</li> <li>• Difficult to provide input when other initiatives, such as code related to wildfire hardening and defensible space, haven't taken effect yet. Would like to see if/how these measures address the issue before implementing additional measures that may limit development.</li> <li>• The purpose of strengthening hardening standards and having a fire code is to allow for development.</li> <li>• Government has restricted development in floodplains, on forest/farmland, and along coastal areas, and that wildfire risk should similarly be critically considered. "People need housing, but it needs to be safe housing."</li> <li>• From personal experience, get the sense that Oregonians and local leaders really want to see more fire prevention regulations, where some developers and landowners seem to disagree.</li> <li>• There is a gap with residential building codes as they only have jurisdiction over certain types of dwellings, leaving out manufactured homes. It may be necessary to examine the gaps and vulnerabilities.</li> <li>• The focus should be on rules that mitigate the risks of wildfire as compared to not allowing development.</li> <li>• Rural housing and economic development – concern that if DLCD prohibits growth or development opportunities in areas where there is risk of wildfire, they may impact the economic health of rural communities and impact the ability to meet housing needs.</li> </ul>
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### Meeting 5, August 16, 2022

#### Agenda Topics:

- What we've heard from community and stakeholder engagement, Tribes, and the Land Conservation and Development Commission
- Overview of the proposed recommendations and group discussion and feedback

The recommendations covered the following topics:

1. Community Information and Engagement
2. Safe Evacuation and Firefighting Response
3. Wildfire Risk Mitigation Requirements for Areas of New Development
4. Recovery Planning
5. Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

Polling was not used in Meeting 5. Small group discussions were held to provide opportunities for greater participation from group members.

#### Discussion and feedback:

Community Information and Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the recommendations are finalized and released make them simple, concise, and clear and provide sufficient detail so that people understand the scope, intent, and know who is responsible for developing and implementing the strategies.</li> <li>• Improve communications in all forms including between agencies and with the public.</li> <li>• Develop a community education campaign across the state that is consistent to inform and educate people, so they are prepared to take care of themselves in a wildfire emergency.</li> </ul>
Safe Evacuation and Firefighting Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination and communication between agencies is vital for the success of these efforts.</li> <li>• Integrate more closely between agencies and clarify who leads efforts and how they integrate with each other.</li> <li>• Incorporate emergency communications systems and have communications in multiple languages.</li> <li>• Integrate wildfire planning into earthquake and tsunami planning and other emergency planning.</li> <li>• Include a regional perspective in recommendations to encompass local, city, county, region, and state.</li> </ul>
Wildfire Risk Mitigation Requirements for Areas of New Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be super clear and clarify between permanent new development and temporary uses.</li> <li>• Provisions around requiring water supply and impoundment were discussed by some stakeholders. Questions were raised about what the recommendations would require of landowners and the costs, especially in rural areas. Some stakeholders pointed out that in rural Oregon fire response for buildings is not done through fire hydrants and building fire sprinklers. It's done by fire departments, bringing water and water tenders. This is done at the infrastructure level not the property level. It was suggested that recommendations should take this into consideration.</li> <li>• Factor in housing availability and affordability when making recommendations. Some stakeholders expressed the belief that some of the recommendations for limiting fire risk could make building more difficult and exacerbate the housing shortage or potentially impact property values.</li> <li>• When going through a process of planning for future development make sure you are asking the right questions around access, water supply and safe evacuation routes.</li> <li>• Clarify the language in recommendation #4 around comprehensive plan or zone map amendments.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a baseline standard for risk mitigation on new development that communities can implement and build upon.</li> <li>• Consider the long-term health and vibrancy of rural Oregon communities. Don't restrict building of schools and other infrastructure that are important to a community. Be thoughtful about the existing cultural infrastructure and how important this is for communities to continue to grow.</li> </ul>
Recovery Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildfire "recovery" should be two considered in two ways: (1) recovery of homes, infrastructure, public services, etc., and (2) recovery of natural ecosystem and ecosystem services adversely affected by wildfire.</li> </ul>
Areas Subject to Natural Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus recommendations on defensible space standards for all properties that are in higher risk and the emergency response and communications for evacuations.</li> <li>• Connect Natural Hazards Mitigation Plans (NHMP), Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP), and Comprehensive Plans. They are disjointed.</li> <li>• Include climate change and natural hazards in the recommendations. This should be a guiding principle that should be clearly evident.</li> <li>• Resources are limited and should be focused in the high and extreme risk areas.</li> </ul>
Other Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporate "climate-smart" adaptation principles into the planning process.</li> <li>• Incorporate protecting the natural environment and natural resources into the recommendations and guiding principles.</li> <li>• Flag for the legislature anything where additional authority or clarification may be needed.</li> <li>• Take a look at those counties that do have a plan that's been well vetted and make concessions to those counties that already have a plan in place.</li> <li>• Consider the implementation costs to local government, vulnerable populations, and landowners.</li> <li>• Keep the focus on the areas of greatest risks.</li> <li>• Provide a baseline for local jurisdictions but get local input.</li> <li>• Much of the grant money available is a reimbursement and not money that's available up front. Many people can't put down money up front. Consider funding access that could be provided upfront to help establish defensible space standards.</li> <li>• Hold one-on-one or small group meetings to dive into the details and address potential issues and make sure that the language is clear about what's being recommended.</li> <li>• Avoid overlapping recommendations with initiatives other departments have been tasked with, ensuring recommendations are within DLCD's purview.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep in mind how these recommendations may constrain socio-economically disadvantaged communities and property owners.</li> <li>• Develop recommendations that can realistically be implemented and enforced given financial and capacity resource constraints for local communities.</li> </ul>
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**OREGON**

Department of  
Land Conservation  
& Development

## Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

Updated: July 7, 2022

383 Responses Collected | Completion Rate 100%



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# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Community Survey Summary

## Background

The 2021 Oregon Legislative Assembly passed Senate Bill 762, Oregon's comprehensive wildfire preparedness and resiliency bill. The bill helps modernize and improve wildfire preparedness through three key strategies:

- ✓ Creating fire-adapted communities
- ✓ Developing safe and effective response, and
- ✓ Increasing the resiliency of Oregon's landscapes

In this bill, the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) is required to make recommendations to the Wildlife Programs Advisory Council (WPAC) and Legislature on potential changes to state and local land use programs that will minimize wildfire risk by October 1, 2022. As part of this effort, DLCD has developed a comprehensive community engagement process to gather public comment and input from those directly and indirectly impacted by wildfire on how to address wildfire risks in state and local land use planning programs. A part of this process included developing a Community Survey.

## Community Survey Purpose:

- ✓ Get community input on how to address wildfire risks in state and local land use planning programs
- ✓ Broaden participation and engage underserved Oregonians
- ✓ Create an ongoing opportunity for meaningful involvement
- ✓ Provide ideas and feedback for DLCD recommendations to the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council and Legislature

## Community Survey Participant Overview

The most typical respondent lives in one of the two of the most wildfire prone regions, Central Oregon and Southern Oregon (59%) and within Deschutes County and Jackson County (53%). When asked how participants describe where they live, 60% indicate they're in a rural area or small town. Most participants identify as white (79%), making an annual income of over \$60,000 (64%), own their home (81%), and are primarily English speaking (91%).

### Typical Respondent

<b>59%</b>	Central Oregon & Southern Oregon
<b>53%</b>	Deschutes County & Jackson County
<b>60%</b>	Rural & Small Town
<b>79%</b>	White
<b>64%</b>	\$60,000+ annual income
<b>81%</b>	Homeowners
<b>91%</b>	Only English

## Participant Recommendations

Participants indicate the number one priority should be protecting human life (77%) Other top priorities include:

<b>77%</b>	Protect human life
<b>57%</b>	Protect homes of people
<b>52%</b>	Protect important infrasture
<b>51%</b>	Protect community assets that are critical to recovery
<b>50%</b>	Protect environmental resources

Respondents offered recommendations to protect their communities against wildfire risk, some of which are outside of DLCD's scope of work. The table below shows the type of recommendation and how many times it was mentioned. The top four recommendations are listed below with direct quotes from the survey.

Mentions	Recommendation
<b>95</b>	Defensible space and hardening
<b>68</b>	Forest Management
<b>54</b>	Communications and education
<b>39</b>	Future development
<b>21</b>	Funding
<b>20</b>	Codes and land use planning programs
<b>14</b>	Interagency coordination
<b>12</b>	Safe evacuations
<b>11</b>	Infrastructure

### Defensible Space and Hardening | 95 mentions

*"Adopt and implement defensible space regulations in wildland urban interface."*

*"Fuel reduction, mimicking pre development conditions. Mandate Firesafe communities, including regular education and inspection."*

*"Implement fire wise community requirements for all new developments. Provide funding for cities to implement maintenance programs for ladder fuel reductions."*

*". . . require homeowners to harden homes and create defensible space. Fund fuel reduction programs."*

### Forest Management | 68 mentions

*"Management of surrounding forest grounds by supporting the harvesting/thinning of forests when appropriate."*

*"Restoring resilience to natural systems by fire reintroduction & changing the management practices (primarily forestry & grazing) which promote fire vulnerability through encouragement of inappropriate structure and species composition (e.g. timber harvest, overgrazing, invasive plant spread, soil & watershed damage)."*

*"Increased resources dedicated to forest management."*



## Communications and Education | 54 mentions

*“Educating homeowners on how they can help by taking responsibility for their own homes.”*

*“Education about defensible space, emergency notification systems, and integrating best practices into municipal policy.”*

*“Communication enhancements that better alert residents about evacuation, mapping technology, and evacuation timing.”*

*“Education and assistance (tools, physical help) for homeowners to prepare for fire. We need communication systems that are resilient during/after a fire. Community-wide plans are crucial.”*

## Future Development Considerations | 39 mentions

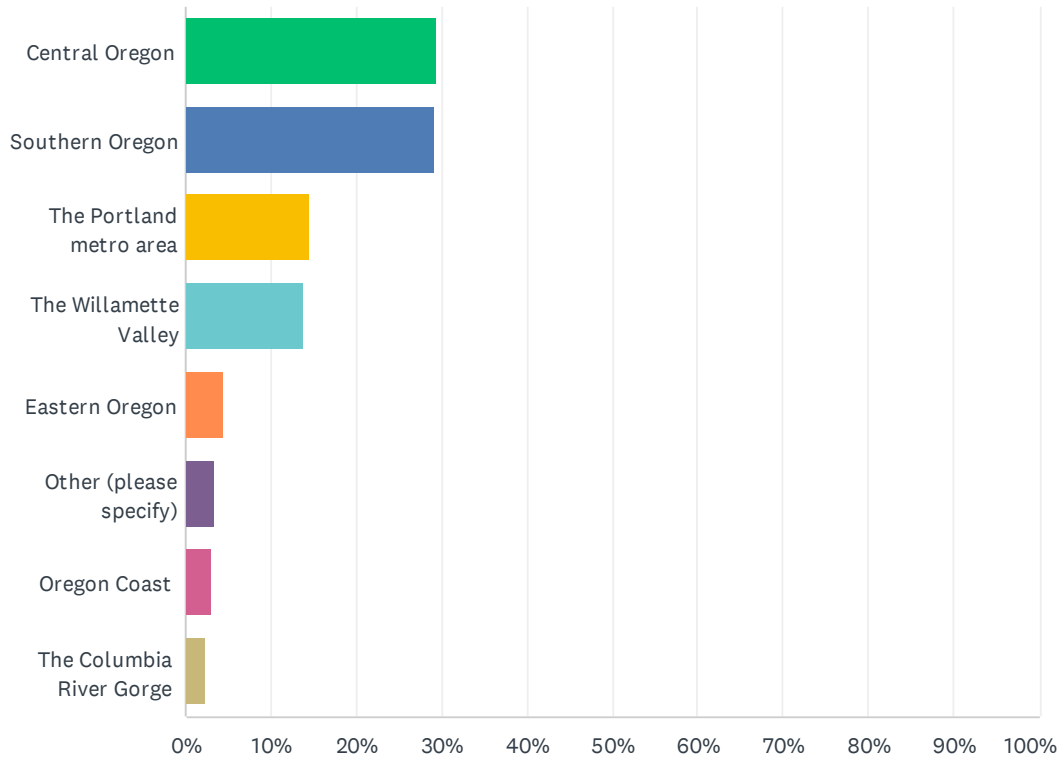
*“We cannot continue to build wooden houses that burn like matches, it is time to use other materials such as hempcrete to build in a renewable, sustainable and fire resistant way.” (Translated from Spanish)*

*“Restrict and limit any new development in the Wildland Urban Interface. Any development in high fire-risk areas must be well-planned with safety measures in place, tapering off as it moves towards the most dangerous areas in wild-fire prone landscapes, as seen in Deschutes County’s Westside Transect Zone.”*

*“Reduce new development in urban-wild land interface”*

## Q1 What part of Oregon do you live in?

Answered: 381 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Central Oregon	29.40%	112
Southern Oregon	29.13%	111
The Portland metro area	14.44%	55
The Willamette Valley	13.91%	53
Eastern Oregon	4.46%	17
Other (please specify)	3.41%	13
Oregon Coast	2.89%	11
The Columbia River Gorge	2.36%	9
TOTAL		381

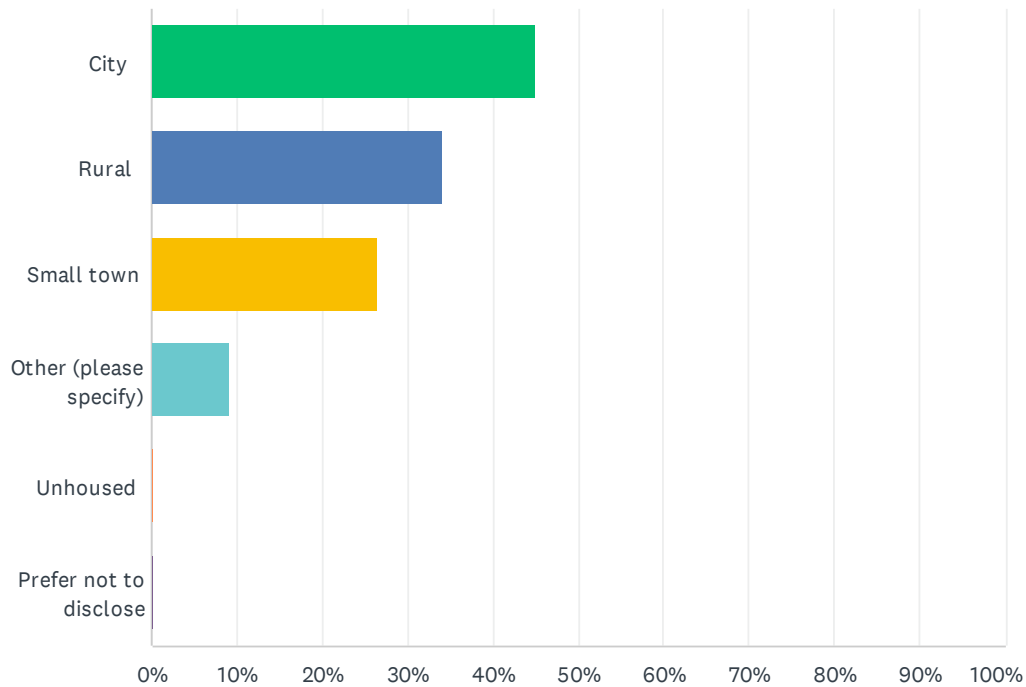
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Vida	7/6/2022 9:23 AM
2	Mt hood area Welches	7/5/2022 5:33 PM
3	Mount Hood Corridor	5/31/2022 12:46 PM
4	Coast range hills	5/27/2022 7:44 PM

## Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

5	Mt. Hood foothills (west side)	5/17/2022 12:21 PM
6	Sandy	5/8/2022 5:14 PM
7	Santiam canyon	5/8/2022 7:55 AM
8	Sandy	5/3/2022 10:05 AM
9	Both the Portland Metro and Central Oregon	5/3/2022 8:01 AM
10	Western Cascades (West side Mt. Hood)	5/2/2022 1:11 PM
11	Just east of the Metro area	5/1/2022 1:01 PM
12	OR Coast Range - why isn't this on the list? It's wildfire regime is very different from that of any of the other regions that you mention. It is heavily populated, at least at the margins and it is a primary source of timber in OR.	4/29/2022 8:50 AM
13	Southwest Oregon	4/15/2022 2:04 PM

## Q2 How would you describe where you live? (Select all that apply.)

Answered: 382 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
City	45.03%	172
Rural	34.03%	130
Small town	26.44%	101
Other (please specify)	9.16%	35
Unhoused	0.26%	1
Prefer not to disclose	0.26%	1
Total Respondents: 382		

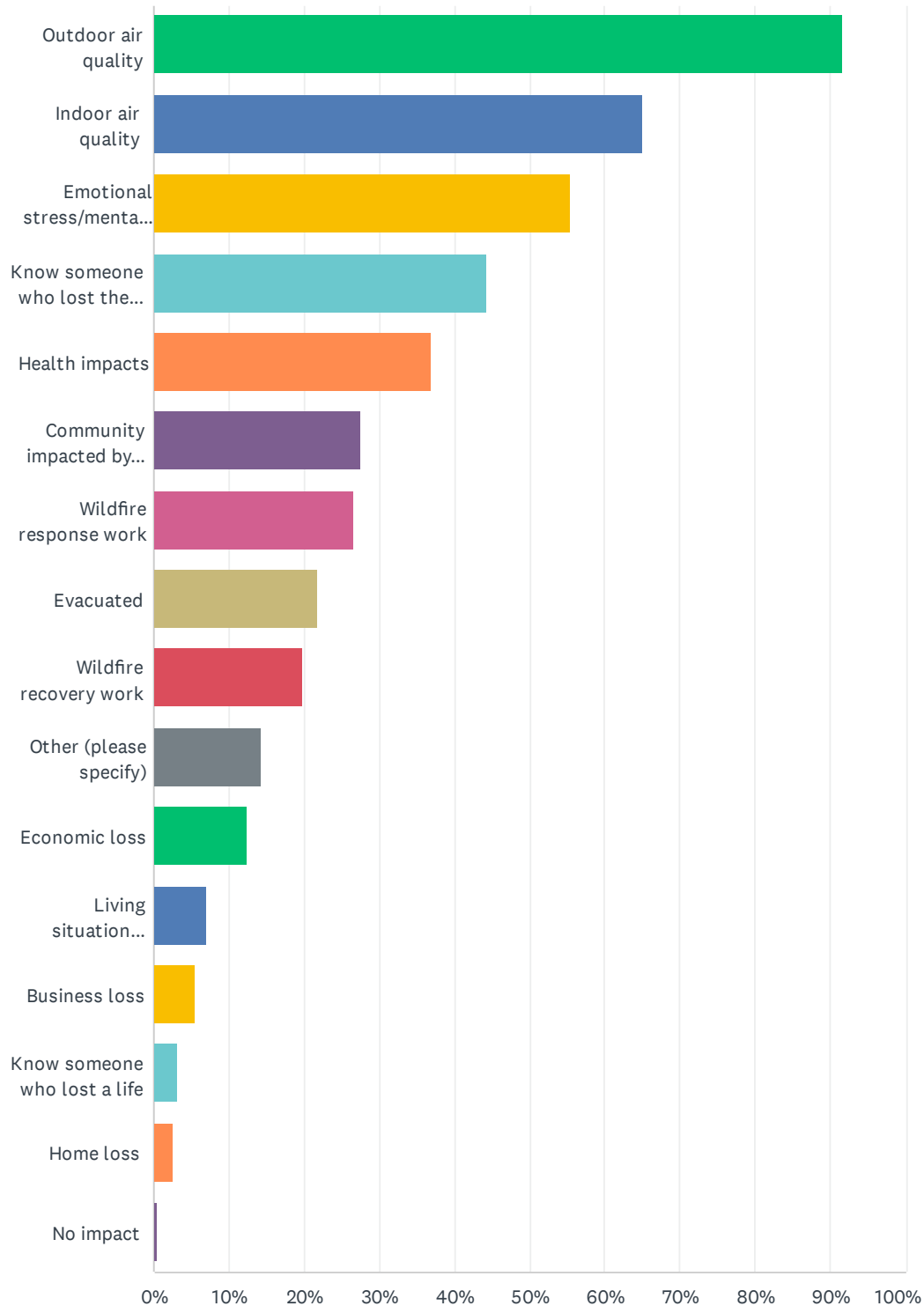
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	unincorporated	7/7/2022 8:40 AM
2	In the City and next to a large Forest	6/20/2022 10:19 AM
3	adjacent to Forest Park	6/11/2022 5:08 PM
4	WUI	6/11/2022 3:05 PM
5	Semi rural in unincorporated Portland	6/10/2022 10:26 AM
6	Forest edge near city	6/9/2022 3:35 PM
7	Rural Organized Community in a recreational forested area	5/31/2022 12:46 PM
8	wilderness interface	5/31/2022 7:37 AM

## Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

9	Tumalo	5/29/2022 7:45 AM
10	Big town	5/28/2022 7:34 PM
11	We live 15 minutes east of Bend	5/28/2022 5:17 PM
12	Frontier	5/28/2022 11:49 AM
13	5 mins E of Bend City Limit	5/28/2022 8:49 AM
14	Resort	5/27/2022 10:28 PM
15	Coast range hills	5/27/2022 7:44 PM
16	suburb	5/27/2022 4:46 PM
17	Wildland-outskirts-of-town interface	5/27/2022 3:41 PM
18	small town rapidly expanding to small city	5/27/2022 2:11 PM
19	Black Butte Ranch	5/27/2022 1:22 PM
20	Suburb, Beaverton	5/27/2022 9:23 AM
21	4	5/24/2022 3:43 AM
22	urban unincorporated	5/17/2022 8:05 AM
23	Frontier community	5/10/2022 10:42 AM
24	on a golf course	5/4/2022 9:09 AM
25	West of Bend 10 miles - Forested Private	5/4/2022 6:56 AM
26	Suburb with interconnected forested green spaces.	5/3/2022 4:32 PM
27	Both city and rural	5/3/2022 8:01 AM
28	WUI	5/2/2022 8:21 AM
29	Unincorporated	4/29/2022 8:54 AM
30	WUI. Why isn't this an option? yes, you will have to educate people about the definition of WUI. See below..	4/29/2022 8:50 AM
31	Urban unincorporated Washington County	4/29/2022 8:13 AM
32	Suburban	4/29/2022 8:13 AM
33	Surrounded by National Forest, Heavily forested	4/28/2022 2:18 PM
34	Small city	4/18/2022 8:27 AM
35	WUI	4/15/2022 3:09 PM

### Q3 All Oregonians have been impacted by wildfire. Please let us know how wildfire has impacted you. (Select all that apply)

Answered: 383 Skipped: 0



# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Outdoor air quality	91.64%	351
Indoor air quality	65.01%	249
Emotional stress/mental health	55.35%	212
Know someone who lost their home	44.39%	170
Health impacts	36.81%	141
Community impacted by structure loss	27.42%	105
Wildfire response work	26.63%	102
Evacuated	21.67%	83
Wildfire recovery work	19.84%	76
Other (please specify)	14.36%	55
Economic loss	12.27%	47
Living situation changes (displacement)	7.05%	27
Business loss	5.48%	21
Know someone who lost a life	3.13%	12
Home loss	2.61%	10
No impact	0.52%	2
Total Respondents: 383		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Alert for evacuation, but not evacuated	7/6/2022 9:08 PM
2	Dramatically increased homeowners insurance!	7/6/2022 9:51 AM
3	over regulation and politics	7/6/2022 9:47 AM
4	Insufficient resources to safely maintain our forest lot causing stress	6/9/2022 3:35 PM
5	My once thriving USFS forest now looks like Afganistan	6/2/2022 8:05 PM
6	Concern about the negative impacts the many tons of CO2 added to the atmosphere will have on climate change.	6/2/2022 12:52 PM
7	Let a family who evacuated stay at our home for a few days	5/31/2022 2:00 PM
8	Evacuated by choice	5/31/2022 12:46 PM
9	We are vegetable farmers and the prolonged smoke can slow the growth of the plants significantly	5/28/2022 5:17 PM
10	Political opportunism	5/28/2022 11:49 AM
11	Fuels reduction work that we do without government funding	5/28/2022 9:43 AM
12	Spouse is a wildland firefighter	5/28/2022 9:19 AM
13	travel restriction during fires	5/28/2022 8:49 AM
14	Lots of work reducing fire fuel on my property	5/28/2022 8:16 AM
15	increase hardening of home and property due to nearby wildfires	5/27/2022 5:24 PM

## Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

16	two sons worked as USFS wildland forest fighters	5/27/2022 4:46 PM
17	some people can't get homeowners insurance now, face foreclosure. Also animal impacts	5/27/2022 3:56 PM
18	Changes to wildlife and plants where I live and work, especially forest service areas	5/27/2022 3:41 PM
19	Inability to hike & Camp. Increased trail maintenance in burned areas.	5/27/2022 2:42 PM
20	Wildlife injury, death and displacement	5/27/2022 2:38 PM
21	restricted access to wild areas and fire damaged areas due to public safety concerns	5/27/2022 2:11 PM
22	Level 2 evacuation notice 2021	5/27/2022 1:32 PM
23	massive loss of housing which weighs on all of us; loss of crucial recreation; environmental devastation	5/27/2022 8:47 AM
24	loss of forest resources	5/20/2022 11:14 AM
25	increased respiratory symptoms seen at work in medical clinic	5/20/2022 10:45 AM
26	Electricity shut-off	5/17/2022 12:21 PM
27	Level 2 Evacuation - Eagle Creek Fire	5/16/2022 2:18 PM
28	Inspired to reduce wildfire risk on our property	5/14/2022 10:48 AM
29	Daughter's friends were evacuated and homes were in jeopardy from wildfires.	5/13/2022 8:31 AM
30	An evacuee was lodged with me	5/12/2022 11:54 AM
31	Drastic change in work priorities	5/10/2022 1:22 PM
32	Wildfire risk reduction actions around my home	5/6/2022 8:38 AM
33	Know someone who's business was not lost, but severely damaged by wildfire in Gates-Mill City area	5/5/2022 2:36 PM
34	Currently moving residence from Extreme Risk to Lower Risk	5/4/2022 10:59 AM
35	Road closures, could not get home; We have to leave during extended smoke - have lung disease	5/3/2022 7:31 PM
36	Emotional turmoil watching family and friends succumb to wild disinformation claims—angry at "Antifa" for starting fires, guarding their homes with guns, disregarding safety orders and not evacuating when told; one family friend (a Portland Police Bureau employee at the time) spreading false claims about Antifa setting fires/hounding the community of Molalla. The anger and aggravation have been incredibly detrimental to relationships and the fabric of society.	5/3/2022 4:31 PM
37	Level 2. Be Set Alert	5/3/2022 2:00 PM
38	Loss of high-value outdoor recreation opportunities, and grief over losses for communities and natural areas.	5/3/2022 12:12 PM
39	wildfire risk mitigation work	5/3/2022 10:29 AM
40	Evacuated during Slater Fire	5/2/2022 2:04 PM
41	Power outage	5/2/2022 1:11 PM
42	Loss of critical recreation areas for our community	5/2/2022 11:10 AM
43	housed friends from Eagle Cr when they were evacuated	5/2/2022 10:54 AM
44	Timber loss - wildfire on my timberland	4/30/2022 4:45 PM
45	During the Eagle Creek fire we received a level 2 alert and were experiencing burned organics in our yard.	4/29/2022 3:34 PM
46	Livestock evacuation in the dark due to burn regulations that continue to allow recreational fires even when Ag burning is not allowed - please fix the recreational fire rules in rural areas, particularly TVF&R, that were the cause of the Chehalem mountain fire	4/29/2022 9:51 AM
47	Wildfire hardening our own home ignition zone (not the same as defensible space). Helping my	4/29/2022 8:50 AM



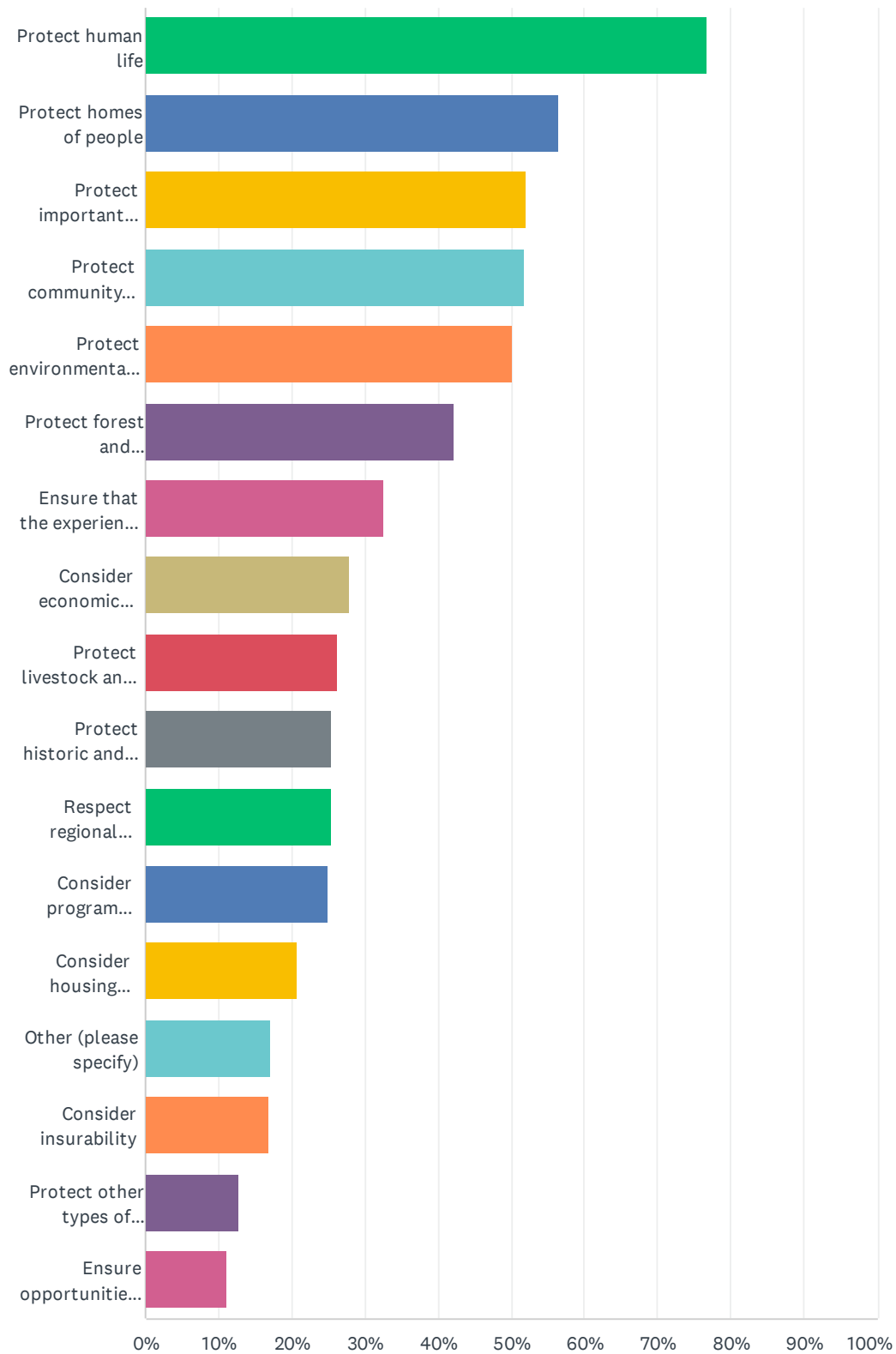
## Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

	community do the same. Serve on local RFPD Board.	
48	increased political polarization	4/29/2022 8:41 AM
49	fear of home loss	4/18/2022 2:12 PM
50	Impacts (negatively) annual community events.	4/18/2022 9:39 AM
51	I'm a practitioner and work on most all topics above yearly.	4/18/2022 7:54 AM
52	On standby to evacuate	4/15/2022 5:04 PM
53	Outdoor recreation ability	4/15/2022 2:31 PM
54	stop the homeless folks from camping in parks and on the greenway. es.y	4/15/2022 1:57 PM
55	Loss of Enjoyment of Living in this Area/Community Events	4/15/2022 1:15 PM

Q4 What principles should guide DLCD's recommendations for making our communities more resilient to wildfires? (Select top 5)

Answered: 382   Skipped: 1

## Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey



# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Protect human life	76.70% 293
Protect homes of people	56.54% 216
Protect important infrastructure	52.09% 199
Protect community assets that are critical to recovery	51.83% 198
Protect environmental resources	50.00% 191
Protect forest and agricultural resources	42.15% 161
Ensure that the experiences of individuals from historically and currently underserved and under-resourced communities are considered	32.72% 125
Consider economic impacts of protection measures for property owners	28.01% 107
Protect livestock and animals	26.18% 100
Protect historic and cultural resources	25.39% 97
Respect regional differences in protection measures	25.39% 97
Consider program implementation costs for local governments	24.87% 95
Consider housing affordability	20.68% 79
Other (please specify)	17.02% 65
Consider insurability	16.75% 64
Protect other types of private or public property	12.83% 49
Ensure opportunities for new development	10.99% 42
Total Respondents: 382	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Advise property owners on 'fire safe' clearing	7/6/2022 9:08 PM
2	to much wokeness being pushed	7/6/2022 9:47 AM
3	Assess individual properties.	7/6/2022 9:23 AM
4	Common sense defensible space commensurate to actual threat	7/6/2022 6:35 AM
5	Encourage proper management of the Forest Lands in our region. Historically, when forest were managed, which included harvesting, fire danger was significantly reduced.	6/29/2022 3:28 PM
6	Make electric companies maintain lines and shut them off if high winds threaten.	6/9/2022 8:16 PM
7	Grant for protecting homes	6/4/2022 1:07 PM
8	I believe some homes of people were allowed to be built in dangerous areas, so while we can work to protect them, allowing them to rebuild there seems to lack common sense.	5/31/2022 2:00 PM
9	Create land use laws to back local governments to prevent litigation of limiting development in high hazard areas	5/31/2022 12:46 PM
10	Stop logging and burning the slash. It's short sighted and a health issue.	5/28/2022 7:34 PM
11	Every homeowner needs to be required to carry adequate insurance; every insurance company needs to inspect homes and either refuse or require updates in premiums required for owners to save their homes. Homeowners need to thin and fire wise their landscapes. AND: EVERY ELECTRIC UTILITY MUST CLEAN AROUND THEIR LINES AND UTILITY VAULTS.	5/28/2022 2:37 PM

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12	Treat all Oregon citizens/communities equally!	5/28/2022 9:43 AM
13	End Bend Urban Sprawl	5/28/2022 8:49 AM
14	Restrict activities ( campfires, shooting, ATV and motorcycles, overnight vehicle camping, food prep fires etc)	5/27/2022 7:44 PM
15	Prioritize protecting existing homes and structures NOT future development possibilities	5/27/2022 5:24 PM
16	Remove homeless from illegal camping. Outlaw open fires on all USFS lands and ODF lands. Reduce increased density requirements without providing enhanced infrastructure to assist in emergency evacuations.	5/27/2022 4:46 PM
17	I understand it is 5x more expensive to fight than prevent wildfire. Please do the most prevention possible.	5/27/2022 3:56 PM
18	Stop building in forested areas like what is happening presently in McKenzie Pass.	5/27/2022 3:49 PM
19	I'd really like to pick more than 5. Infrastructure, living situation changes, economic impacts, business loss and environmental protection for the forests.	5/27/2022 2:58 PM
20	Prohibit rural development in wildfire prone areas	5/27/2022 1:50 PM
21	protect water resources	5/27/2022 1:32 PM
22	Create a prevention plan and prioritize and invest most/all resources here. Create a forestry plan to minimize risks, because they are just going to increase as climate warms. We have a US Forest Service, use them and be as proactive as you can. All of the above are important.	5/27/2022 9:23 AM
23	Consider holding private and government agencies liable for proper forest management practices such as fuel reduction operations and understory thinning.	5/24/2022 3:57 PM
24	Respect human and civil rights, including bodily autonomy.	5/24/2022 10:59 AM
25	Have a well-fortified WUI with development tapering off as it moves toward non-WUI, help folks with implementation costs of defensible space and firewire home improvements, strictly limit development in the WUI	5/23/2022 8:37 AM
26	Consider how to limit housing development deep in the WUI	5/22/2022 9:11 PM
27	Thin (log) "at-risk" forests to reduce fire hazards	5/20/2022 9:05 AM
28	Despite the need for new housing throughout the state, avoid relaxing land use restrictions or encouraging more residential development in forest communities.	5/17/2022 12:21 PM
29	Prioritize protection of rural economies and communities	5/17/2022 8:05 AM
30	Ensure paths to safety/egress routes are sufficient, signed and clear well in advance of wildfires.	5/16/2022 2:18 PM
31	Protect wildlife	5/5/2022 5:55 PM
32	This is an impossible question. We must have affordable housing afterward. Many of the mobile homeowners had no insurance, etc. So this must be a factor. Yet saving homes is important. do these all have to be mutually exclusive?	5/3/2022 7:31 PM
33	Consider whether redevelopment is appropriate in fire-prone areas.	5/3/2022 4:44 PM
34	Promote Firewise Communities.	5/3/2022 4:32 PM
35	Use solutions found in Community Wildfire Protection Plan's (CWPP's) and not create additional DLCD regulations.	5/3/2022 10:11 AM
36	Cut down trees with new development. They can be a fire hazard	5/2/2022 4:22 PM
37	Keep firefighters safety first and foremost	5/2/2022 2:04 PM
38	Utilize controlled burns and other methods that mimic healthy forest systems and reduce catastrophic burns. Maintain old-growth which is lower risk. Discourage people living in high risk locations.	5/2/2022 12:38 PM
39	Thin out forest (under growth), checker board harvesting of the forest, then replant, all Federal, State and Private land.	5/2/2022 12:22 PM

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40	vegetation management in or near urban fringe	5/2/2022 10:54 AM
41	Provide options that are enforceable so people will participate in wildfire mitigation and protection measures.	5/2/2022 8:21 AM
42	Dense housing (concrete overload) adds to the heating up of the environment. The tree canopy is shrinking as there is not space for trees and people worry that they will crack sidewalks etc. Also trees should not be near houses for fire, but if houses are too close together how do you add trees to the mix. This is a self propelling circular issue. Fires discourage trees and lack of trees increase fires (climate change)	4/30/2022 3:01 PM
43	Put all fires out, including on wilderness areas	4/29/2022 9:32 PM
44	Tighter restrictions on development in rural lands. Specifically, limit rural living to those that work and manage rural lands and remove incentive for rural residential land ownership	4/29/2022 3:40 PM
45	Identify actual fire risks and their likelihood in each community and population area.	4/29/2022 3:34 PM
46	There are no fire hydrants in close-in rural areas. Fire suppression in close in rural areas are hampered by the fact that Oregon considers marijuana and hemp processing to be under rural crop processing rules instead of putting all processing that uses such high amounts of industrial chemicals and water in industrial areas that have sufficient infrastructure to manage a fire. There are no maps for local fire fighters to know where to quickly replenish water trucks instead of having to drive into town to refill. There are MANY basic things local, county and state agencies could do to limit the risk of wildfires and create a management plan for people and livestock evacuations when needed.	4/29/2022 9:51 AM
47	Insure people's ability to rebuild even though rules might have changed that would now prevent building where they are	4/29/2022 8:54 AM
48	All of above, but paramount, and not listed, is to learn about and take account of the rapidly advancing (and therefore changing) science of wildfire management.	4/29/2022 8:50 AM
49	Make sure evacuation routes are prepared and that citizens know where to evacuate without traffic jams	4/28/2022 5:50 PM
50	We need to mobilize and effect home "hardening" and landscaping changes to adapt to the wildfire threat ASAP	4/27/2022 10:26 AM
51	proper logging of our forests and more grants for private property owners for thinning	4/20/2022 10:55 AM
52	Reduce wildfire potential through forest management	4/19/2022 1:49 PM
53	Require homeowners to harden homes and create defensible space. Fund fuel reduction.	4/18/2022 2:12 PM
54	Evacuation procedures for households without automobiles	4/18/2022 10:10 AM
55	Protect homes and businesses by instituting WUI regulations.	4/18/2022 9:39 AM
56	Alignment with latest research. ie IBHS, Steve Quarles, Jack Cohen, studies from Marshall, Camp, Alameda and other fires.	4/18/2022 7:54 AM
57	Explicitly link every strategy to key climate impacts and vulnerabilities	4/16/2022 4:02 PM
58	Health effects from smoke	4/15/2022 8:38 PM
59	active management of forests. logging, fuel reductions	4/15/2022 2:33 PM
60	Protect Air Quality	4/15/2022 1:51 PM
61	Protect emergency access and evacuation routes	4/15/2022 1:43 PM
62	PREVENT FIRES	4/15/2022 1:07 PM
63	Better forest management and deforestation efforts to slow the spread of wildfires.	4/15/2022 1:00 PM
64	preserve personal property rights	4/15/2022 12:57 PM
65	Consider what the community can to as far as prevention/preparedness	4/15/2022 11:19 AM

## Q5 What solutions do you feel are most important to protect your community against wildfire risk?

Answered: 314 Skipped: 69

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	On-time nformation on incidents	7/6/2022 9:08 PM
2	Firefighters, access to water (piping canals took much away). Forest management.	7/6/2022 7:33 PM
3	Require abatement of nuisance properties. More fuel reduction in the wildland urban interface.	7/6/2022 9:51 AM
4	Politicians who actually live in these areas	7/6/2022 9:47 AM
5	Stop woke policies. Government failed the holiday farm fire victims and continues to make it difficult to recover by outrageous bureaucracy. No help to those in real need.	7/6/2022 9:23 AM
6	Community resilience hubs and mobile, affordable housing solutions.	7/6/2022 9:09 AM
7	Get people to understand wildland fire threats and how they can be reduced simply by eliminating brush /live/dead fuel around structures rather than being uniformed and resigned to total loss from fire	7/6/2022 6:35 AM
8	Hire real forest fire fighters back and pay them a living wage. NOT contracted weekend warriors. Get proactive with low intensity-controlled burning. the USFS de funded most of the controlled fire experts back in the 90's (I was there at the Clackamas ranger district)	7/5/2022 5:33 PM
9	Safe and expedient public roads for both first responders and evacuees. This includes road side brushing and infrastructure improvements to make roads safer during wildfire events.	7/5/2022 4:47 PM
10	Ensure adequate water supply and pumping capacity.	7/5/2022 4:27 PM
11	Update building codes and create tax incentives for fire proof and fire resistant building materials like hempcrete, fiber cement, metal, cork, etc. Update building codes to mandate ERV's/HRV's to filter incoming air. Update building codes and zoning codes to encourage more rooftop solar and community micro-grids to ensure electricity even if a community is disconnected from the grid during a wildfire event. Promote widespread use of fire breaks and evacuation routes in the WUI. Set up a State fund to get more air purifiers and N95 masks to residents, especially marginalized populations.	7/5/2022 4:21 PM
12	Management of surrounding forest grounds by supporting the harvesting/thinning of forests when appropriate. Create fire resistant landscaping materials to protect homes and critical infrastructure.	6/29/2022 3:28 PM
13	We cannot continue to build wooden houses that burn like matches, it is time to use other materials such as hempcrete to build in a renewable, sustainable and fire resistant way. (Translated from Spanish)	6/17/2022 1:49 PM
14	Educate the community about the reality of fires. We are not immune to fires and every year they are something to be expected. (Translated from Spanish)	6/17/2022 1:41 PM
15	More Forest management. Let the loggers put fires out when they see them. This worked for many years until such tight government controls were put in place.	6/13/2022 10:56 AM
16	Harden homes. Guarantee defensible space for homeowners.	6/11/2022 7:06 PM
17	Allow homeowners the ability to harden homes against wildfire without requiring expensive arborist approval and cumbersome permitting to prune or remove trees on private property.	6/11/2022 3:05 PM
18	Reduce new development in urban-wild land interface Incentivize landowners to create defensible spaces around homes Initiate large scale forest thinning & prescribed burns Fund &	6/10/2022 10:26 AM
19	Cut tall grass and brush along perimeter of Rock Creek Green-way.	6/9/2022 8:16 PM
20	Sufficient subsidies and resources for forest land owners to maintain the land including	6/9/2022 3:35 PM

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	removing dead trees, limbs and invasive species.	
21	Make harding homes to wild fire easier. In the Portland metro area requests for pruning and tree removal is always met with complexity, permits, cost and significant time.	6/9/2022 12:48 PM
22	Public lands near where I live are not being treated, they are full of non-historical levels of western juniper.	6/5/2022 6:40 AM
23	Provide grants	6/4/2022 1:07 PM
24	Put the fires out when they are small and they won't become so devastating. We need to RETURN to the older methods of early detection (Manned Lookout towers) and Immediate next morning air support, to put these fires out before they become mega-fires. Its cheaper and more effective	6/2/2022 8:05 PM
25	Limiting additional development on the vulnerable West side of Bend, and protection of the west side Deschutes National Forest from any development. Insuring the protection of mature and old growth trees, and limiting thinning and prescribed burns to those areas most susceptible to fire. Upgrading building and landscaping codes to insure the most resilient and fire resistant practices are used for any new development in high-risk areas. Respecting the Urban Growth boundaries, and giving serious consideration to limiting growth to a 'sustainable' level in Central Oregon.	6/2/2022 12:52 PM
26	-Very strategic thinning in dense forests next to and in wildland-urban interfaces. Work with all partners to prioritize these projects and fund these projects. -Ensuring homes have proper safety zone around them -Work with people to not build in high risk wildfire areas, and to limit risk.	5/31/2022 2:00 PM
27	1. Ban fireworks in rural areas. 2. Funding for Ladder Fuel Removal 3.Low interest/ no interest loans for residential fireproofing. 4.Allow waterways to access flood plains to improve watershed health. 5.Evacuation routes need to replace traffic signals with roundabouts for operation without electricity. 6. Utilize treated effluent as a water source for fire fighting by creating seasonal draft ponds.	5/31/2022 12:46 PM
28	Update building codes to make new construction more fire resistant. Promote programs to retrofit existing structures to improve fire resistance, including funding and grants for low income members of the community. Improved communication about level of fire risk, including maps. It's likely that many people underestimate their fire risk. where they live because they think only densely forested areas are at risk.	5/31/2022 11:52 AM
29	Local resources for home owners and fire districts.	5/31/2022 10:09 AM
30	get rid of the fuel, such as burned trees left standing or fallen trees dead trees just waiting to catch fire	5/31/2022 9:26 AM
31	fire abatement and nit building into forest zones like skyline forest	5/31/2022 9:14 AM
32	provide residents with information and resources to harden/protect their property in the face of inevitable fire. Do not encourage residential development in WUI!	5/31/2022 7:37 AM
33	Responsibility for where your property is as regards to proximity to high risk areas. Responsibility for your dwelling's preparedness for fire damage, ie personal management of surrounding fire fuels. Limits on adding housing additions near urban growth boundaries with forests.	5/30/2022 12:33 PM
34	prevention	5/29/2022 9:08 PM
35	Ban fireworks. Focus fire reduction efforts (thinning, prescribed burns) to the Wildland Urban Interface. Provide funding assistance for existing homeowners to "fire proof" their homes example: subsidies for fire resistant roofing	5/29/2022 2:55 PM
36	minimize development in rural areas, thin forests near existing subdivisions, encourage property owners to thin their trees	5/29/2022 1:14 PM
37	access to water Tumalo Fire Station	5/29/2022 7:45 AM
38	Stop building in Bend! Bend is "Paradise" waiting to happen. There is no water and yet they continue to build at an alarming rate.	5/29/2022 7:42 AM
39	Look at the new science about wildfires. Educate people who live near or in forested areas	5/28/2022 7:34 PM



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about how to protect their homes.

40	Education- educating at-risk people about having a fire plan, being ready to evacuate, making properties more fire safe	5/28/2022 5:17 PM
41	Require home owners who live in urban/forest interface to have defensible space	5/28/2022 3:04 PM
42	See above. There are locations within the Bend city limits where utility poles and vaults are loaded with dead, dry brush and grass.	5/28/2022 2:37 PM
43	Education and safe zones. And super fast response when fires happen. Get it when it is little.	5/28/2022 1:22 PM
44	mitigation of flammables before fire season	5/28/2022 12:46 PM
45	Strategically located backflow devices on city water infrastructure so burned and contaminated water lines do not hinder the entire clean drinking water system	5/28/2022 12:42 PM
46	Teaching natural process, ecology, and risks — particularly the consequences of bringing wildland into the built environment (or extending the built environment into wildland settings). Adopting/enforcing building & zoning standards to minimize potential for community conflagration events. Restoring resilience to natural systems by fire reintroduction & changing the management practices (primarily forestry & grazing) which promote fire vulnerability through encouragement of inappropriate structure and species composition (e.g. timber harvest, overgrazing, invasive plant spread, soil & watershed damage).	5/28/2022 11:49 AM
47	Stop development in the urban interface area	5/28/2022 11:15 AM
48	Education to homeowners on defensible space measures. Don't use wildfire risk as an excuse to "restore" ie cut the forest.	5/28/2022 11:07 AM
49	Protect forest and agricultural resources by limiting forest thinning to where it makes the most sense, in dense forests in and adjacent to the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Restrict and limit any new development in the Wildland Urban Interface. Any development in high fire-risk areas must be well-planned with safety measures in place, tapering off as it moves towards the most dangerous areas in wild-fire prone landscapes, as seen in Deschutes County's Westside Transect Zone .	5/28/2022 9:58 AM
50	Public lands (BLM) need fuels reduction near my community, and they are not doing anything that I am aware of. Incentives are needed for all private landowners to help them do their part. Cost share? Property tax reduction? Income tax credit?	5/28/2022 9:43 AM
51	With about 85% of fires being human caused, we need higher community education about what causes fires. For example, some people don't understand that driving over dry brush can start fires. 1)Educational blitzes on TV, social media, etc should be in full force. 2) Be more vigilant about burn permits. For example, our neighbor has had commercial burn permits for years. The fire department has been called to his property in the past for possible fires after burn season, yet he was still issued a burn permit the following years. Last year his "escaped burn pile" caused a 211 acre wild fire. ODF should monitor their burn permits better, possibly random checks of burn sites during and after burn season to see if permit holders are following the rules. "Failure to follow burn permit instructions" was one of the listed causes for the 211 acre fire. 3) Pay firefighters more. 4) campfire, fireworks, smoking bans, no off-road motorized vehicles should all be well publicized, explained, signage, and ENFORCED. These bans don't work unless they are enforced. 5)With the drought and climate change, these things will need permanent funding implemented. Additional funds could be raised by making people pay who have caused the fires. Publicize these lawsuits, even if it takes years, to inform the general population that there are consequences for these types of actions and create an example as a means to educate. 6)Make it a goal/campaign to reduce the amount of human-caused fires. I can see the community/visitors getting behind something like this if there is positive education around it, think Smokey the Bear 2.0.	5/28/2022 9:32 AM
52	Public education and Fire-wise campaigns. Resource management strategies such as Rx burning, thinning, fuels reduction, water wise usage, etc. Smart planning and development in WUI areas.	5/28/2022 9:19 AM
53	thin forests thru prescribed burns and cutting smaller trees and leaving larger trees. diversify forest replanting. fire hardening homes that are in high danger of fire.	5/28/2022 9:00 AM
54	Create a fire reduced occurrence 'green belt' around living areas in or near Bend & other cities.	5/28/2022 8:49 AM

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55	* The community's understanding of the importance of their local forest for their economic and social wellbeing * This understanding is critical to get the social license to do the necessary forest treatments: harvest, thinning, mowing, Rx fire	5/28/2022 8:39 AM
56	Require vacant land owners to reduce fire fuel in their UWI property. There are lots adjacent to my property and throughout my neighborhood that are extremely dangerous in the event of a fire.	5/28/2022 8:16 AM
57	House/dwelling fire hardening programs WUI fire management/plan	5/28/2022 8:13 AM
58	It seems most people by now are aware of the dangers of forest fires. However most fires are human caused so more emphasis on prevention. Some just don't care so I do you protect against that. Stiffer penalties for not properly burning or leaving camp fires not fully extinguished . Maybe close the forest to campers. More supervision of homeless camping in the woods.	5/28/2022 7:37 AM
59	All communities, neighborhoods, HOAs, need to have a understood "wildfire impact reduction" plan. What you can do now to help protect life and property.	5/28/2022 7:36 AM
60	Be proactive about prescribed burns. Curb development into fire prone areas.	5/28/2022 7:28 AM
61	Building and landscaping code	5/28/2022 6:42 AM
62	Clearing undergrowth of Deschutes Natl Forest near Bend, and that City of Bend be proactive in working with private property owners to clear their property for fire safety.	5/28/2022 6:06 AM
63	Tree thinning and prescribed burns	5/27/2022 11:33 PM
64	Long-term action: Return the land to the local indigenous peoples whose knowledge of real land stewardship can help correct over a century of fire mismanagement.	5/27/2022 11:29 PM
65	fire response resources and utilizing local logging companies to do thinning and fire prevention like Scott Logging did off century	5/27/2022 8:17 PM
66	Better local enforcement about invasive weeds such as cheat grass in densely packed neighborhoods. Road egress during fire as density of housing increases.	5/27/2022 7:52 PM
67	Some type of patrol on evenings and weekends for fire risk activities in forest areas by non-residents including small property owners and the houseless	5/27/2022 7:44 PM
68	Creating defensible space around homes is critical. Many homes in the forests have little to no defensible space.	5/27/2022 7:36 PM
69	Provide training/guidance and resources so people can harden their homes and property	5/27/2022 5:24 PM
70	We need to take action on climate change right now. We also need to start looking at updating our power grids. Prescription burns are not the answer. Using biomass can rid our forests of fuel for fires and create alternative energy sources.	5/27/2022 4:51 PM
71	Cut it back	5/27/2022 4:49 PM
72	Stop developments. Water availability has stopped further residential and commercial developments in other western towns. There will be less water in the future. No more development. Eliminate outdoor fires on all USFS and ODF lands. If I spend more than 2 wks on USFS lands, I can be legally removed. Why do we allow homeless to spend much longer than that? Provide safe camping alternatives with access to fresh water and stop all open fires.	5/27/2022 4:46 PM
73	More fall prescribed fire	5/27/2022 4:23 PM
74	Do not allow any camp fires in forest areas outside of designated camping sites. Also provide high pay and benefits to firefighters.	5/27/2022 4:06 PM
75	More burning	5/27/2022 3:57 PM
76	As mentioned: I understand it is 5x more expensive to fight than prevent wildfire. Please do the most prevention possible. AND educate and enforce safety.	5/27/2022 3:56 PM
77	Lower population, less development and shutting campgrounds and forest areas down under dry hazardous conditions. Including keeping homeless in shelters or elsewhere.	5/27/2022 3:49 PM
78	Reduce fuel loads in the national forests surrounding my community.	5/27/2022 3:43 PM

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79	Long term, we should stop building houses like mine! Drought is part of the fire equation, houses built in the forest are too. Stop the "checkerboard" private lands in the national forest. Develop infill rather than approving a bunch of new developments and resorts everywhere in Central Oregon. This area was not meant for so many people.	5/27/2022 3:41 PM
80	We need to stop developing structures in fringe parts of town- and to not expand the urban growth boundary at all.	5/27/2022 3:35 PM
81	Fuels treatments, restoring fire to fire-adapted ecosystem.	5/27/2022 3:25 PM
82	I believe in thoughtful forest management practices in the WUI to mitigate the potential for high severity fires to directly affect our communities. Securing funding to support the transition to more fire-resilient communities with defensible spaces will be key to success.	5/27/2022 3:05 PM
83	Hire more firefighters, get the state to buy planes that drop fire suppression material and tanker planes and hire pilots.	5/27/2022 2:58 PM
84	Educate people about how they are part of the problem, when it comes to carelessness in the wilderness, putting developments (homes) in vulnerable areas, and generally, most people do not understand the importance of fire mitigation in overgrown forests (but, please, keep the Old Growth Forest in tact).	5/27/2022 2:53 PM
85	1) Proactive effort at getting wildfire risk assessments and follow-up for every residence 2) reduce accumulated fuels through increased thinning and other fuel-reducing efforts.	5/27/2022 2:42 PM
86	Controlled burns only in fall months and near homes.	5/27/2022 2:42 PM
87	I'd like to see more, strict/aggressive policy around prevention and mitigation AND harsher penalties with plenty of enforcement. During the dry months, I've seen home owners, dispersed campers, and other using open flame fires in very dry areas. When their fire becomes uncontrollable and involves local resources and puts others at risk, it seems that there is little to no penalty for these people.	5/27/2022 2:38 PM
88	Stop building in the forests and infill within urban growth boundaries	5/27/2022 2:22 PM
89	Forest thinning. Prescribed fire	5/27/2022 2:16 PM
90	More evacuation routes and information	5/27/2022 2:12 PM
91	Community buy-in. There are many (misinformed) who feel wildfire mitigation is a waste of their taxpayer dollars.	5/27/2022 2:11 PM
92	Don't allow fires near towns	5/27/2022 1:50 PM
93	Building standards that prioritize fire risk at the lot/subdivision level	5/27/2022 1:46 PM
94	Debris cleanup; firefighting resources	5/27/2022 1:45 PM
95	Limit / restrict development in vulnerable areas where humans should avoid living in order to protect natural resources and minimize loss of life Kind of the equivalent to not building in known high risk flood plains.	5/27/2022 1:42 PM
96	Education!	5/27/2022 1:35 PM
97	Education about defensible space, emergency notification systems, and integrating best practices into municipal policy.	5/27/2022 1:35 PM
98	drought management	5/27/2022 1:32 PM
99	Fuel reduction, mimicking pre development conditions Mandate Firesafe communities, including regular education and inspection Mandate fire insurance availability especially in Firesafe areas Improved inspection and maintenance for power lines and emphasize undergrounding	5/27/2022 1:32 PM
100	Reduce fuels in neighborhoods and adjacent wildlands	5/27/2022 1:31 PM
101	Mandatory standards for buildings and property in WUIs	5/27/2022 1:29 PM
102	Mechanical thinning and prescribed fire in the WUI.	5/27/2022 1:22 PM
103	Juniper and decadent sage management.	5/27/2022 1:21 PM

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104	I think that water conservation measures are important. I also dont think we should be building homes in high fire areas. We are trying to build more homes than our resources can sustain.	5/27/2022 12:32 PM
105	PREVENTION -I have no idea of the specifics, talk to the professionals.	5/27/2022 9:23 AM
106	resources to clear stored debris on homes/properties. wildfire mitigation in rural areas. more (endless) work on education and how to put out fires and when not to burn.	5/27/2022 8:47 AM
107	Education about fire prevention and community evacuation protocols.	5/27/2022 8:08 AM
108	inform communities and implement forest management practices to reduce forest fuel loads. This applies to state and federal land just as much or more than it does to private lands.	5/24/2022 3:57 PM
109	Educating and informing people about risks and mitigation strategies, evacuation routes, etc. Voluntary alert systems for those interested. No new top-down, 1-size-fits-all regulations.	5/24/2022 10:59 AM
110	Placing rural electrical infrastructure underground in a manner that ensures early service shut-off when wildfire risk rises. The mere deforming of trees in the context of "reducing risk" is both ineffective and harmful to the trees.	5/24/2022 7:23 AM
111	I think clear cut logging and slash piles are making fires worse. The wind can pick up in those and really fan the fire. And they are bone dry as no canopy to keep any moisture in and everything is dead. They should go back to thinning logging.	5/24/2022 3:43 AM
112	Municipality buy-in. Cities need funds and capacity to be regularly preventing wildfire (clearing vegetation, fuel breaks, infrastructure improvements, etc). Proactive measures need to be considered vs reactive measures. Also the community response messaging was not working the day of the Alameda fire, and actually encouraged folks to stay in their homes when the fire was raging too closely. Deplorable. If it wasn't for the Sherriff I have loved ones that would have died.	5/23/2022 12:17 PM
113	Strong building codes and defensible space requirements in the WUI and in high and extreme fire risk areas, tapered development in general in the WUI (Westside Transect Zone in Bend as an example), money for implementation of code and zone changes for local governments and for impacted homeowners, free resources for historically marginalized folks, a robust and inclusive education campaign/ access to resources for all members of our communities, concentrate all fuel reductions within the WUI, multiple evacuation routes and information and education on how to safely evacuate	5/23/2022 8:37 AM
114	Stopping sprawl that encourages car-dependency	5/22/2022 9:11 PM
115	Forest health measures including prescribed fire and other treatments but NOT plunder of large and old-growth trees!	5/22/2022 1:17 PM
116	Rural residents should create defensible space around their homes.	5/20/2022 11:14 AM
117	Communities can be best protected by minimizing "fire opportunities" related to natural and man-made fire hazards.	5/20/2022 9:05 AM
118	Prescribed burns Building codes	5/20/2022 9:01 AM
119	Wildfire mitigation with brush and debris removal Local wildfire prevention public service programs	5/20/2022 8:52 AM
120	Defensible space	5/19/2022 11:23 PM
121	Building codes to reduce wildfire damage probability, more education about measures to reduce wildfire risk	5/18/2022 1:30 PM
122	Urban-level fire response, shelters/assistance for the needy during smoke season.	5/17/2022 1:27 PM
123	1) Refine/improve/publicize public safety power shutoff policy and implementation (which likely prevented wildfire between Government Camp and Sandy during Labor Day 2020); 2) education, including for vacation rental owners/operators and their guests, and for those visiting forest lands for recreation; 3) financial incentives for property owners to reduce risks such as through vegetation removal, undergrounding power lines, and fire-resistant construction (it is expensive and can be difficult to find contractors for each of these services/improvements); 4) improve pay and reduce workload for wildland firefighters; 5) improve subsidies for local governments to better plan for growth in appropriate locations and to better communicate with residents prior to and during wildfires; 6) promotion of centralized	5/17/2022 12:21 PM

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information resources such as wildfire.oregon.gov ; 7) greater financial support for and stronger partnerships with fire districts; 8) leadership.

124	Wake up to the wisdom of permitting extensive timber harvesting as a sensible forest management tool which will help control/mitigate wildfires, improve protection of communities and improve the rural and state economies.	5/17/2022 8:05 AM
125	Danger from wildfires need to made clear and distributed in every community identified to be at risk; whatever level.	5/16/2022 2:18 PM
126	educating the public on what they can do to mitigate risk	5/16/2022 8:01 AM
127	(1) Assistance with community-level risk assessment and recommendations for decreasing community wildfire risk. (2) Continued availability of individual property-level risk assessment & recommendations for decreasing wildfire risk. (3) Funds to implement recommendations. (4) Property owner education.	5/14/2022 10:48 AM
128	Resources to thin private forests. Restrict logging -- next to my property, logging is underway. Enormous amount of slash being left. Is a wildfire waiting to happen.	5/13/2022 4:43 PM
129	Advanced warning	5/13/2022 8:47 AM
130	Education for prevention of wildfires, fire safety, evacuation preparedness and planning. Early warning procedures in place and people aware of usage.	5/13/2022 8:31 AM
131	Proper forest management	5/13/2022 8:24 AM
132	Reduce the impacts of Climate Change.	5/12/2022 11:54 AM
133	mandating fire hardening and defensible space measures. Concrete, regional plans for emergency notifications and evacuation routes. Plans to support people who are vulnerable (uninsured, low income, non-English speakers, alter abled) during and after a wildfire.	5/10/2022 12:15 PM
134	Requiring fire-resistant building materials, defensible space, and emergency access/egress routes	5/10/2022 10:42 AM
135	Have Emergency Management Systems that work! Unlike in Alameda Fire, where early warning systems did not work because Sheriff thought "It would cause panic". And, when it did was a patchwork of ineffective communications. They should be automatically triggered by a Fire Protection professional (Fire Marshal) - not someone like the Sheriff in Jackson Co on 9/8/20 - sent to all community members via redundant systems (phone, TV, radio). Having a water system that won't fail as happened in Talent during Alameda Fire. Better coordination between Emergency Services and public service departments, including ODOT, which allowed truck transport through fire on I-5 and along surface streets. This stupid decision caused excess traffic congestion and turned Hwy 99 at Colver Road and 99 into a parking lot at the height of the fire burning through Talent.	5/10/2022 9:19 AM
136	prevention, infrastructure connectivity	5/9/2022 8:50 AM
137	Prohibit fireworks statewide and enforce. Require power companies to cut power during critical risk times. Require property owners to remove fire ignition risks.	5/8/2022 7:55 AM
138	Forest health! Manage forest to prevent catastrophic wildfires	5/7/2022 6:36 PM
139	Invest in fuels reduction. Incentivize land and homeowners. Develop a "CCC" type program to employ folks that also provides a service to the community.	5/7/2022 5:14 PM
140	Since the north coast is not currently at high risk, the most important thing for us to do now is plan and prepare to get ahead of our increasing risks associated with climate change and drought.	5/6/2022 3:58 PM
141	Limit unchecked WUI expansion. Accelerate proactive resilience treatments, esp. prescribed fire	5/6/2022 3:14 PM
142	Preventing more development in rural areas or in the the fire-prone wildland urban interface should be top priority. We know the ponderosa landscapes that cover much of Central and Eastern Oregon will burn with regularity over the next few decades. The best thing we can do proactively is prevent future loss in high fire-prone areas. This will let the forests burn (as is their natural habit and need) without loss of life, structures, or high financial cost.	5/6/2022 2:33 PM
143	Strongly discourage building more homes in WUI zones, especially in WUI zones with other	5/6/2022 8:38 AM



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risks like landslide hazards. We should not be adding homes in areas that we know are at significant wildfire risk. In particular, we don't want to encourage "affordable" housing in these areas because that would repeat historic patterns of putting lower income or disadvantaged folks in areas with higher risks to their health and property. Implement home hardening rules, obviously for new construction but consider incentives for existing homes. Target defensible space solutions based on local conditions. In my area we are WUI in hills on outskirts of Portland with limited evacuation routes and high landslide risk (a stupid place to put homes). Homes are relatively close together in some areas, so defensible space around them could overlap. But we have mixed deciduous and coniferous forests with substantial closed canopy areas around streams. According to Portland Fire Bureau, I should keep my closed canopy intact because it creates shade and retains moisture that reduce wildfire risk. The international WUI defensible space rules require 10' spacing between tree crowns, so if that rule was applied here it could increase wildfire risk by opening that canopy in addition to decimating the remaining closed canopy forest (already a limited wildlife habitat type here), and significantly increase landslide risk on steep slopes in an area with many historic landslides. The WUI standards are also inappropriate here because they require 10' spacing between tree crowns but ignore the difference between deciduous and coniferous trees. Deciduous trees like big-leaf maples are much less flammable than conifers, but simplest way to create and maintain the required crown spacing on many properties would be to remove the maples and leave the conifers -- even though this would remove the less flammable trees and increase the proportion of highly flammable conifers. We need balanced wildfire risk reduction solutions, appropriate to local conditions, that won't put homes at risk of being destroyed by landslides or decimate rare habitats.

144	Don't approve UGB expansions into existing forests. Protect the forests and focus on increased density with smaller footprints in urban areas. When cities are required to conduct BLIs, make them consider building up before building out. There's no need to expand our development footprint when there's infill potential, either on vacant land or requiring multi-story commercial/residential to attain the same square footage with a smaller footprint. Evaluate evacuation routes to ensure people in high risk areas know where to evacuate.	5/5/2022 5:55 PM
145	fuels reduction both outside and inside the perimeter of the city.	5/5/2022 5:13 PM
146	Property reduce risk of fire, by fuel reduction around buildings.	5/5/2022 4:41 PM
147	Home hardening measures & defensible space (with widespread community participation); fuels reduction via Rx fire and/or thinning; education about emergency preparedness and evacuation	5/5/2022 3:03 PM
148	Public education. People need to know when fire season is expected to start and stop, evacuation routes, and what actions they can take to mitigate wildfire risk.	5/5/2022 2:36 PM
149	Fast response Minimize restrictions	5/5/2022 5:20 AM
150	Require underbrush to be maintained by home owners and the governments that have jurisdiction over land that they own.	5/4/2022 8:33 PM
151	Create defendable space around existing dwelling; transportation system to ensure access to emergency responders, and ensure evacuation routes.	5/4/2022 4:08 PM
152	Simulated community, emergency, and fire organizations to see how ready everyone is by testing our agencies' organizational, communications, and planning capabilities in response to a potential disaster. In doing so, identify potential strengths and weaknesses to improve response capabilities before a wildfire emergency. Increase defensible space around Town assets to slow or stop wildfire spread. In addition, increase secured space around residential homes and businesses. Create better opportunities for rural fire departments to access grant funding resources for rural fire departments and districts. It's hard for a Town of 2,600 to compete with Phoenix or Portland for funding. 2021 wildfire season in Oregon devastated the state with the Bootleg fire burning 500,000 acres in mostly rural Lake County. The fire was so large that it created its own weather system, complete with a lightning cloud. This is why Lakeview would like to dedicate engines solely to wildland fires, except we lack funding to purchase and pay staff. Our resources are so thin that saving more funding to rural areas would allow better preparedness, resources, and forest underbrush clean-up efforts.	5/4/2022 3:05 PM
153	Resources for mitigation, evacuation and response	5/4/2022 2:43 PM
154	We need building codes that are enforced by the local government.	5/4/2022 2:43 PM

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155	Supporting wildfire mitigation projects that are cross-boundary and strategically located to protect infrastructure, ingress-egress, and other assets. Projects must be conducted contiguously, ie. incorporate all ownership in a checkerboard system. Number of homes or structures should not be the greatest factor in evaluating priority areas for mitigation work; need to also consider fire risk based on departure from prior condition, and the vulnerability of the community in question/their resources to rebuild.	5/4/2022 2:22 PM
156	Education about residential fuels mitigation; greater financial support (i.e., grants) of individual residential property owners to accomplish fuels mitigation.	5/4/2022 10:59 AM
157	Educating the public about Firewise principles and need to reduce fuels.	5/4/2022 9:09 AM
158	defensible space	5/4/2022 8:16 AM
159	Controlled burns	5/4/2022 7:37 AM
160	Getting ALL home/land owners on board... living on small lots, houses pretty close together, if my neighbor won't 'play', my home will burn- What ever happen to SB - 260? State of OR let that one ... fizzle... /re-instate having the landowner 'certify' their property as 'fuels treated'	5/4/2022 6:56 AM
161	N/A - don't live in a wildfire impacted area, aside from smoke/air quality	5/3/2022 7:35 PM
162	Keep education people and Helping people find ways to pay for flammable vegetation removal over time, enlisting retirees, newer residents, younger people, maybe school children having projects with neighbors, enlisting teachers to have kids ask neighbors questions for a neighborhood survey to see what their views are on removing fuel ladders, do they know what they are? not too pushy, but to find out what is holding those folks back from not pruning limbs to 6 ft., not removing weeds, etc. High school students can do the survey for community service projects? contact them, and contact colleges to create more social media posts - does your yard look like this? Do you need help? Go Bag posts: top 15 things to include. graphics with links to Go Bag contents?...for every Firewise Community leader, to send to all residents, if not already being done here. Have JR college and So. OR Univ. digital media students create shorts we can use on all this. Make them fun...not preachy. Show girls in bikinis mowing the lawn? hahahaha. DO YOUR PART - Can you help a senior for a couple of hours to save your community this summer? (ok, a little drastic, but hey...) More testimonial videos for TV? and social media to demonstrate in catchy ways that CONVINCING people that homes really are saved by clearing the 30 ft., etc. and that we don't have to look like a shopping center, we can still have our beautiful greenery here. Not sure how to reply to neighbor who says, oh it's not worth the price because there were such great winds, (as if they area always 40 mph or whatever they were in Alameda fires), it won't matter if I've pruned or not. Is this true? Make a "true/false" graphic on this. How many wildfires are 40 mph winds (I think they were a lot faster? Should we assume they will all be like that, given the geography of this Rogue Valley area - esp. Ashland, Medford?	5/3/2022 7:31 PM
163	We need more collaboration across state, county and city bureaus to mitigate against wildfire. Specifically the sharing of key data such as hazardous fuels close to residential areas and risk factors such as unsanctioned campsites.	5/3/2022 6:18 PM
164	Consider minimizing development in WUI to prevent economic and life loss. Consider minimum fire resiliency code for structures in WUI areas. Consider better forest management practices. Agencies other than DLCD should consider limiting access to public lands during extreme fire hazard events.	5/3/2022 4:44 PM
165	Promote Firewise Community Protection and create a small-grant program to help neighborhoods (HOAs) implement their Action Plans to reduce the threat of wildfire and protect homes. Recognized Firewise Communities should get priority funding in the program.	5/3/2022 4:32 PM
166	Clear and accurate, trustworthy public communication. Reckoning with human impacts on the natural environment and long-term accountability for stewardship.	5/3/2022 4:31 PM
167	No new building in high or extreme risk areas, with the possible exception of very high standards for defensible space and ingress/egress designed to accommodate wildland fire fighting crews and equipment. No expansion of UGBs into high or extreme risk areas. Consider codes that account for transmissibility of fire between homes in standard residential areas.	5/3/2022 4:01 PM
168	Most evidence points to structural hardening with fire resistant materials as being the greatest factor in protecting communities against wildfire impacts. Secondly, communities should be realistic about allowing development at all within high risk areas, as additional resources will	5/3/2022 3:59 PM

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inevitably be directed towards small numbers of properties with outsized wildfire protection costs.

169	Have safe and reliable access to homes through regulations to require new home development in forest and agricultural land to be within 250 feet of the road with an access driveway that is 15 -20 feet wide with gravel/pavement to ensure access. Fuel free standards and practices should be applied in all forest and agricultural areas. Promote controlled burns in areas with public and private land holdings that are more than 10 acres of land. Have incentives, educational programs, and potentially regulations that support prescribed burning as an acceptable forest management practice.	5/3/2022 2:33 PM
170	buffer zones around town - prescribed burning, underbrush removal, etc.	5/3/2022 2:06 PM
171	Reduce the practice of open burning. Provide incentives for composting programs. further limit burn days. Remove agricultural exemptions for burning.	5/3/2022 2:00 PM
172	Grants for home hardening.	5/3/2022 1:27 PM
173	Restrict development in urban interface with forest	5/3/2022 1:23 PM
174	Active and ongoing forestry management (thinning, controlled burns). Working to improve defensible space around buildings, particularly those on the urban periphery. Improving building codes to reduce fire risk. Having evacuations plans that are known by community members. Limiting outdoor burning and fires.	5/3/2022 1:13 PM
175	Escape routes.	5/3/2022 12:48 PM
176	Policies to address climate change	5/3/2022 12:35 PM
177	Better regulate jhonday river from people who don't live here and start fires while floating the river	5/3/2022 12:25 PM
178	Wildfire has changed in Oregon due to many factors over the years. Primarily the urban interface has become complicated with direct climate change impacts. Forests are not healthy and because of management delinquencies, wildfire has the potential for explosive situations. Considerations of building in the forest areas and urban interface need to have specific measures that are on-going to protect the property and other's properties and wildland (not just at building construction). Landscape materials need to be fire resistant, drought tolerant and native. Fire protection resources and fire breaks need to be planned for and implemented. Water protection for agriculture, drinking, fish, electric production needs to be improved in order to ensure dry areas have water available to irrigate and used for fire suppression.	5/3/2022 12:22 PM
179	Focus fuel reduction on urban interface. Improve forest health by prohibiting clearcutting, protecting old & older growth, restoring and enhancing forest wetlands.	5/3/2022 12:22 PM
180	Require disclosing wildfire risk to potential homebuyers, discourage home building in high-risk areas, Increase high density housing and housing affordability, educate homeowners about defensible space.	5/3/2022 12:12 PM
181	Develop on the ground surveillance of forest areas, using technology and staff look out towers or a version of, to closely monitor more susceptible areas. More funding to train and hire fire fighting employees. Guidelines for defensible spaces specific to location/region! Put people back in the forest doing maintenance, thinning underbrush etc. so resources, equipment and people are able to be respond quicker. Work with branches of military to encourage/require rotations of personnel to work in high risk fire areas in their home state; performing tasks as maintenance of the underbrush and outlook.	5/3/2022 11:37 AM
182	Communication around ever-changing potential for fire danger. Beyond historic structures and public resources, limit government resources devoted to protecting personal property other than for those who have been under-resourced and historically and currently underserved.	5/3/2022 11:16 AM
183	Limit homeless population in forested parts of the communities who may be smoking or needing fires for cooking or warmth during when dry. Limit outside burning when dry.	5/3/2022 10:47 AM
184	forest management. the saying holds true here: an ounce of maintenance ...	5/3/2022 10:05 AM
185	We should be taking a hard look at Oregon's indigenous people's long history of land and resource management of natural areas using prescribed, small-scale burning to control fuel buildup and loss of habitat diversity.	5/3/2022 8:01 AM



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186	Have more fire brakes.	5/2/2022 10:11 PM
187	Providing outlets for people to relocate rather than rebuilding in fire zones. Safe air quality for unhoused people. Good communication.	5/2/2022 9:19 PM
188	Preparedness	5/2/2022 7:31 PM
189	Get people into houses- outdoor cooking is dangerous during fire season. Ban fireworks. Commit to reducing the impacts of Climate Change (no more freeway expansions!). Mangae forests better- no more clearcuts.	5/2/2022 5:34 PM
190	Allow forest thinning and management. Reduce aggressive tree retention requirements by jurisdictions.	5/2/2022 4:40 PM
191	Cut down trees with new development. They can be a fire hazard. Have the Cities back of on tree protection requirements with new developments.	5/2/2022 4:22 PM
192	anticipating where new development creates the greatest future risk under climate change and proactively constraining development in such areas	5/2/2022 3:57 PM
193	Fire breaks, thinning to reduce burn severity and reduction of invasive vegetation that acts as a ladder fuel.	5/2/2022 2:52 PM
194	Forest thinning - not logging in the name of wildfire prevention, but thinning, leaving open woodlands with intact understory.	5/2/2022 2:28 PM
195	Collaboration between stakeholders and local, regional and federal land managers	5/2/2022 2:04 PM
196	Develop capacity to offer funding initiatives for fuels reduction work on private lands, conversion to metal roofs, etc.	5/2/2022 1:48 PM
197	Fuels Reduction (forest thinning in strategic areas, riparian area blackberry replacement, floodplain reconstruction) Public Utility management and safety (electrical lines and transformers). Paid for through increased utility prices (i am willing to pay more as a community member). Plan to bury all electrical lines in the most fire prone regions as part of infrastructure improvement that will last the next 50 to 100 years. Private residences that have power lines going through fire prone areas will need to pay double electrical rates until those lines are buried or otherwise protected. All new power drops and lines in forested areas must be buried. Double the buffer between highways/busy roads and vegetation. Add gravel and weed barriers to the shoulders. Pay for this with an increased tax on properties in those more rural areas.	5/2/2022 1:23 PM
198	responsible land management and funding to do so.	5/2/2022 1:05 PM
199	Controlling build-up of flammable material in ways that improve biodiversity and forest health, such as controlled burns. Maintain what old-growth forests are left as they don't tend to burn as easily. Try to keep people out of high-risk areas.	5/2/2022 12:38 PM
200	reduction in forest fuels (management), enforcing maintenance requirements of private properties	5/2/2022 12:37 PM
201	As stated above and make sure residences have a fire protection zone around their homes, plant grass, keep shrubs and trees away from house. Have an irrigation system around your home.	5/2/2022 12:22 PM
202	Controlled burns that reduce the fire loads in the forests and grasslands that surround our towns and cities.	5/2/2022 11:57 AM
203	More funding opportunities for home hardening, better emergency evacuation/notification planning.	5/2/2022 11:54 AM
204	extensive thinning, and future maintenance through prescribed burning and additional thinning.	5/2/2022 11:45 AM
205	preperation for reducing fire risk. evac plans	5/2/2022 10:54 AM
206	Defensible space and home hardening, prescribed fire	5/2/2022 10:19 AM
207	Quick mobilization of fire fighting resources	5/2/2022 9:51 AM
208	Promote low severity burning in the winter to reduce fuel loads, and promote more beavers on the landscape to increase resiliency and buffers.	5/2/2022 9:20 AM

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209	Fuels management and floodplain restoration including managing invasive weeds and reconnecting floodplain to support wet, native plant dominated riparian forests. strategic fire breaks and access points for improved response in emergency situations. More community planning and pre disaster coordination	5/2/2022 9:07 AM
210	I think having wildfire adaptive development is crucial in mitigating potential risks. I think it is important for people to understand the need for mitigation, but I also think it is important to require people to meet minimum mitigation requirements.	5/2/2022 8:21 AM
211	Reduce risk of human-started fires (restrict fireworks, campfires, etc.)	5/1/2022 1:01 PM
212	reduce residential development in the interface zones. Jackson and Josephine counties are #1 and 2 in the country for the amount of interface development due to O & C lands. Not healthy for fire resilience!	5/1/2022 12:07 PM
213	Putting electrical wires underground, or policy to turn off during red flag times. Logging practices- monoculture is bad, old growth and variety are good. Reliable methods of communicating to all residents in an emergency.	4/30/2022 5:32 PM
214	Keeping all humans out of all forested areas - no camping, hiking, or any other trespass during dry seasons. Banning all fireworks and other sources of fire - everywhere (urban, suburban and rural).	4/30/2022 4:45 PM
215	Building codes that acknowledge wildfire danger and implement fire prevention measures. Mandate the use of fire resistant building materials for new construction in high risk areas.	4/30/2022 3:37 PM
216	Less density, more green, more tree's, and less cement.	4/30/2022 3:01 PM
217	My brother lost almost everything he owned in the Marshall Fire (Boulder County, CO) at the end of 2021. He had to evacuate his home with no warning, and their situation went from being okay to dire literally in less than 2 minutes due to 100+mph winds ripping across the open space behind his home. He is going to rebuild his home using insulated concrete forms (ICFs). While using concrete walls (and ideally roof, as well) may not mean the home is livable after an event like that, it would provide extra minutes to get out compared to a wood structure. Their situation, and the thousands of other people that it happened to, could have been drastically different if it would have occurred at night when people were sleeping. What should be considered is introducing resiliency measures into residential building codes. There are energy efficiencies that would come along with concrete construction, as well. For those impacted by a wildfire, being forced to do this may not be ideal, as re-establishing a place to live is paramount and must happen quickly. But for planning purposes, our communities can do more to be prepared - by updating building codes, and possibly by offering incentives for people to upgrade their existing homes in ways that promote resiliency. My brother recently was interviewed by Build With Strength, the podcast for the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association. It is the most recent episode, titled "How Can We Withstand Wildfires". My brother is a professional engineer instructing construction management courses at the University of Colorado (Boulder) with a very diverse working background. If anyone reading this is able to take the time, he very knowledgeably speaks to everything I mentioned above, including how the community is reacting to their situation, how he is helping build back better, and what should be considered. The podcast website is: <a href="https://buildwithstrength.com/concrete-credentials/">https://buildwithstrength.com/concrete-credentials/</a>	4/30/2022 9:08 AM
218	Good planning for future development. Protect wild land urban interface.	4/30/2022 7:44 AM
219	Promote vegetation management, promote power line right of way maintenance, eliminate fireworks - including July 4	4/29/2022 9:32 PM
220	Remove incentives like special assessments for people who have no interest in managing rural/wild/working landscapes. People living rurally without a plan to manage and conserve natural resources on their lands are an obstacle to natural resource protection and wildland firefighter safety. They put themselves at risk for loss of life and property and serve no beneficial purpose to the lands they own and manage. Focus on making cities more livable, with affordable housing and amenities for those who live rurally to escape the common problems of city living such as crime, homelessness, and traffic. The wealthy that live rurally do so to avoid these common urban issues, and the poor that live rurally do so because they cannot afford to live within the city.	4/29/2022 3:40 PM
221	First, identify probable areas of risk and alert the community. Second, determine how those risks will best be mitigated. Use Headwaters Economics, Bozeman, Montana as a resource to	4/29/2022 3:34 PM

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	guide local risk mitigation policies and programs.	
222	Education and assistance (tools, physical help) for homeowners to prepare for fire. We need communication systems that are resilient during/after a fire. Community-wide plans are crucial.	4/29/2022 1:44 PM
223	Improve OR fire codes and require proper access and fire safety zones for all buildings including agricultural buildings. Fire chiefs should not be able to waive/vary fire code without a public hearing. Require ignition resistant construction.	4/29/2022 1:37 PM
224	I think we need more forest service resources and staff. It is hard to reduce the number of people camping, put having more staff patrolling the areas to help mitigate fires started by humans.	4/29/2022 11:22 AM
225	Take wildfires into account when creating new housing developments	4/29/2022 10:11 AM
226	I think preventing development in fire prone areas to be very important. I also believe that more educational efforts are needed to help people make their properties more fire resistant, i.e. not stacking firewood next to a house, not having flammable plant materials in their landscape plantings, clearing brush, etc.	4/29/2022 10:05 AM
227	Start at the local level - every area should have nearby identified water sources to fight fires, places for livestock evacuation and clear trigger points for when to call ground and air reinforcements	4/29/2022 9:51 AM
228	Reduction of undergrowth in high risk areas	4/29/2022 9:18 AM
229	I worry about livestock. Being a horse facility in rural Washington county, I worry about being able to evacuate with all of my horses and animals. Many of my colleagues in clackamas county had to evacuate in 2020 with 30-50 horses per stable. We need to have places that can support evacuations of this magnitude.	4/29/2022 9:14 AM
230	Ensure that new and existing developments have more than one route for evacuation. Practice evacuation. Require defensible space and prohibit planting of highly flammable vegetation. Ban fire works. Limit building in the wildland urban interface. Ensure that local governments make understory clean up a priority.	4/29/2022 9:13 AM
231	Better forest management, firewise type programs that are more readily accessible with a direct grant feature instead of reimbursement, education of property owners about resilient building and landscaping	4/29/2022 8:54 AM
232	Has to start with learning and acting upon the the rapidly advancing (and therefore changing) science of wildfire management.	4/29/2022 8:50 AM
233	More clear urban firewise/preparation information. There is a lack of how you can prepare your property, landscape, HOA natural area from wildfire. Cities do not seem to be doing their best at preparing parks (reducing fuels, etc) that are surrounded by private property.	4/29/2022 8:48 AM
234	Prevention planning and active implementation should be #1. Immediate response and aggressive action to extinguish fires #2. Citizen Response preparedness and Team Training #3	4/29/2022 8:37 AM
235	Education re: fire resistant landscaping; Hold utilities accountable for fires caused by electric infrastructure	4/29/2022 8:13 AM
236	Wildfire protection services. Climate change impacts our air, water, forests, and more. Stop polluting w/traffic, more building, less GREEN spaces. You increase temperature via greenhouse gases. Do you care? Stop removing TREES	4/29/2022 8:01 AM
237	Increasing housing density without concomitant improvement in infrastructure guarantees loss of life in wildfire. Recent fires in urban/suburban settings-many without any significant adjacent trees, the so-called urban wildland interface, makes it apparent that these fires can burn regardless of the presence of a forest.	4/29/2022 7:53 AM
238	effective landscape management to reduce risks associated with woodland fire	4/29/2022 7:52 AM
239	We need a competent source for accurate and current information about the location of wildfires and evacuation notices. This was not available in 2020 and created a lot of confusion and fear. It must meet the technological needs of all types of citizens, including homeless people and those who don't have cell phones or computers.	4/28/2022 5:50 PM
240	Firewise Program	4/28/2022 3:57 PM

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241	Two prongs - make it easier to recover AND make it easier to avoid hazards in the first place	4/28/2022 2:19 PM
242	Industrial plantation stands are unequivocally the cause of extremes of fire intensity. Older forest tree stands are more resilient to fire exposure. Post fire logging on Federally managed lands should be kept at a minimum.	4/28/2022 2:18 PM
243	ALL homes, apartments, and businesses in the Rogue Valley need to remove and replace flammable landscaping and harden their structures to reduce vulnerability to airborne burning embers. This can reduce our losses from the next Alameda fire by 90%! The burn scars from the Alameda fire revealed that it was NOT one "unstoppable" massive fire, but rather dozens and dozens of fires that jumped fire breaks (like roads) via burning embers on the wind. Until we adapt, we're sitting ducks for burning embers spreading the next big fires in our towns. The changes are totally doable, well defined by fire science, and 1,000 times cheaper than recovering from an Alameda-scale event. For those that can't afford the work, we'll need to figure out solutions. For those that can and are unwilling, we need new regulations to change that picture.	4/27/2022 10:26 AM
244	Educating homeowners on how they can help by taking responsibility for their own homes.	4/26/2022 3:05 PM
245	Fuels reductions (BLM Lands), clear and maintain old forest roads for fire fighting access, fund ODF and all emergency services personnel.	4/25/2022 3:04 PM
246	Creating defensible spaces, ongoing fuel reduction programs, education, development codes, access for responders, evacuation routes	4/25/2022 9:37 AM
247	Building with respect to fire ecology and building hardening. Active off fire season management.	4/23/2022 9:53 AM
248	Maintain overgrown areas (overgrown grass, weeds, etc) especially green way to prevent spread of fires.	4/22/2022 12:23 PM
249	Managing natural areas within and adjacent to the city Educating homeowners about fire resistant plantings and how to create buffers around their homes Providing strong evacuation routes and access to remote areas	4/21/2022 10:13 AM
250	Know where are water is going, especially in relation to cannabis crops. Water helps us fight fires and keeps Oregon green, and it seems water has been on the decline since legalization of the crop.	4/20/2022 2:12 PM
251	logging and thinning	4/20/2022 10:55 AM
252	Preventive measures to clear fuel from public and private property	4/19/2022 3:56 PM
253	Allow homeowners lots of leeway during non fire season for fuels reduction work. Make prescribed burns easier to apply and work through.	4/19/2022 1:57 PM
254	Forest thinning, and removing blackberry and other unnecessary undergrowth along the Bear Creek Greenway.	4/19/2022 1:50 PM
255	Forest thinning	4/19/2022 1:49 PM
256	Increase care facilities for the mentally ill.	4/19/2022 7:21 AM
257	We need to do far more to reduce the risk of ignition of structures in communities from flying embers so that we have some chance of stopping wildfires before they consume entire communities.	4/18/2022 7:59 PM
258	As I said above, require homeowners to harden homes and create defensible space. Fund fuel reduction programs.	4/18/2022 2:12 PM
259	In our area of Southern Oregon, it seems that clearing dead brush from our forests again would be helpful. Also, making sure we have an efficient way of being notified of fires, evacuation levels, evacuation routes, etc.	4/18/2022 12:08 PM
260	Forrest management policies need to be put in place to reduce the fuel load.	4/18/2022 10:59 AM
261	Defensible space landscaping, material hardening, restricting development outside of incorporated areas. Improving evacuation routes for transit dependent households.	4/18/2022 10:10 AM
262	Grant funding to help more communities be firewise. Options to help businesses be firewise. Insurance fire coverage for all buildings and assets. Option to evacuate with animals including	4/18/2022 10:07 AM

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	livestock.	
263	Adopt and implement defensible space regulations in wildland urban interface .	4/18/2022 9:39 AM
264	Residents taking responsibility for making their homes fire safe.	4/18/2022 9:26 AM
265	Pre-fire wildfire risk Mitigation by fuels reduction in and around communities. Additionally, structure hardening requirements for new construction and programs for hardening of existing structures.	4/18/2022 9:24 AM
266	Logging, reduce homeless	4/18/2022 9:17 AM
267	Hold people responsible for causing and starting fires.	4/18/2022 9:03 AM
268	Look at what the City of Paradise, CA, is doing to mitigate eventual risk from another fire like the one they just had.	4/18/2022 8:28 AM
269	Studies to determine ecological differences between our forests and environment and those forests and environments with low to no wildfire activity. Implement possible changes to the same.	4/18/2022 8:27 AM
270	Let logging companies LOG the forest, cutting down dead trees, brush, etc, so there is less fuel for these fires when storms/lightening threaten the region, which occurs every year. Let loggers log, and plant new trees as they do.	4/18/2022 8:21 AM
271	Log trees	4/18/2022 8:04 AM
272	Reduce risk and increase ability for defense of homes in rural areas.	4/18/2022 8:04 AM
273	Education across all (residents to governing agencies) helping to inform and support a paradigm shift to building to the needs of living in a fire adapted ecosystem, like we do in areas prone to tornadoes or hurricanes.	4/18/2022 7:54 AM
274	Clear and signed evacuation routes. Help funding true fire safe building practices. Reduce fuel loads around communities (greenways and other WUI areas.	4/18/2022 7:50 AM
275	Forest clearing and fuel reduction. Putting fires out when they start instead of letting them burn. Better collaboration and a common plan between Federal and State property stewards when responding to and dealing with wildfires.	4/18/2022 7:22 AM
276	Mitigation measures are not being implemented as strongly as they could be.	4/17/2022 6:28 PM
277	Reduce risks around communities.	4/17/2022 5:10 PM
278	There are three generally recognized "solutions": 1) investing more in fire fighting resources; 2) reducing fuels in wildlands through various means; and 3) helping communities become better fire-adapted. Guesstimate: 97% of effort/funding goes into fire-fighting (#1), 2.8% into fuels treatments, and 2% into developing fire-adapted communities through home-hardening and fire-resistant landscaping. That equation needs to be redistributed to be about 1/3 into each. Wildfires are inevitable so to foster sustainable communities we must learn to live with fire by preparing communities for a worst case scenario.	4/16/2022 4:02 PM
279	Funding for different agencies and more Funding for the winter months for fire prep.	4/16/2022 10:09 AM
280	forest thinning, responsible logging. Help homeowners with large lots with thinning efforts	4/16/2022 9:40 AM
281	Getting rid of homeless	4/16/2022 8:47 AM
282	Get rid of the homeless, they start 75-90% of the wild fires in our area	4/15/2022 8:38 PM
283	Better forest management - clear underbrush & harvest timber	4/15/2022 5:04 PM
284	Early warnings. Easily accessible online resources to view maps of fire and evacuation warnings. Controlled burns to protect city boundaries from fire.	4/15/2022 3:47 PM
285	Fire resilient construction; fire resilient natural systems	4/15/2022 3:09 PM
286	Proper managing of the forests. This includes needing to log the forests better. This is causing bigger wildfire's every year.	4/15/2022 3:02 PM
287	logging, fuel reduction	4/15/2022 2:33 PM

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288	Forest management is needed to reduce the risk of fires occurring.	4/15/2022 2:31 PM
289	Amount of available water sources for fire fighting measures. Several city/residential blocks were on fire at the same time and with many hydrants being use, water pressure/flow ceased. All one could do was watch as fire spread from building to building, block to block.	4/15/2022 2:29 PM
290	Increased resources dedicated to forest management	4/15/2022 2:20 PM
291	Consider how transportation systems will allow evacuation AND emergency response. DLCD's work on Climate Friendly Areas contradicts and undermines the goals of SB 762.	4/15/2022 2:04 PM
292	Reduce wildfire fuels around structures and clean up sites throughout that have an accumulation of junk	4/15/2022 2:03 PM
293	get rid of the homeless criminal element.	4/15/2022 1:57 PM
294	There needs to be a focus on making sure air quality doesn't degrade to unhealthy levels	4/15/2022 1:51 PM
295	Grants for education and assistance to attain fire hazard reduction & defensible space. Registration for those needing assistance to evacuating earlier. Notification systems should be tested quarterly and followed up on via tv or radio that there was a test on date & time and please follow up if the test notification was not received.	4/15/2022 1:44 PM
296	Fuel reduction focus around at risk communities. Solutions for homeless population garbage and warming fire risk.	4/15/2022 1:28 PM
297	Not sure. I have not spent much time studying this subject.	4/15/2022 1:23 PM
298	CREATING CONSCIENESS IN THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE REALITY OF WILDFIRES BY CREATING PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAINGS BILINGUAL (SP AND ENG)	4/15/2022 1:20 PM
299	Remove flammable material from roadway shoulder. Fund underbrush clearing on private land. Reign in homeless 'camps' including people living in RV's	4/15/2022 1:18 PM
300	prevent as much as possible without cutting down all of the trees. Thin trees where necessary, don't leave fields full of knee high grass that is dead, and other things of that nature.	4/15/2022 1:17 PM
301	Actively keep fuels and debris cleaned up. Possibly consider thinning the "Urban Forests" many areas will have no chance of stopping the burning if an area with windy conditions.	4/15/2022 1:13 PM
302	A multi-faceted approach utilizing policy, incentives, education/outreach and inclusive conversations from all stakeholders.	4/15/2022 1:08 PM
303	Maintain forests better.	4/15/2022 1:07 PM
304	implement fire wise community requirements for all new developments. Provide funding for cities to implement maintenance programs for ladder fuel reductions	4/15/2022 1:04 PM
305	More fire suppression personnel & equipment , forest thinning and management, public education/ fire prevention, criminal prosecution of arsonists	4/15/2022 1:03 PM
306	Better forest management of downed trees and controlled deforestation with renewable mandates. These help slow the spread of wildfire so there is not as much fuel at ground level for the fire to consume.	4/15/2022 1:00 PM
307	reduce or prohibit development in the wildland-urban interface	4/15/2022 1:00 PM
308	remove ability for homeless to "camp/live" in parks.	4/15/2022 12:59 PM
309	defensible space around structures and well managed forests	4/15/2022 12:57 PM
310	- Vegetation Management controls along the hillsides, hillside parks, and long the Bear Creek Greenway - Defensible space standards that can be applied in an urban context -Partnerships with the County for weed/tall grass abatement along the WUI and perimeter of the city - Communication enhancements that better alert residents about evacuation, mapping technology, and evacuation timing -Community awareness of shelter locations -Review of agricultural buffer requirements between urban and rural uses -Community education on best practices for wildfire protection and organized neighborhood clean up days in the spring and fall related to landscape maintenance -	4/15/2022 12:44 PM
311	Home hardening resources, defensible space incentives or funding, stopping all clear cuts and excessive deforestation that affects the water cycle and further perpetuates the drought	4/15/2022 11:53 AM



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conditions. Smoke shelters for homeless people.

312	Fuels reduction and forest health treatments are essential for overall forest resilience that supports community resilience. For community resilience, we need to have coordination and communication across different efforts that are working toward shared goals (e.g., resident mitigation, community health, emergency response, etc.). We especially need response plans to help vulnerable populations. I would love to see dedicated funds from the state for communities, or perhaps for each county, to have a Fire Adapted Community Coordinator to help connect and advance different efforts in a unified way. I know that we have emergency response staff at the county level, and I think we need staff capacity focused specifically on wildfire, or at least as a large component of a position. Even sharing a position across several counties could help.	4/15/2022 11:37 AM
313	Preparation in prevention and preparedness, and connecting citizens with resources.... having the agencies all communicate with one another before, during and after a major incident.	4/15/2022 11:19 AM
314	Fuel reduction Fire breaks	4/15/2022 11:14 AM

## Q6 Is there anything else you want us to know?

Answered: 166 Skipped: 217

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	What is the cost & how is it going to be paid for?	7/7/2022 8:40 AM
2	It seems wrong to punish those who purchased property with the interest of a country/Forest feel. Should be grandfathered and dealt with in future development only. Even without trees fires can destroy whole neighborhoods. Forest mismanagement caused much of problems in the past. Why not work on that instead? Also wondering how one property in the middle of others in high risk area complying with this can help if others don't. And if this affects insurance and/or property values how often will it be reviewed if action taken to correct	7/6/2022 7:33 PM
3	History of fire/fuels reduction. Oregon BLM spent well over \$100 million dollars in Jackson and Josephine counties following the passage of the 2000 National Fire Plan. ForestService spent several million on FS lands in the same counties. The problem is MAINTENANCE!! Thousands of acres initially treated have only grown back and now contribute to the high risk ratings. Funding should not be spent unless there are maintenance plans in place to continue to maintain the low risk level achieved through fuels reduction. I retired in 2018 as the OR/WA BLM State Office Fuels reduction Lead and have first hand knowledge of the importance of maintaining fuels reduction over time.	7/6/2022 2:47 PM
4	Ensure communities have systems in place to respond to disasters, and use local agencies, not agencies like Red Cross, as the first responders.	7/6/2022 9:09 AM
5	Rural Oregon folks dont like being told to do regardless of the facts. I would like to see educational material and workshops developed. Other states do it, form firesafe councils, and apply for federal Dollars. Common sense solutions, when understood may make long term differences. Government grants for fire proofing existing homes, options for retrofit such as metal roofs, vent covers, chipper days are all effective. Provide tax incentives to those who are interested. Promote establishment of fire-wise/fire safe councils.	7/6/2022 6:35 AM
6	If the city dwellers start complaining about the smoke from controlled fires, they can move... preferably out of the state.	7/5/2022 5:33 PM
7	Please consider pre-emptively using helicopter water buckets to douse areas of extreme risk during wildfire season. This may help prevent a fire before it starts.	7/5/2022 4:21 PM
8	Educate the community about the reality of fires. We are not immune to fires and every year they are something to be expected. (Translated from Spanish)	6/17/2022 1:49 PM
9	Educate the county community and all small towns through the local media. Like Telemundo (television network), La Gran D and Caminos (radio stations). (Translated from Spanish)	6/17/2022 1:41 PM
10	Permitting process to protect homes is too costly and restrictive.	6/11/2022 7:06 PM
11	Safety measures are needed in wildlife areas like Forest Park in Portland. Sirens are needed to warn the hundreds of daily walkers, hikers and bikers of imminent danger from fire.	6/11/2022 3:05 PM
12	Stop allowing developments in heavily forested areas or else require very heavy fire protections in the buildings designs.	6/9/2022 8:16 PM
13	Concerned about egress access and fire personal access for our local population in the event of a fire.	6/9/2022 3:35 PM
14	When will/are these grants available?	6/4/2022 1:07 PM
15	Rural property owners, by and large, are good stewards of the properties that they live on and care for. They should not be punished for living on rural lands. They should be helped in their abilities to promote and fight rural fire outbreaks.	6/2/2022 8:05 PM
16	On the state, county, and local level: policies addressing the rapidly escalating hazards of climate change must be adapted and given the highest priority!! Pray for Rain and Snow!	6/2/2022 12:52 PM



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17	Watershed health is one of our best defenses against wildfire. Allowing our stormwater to absorb into the ground by protecting and re-establishing our wetlands needs to be pushed to the forefront. Land use laws need to protect life not profits.	5/31/2022 12:46 PM
18	cool the planet! educate citizens on pyromaniac pathology and recognition.	5/31/2022 9:14 AM
19	New housing developments in forest areas should be required to build fire resistant structures.	5/29/2022 2:55 PM
20	We don't want to destroy our forests by chainsaw in the hopes of preventing forest fires. Often 'fire safe' looks like a prison yard.	5/29/2022 1:14 PM
21	limit open fires, camp fires, etc.	5/29/2022 7:45 AM
22	Yes—everyone needs to get rid of Cheat Grass and noxious weeds. We don't think the rest of us should have to pay for others who choose to let their properties run rampant with weeds and overgrowth that contributes to THEIR properties destruction.	5/28/2022 2:37 PM
23	We live in an area unprotected by all fire districts. We are in the process of forming the Lower Bridge Rangeland Fire Protection Assn. so neighbors can help neighbors, with government agency cooperation.	5/28/2022 12:46 PM
24	More focus on soil health as a goal of forest management. Soil health as a focus provides so many other benefits in a diverse range of categories as listed above	5/28/2022 12:42 PM
25	Rely on individuals for home prep	5/28/2022 11:15 AM
26	Please work with county officials, the Oregon Department of Forestry, and the U.S. Forest Service to focus fuel reductions in and near the WUI; if we want to keep communities safe, future projects and funding should prioritize work in the WUI, not out in the backcountry away from homes and other infrastructure.	5/28/2022 9:58 AM
27	Some communities are getting money to treat fuels while others are not, why is this? Please treat us all the same.	5/28/2022 9:43 AM
28	Do not allow housing growth into fire prone areas.	5/28/2022 8:49 AM
29	Climate change is real and harvest might have to take out more biomass than an area was able to sustain historically due to drought and increasing summer temperatures, an action that likely will come under scrutiny and pushback from conservation organizations.	5/28/2022 8:39 AM
30	Limit development in WUI and forbid development in high risk areas	5/28/2022 8:13 AM
31	Very concerned about this as we have been on fire alerts for years and have had to evacuate 3 times.	5/28/2022 7:37 AM
32	Teach kids not to play with fire in the woods.	5/28/2022 7:36 AM
33	We don't live here full time. I'd be very nervous to live here full time with the wildfires. The more years we experience drought, the more worrisome this becomes. I'm considering selling.	5/28/2022 7:28 AM
34	Prohibit fireworks!	5/28/2022 6:06 AM
35	Fire is also about water availability, and the planned Thornburgh resort near Bend is threatening our already tenuous (if non-existent) water security. The city of Bend apparently doesn't care whether it's own local farmers have enough water to grow food. Cancel the Thornburgh project to make sure locals have enough water to live.	5/27/2022 11:29 PM
36	The prescribed burn done last week in Sunriver has scorched hundreds of acres of ponderosa needlessly and left a hideous scar on our beautiful Deschutes National Forest. Stop the burning!	5/27/2022 10:28 PM
37	I think the logging component would be huge	5/27/2022 8:17 PM
38	Education of residents of fire risk should increase.	5/27/2022 7:52 PM
39	Within the last few years there were 5 wildfire starts within 2 miles of my very rural home...4 we're started as small warming fires, food preparation fires or campfires by non-residents. The other was started by a power line. ALL were reported by local residents, who also assisted in initial fire containment and suppression.	5/27/2022 7:44 PM
40	Where it is feasible to allow fires to burn, it should be one of the strategies. There should be a moratorium on new developments in the interface areas.	5/27/2022 7:36 PM

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41	Building codes should be updated to require all buildings to be fire hardened. This requirement needs to be mandatory not a personal choice because a fire that burns my neighbors home may cause my home to burn, when a fire in the forest near my home would not.	5/27/2022 5:24 PM
42	Harvest and plant	5/27/2022 4:49 PM
43	We have removed all juniper and sagebrush from 100' from our house. We have further reduced number of juniper by cutting all that surround Ponderosa pines. We continue to remove sagebrush from our property and have paid private contractor to clear sides of our easement road out to 30.' As Cloverdale fire chief told us, "You've done everything correctly. You realize we'll never get here in time." That fact is what drives me to say no more developments. We simply do not have the infrastructure and fire fighting capacity to safely permit more opportunities for people to do stupid stuff like my new neighbor from CA conducting open burn pile in mid-July at night.....	5/27/2022 4:46 PM
44	Don't cut the big fire resistant trees	5/27/2022 4:23 PM
45	The forestry Depts. need to be more assertive in fining or arresting people building fires or using fireworks, and firearms in the forest.	5/27/2022 4:06 PM
46	Thank you so much for all the work you do. It is very challenging, especially with climate change.	5/27/2022 3:56 PM
47	It is critical to begin the work now and continue to fund fuels treatments. We live in a forest that historically burned every 10-15 years, so treatments need to be completed on a regular basis.	5/27/2022 3:43 PM
48	The national forests are more than a tree farm or "resource". They are an invaluable carbon sink and environmental treasure. If they need to burn, maybe we need to have government-financed relocation of people and facilities so that the forests can be healthy. Even if that means I lose my home.	5/27/2022 3:41 PM
49	Don't cut large trees	5/27/2022 2:42 PM
50	As a CO resident, fire is one of my biggest concerns. In this ongoing drought, I'm appalled at how people are still able to use so much water and that our Cities and Counties allow for large-scale development that intends to put in golf courses and man-made lakes. Everything feels very financially motivated and disconnected.	5/27/2022 2:38 PM
51	Get the widespread use of bark mulch out of large scale residential developments. Once it's down, it's not going away for years or until it burns.	5/27/2022 2:11 PM
52	Prohibit rural land development.	5/27/2022 1:50 PM
53	The risks are only going to get worse as climate change continues.	5/27/2022 1:45 PM
54	From the perspective of a planner. Protecting critical infrastructure to allow for redevelopment. And financial grants to municipalities or other entities to integrate best practices into policy and education outreach.	5/27/2022 1:35 PM
55	Offer insurance and property tax discounts for those to Fire Wise property.	5/27/2022 1:21 PM
56	When communities are affected and have a loss, have an efficient and transparent process for help. Prosecute fraud from emergency measures to the full extent of the law. (intentional fraud)	5/27/2022 9:23 AM
57	in new developments in wildfire interface zones, careful thought should go into vegetation plans, protections for riparian areas, construction materials for resilience,	5/27/2022 8:47 AM
58	State and federal government needs to be aware of fire potential when fuel forest fuel loads are high and there are utility easements through high fire vulnerability areas. Preventative action needs to be taken to reduce the risks.	5/24/2022 3:57 PM
59	Unfortunately, after the Covid-19 policy assault upon the people, the State of Oregon has very little credibility with me or many of my neighbors. Presumption of good intent is destroyed and gone.	5/24/2022 10:59 AM
60	it would be helpful if the DLC could promulgate draft policies for small communities to review and possibly modify as they re-evaluate their building ordinances during their recovery efforts.	5/24/2022 7:23 AM
61	The prescribed burns they do can be devastating to certain ecosystems . There are several	5/24/2022 3:43 AM

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native plants that never recover after a burn such as ground cover chimiphila umbellata, That affects its pollinators and so on...eventually changing the ecosystem to allow invasives to overtakes native plants.

62	Why is FEMA charging displaced fire victims unaffordable rent in fire recovery housing? Why did it take over a year or more for lots to be cleared? Why does our greenway tie 5 main municipalities together, creating a perfect conduit for fire (which it did)?	5/23/2022 12:17 PM
63	The more we can provide resources to folks who need to make changes to their property, the better off/ safer we are as a community. Finding ways to bring educational resources/ other resources for FireWise/ fire adaptive measures to all members of our community is very important.	5/23/2022 8:37 AM
64	Do not allow trees over 21" to be cut.	5/22/2022 1:17 PM
65	It is important to protect mature trees for their carbon capture function.	5/20/2022 11:14 AM
66	Regarding question 7, the color of my skin has nothing to do with minimizing/reducing fire hazards.	5/20/2022 9:05 AM
67	Fire departments need staffing and training.	5/20/2022 8:52 AM
68	Tree preservation and a "rural aesthetic" are problematic when thinking about wildfire protection. Creating more urban, dense communities that are less prone to wildfires is important. Because the wilderness will burn, and it will burn a lot in the next century. Planning communities out there will only worsen the financial and human damage.	5/17/2022 1:27 PM
69	Seems important to: 1) better publicize and educate how climate change is forecast to affect communities' susceptibility to wildfires, including for realtors and investors who encourage residential development in forests; 2) better fund ODF and county forestry departments (and support USFS efforts) to improve forest management including harvesting to reduce fuel loads (outside of remaining old growth stands and while protecting vegetation along rivers and drainage corridors for fish habitat and water quality); 3) support investments in lumber mills at all scales and related infrastructure, including education and training of needed employees; 4) consider encouraging use of locally-milled lumber in housing construction to better meet housing needs throughout the state, and verify if any changes should be made to Oregon Building Codes regarding lumber grading requirements to encourage such use; 5) replant forests with appropriate species at sustainable densities (anticipating climate change per models); 6) ban vacation rentals statewide to discourage second-home investments and reduce demand for construction of new homes in forest communities (as well as to increase supply of needed long-term housing); 7) encourage community conversations about being better prepared for disasters; and 8) consider promoting an ethic that individuals must own our personal decisions and reduce expectations that governments can protect us when we make questionable choices such as to reside in forests (like I do).	5/17/2022 12:21 PM
70	Insurability; (homeowners) insurance policy rates are increasing at double digit rates per year. How can rate increases be reduced as mitigation work is implemented? How can carriers be incentivized to assist in fire risk reductions statewide? And reduce rates as risk is reduced?	5/16/2022 2:18 PM
71	Really need to have restrictions on private logging. It is out of control.	5/13/2022 4:43 PM
72	All of the beach cities have tsunami warning systems, there needs to be fire warning systems for other places.	5/13/2022 8:47 AM
73	Often there is limited access to areas. That causes issues with evacuation and firefighting. Living at the edge of forest and farm areas, a wildfire could quickly affect homes.	5/13/2022 8:31 AM
74	I (Corum Ketchum) conducted some basic research the DLCD is using for this work during my time with the U of O. Always happy to go over my thoughts as a researcher and rural/frontier community developer. ketchumj@grantcounty-or.gov	5/10/2022 10:42 AM
75	It also should be mandatory that cities and/or counties enforce weed abatement (including all Blackberry and other brush) from beginning of Fire Season through entire season. With harsh sanctions/fines for those who don't immediately (ie. May) take fire fuels down to the ground around homes (create defensible space) and throughout every empty lot! Property owners can't let these fire fuels regrow through the Summer. Or else! Jackson Co. lacked adequate fire protection personnel and equipment. We need to have cross-trained ODOT (especially heavy equipment operators), Public Works employees, EMTs and Police/Sheriff as supplemental fire fighters. And, county jail prisoners (and state corrections inmates) trained to do wildlands fire	5/10/2022 9:19 AM

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fighting to supplement professional firefighters. Counties must have building codes in fire prone areas requiring hardy board siding, fire resistant roofs, and other fire protective building products as mandatory. Especially after conflagrations like the Alameda Fire, where home owners have mostly gone back to fire flammable materials because of the additional costs (ie. we need grants).

76	help communities recognize and plan for increased risk help plan for new solutions, updating FEMA, insurance, other requirements to discourage building where homes should not be.	5/9/2022 4:45 PM
77	I've spent the last 20 months bringing my property back into condition of prefire and I'm exhausted	5/8/2022 7:55 AM
78	Spend more time and money on forest management equals Less time and money on firefighting equals less time we all suffer in dense smoke! Thin forests of co dominate trees, and understory ,and space dominate trees so fires can't burn from top to top. This will reduce timber fires tremendously.	5/7/2022 6:36 PM
79	I am concerned with any funding going towards thinning projects that are not located within a mile of cities and towns. We know these thinning projects in the backcountry are ineffective at reducing wildfire risk to communities and are often used as a guise for increasing commercial logging on public lands.	5/6/2022 2:33 PM
80	Please provide flexibility for locally appropriate solutions, don't force-feed the international defensible space standards down the throats of local communities. We must have rules that take into account local conditions such as mixed forests with less flammable deciduous trees that the international WUI standards ignore. We must balance risks -- landslide hazards will also increase with growing intense rains due to climate change, but solutions are opposed -- eliminating trees to create defensible space around homes will increase landslide risk. Keeping trees but eliminating ladder fuels seems like a balanced solution, but is it enough? There is a lot we don't know. Removing large numbers of trees around homes also requires additional planting and/or maintenance of wildfire resistant plants, otherwise blackberry, ivy, and scotch broom will move in and raise wildfire risk. But in order to balance these risks, we badly need more research into these situations. At this point we have some knowledge about appropriate protections for coniferous forests, but much less is known about mixed forests and balancing wildfire protection against landslide risks and habitat protection. LCDC could help by promoting or requiring more research into wildfire risk reduction in these types of forests and how to appropriately balance wildfire risk reduction with landslide risk reduction and critical habitat protections. Limiting new homes in hazardous areas and hardening homes is much easier -- focus on that first, provide local flexibility on defensible space, and ensure that more research is done on the other questions.	5/6/2022 8:38 AM
81	HB 2001 and SB 458 effectively double (or more) the amount of residential housing in a city. Encourage developers to build duplexes+ instead of SFR. Slow down UGB expansion into forestland and focus on infill and upfill (i.e., multi-story rather than single story). We need to protect and preserve as many trees/forestland as possible in the face of climate change. It's better to decrease the development footprint than to decrease the amount of forestland.	5/5/2022 5:55 PM
82	More prescribed burns are needed, there are several parts of the forest that needs a lot of fuel reduction	5/5/2022 4:41 PM
83	Work with all the stakeholders to develop a broad constituency to support this work. This will be critical when the harder implementation steps need to be taken.	5/5/2022 2:36 PM
84	Let locals help more with how the fire should be fought they know more about the land then outsiders brought in	5/5/2022 5:20 AM
85	I'm preparing the Town and Firefighters for at least three fires to occur this Summer. If we are anticipating fires we can better intervene so we don't lose so much of our wilderness, wildlife, cattle, and forests.	5/4/2022 3:05 PM
86	Codes should require signage so that emergency crews can locate homes and also require the use of fire resistant materials when replacing siding, roofs and decks.	5/4/2022 2:43 PM
87	If programs are going to require mitigation action by private landowners, they should also carry resources for local entities to support those landowners in conducting the work	5/4/2022 2:22 PM
88	It appears to me that Central Oregon (Klamath County) has extremely low Firewise or fuels mitigation participation. Greater education and awareness of fuels mitigation benefits needs to	5/4/2022 10:59 AM

## Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

be highlighted to property owners - to the point in which they cannot say they were unaware of the risks. Likewise about human-caused fires - loose chains on trailers, etc. This information needs to be broadcasted so widely that it makes people wake up.

89	no	5/4/2022 8:16 AM
90	170 years of forest mismanagement got us to this place. Only a plan for the next 170 years can get us out.	5/4/2022 7:37 AM
91	More paid on-the-ground- employees that can work with the communities to help them want to become and become Firewise Communities and to support them. I believe the folks that truly have boots on the ground to help communities get on board are few and stretched...	5/4/2022 6:56 AM
92	No	5/3/2022 7:35 PM
93	We have a very large property here with tons of Leyland cypress and the new owner didn't know about them and can't afford to remove them. What can we do? Have a bake sale? Ideas on how to reach reluctant folks to remove trees and flammable shrubs - that threaten the neighborhood and hillsides here? Can you provide short video clips telling why? (15 sec. or something) with captions and short instructive words, or slogans: Do you have fuel ladders and flammable plants that are threatening the neighborhood? Do you need help	5/3/2022 7:31 PM
94	Yes. I started a firewise community at the behest of a city bureau but I was not given the tools (GIS mapping) to really be able to coordinate mitigation efforts in the community which is on the WUI. Communities that are Firewise certified need more direct, actionable support to assist with organization and coordination.	5/3/2022 6:18 PM
95	While wildfire is not new to our landscape, the extreme nature of fires certainly is increasing in frequency. We need leadership and we need solutions that treat the underlying issues, not the symptoms. Building community wildfire resiliency only goes so far if there's no economic opportunity left for that community because the natural amenities around them are gone. We need systematic reform of land use practices in and next to forestlands, the halt of urban encroachment into wildland interface, and better management of public lands.	5/3/2022 4:44 PM
96	Fire Risk Assessment and State Resources need to be scaled to make a difference. Many of our forested greenspaces in neighborhoods may only be 1-5 acres in size, but pose a significant wildfire risk to the adjacent homes. It's very challenging to go beyond the 0-5' zone in neighborhoods because of the lot sizes.	5/3/2022 4:32 PM
97	If we do this right, it should lower, not raise, insurance costs because it should be lowering actual risk.	5/3/2022 4:01 PM
98	Smoke and air quality also have substantial economic impacts to communities and businesses and health issues to people and animals.	5/3/2022 2:00 PM
99	I was surprised to not see ODOT on the list of agencies engaged in this work. The state hwy system is a critical part of evacuating people, and ODOT should have traffic control plans in place to insure people can escape fires.	5/3/2022 1:13 PM
100	We've let the scale of the problem get to the point where small interventions will likely have limited mitigation value. We need to turn wildfire mitigation into a state economic development strategy and do projects at scale. Goal 7 clearly isn't working the way it was intended. At this point, the state has to rethink and change the statewide planning program in order to address wicked problems like this one.	5/3/2022 12:35 PM
101	I am originally from southern Oregon, fought forest fires for six seasons with ODF and have had many friends and families affected by forest fires as well as the Alameda wildland fire. Climate change is real. Oregon will continue to be a tinder box if the larger climate change issue is not addressed at the forefront. Forest management and fire protection policies need to be better coordinated throughout the state's diverse environments and climates.	5/3/2022 12:22 PM
102	We cannot save ourselves by destroying forests. Healthy forests will protect us.	5/3/2022 12:22 PM
103	I have a hard time expending any public resources on properties that are second or third homes...	5/3/2022 11:16 AM
104	beauracracy has gotten in the way of practical application. look how long this has taken...	5/3/2022 10:05 AM
105	Support those in state and federal agencies who are seriously trying to implement prescribed, small-scale burning as practiced by Oregon's indigenous peoples.	5/3/2022 8:01 AM



## Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

106	Logging was a useful tool to keep fires smaller.	5/2/2022 10:11 PM
107	Fire is a part of our landscape for both ecosystems and people. We need to learn how to bring fire back into the landscape through prescribed fire and managed wildland fire. Such fire stewardship is needed on both public and private lands to keep us safe and protect our ecosystems.	5/2/2022 3:57 PM
108	Tree removal in the name of wildfire prevention is being done on a large scape by power companies and transportation agencies without the scope of impact to the environment being considered. all trees are not hazard trees, and intact understories are crucial habitat	5/2/2022 2:28 PM
109	We have begun to piecemeal like build forest fire resiliency into parts of the community, and could use some more resources. These include technical information/funding and recognition for locally led efforts like the Rogue Valley Integrated Wildfire Community Protection Plan	5/2/2022 2:04 PM
110	If you want to live out in the woods in a secluded area in a nature, and you have power lines, and a road, then its going to be very expensive for you to do so. If you don't have the funds to live there, then you can live in town.	5/2/2022 1:23 PM
111	Use common sense.	5/2/2022 12:22 PM
112	The State of Oregon needs to establish a better way to communicate with residents on wildfires and evacuations. What we need is a centralized system of alerts, warnings, evacuations, and up-to-date information on where the wildfires are and which way they are moving. We have the technology to do this, so what we need is a centralized place for people to go so they can quickly find out what is going on. Some municipalities and counties have alert systems in place, while other, smaller towns and many rural areas do not. There are few to no warning systems for people living in rural areas and it is incredibly dangerous for people who live in the country during the wildfire season due to the lack of accurate and timely information on where wildfires are occurring and spreading. CalFire has a great alert system and provides up-to-date information, but we have no such centralized basis of warnings and alerts for the State of Oregon. I watched as the 2018 Klamathon fire approached the state line and as it crossed into Oregon. Up until that point, CalFire communicated via Twitter hourly with updates where the fire was headed, and the good sheriff in Siskiyou County gave daily fire updates that were streamed online. But, once the fire reached Oregon, the information on the fire dropped off - as if once it entered Oregon, then the fire was out??? THIS MUST BE FIXED. Two years later, during the Almeda Fire in 2020. It was a worse nightmare - no one knew what was going on during that day and into the night; it is luck that more people didn't die. There were no alerts, no warnings, other than looking into the sky and "oh shit, we had better run." There will be serious loss of life if the State doesn't get it together.	5/2/2022 11:57 AM
113	we must protect our drinking water sources.	5/2/2022 11:45 AM
114	science tells us that healthy ecosystems are far better at resisting fire than unmanaged except fire management - In other wards stands that are in overstalked/dense contidions are extream fire risks	5/2/2022 10:54 AM
115	thanks for thinking of ways to help our communities be more resilient.	5/2/2022 9:07 AM
116	Most wildfires are human-caused. We have to separate the people from the forests.	4/30/2022 4:45 PM
117	Tree Canopies, tree canopies, tree canopies. Who are we to tell the Amazon not to cut down their trees, when that's what we do?	4/30/2022 3:01 PM
118	Good evacuation corridors are essential. As well as accessibility for emergency services.	4/30/2022 7:44 AM
119	Forests need to be properly managed. Ignoring the forest is not managing the forest	4/29/2022 9:32 PM
120	I work for a government agency directly involved in working with rural land owners in SW Oregon. I see first-hand what rural landownership looks like, and it is not in the spirit of current land use laws. Landowners are abusing special assessment programs to live with reduced property taxes at the expense of other county services like police, EMS, and fire, that cost more to offer to rural residents. At the same time, many of these landowners are either actively harming the natural resources they own and manage with inappropriate agricultural or forestry practices, or they are passively neglecting those resources they are receiving a property tax reduction for actively managing. The DLCD needs to rethink who should receive incentives for owning working and wild lands. Less people living rurally means different strategies for	4/29/2022 3:40 PM

## Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

managing and using wildfire on the landscape, less homes and lives in the path of future wildfires, and better wildlife habitat connectivity.

121	Identify those populations at highest risk in each community. Ensure that routes to safety have been signed in each community.	4/29/2022 3:34 PM
122	Sheriff resources should be increased so militia members are kept in check.	4/29/2022 1:37 PM
123	Loggin and maintaining our forests needs a different approach. Thinning areas instead of clearing areas.	4/29/2022 11:22 AM
124	PLEASE build a model that works at the local level. When fires happen, there are facebook resources such as Cowgirl 911, that muster local resources to help with evacuations. There is no link across local citizen, emergency services, and other government agencies so there is more confusion in wildfire emergencies than there should be. Farms should have evacuation plans - not everyone has livestock trailers - not every county has their fairgrounds set up to take livestock in an emergency. Very few fire stations in rural areas know where to refill water trucks nearby. These are easy fixes.	4/29/2022 9:51 AM
125	I have struggled to bring awareness to the county commissioners and some of our senators about the impacts wildfire has on the equine communities. I fear the future with climate change and increased possibilities of fires annually and the future for livestock business owners.	4/29/2022 9:14 AM
126	My city government in Corvallis is in denial. They don't believe there could be a fire here. They are wrong. When it happens, it will be catastrophic.	4/29/2022 9:13 AM
127	There needs to be something that allows the communities the hardest hit to build back without some of the barriers, and without all the red tape like we've faced during the recovery from the 2020 Wildfire events. Understanding that people are going to live in rural Oregon and we're not moving to the urban area needs to be paramount. Trying to drive us out with legislation that makes it near impossible to rebuild isn't going to make us leave, it's just going to make us dig our heels in and fight harder and yell louder. We live here and care about here as more than just a recreation space, this is our home, it's our generational space and it's our legacy, so thinking that most of us would intentionally harm it is shortsighted on the part of the powers that be.	4/29/2022 8:54 AM
128	It seems DLCD is unaware of all the progress made by ODF and OSU since the passage of ORS 762 on defining and mapping WUI (resulting WUI definition still inadequate but at least a step forward). phil.sollins@oregonstate.edu if you'd like to get in touch	4/29/2022 8:50 AM
129	After the summer where Urban Clackamas county was put into an evacuation level the HOA where I live is going to extreme to remove any and all vegetation, leaf matter, sticks, everything in the natural area behind the units that back up to a city park. There should be more guidance on BMPs for small tracts of land such as this.	4/29/2022 8:48 AM
130	The slow response and limited actions on the part of the State Governor and National Forest Service allowed the Gorge Fires to destroy priceless forest lands that will take many centuries of growth to heal.	4/29/2022 8:37 AM
131	If you continue to remove trees, you increase greenhouse gases in our County -- stop the destruction for a crammed townhouse development. Honestly, sickening approach, \$\$\$ is your God.	4/29/2022 8:01 AM
132	implementation of wildfire building codes in appropriate building site	4/29/2022 7:52 AM
133	The State of Oregon should help communities to be proactive in preparing their community members for swift moving wildfire. The appropriate experts should assess the boundaries of the cities and any vulnerable nature areas that could potentially be problematic and address those areas by deciding how they will be protected and that protection must be maintained on a regular basis. Does it include thinning trees? Adding swales to capture rainwater? Daylighting waterways, streams, creeks, springs, etc? Oregon communities need to take charge in implementing strategies to protect and inform their citizens for disaster preparedness; including wildfire, earthquake, flooding and other hazards.	4/28/2022 5:50 PM
134	Quit letting fires burn. BLM sets up a zone a mile or more away from the fire to burn itself out. Starts backfires to stop fires, and then that fire escalates.	4/28/2022 3:57 PM
135	Assistance to small forest holders to treat for fire resilience is important.	4/28/2022 2:18 PM

## Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

136	Yes, it is incumbent to the homeowner to protect their own home through preparation and foresight.	4/19/2022 1:57 PM
137	Something must be done to protect our forests as well as the way of life in communities impacted by wildfires. We must find a way to balance both.	4/19/2022 1:50 PM
138	Global Warming.	4/19/2022 7:21 AM
139	We need to make sure that our lower income residents can access help to reduce their fire risk.	4/18/2022 7:59 PM
140	Southern Oregon used to be a great place to live. However, over the last 10-15 years, wildfire smoke has degraded the quality of life, is depressing, and unhealthy.	4/18/2022 10:59 AM
141	Create incentives to steer development away from wildland urban interfaces and creating defensible space.	4/18/2022 9:39 AM
142	This bill requires that the state be mapped by fire danger classifications. It is likely that insurers will refuse to insure, or greatly increase the premiums of people living in the Extreme or High fire danger classes.	4/18/2022 9:26 AM
143	Question #7 is racist. Question #8 is sexist. Questions #'s 9, 12, 13 & 14 are as irrelevant as #'s 7 & 8, and are, in my opinion as a taxpayer, distractions from your department's rightful function.	4/18/2022 8:28 AM
144	I grew up here in the Rogue Valley 80's-90's. We never experienced smoke from wildfires like we do now. The difference I can see is the lack of timber harvesting and presence of those companies in our forests maintaining roads and dealing with fires when they arose.	4/18/2022 7:22 AM
145	Help with evacuation routes. Surrounded by forest service land. Highway runs east/west.	4/17/2022 5:10 PM
146	We need to get serious about wildfire mitigation before its too late! And do so with our eyes wide open -- this means that we must stop bowing to special interests that focus on profit over whole community welfare. California is way ahead of Oregon. Let's follow their lead.	4/16/2022 4:02 PM
147	We need more air resources and firemen, and we are going to have to do something about the weeks and weeks of poor air quality	4/15/2022 8:38 PM
148	Don't let fires burn - put them out immediately.	4/15/2022 5:04 PM
149	I lived in Santa Rosa, CA during the fires in 2017 that burnt down many structures and entire suburbs. The most difficult thing to find was current information and an updated map of the fires. Many social media and news sources were discussing hours-old events and showing footage that was hours old. One local radio station was one of the only ways to get current information. The local area then improved GIS maps and text updates in the following years. It was a relief to have current info during future fire events. Communication is key as well as preparedness. In the following years home prices skyrocketed and homelessness also grew exponentially, these are things I hope Oregon can avoid.	4/15/2022 3:47 PM
150	Promote building code that encourage fire resilient construction and landscaping	4/15/2022 3:09 PM
151	I think with all that has happened, I feel the ones fighting the fires did an excellent job with what they have/had. I think the green spaces we have come to love here in Oregon, have become too close to businesses and residential areas and once a fire starts, it is all this brush and clusters of trees that really get the fires going and moving. These green areas need to be removed. Like the defensible spaces we tell people living out in rural areas need to do. Make ordinances and laws requiring the space.	4/15/2022 2:29 PM
152	Regulations and solutions need to be region-specific; what works well for the Willamette Valley may not be applicable to other areas of the State. A one-size-fits-all approach to regulation and enforcement does not consider regional specifics. Additionally, the questions on Race and Gender are superfluous, as neither have substantial impacts on Wildfire Response.	4/15/2022 2:20 PM
153	More landscape with less water needs and install landscaping that is more fire resistant	4/15/2022 2:03 PM
154	no	4/15/2022 1:57 PM
155	The air quality in Medford for Pm10 is now the 5th worst in the country. This has significant health and economic costs.	4/15/2022 1:51 PM
156	Road widths for emergency access and for public evacuation need to be considered.	4/15/2022 1:43 PM

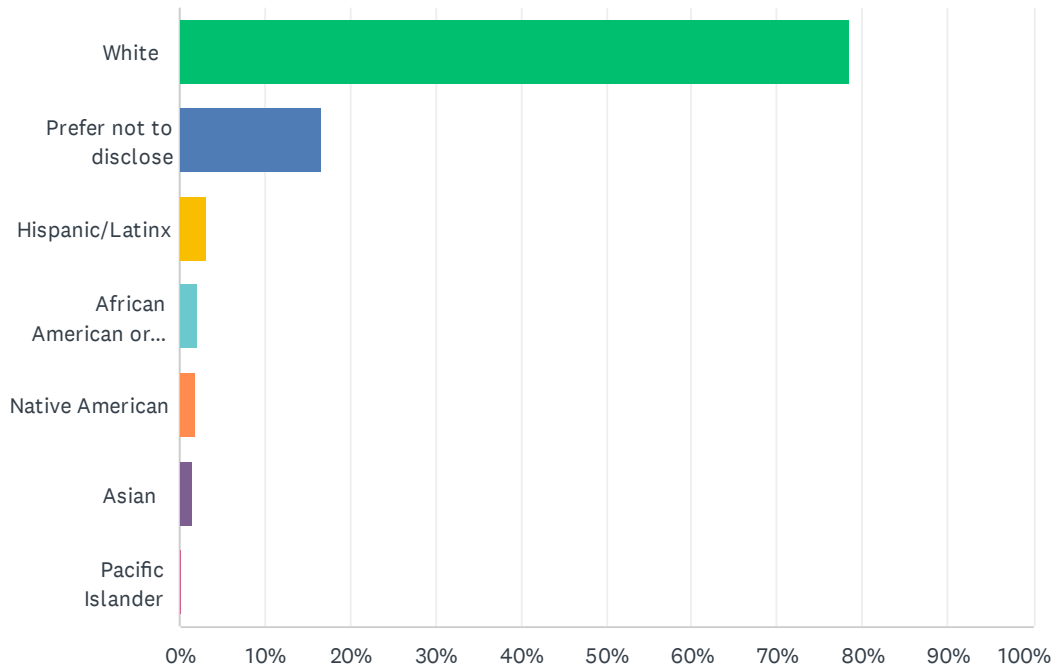


## Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

157	We will be moving from Central Oregon to get away from the smoke in the summers. We have discouraged others from moving here over the last 10 years due to the smoke in the summers. We have measured Indoor air quality frequently. Indoor air quality is usually just one level better then the outdoor levels. Frequently in the unhealthy range when the smoke is bad outside.	4/15/2022 1:23 PM
158	USE THE LOCAL BILINGUAL SOCIAL MEDIA RESOURCES TO COMUNICATE WITHTHE LATINO COMMUNITY.	4/15/2022 1:20 PM
159	What is a gender diversity question doing on this? Does that help you prevent fires? I suppose if it snow(flaked) hard enough it would.	4/15/2022 1:18 PM
160	no	4/15/2022 1:17 PM
161	Stop letting the home builders associations influence enable reduced and lax rules for rebuilding of lost homes as well as undercutting the minimum acceptable levels of safety for new construction. It just can't be about them getting to maximize profits anymore... Additionally, stop compelling changes to minimum street widths, setbacks etc., that make evacuation, emergency vehicle access, etc. harder for first responders.	4/15/2022 1:08 PM
162	No	4/15/2022 1:03 PM
163	The Homeless population is burning down southern Oregon	4/15/2022 12:59 PM
164	How do you propose balancing divergent needs posed by different types of risks? wildfire risk would suggest removal of trees and vegetation around a home to provide defensible space, but landslide risk would suggest retention of trees and vegetation as a means of soil stabilization. Too many times the solution to one problem exacerbates another problem and while I realize there is really no answer to that question, as a local planning official I find myself regularly pulled between conflicting guidance. If I am conflicted and confused as to the correct approach it is difficult to provide clear and consistent guidance to property owners.	4/15/2022 12:57 PM
165	Thank you for your work, we have long journey ahead to reduce the vulnerability of our communities.	4/15/2022 11:53 AM
166	Covid has made it difficult for agencies to get supplies, even PPE, equipment, so going into next fire season, there may not be enough PPE, even though we have enough volunteers. Also fire departments are faced with how to pay for this equipment, which prices have skyrocketed. There is a need for grants, extra funding for special districts who have been devastated not only by wildfires but also by covid.	4/15/2022 11:19 AM

Q7 Please let us know your race/ethnicity, gender and where you live so we can ensure this community engagement process reflects the great diversity of Oregon communities. Please check all that apply: How do you identify from a racial and ethnic perspective?

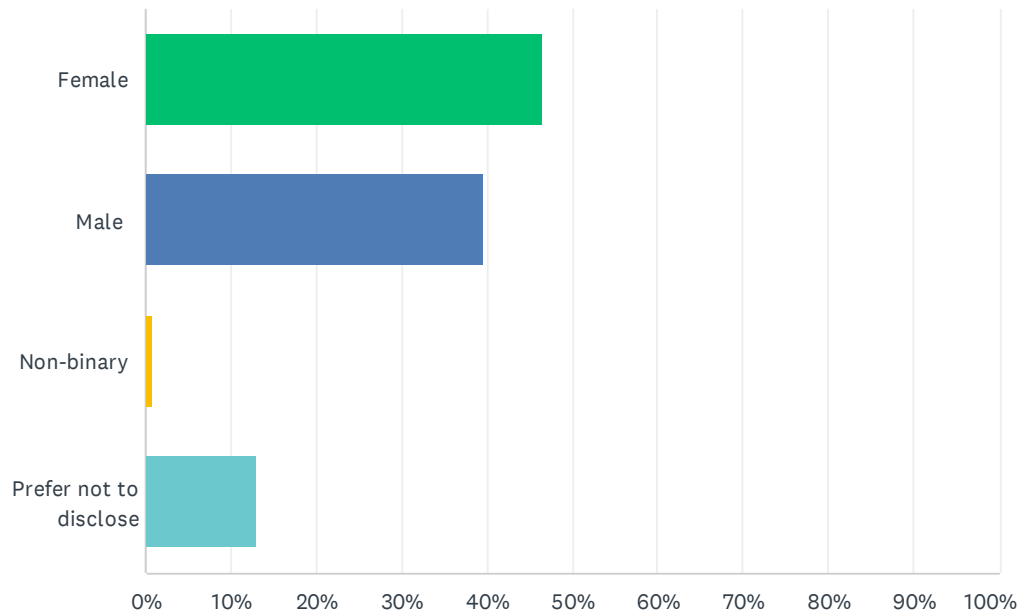
Answered: 377 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
White	78.51%	296
Prefer not to disclose	16.71%	63
Hispanic/Latinx	3.18%	12
African American or Black	2.12%	8
Native American	1.86%	7
Asian	1.59%	6
Pacific Islander	0.27%	1
Total Respondents: 377		

## Q8 Regarding gender diversity:

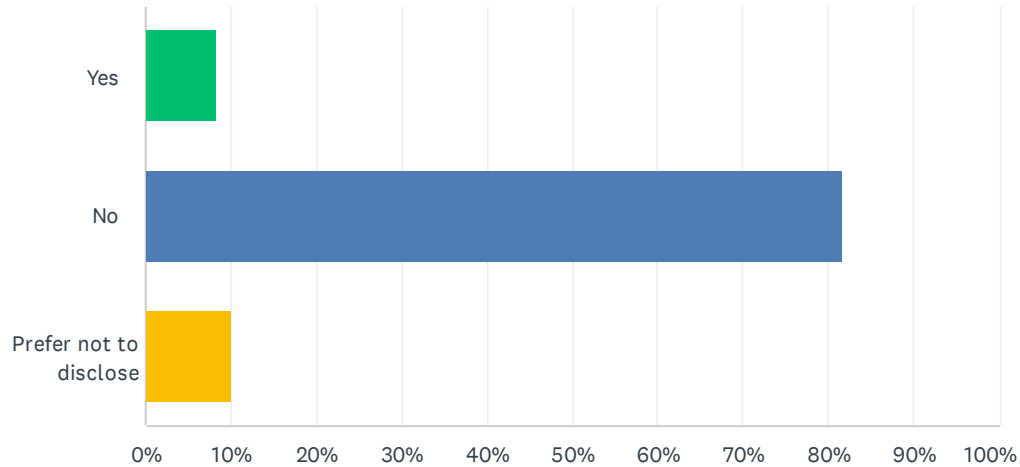
Answered: 374 Skipped: 9



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Female	46.52%	174
Male	39.57%	148
Non-binary	0.80%	3
Prefer not to disclose	13.10%	49
TOTAL		374

## Q9 As of the 2020 census, 14% of Oregonians identify as living with a disability. Do you identify this way?

Answered: 376 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	8.24%	31
No	81.65%	307
Prefer not to disclose	10.11%	38
TOTAL		376

## Q10 What city or town do you live in?

Answered: 355 Skipped: 28

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	rural	7/6/2022 9:08 PM
2	Bend	7/6/2022 7:33 PM
3	Milwaukie	7/6/2022 2:47 PM
4	Ashland	7/6/2022 9:51 AM
5	Banks	7/6/2022 9:47 AM
6	Vida	7/6/2022 9:23 AM
7	Portland	7/6/2022 9:09 AM
8	North Bend,	7/6/2022 6:35 AM
9	Medford	7/6/2022 12:23 AM
10	WELCHES	7/5/2022 5:33 PM
11	Myrtle Creek	7/5/2022 4:47 PM
12	Portland	7/5/2022 4:27 PM
13	McMinnville	7/5/2022 4:21 PM
14	Klamath Falls	6/29/2022 3:28 PM
15	Bend	6/17/2022 1:49 PM
16	Talent/Medford area	6/17/2022 1:41 PM
17	Central Point	6/13/2022 10:56 AM
18	Portland	6/11/2022 7:06 PM
19	Portland	6/11/2022 5:08 PM
20	Portland	6/11/2022 3:05 PM
21	Portland	6/10/2022 10:26 AM
22	Near Beaverton	6/9/2022 8:16 PM
23	Portland	6/9/2022 3:35 PM
24	Portland	6/9/2022 12:48 PM
25	Powell Butte	6/5/2022 6:40 AM
26	Elmira, OR	6/4/2022 1:07 PM
27	seven miles outside of Brookings	6/2/2022 8:05 PM
28	Hillsboro	6/2/2022 2:06 PM
29	Bend, OR	6/2/2022 12:52 PM
30	Bend	5/31/2022 2:00 PM
31	Brightwood/Rhododendron	5/31/2022 12:46 PM
32	Bend	5/31/2022 11:52 AM
33	Astoria	5/31/2022 10:09 AM

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34	MARCOLA	5/31/2022 9:26 AM
35	BEND	5/31/2022 9:14 AM
36	Bend	5/31/2022 8:38 AM
37	Paulina	5/31/2022 7:37 AM
38	Bend	5/30/2022 12:58 PM
39	Bend	5/30/2022 12:33 PM
40	Bend	5/29/2022 9:08 PM
41	Bend	5/29/2022 5:20 PM
42	Bend	5/29/2022 2:55 PM
43	bend	5/29/2022 2:03 PM
44	Sisters	5/29/2022 1:14 PM
45	Tumalo	5/29/2022 7:45 AM
46	Powell Butte	5/29/2022 7:42 AM
47	Bend	5/28/2022 7:34 PM
48	Bend/Alfalfa	5/28/2022 5:17 PM
49	Bend	5/28/2022 3:04 PM
50	Bend	5/28/2022 2:37 PM
51	Bend	5/28/2022 1:22 PM
52	Terrebonne	5/28/2022 12:46 PM
53	Bend	5/28/2022 12:42 PM
54	Paulina	5/28/2022 11:49 AM
55	Tumalo	5/28/2022 11:15 AM
56	Bend	5/28/2022 11:07 AM
57	Bend	5/28/2022 9:58 AM
58	Powell Butte	5/28/2022 9:43 AM
59	Bend	5/28/2022 9:32 AM
60	Alfalfa	5/28/2022 9:19 AM
61	bend	5/28/2022 9:00 AM
62	County just outside of Bend	5/28/2022 8:49 AM
63	Bend	5/28/2022 8:39 AM
64	Three Rivers	5/28/2022 8:16 AM
65	Bend	5/28/2022 8:13 AM
66	Sisters	5/28/2022 7:37 AM
67	Bend	5/28/2022 7:36 AM
68	Sunriver	5/28/2022 7:28 AM
69	Bend	5/28/2022 6:42 AM
70	Bend	5/28/2022 6:06 AM
71	Bend	5/27/2022 11:33 PM

# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

72	Redmond	5/27/2022 11:29 PM
73	Sunriver	5/27/2022 10:28 PM
74	bend	5/27/2022 8:17 PM
75	Bend	5/27/2022 7:52 PM
76	Approximately in the center of the triangle formed by the cities of Vernonia, Scappoose, and North Plains	5/27/2022 7:44 PM
77	Bend	5/27/2022 7:36 PM
78	Bend	5/27/2022 5:24 PM
79	Bend	5/27/2022 4:51 PM
80	LaPine	5/27/2022 4:49 PM
81	Raleigh Hills/Sisters	5/27/2022 4:46 PM
82	Bend	5/27/2022 4:23 PM
83	Redmond	5/27/2022 4:18 PM
84	Sisters	5/27/2022 4:06 PM
85	Bend	5/27/2022 3:57 PM
86	Sisters	5/27/2022 3:56 PM
87	Sisters	5/27/2022 3:49 PM
88	Camp Sherman	5/27/2022 3:43 PM
89	Near Sisters, Oregon - your phrasing of this question implies that everyone lives in a city or a town. Nope.	5/27/2022 3:41 PM
90	Bend	5/27/2022 3:35 PM
91	Sisters	5/27/2022 3:25 PM
92	Redmond	5/27/2022 3:05 PM
93	Sisters	5/27/2022 2:58 PM
94	Tumalo	5/27/2022 2:53 PM
95	bend	5/27/2022 2:42 PM
96	Bend	5/27/2022 2:42 PM
97	Bend	5/27/2022 2:38 PM
98	Bend	5/27/2022 2:22 PM
99	Bend	5/27/2022 2:16 PM
100	Sunriver	5/27/2022 2:12 PM
101	Bend	5/27/2022 2:11 PM
102	Bend	5/27/2022 1:50 PM
103	Bend	5/27/2022 1:48 PM
104	Sisters	5/27/2022 1:46 PM
105	Sisters	5/27/2022 1:45 PM
106	Bend	5/27/2022 1:42 PM
107	redmond	5/27/2022 1:41 PM
108	Bend	5/27/2022 1:35 PM

# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

109	Sisters	5/27/2022 1:35 PM
110	Bend	5/27/2022 1:32 PM
111	Unincorporated near Sisters	5/27/2022 1:32 PM
112	Bend	5/27/2022 1:31 PM
113	Bend	5/27/2022 1:30 PM
114	Terrebonne	5/27/2022 1:29 PM
115	Black Butte Ranch	5/27/2022 1:22 PM
116	Powell Butte	5/27/2022 1:21 PM
117	Bend	5/27/2022 12:32 PM
118	Beaverton	5/27/2022 9:23 AM
119	Portland	5/27/2022 8:47 AM
120	Portland	5/27/2022 8:08 AM
121	Roseburg	5/24/2022 3:57 PM
122	Roseburg	5/24/2022 10:59 AM
123	Hillsboro	5/24/2022 9:16 AM
124	Gates	5/24/2022 7:23 AM
125	Lowell	5/24/2022 3:43 AM
126	Central Point	5/23/2022 12:17 PM
127	Bend	5/23/2022 8:37 AM
128	Hillsboro	5/22/2022 9:11 PM
129	Bend	5/22/2022 1:17 PM
130	Bend	5/20/2022 11:14 AM
131	Unincorporated Washington County	5/20/2022 9:01 AM
132	Hillsboro	5/20/2022 8:52 AM
133	Rural, Mt Vernon	5/19/2022 11:23 PM
134	Bend	5/18/2022 1:30 PM
135	Tumalo	5/17/2022 7:45 PM
136	Portland	5/17/2022 1:27 PM
137	Milwaukie	5/17/2022 11:52 AM
138	Aloha	5/17/2022 8:05 AM
139	Hood River	5/16/2022 2:18 PM
140	Ashland	5/16/2022 1:04 PM
141	Eugene	5/16/2022 8:01 AM
142	Eugene	5/14/2022 10:48 AM
143	Forest Grove	5/13/2022 8:47 AM
144	Forest Grove	5/13/2022 8:31 AM
145	Vernonia	5/13/2022 8:24 AM
146	Tualatin	5/13/2022 7:03 AM



# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

147	Hillsboro	5/12/2022 11:54 AM
148	Medford	5/11/2022 4:52 PM
149	Talent	5/10/2022 1:22 PM
150	Ashland	5/10/2022 12:15 PM
151	John Day	5/10/2022 10:42 AM
152	Talent	5/10/2022 9:19 AM
153	Salem	5/9/2022 4:45 PM
154	Eugene	5/9/2022 8:50 AM
155	Sandy	5/8/2022 5:14 PM
156	Gates, or	5/8/2022 7:55 AM
157	LaGrande	5/7/2022 6:36 PM
158	creswell	5/7/2022 3:49 AM
159	Astoria	5/6/2022 3:58 PM
160	Bend	5/6/2022 3:14 PM
161	Redmond	5/6/2022 2:33 PM
162	outside of Portland	5/6/2022 8:38 AM
163	Gresham	5/5/2022 5:55 PM
164	Eugene	5/5/2022 5:13 PM
165	Next to Bend	5/5/2022 4:41 PM
166	Salem	5/5/2022 3:03 PM
167	Bend	5/5/2022 2:36 PM
168	Adair Village	5/5/2022 12:21 PM
169	Hood River	5/5/2022 10:21 AM
170	Condon	5/5/2022 5:20 AM
171	Sandy	5/4/2022 8:33 PM
172	Burns	5/4/2022 6:49 PM
173	Klamath Falls	5/4/2022 4:08 PM
174	Lakeview	5/4/2022 3:05 PM
175	Bend	5/4/2022 2:43 PM
176	Ashland	5/4/2022 2:22 PM
177	Portland	5/4/2022 12:04 PM
178	La Pine	5/4/2022 10:59 AM
179	Bend	5/4/2022 9:09 AM
180	Stafford Hamlet	5/4/2022 7:37 AM
181	BEND	5/4/2022 6:56 AM
182	Samdy	5/3/2022 7:44 PM
183	Portland	5/3/2022 7:35 PM
184	Ashland	5/3/2022 7:31 PM

# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

185	Portland	5/3/2022 6:18 PM
186	Bend	5/3/2022 4:55 PM
187	Portland	5/3/2022 4:44 PM
188	Happy Valley, OR	5/3/2022 4:32 PM
189	Portland	5/3/2022 4:31 PM
190	Grants Pass	5/3/2022 4:29 PM
191	Bend	5/3/2022 4:01 PM
192	Bend	5/3/2022 3:59 PM
193	Bend	5/3/2022 2:06 PM
194	Medford	5/3/2022 2:00 PM
195	Eugene	5/3/2022 1:27 PM
196	Bend	5/3/2022 1:23 PM
197	Bend	5/3/2022 1:13 PM
198	Newport	5/3/2022 12:48 PM
199	Eugene	5/3/2022 12:35 PM
200	Condon	5/3/2022 12:25 PM
201	Beaverton	5/3/2022 12:22 PM
202	Ashland	5/3/2022 12:22 PM
203	Salem	5/3/2022 12:12 PM
204	Portland	5/3/2022 11:16 AM
205	Coos Bay	5/3/2022 10:47 AM
206	Portland	5/3/2022 10:29 AM
207	Albany	5/3/2022 10:23 AM
208	n/a	5/3/2022 10:11 AM
209	Sandy	5/3/2022 10:05 AM
210	Both Portland and Camp Sherman	5/3/2022 8:01 AM
211	Medford	5/2/2022 10:11 PM
212	Eugene	5/2/2022 9:19 PM
213	Sandy	5/2/2022 7:31 PM
214	Portland	5/2/2022 5:34 PM
215	Boring	5/2/2022 4:40 PM
216	Sandy	5/2/2022 4:22 PM
217	Eugene	5/2/2022 3:57 PM
218	Eugene	5/2/2022 2:52 PM
219	Portland	5/2/2022 2:28 PM
220	Cave Junction	5/2/2022 2:04 PM
221	Grants Pass	5/2/2022 1:48 PM
222	Medford	5/2/2022 1:23 PM

# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

223	Welches	5/2/2022 1:11 PM
224	hood river	5/2/2022 1:05 PM
225	Grants Pass	5/2/2022 12:37 PM
226	Salem	5/2/2022 12:22 PM
227	Ashland	5/2/2022 11:57 AM
228	Ashland	5/2/2022 11:54 AM
229	Medford	5/2/2022 11:45 AM
230	Portland	5/2/2022 11:10 AM
231	Sandy	5/2/2022 10:54 AM
232	Bend	5/2/2022 10:19 AM
233	Sandy	5/2/2022 9:51 AM
234	Applegate	5/2/2022 9:20 AM
235	Ashland	5/2/2022 9:07 AM
236	Grants Pass	5/2/2022 8:21 AM
237	Sandy	5/1/2022 1:01 PM
238	Ashland	5/1/2022 12:07 PM
239	Vida	4/30/2022 5:32 PM
240	Mulino	4/30/2022 4:45 PM
241	Eugene	4/30/2022 3:37 PM
242	Bethany	4/30/2022 3:01 PM
243	King City	4/30/2022 9:08 AM
244	Corvallis	4/30/2022 7:44 AM
245	Hillsboro	4/30/2022 12:57 AM
246	Eugene, Oregon	4/29/2022 9:43 PM
247	Hood River	4/29/2022 9:32 PM
248	WHITE CITY	4/29/2022 8:25 PM
249	Portland	4/29/2022 5:04 PM
250	Boring	4/29/2022 4:50 PM
251	Jacksonville	4/29/2022 4:18 PM
252	Central Point	4/29/2022 3:40 PM
253	Finn Rock (near Blue River, technically in Vida)	4/29/2022 1:44 PM
254	Estacada	4/29/2022 1:37 PM
255	Sandy	4/29/2022 11:22 AM
256	Philomath	4/29/2022 10:11 AM
257	Hillsboro	4/29/2022 10:05 AM
258	HILLSBORO	4/29/2022 9:51 AM
259	Milwaukie	4/29/2022 9:18 AM
260	Gales Creek	4/29/2022 9:14 AM

# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

261	Corvallis	4/29/2022 9:13 AM
262	Blue River	4/29/2022 8:54 AM
263	Ever hear of people who live in rural areas? We live in rural area adjoining Corvallis.	4/29/2022 8:50 AM
264	Lake Oswego	4/29/2022 8:48 AM
265	Florence	4/29/2022 8:41 AM
266	Cascade Locks	4/29/2022 8:37 AM
267	Astoria	4/29/2022 8:23 AM
268	Portland	4/29/2022 8:13 AM
269	Portland	4/29/2022 8:13 AM
270	Hillsboro	4/29/2022 8:01 AM
271	Raleigh Hills	4/29/2022 7:53 AM
272	Sherwood	4/29/2022 7:52 AM
273	Sandy	4/28/2022 5:50 PM
274	Ione	4/28/2022 3:57 PM
275	Tiller, Oregon	4/28/2022 2:18 PM
276	Ashland	4/27/2022 10:26 AM
277	Hillsboro	4/26/2022 3:05 PM
278	Phoenix	4/25/2022 3:04 PM
279	Medford	4/25/2022 9:37 AM
280	Ruch	4/23/2022 9:53 AM
281	Medford	4/22/2022 12:23 PM
282	Grants Pass	4/21/2022 10:13 AM
283	Central Point	4/20/2022 2:12 PM
284	medford	4/20/2022 10:55 AM
285	Medford	4/20/2022 10:20 AM
286	Medford	4/19/2022 3:56 PM
287	Gold Hill	4/19/2022 1:57 PM
288	Medford	4/19/2022 1:50 PM
289	Medford	4/19/2022 1:49 PM
290	Medford	4/19/2022 7:21 AM
291	Ashland	4/18/2022 7:59 PM
292	Ashland	4/18/2022 2:12 PM
293	Medford	4/18/2022 12:08 PM
294	Jackson County	4/18/2022 10:59 AM
295	Ashland	4/18/2022 10:10 AM
296	Ashland	4/18/2022 10:07 AM
297	Madras	4/18/2022 9:39 AM
298	Powell Butte	4/18/2022 9:26 AM

# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

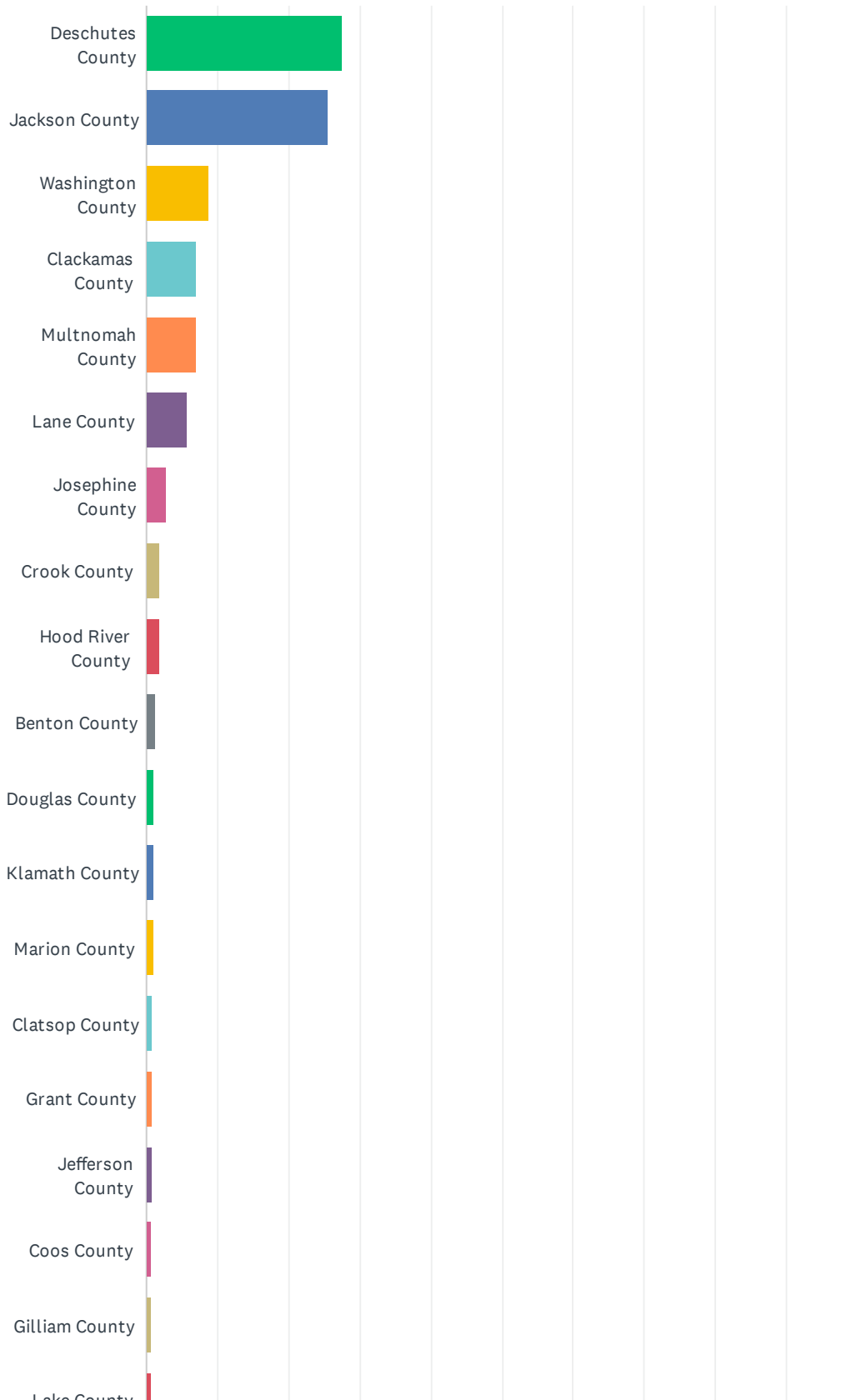
299	Ashland	4/18/2022 9:24 AM
300	Medford	4/18/2022 9:17 AM
301	Lakeview	4/18/2022 9:16 AM
302	Medford	4/18/2022 9:03 AM
303	Medford	4/18/2022 8:28 AM
304	Medford	4/18/2022 8:27 AM
305	Eagle Point	4/18/2022 8:21 AM
306	Medford	4/18/2022 8:04 AM
307	Wallowa	4/18/2022 8:04 AM
308	Bend-ish	4/18/2022 7:54 AM
309	Talent	4/18/2022 7:50 AM
310	Medford	4/18/2022 7:29 AM
311	Central Point	4/18/2022 7:22 AM
312	Rogue River	4/17/2022 8:54 PM
313	Central Point	4/17/2022 6:28 PM
314	Oakridge	4/17/2022 5:10 PM
315	Medford	4/16/2022 4:02 PM
316	Medford	4/16/2022 10:09 AM
317	Central Point	4/16/2022 9:40 AM
318	Medford	4/16/2022 8:47 AM
319	TALENT	4/16/2022 8:20 AM
320	I don't live in the city	4/15/2022 8:38 PM
321	Medford	4/15/2022 5:00 PM
322	Medford	4/15/2022 3:47 PM
323	Medford	4/15/2022 3:27 PM
324	Grants pss	4/15/2022 3:17 PM
325	near Jacksonville	4/15/2022 3:09 PM
326	Central Point	4/15/2022 3:02 PM
327	Central Point	4/15/2022 2:31 PM
328	Central Point	4/15/2022 2:29 PM
329	Medford	4/15/2022 2:20 PM
330	Medford	4/15/2022 2:03 PM
331	medford	4/15/2022 1:57 PM
332	Medford	4/15/2022 1:51 PM
333	Central Point	4/15/2022 1:43 PM
334	Medford Oregon	4/15/2022 1:28 PM
335	Medford	4/15/2022 1:23 PM
336	PHOENIX/MEDFORD AREA	4/15/2022 1:20 PM

# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

337	medford	4/15/2022 1:19 PM
338	gold hill	4/15/2022 1:18 PM
339	Grants Pass	4/15/2022 1:17 PM
340	Central Point, OR	4/15/2022 1:15 PM
341	Central Point	4/15/2022 1:13 PM
342	Talent	4/15/2022 1:08 PM
343	Eagle Point	4/15/2022 1:07 PM
344	Medford	4/15/2022 1:04 PM
345	Medford OR	4/15/2022 1:03 PM
346	Medford	4/15/2022 1:00 PM
347	Jacksonville	4/15/2022 1:00 PM
348	Medford	4/15/2022 12:59 PM
349	Medford	4/15/2022 12:58 PM
350	Prairie City	4/15/2022 12:57 PM
351	Medford	4/15/2022 12:44 PM
352	Williams, Rogue Valley	4/15/2022 11:53 AM
353	Hood River	4/15/2022 11:37 AM
354	Estacada	4/15/2022 11:19 AM
355	La Grande	4/15/2022 11:14 AM

## Q11 What county do you live in?

Answered: 368 Skipped: 15



# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey





# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

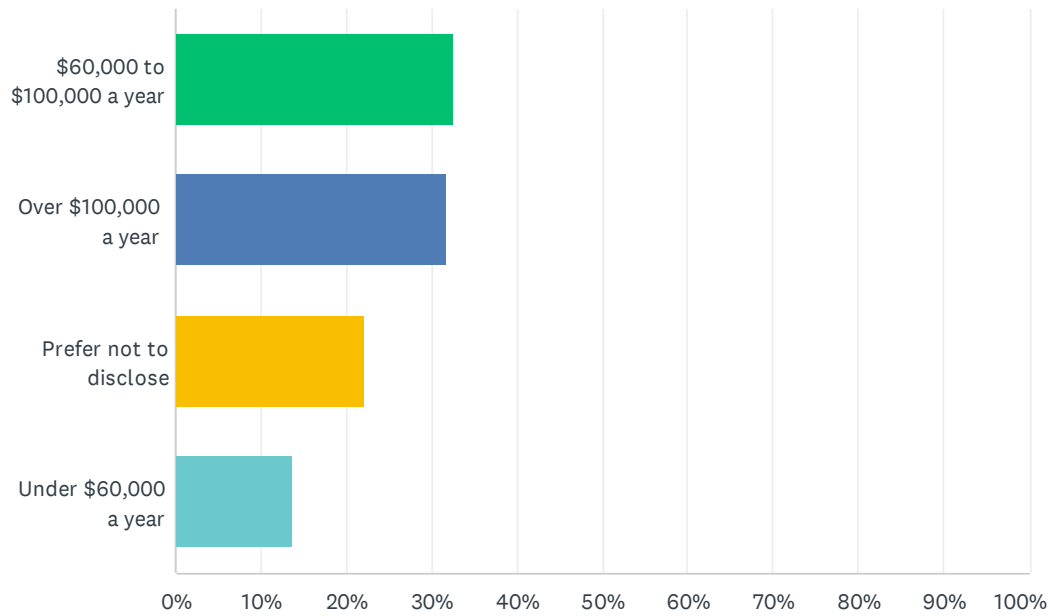
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Deschutes County	27.45%	101
Jackson County	25.54%	94
Washington County	8.70%	32
Clackamas County	7.07%	26
Multnomah County	7.07%	26
Lane County	5.71%	21
Josephine County	2.72%	10
Crook County	1.90%	7
Hood River County	1.90%	7
Benton County	1.36%	5
Douglas County	1.09%	4
Klamath County	1.09%	4
Marion County	1.09%	4
Clatsop County	0.82%	3
Grant County	0.82%	3
Jefferson County	0.82%	3
Coos County	0.54%	2
Gilliam County	0.54%	2
Lake County	0.54%	2
Union County	0.54%	2
Yamhill County	0.54%	2
Columbia County	0.27%	1
Curry County	0.27%	1
Harney County	0.27%	1
Lincoln County	0.27%	1
Linn County	0.27%	1
Morrow County	0.27%	1
Polk County	0.27%	1
Wallowa County	0.27%	1
Baker County	0.00%	0
Malheur County	0.00%	0
Sherman County	0.00%	0

## Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

Tillamook County	0.00%	0
Umatilla County	0.00%	0
Wasco County	0.00%	0
Wheeler County	0.00%	0
TOTAL		368

## Q12 What is your annual household income?

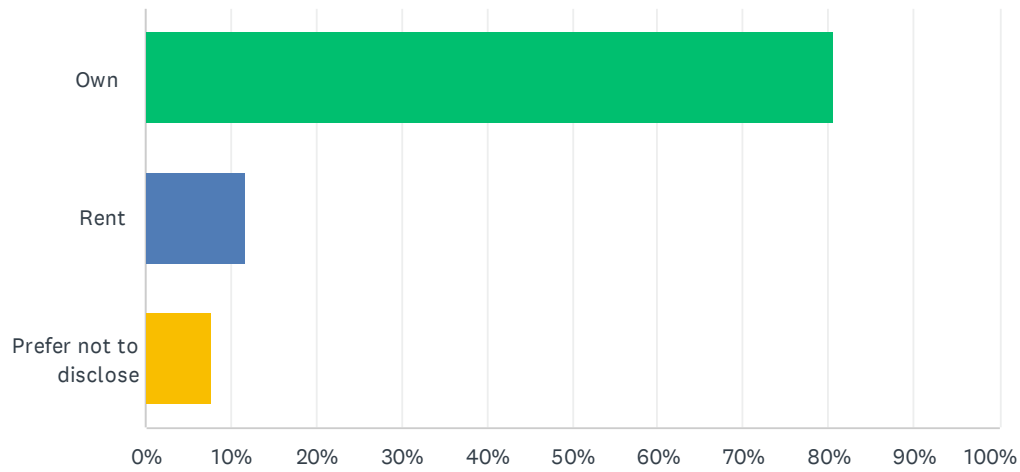
Answered: 375   Skipped: 8



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
\$60,000 to \$100,000 a year	32.53%	122
Over \$100,000 a year	31.73%	119
Prefer not to disclose	22.13%	83
Under \$60,000 a year	13.60%	51
TOTAL		375

## Q13 Do you own or rent your home?

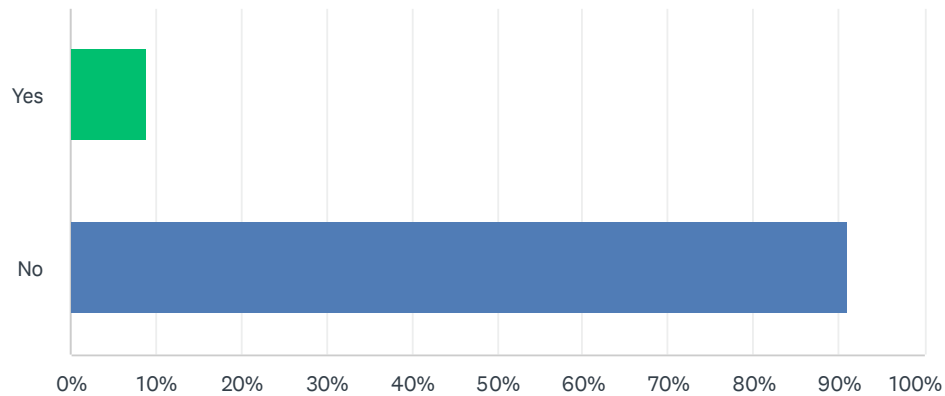
Answered: 381 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Own	80.58%	307
Rent	11.81%	45
Prefer not to disclose	7.61%	29
TOTAL		381

## Q14 Do you speak a language other than English at home?

Answered: 370 Skipped: 13



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	8.92%	33
No	91.08%	337
Total Respondents: 370		

#	IF YES, WHAT LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH IS SPOKEN AT HOME?	DATE
1	Spanish	6/17/2022 1:49 PM
2	Spanish	6/17/2022 1:41 PM
3	Mandarin	6/9/2022 3:35 PM
4	NA	5/31/2022 12:46 PM
5	spanish	5/31/2022 9:14 AM
6	spanish	5/28/2022 9:00 AM
7	French, german	5/28/2022 8:13 AM
8	Japanese	5/27/2022 8:17 PM
9	Portuguese	5/27/2022 7:44 PM
10	Spanish	5/20/2022 10:45 AM
11	Spanish	5/16/2022 1:04 PM
12	Spanish	5/4/2022 8:33 PM
13	Spanish	5/4/2022 3:05 PM
14	Dutch	5/4/2022 10:59 AM
15	multiple	5/3/2022 10:11 AM
16	French, Spanish.	5/2/2022 12:22 PM
17	Mandarin	5/2/2022 10:54 AM
18	Kannada	4/29/2022 9:43 PM

# Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

19	Spanish	4/29/2022 10:05 AM
20	Spanish	4/29/2022 8:50 AM
21	Hindi, Bengali, French, Spanish, German	4/28/2022 1:27 PM
22	Spanish	4/25/2022 3:04 PM
23	French	4/18/2022 9:24 AM
24	Spanish	4/18/2022 8:04 AM
25	English and Spanish	4/15/2022 8:38 PM
26	Spanish	4/15/2022 3:17 PM
27	Spanish	4/15/2022 1:20 PM
28	Spanish	4/15/2022 1:03 PM





## Appendix B: Potential Topics for Future Consideration

Through the community engagement process, several topics were raised that are not within DLCD's purview to address through land use recommendations or that have been deferred for possible future research by the department. A summary of these topics follows:

### Emergency Management and Response

- Ensure that public outreach and communication related to wildfire preparedness, evacuation, and response includes up-to-date information that is easy to find and is accessible for people with limited English proficiency or digital access.
- Enter into agreements with Tribal governments to address concerns around the protection of cultural resources to ensure communication at the time of a wildfire event to determine locations of cultural resources.

### Building Codes

- Consider expanding fire hardening building code standards (R 327) beyond the Oregon Residential Specialty Code to dwellings and other buildings and structures that are not covered by the ORSC, such as multifamily dwellings, commercial buildings, agricultural buildings on farms, manufactured housing, and certain temporary structures such as RVs.

### Wildfire Risk Mapping

- Use modeling that considers future vegetation changes due to climate change.
- Consider fire modeling that accounts for structural ignition, or homes as fuel.

### Defensible Space Funding

- Consider funding access that could be provided upfront to help meet defensible space standards. Much of the grant money available is a reimbursement and not money that is available up front. People may not have access to funds needed up front thus are unable to make needed improvements.

### Disclosures

- Disclosure of wildfire risk at property sale.

### Landscaping, Buffering, and Screening

- Use fire-resistant materials and plants for fencing and hedges.
- Develop landscaping standards that require fire-resistant plants and requirements for hazardous vegetation management plans.

### Growth Management

- Conduct policy research to determine the advantages and disadvantages of incorporating wildfire risk and related natural hazards in the Urban Growth Boundary locational criteria and justification analysis process in conjunction with other urbanization rules regarding locational criteria.

### Habitat Protection

- Identify opportunities to use natural features for wildfire buffers that have a co-benefit of protecting habitat.
- For areas where vegetation supports riparian, wetland, and wildlife habitat functions, develop and communicate best practices for protection and maintenance in relation to defensible space requirements.







## Appendix C: Glossary of Terms

### Terms used in Recommendation:

- **Community Engagement:** Comprehensive and equitable engagement activities at the state and local level increase community buy-in and capacity, build trust, foster long-term relationships among stakeholders, and result in community supported, community driven plans.
- **Technical Assistance:** Technical Assistance (TA) grants are competitive awards to local communities that fund projects to update a comprehensive plan, to update local land use ordinances, or other planning compliance projects. The grants must align with the priorities provided in the Grant Allocation Plan. Technical Assistance could include the development of model codes and guidelines, support for recovery planning, and geographic information services mapping and analysis support.
- **Policy Research:** Policy research can take many forms. In some cases, policy research leads to policy development or rulemaking. Policy research can be both quantitative and qualitative, and may rely on academic tools, collaboration, public opinion, and be short- or long-term.
- **Regulation:** Regulations are implementing requirements that local governments use to implement applicable land use rules.
- **State and Local Resources:** Resources for local governments provide direct support to local governments through grants and technical assistance. To better understand needed financial resources to implement recommendations, the department will work closely with local government partners, either through a stand-alone engagement process or during rulemaking. DLCD will need funding for increase staff capacity to support local government implementation wildfire mitigation and recovery planning, such as support for state-level engagement activities, developing model code and guidance for local governments and other technical assistance, and to engage in rulemaking.
- **Rulemaking:** A rule "interprets or prescribes law or policy" of a state agency (ORS 183.310). State boards and commissions are given the authority to write rules that define details and clarify how a statute or program will be carried out. Almost any time the legislature passes a statute on land use planning, LCDC needs to create or update rules so everyone can understand the processes and steps to best accomplish the legislature's intention. The legislature designates this power to LCDC in ORS 197.040. The rulemaking authority of LCDC is limited to rules that apply to land use. The guiding statute further lists specific steps that the commission must follow to ensure that interested parties and the public can give input.