



OREGON

Department of
Land Conservation
& Development

WILDFIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

September 30, 2022

This document includes a summary of community and stakeholder engagement undertaken to inform the Department of Land Conservation and Development's *Wildfire Adapted Communities Recommendations Report*, September 30, 2022. Sections, accessible by hyperlink, include:

- Wildfire Adapted Communities Stakeholder Group Member List
- Community Listening Sessions Summary, April 2022
- Stakeholder Group Meetings Summary, August 2022
- Stakeholder Group Interviews Summary, August 2022
- Survey Results, September 2022
- Latino Focus Group Summary, September 2022
- Community Listening Sessions Summary, September 2022

The report and additional information about the above public meetings, including agendas, presentations, and video recordings are available on the project website: <https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Pages/Wildfire-Adapted-Communities.aspx>

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	

Member	Perspectives	County	Elected Official Fire Affected Community
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 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
4/6: Coast & Willamette Valley	37	21	14	2
4/7: Central, Eastern & Southern	31	13	11	2
4/12: Central, Eastern & Southern	98	53	43	4
4/13: Coast & Willamette Valley	104	70	49	4
Total	270	157	117 reported	

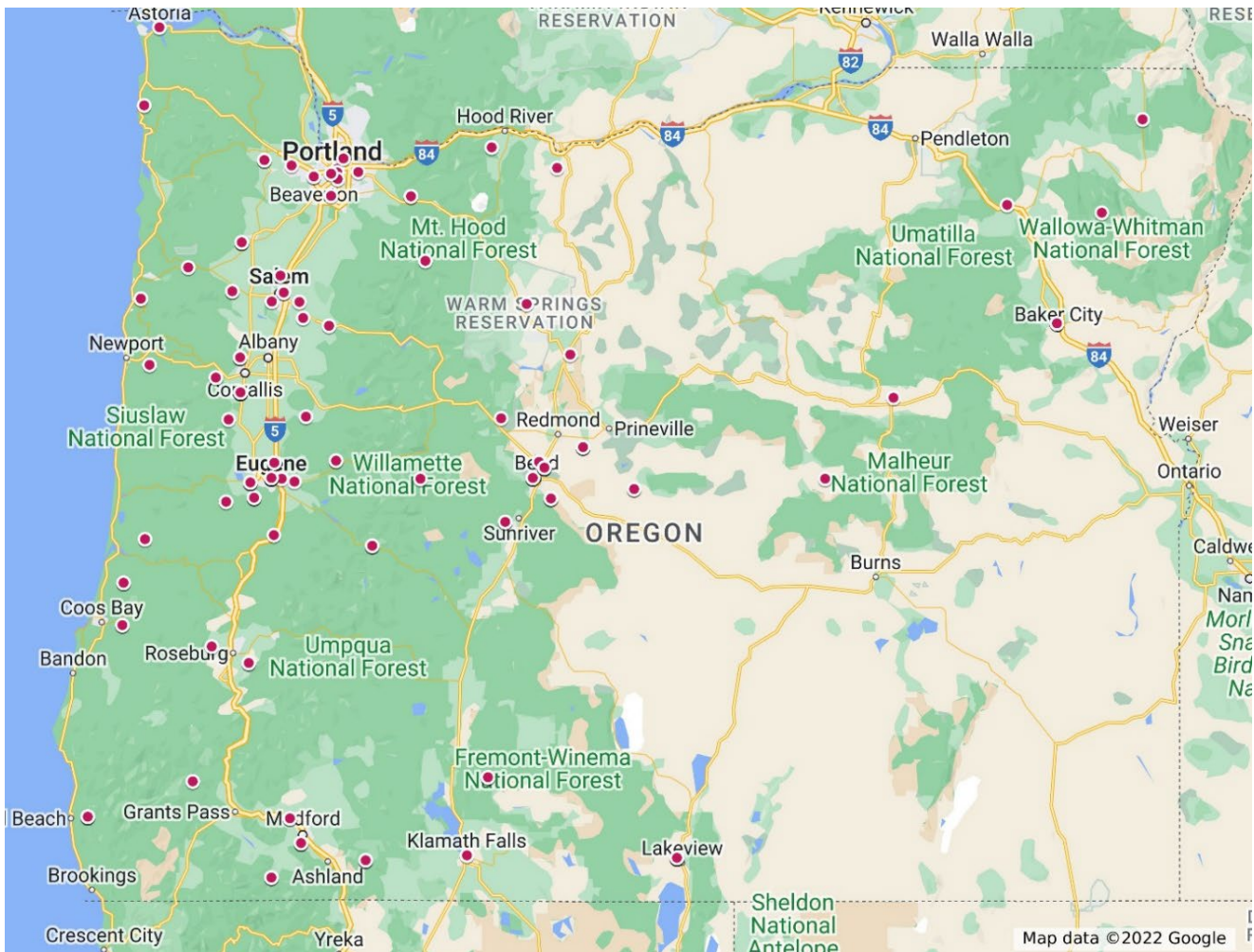
Polling Results

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

Where Participants Live

37%	The Willamette Valley
19%	Central Oregon
17%	Southern Oregon
11%	The Portland Metro Area
8%	Eastern Oregon
5%	Oregon Coast
2%	The Gorge
1%	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:

<p>Discussion Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How do we protect what we have? How do we plan for growth? 	<p>Potential Solution Buckets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Statewide land use planning program updates Local comprehensive plan and zoning code updates Funding, research, partnerships
	<p>Recommended Topics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient defensible space Building codes Safe evacuations 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
Communications and Education	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communications services go down as fire approaches - Cell phones are less effective, landlines are not used by most homeowners - Notifications unable to get out to people – need communications redundance, multiple channels with the same message in many languages. - 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. - 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 - 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. - Some of the fires in Klamath County are located in underserved communities without broadband access. - Issue + solution – greater guidance for applying/educating defensible landscaping for urban environments - 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finding opportunities to open the door and connect staff and property owners (grant incentives for high risk properties). - Community meetings led by experienced fire response teams (Oakridge example). - Finding opportunities to open the door and connect staff and property owners (grant incentives for high risk properties). - Communication about level of risk and actions for property owners. - Need to not lose radio signals - Better broadband to reach people in the canyons and rural areas - State money to improve communications - Take a comprehensive approach knowing the rules - Best practice in Oregon and across the country - Explain the maps and wildfire risks in the communities so they can plan accordingly - Wildfire risk information to inform where to build - Department of Agriculture more proactive on communications on wildfire - Evacuation route signs - Consistent communications and how we can better reach community members - Share information - Communication – robust and redundant in multiple languages - Need to teach community about the importance of wildfires for the ecosystem - Communication around why development may be restricted. - Be aware of language needs in the community, providing translated, especially Spanish, information – before, during, and after a wildfire - More news coverage would be helpful – for more constant stream of communications - Providing education to homeowners on how to protect their homes both before and during a wildfire event - Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network wheel – how does this work fit into this work and others at the local and state level? - Look closer at rural unincorporated areas

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Jackson & Josephine Counties collaborated on the Rogue Valley Integrated Community Wildfire Protection Plan in 2017 – update & include smaller communities w/in Counties – 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. – Consistent communication and how we can better reach community members. – 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. – Need robust conversation with communities and cities
Interagency Coordination and Communications	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No magic bullet – Better inter-agency collaboration to prepare, respond, recover – Lack of coordination – Conflicting priorities and goals – Overlapping programs – Overworked staff – Stretched thin resources – Lack of resources to implement and enforce – Lack of communications and coordination between county managers/county and local fire chiefs (Crook County) – How does wildfire mitigation interact with other goals? (Goal 7, Goal 5) How do we balance wildfire mitigation goals with other goals? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need holistic approach – More solution oriented: Jackson & Josephine Counties collaborated on the Rogue Valley Integrated Community Wildfire Protection Plan in 2017 – update & include smaller communities w/in Counties – Would like to everybody getting together and communicating – Early and often communication between response agencies – Connection with other regulations/programs/zoning; time and resources – Better coordination between City and fire marshal – Clear, consistent, and standardized communications for workers implementing programs – Take into account feedback from local fire officials (Crook County different from other parts of the state)

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need public campaign to let people know that we grow great fuel for fire and how to control fuel
<p>Safe Evacuations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Concern about evacuation routes. Long lines, limited options, hazards on roads. – Need transportation functionality in lots of ways (homes, jobs, evacuation access) – Safely evacuate people and their animals — right now many places with one way access – 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. – People don't know the evacuation routes. – Safe evacuation routes, particularly for rural communities. Rural roads have limitations for serving as evacuation routes. – Communities addressing evacuation for those without private cars/personal transportation – Evacuation of animals – Lack of communication when wildfire approaches area – Signs will not do it. Cell phones won't do it. – Not enough information out there about status of fire and evacuation routes – Evacuation routes limited to how to leave towns – Confederated Tribes – lack of access and maintenance major obstacle on coastal roads. Roads across all ownership. Need to partner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Use sirens – like tsunami or tornado sirens – Signage (example Deschutes County) – Signage indicating in Wildfire Zone like for Tsunamis on the coast – Streamlined land use exception process for evacuation improvements to rural roadways (new and existing development) – Better communications – Holistic look at evacuation – Evacuation routes – need to have more than one way to evacuate – Local and county governments have communications channels open and prepared in advance – Drills – Deschutes County standardizes information to lead people to safe roads – Firewise communities – Confederated Tribes – need to partner with Forest Service to maintain roads
<p>Codes and Land Use Planning Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hearings for wildfire maps not available yet. Will there be additional hearings when maps come out? – What is the WUI definition and how home fires impact that – OSU studies fire spreading from public to private – What would happen if linked the WUI map with some sort of Comp. plan and Zoning plan? – Forest siting standards — is there anything there that should be amended or looked at? – Permitting issues – Taking private property rights away – Inconsistent standards – How do we balance the needs of individuals and community? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need to reconvene after the wildfire map is done. – Building codes need to provide protection for homes closer together – First start in WUI and then go structure to structure – Defensible space codes are currently optional — interested in potential shift to required. – Working on expanding forest zone siting standards to whole county (Lane County) – Community Wildfire Protection Plan (Eugene-Springfield multi-jurisdictional approach) – Flexible regulations that reflect regional differences – Model code for the WUI - voluntary resource

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

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

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Vacation homeowners unmotivated to do mitigation – Fuels management – Climate change and the needs for trees and green – Hard to defend defensible space – Home hardening needs to be different in different areas – 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? – Apply fire siting standards to areas that are beyond land zoned for forest use, extend to rural residential areas – 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 – The need to extend defensible space standards to areas that are not considered high or extreme risk on the Statewide Wildfire Risk map – Need to consider ALL areas of the state in our minimization efforts – Consideration and help for areas that are subject to multiple hazards – Multiple hazards—including wildfire – Concerned about not having requirements for defensible space in Willamette Valley (not as high risk as Eastern or Central) – Large trees come with risk – need to be maintained – Putting 30% of people in one place — building a concrete jungle – Juniper is taking over – risk from juniper forest need to mitigate risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Guidance to local communities for best practices to individual landowners – Implement fuel mitigation and controlled burns – Defensible space will need coordination – 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. – A proactive approach, instead of reactive, would prioritize engaging fires directly over having to protect structures. – Issue + solution - greater guidance for applying/educating defensible landscaping for urban environments. – 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. – Defensible space options — consider giving credit where regulations already reduce the actual buildable area of the lot. – Defensible space/set back requirements (these are local in general) – Not enough staff to enforce defensible space – Mitigating Juniper also impacts water quality and quantity
Economic Impact	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air quality issues from fires impacts health and tourism dollars – Economy (worse because of topography). – People with fewer economic resources have harder time rebuilding — under insured, renters – People with lower income, underinsured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Devaluing property by having the signage about evacuation – Ways to consider wildfire hazard more specifically when we are planning/calculating housing needs and development – Need to ensure public investment in helping lower income folks, older people in

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A county is a county is a county - regions don't work for rule making – 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 – Impact where we can have future development – Requiring a second egress route would eliminate many properties in Grant County from being buildable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – implementing wildfire safe vegetation standards, building materials, HVAC systems for safe breathing, etc.
Underserved/Equity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Have low-income homeowners unable to harden homes – Housing crisis and buildable land supply – Additional requirements for defensible space will make affordable housing shrink – Economic disparities between people – Inequitable impacts of wildfire on disadvantaged communities – Also present with how grant funding is distributed – Unequal burden – 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. – Can create a landscape where only people with lawyers can make their way through rules and find loopholes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Examine social aspect of natural hazards – 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. – Need for “middle housing” – 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. – Clear message for country, city, builders will help with DEI and be more accessible
Funding	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Code development is great, but without the funding it doesn't help much – Funding available AFTER wildfire — how to prepare to take advantage after – We know how to prevent wildfire, but we're resource constrained — hard to find funding and people to manage forests – Having safety nets for those that FEMA leaves behind – Smaller communities may not have capacity to address being on the interface and being overlooked — provide support or resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Funding available AFTER wildfire — how to prepare to take advantage after – Nexus between wildfire and floods — joint funding available post wildfire – Funding and guidance for standing up CERT teams – Be helpful to have grant or other funding for homeowners in need to use for hardening projects – WRA program in Ashland — homeowner assessments for hardening homes – ODF will do funding for private property — expand those programs – Funds for retrofitting

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

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - So many synthetics in houses now that they burn really fast — fuel makes a difference about how you fight fire - Housing density conflicts with housing mandates - How to use map at the local level to foster agreements between public and private land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create model code and guidance for local government - Require a firebreak around the periphery of subdivisions - Create guidelines - Consideration and help for areas that are subject to multiple hazards — including wildfire - Encourage dense urban growth, limit development in areas that "put people in harm's way" - Set of expectations about fire resiliency - Areas need to be determined if they are good for development way ahead of time -- UGB screening for wildfire - 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. - Change narrative from 'rebuilding what we had' to 'rebuilding communities' - Encourage dense urban growth, limit development in areas that "put people in harm's way" - Consider a broad hazards and assets inventory when adding new land to a UGB - Areas need to be determined if they are good for development way ahead of time. - Urban growth boundary screening for wildfire. - More considerations required when adding lands to UGBs or Urban Reserves - 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 - Restrictions on certain types of development in high & 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

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

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"> – Schedule – Ways to participate – Contact
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	Organization
Cheryl Lashbrook	Estacada Rural Fire District #69
Chris Paul	Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal
Chris Sutton	Oregon OEM
Christopher Dunn	
Christopher Heppel	Eugene Springfield Fire
Clair Highfield	
Claire McGrew	Office of State Fire Marshal
Cody Scoggins	Medford Water Commission
Cole Haselip	City of Veneta
Colin Beck	Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians
Court Boice	Curry County Commissioner
Crystal Shoji	Shoji Planning, LLC
Curt Wilson	Wilson Architecture
Curtis Thomas	City of Creswell
Cynthia Palmer	
Damian Strynk	City of Bend Growth Management Division
Dan Fleishman	City of Stayton
Daniel Dougherty	Wasco County
Danis Atlacatl	Americorps/Cascade Relief Team
Darren Bucich	McKenzie Fire Rescue
Darwin Johnson	Lake County Planning Department
Dave Lentzner	Multnomah County Emergency Management
David Duncan	
David Monk	Ready Southeast
Dean Richardson	Upper Deschutes River Communities
Desiree Lundeen	Yamhill County
Devin Kesner	
Diana Hall	
Dulcy Pierce	McKenzie Fire Rescue
Dustin Nilsen	City of Hood River
Dustin Rymph	Southern Willamette Forest Collaborative
Eleonore Yotsov	Port of Portland
Emily Meharg	City of Sandy
Eric Evans	Malheur County
Eric Metzger	Oregon Department of Forestry
Eric Mongan	City of Cottage Grove
Eric Walker	Hood River County Community Development
Erik Nobel	Klamath County
Eunice Kim	
Felicia Olmeta Schult	Oregon Sea Grant
Frank Drake	ODFW
Franz Goebel	Wallowa County Planning Department
Gail Henrikson	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 Vogeneity	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 Restoraion 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
mcrac carmichael	Mid Willamettte 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 Engelmeier	
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

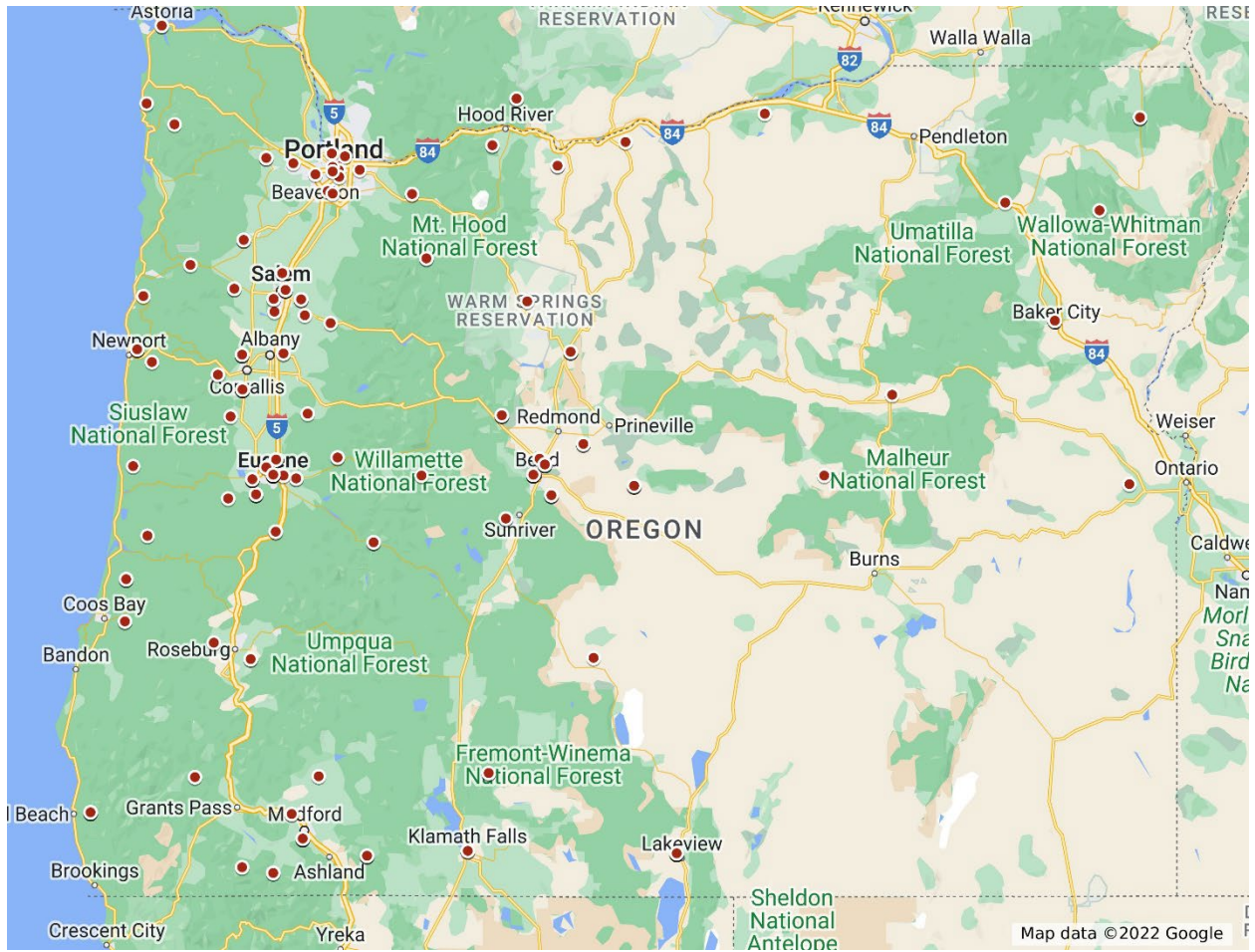
Crook County
Business Oregon

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.



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](#)¹. 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:

What part of Oregon do you live in?

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

¹ <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"> Who enforces defensible space and fire break standards?
Planning for growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about cities surrounded by extreme or high risk lands addressing development and meeting housing obligations under Goal 10 Transfer of development rights – how would that work?
Integrating the Wildfire Risk Map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How might the map be used to inform regional considerations? Concern about focus solely on the WUI as risk is greater with fires moving into a community – homes should be considered fuel load
Reducing barriers to wildfire recovery and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-fire recovery in areas with floodplains relating to the process and costs incurred with Letter of Map Amendment / Letter of Map Revision Insurance payouts don't reflect cost to rebuild with new requirements and regulations, costs are prohibitive Access to forward-looking grant opportunities for recovery Planning for rebuilding better and more resiliently Long-term uses of areas that burned – reforest vs treatment as fuel breaks
Considering equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rules and codes should be clear and easy to understand (so one doesn't need an attorney and to reduce legal challenges)

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

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?

	Very important	Important	Not important	Not sure
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"> • Questions about ODF’s notification process and criteria used to determine risk such as home construction quality
Incorporating the Wildfire Map in Local Planning – Map Use and Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to discuss incorporation of the map before seeing it • Some application of the map should be statewide, and others localized, such as never siting hospitals in high risk areas as a statewide standard • Concerns about impact of mapping on insurance • Localized process to provide check and balance of statewide mapping • Any repercussions if a local government doesn’t adopt the map or related rules and policies at the local level? • Local jurisdictions may be understaffed and not able to uphold enforcement • Having other agencies at the table will be important • Having additional resources for local implementation • Use of the maps should prioritize protect over prohibit
Incorporating the Wildfire Map in Local Planning – Equity and Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map needs to be available other ways than digitally, not everyone has reliable internet or understands technology • Map needs to be accessible to everyone and all generations • Translation is needed • Using the map as a community engagement tool • 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.
Incorporating the Wildfire Map in Local Planning – To Guide UGB Expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. • 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.

	<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"> • Fire protection should be considered like any infrastructure. Do we have the infrastructure to protect the people? • 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. • 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.
Implementation considerations – defensible space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who enforces defensible space and fire break standards? • 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. • Defensible space code will address critical infrastructure and multi-family dwelling and multiple occupancy structures • 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. • Landscaping standards are also important, such as prohibiting extremely flammable plants in certain communities, with spatially relevant provision or prohibition. • Bark mulch, fencing materials etc. and proximity to buildings and the features they have should be considered. • People need access to financial assistance and educational resources, which OSFM will be offering.
Implementation considerations – fire hardening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should also be required for other buildings in addition to single family homes
Implementation considerations – insurance and insurability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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.
Implementation considerations – other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application related to temporarily permitted uses, such as events and mass gatherings, in farm and forest zones. • Potential conflict of restrictions with allowed commercial activities in farm zones • Consideration of climate change and forest management practices based on indigenous forest management techniques

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"> • Applicability to destination resorts was not determined, project put on hold pending SB 762 implementation • Question about incorporating climate change impacts in planning raised, project put on hold pending SB 762 implementation
Ashland wildfire hazard overly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scaling up the evacuation zone approach, Jackson and Deschutes County are participating in a pilot • Seeing a list of highly flammable vegetation is of interest • 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 • Important to hear from first responders about challenges faced • Shelter and housing after disasters is a big challenge • Consideration of flexibility for communities like Ashland that have already adopted community-wide building code, defensible space, and other standards

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"> Plans should be developed locally Community engagement and the educational process are highly important to gain ownership Suggest local facilitators work with trade organizations and help provide opportunities for small businesses 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?
Enhancing protection measures and access to funding in areas subject to natural hazards – prioritization of DLCD recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize reliance upon the agencies with expertise in each subject matter, relating to wildfire risk and prevention Prefer that the state resources would be divided out separating funding for local governments from state staff Need for state agency coordination

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"> 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). Rural roads have limitations for serving as evacuation routes. 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. <p>Potential Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post evacuation route signage where it makes sense (e.g., dead-end streets). Streamline land use exception process for evacuation improvements to rural roadways (new and existing development). Redevelopment opportunities with recommendations for shared access agreements to provide access (recovery).
Planning for safe evacuation and emergency response – community planning and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require mapping of lesser-known evacuation routes on Forest Service [and other public and state] lands and make them

<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"> • Coordinate between private landowners and the local fire authority to ensure they have a way to unlock gates in the event of an emergency. • Improve rural roads that could provide access/evacuation, regardless of jurisdiction. • Safety concerns regarding conflict between emergency services ingress and public egress. • 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. • Jurisdictions and funding complicate the process for getting necessary evacuation/access improvements. • Encourage best practices but leave it to local communities because they know what is best for their situation. • Consider developing multi-use pedestrian paths that can be used by vehicles in emergency situations. • Maintain consistency with street width requirements throughout communities. • Have a programmatic approach to educating new homeowners and community members about evacuation routes. • Define and be disciplined about clear lines of authority in order to limit confusion. • 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. • 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. • Have basic requirements such as better signage and GIS data for driveways. • 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. • Access and water supply requirements are determined at the land use planning stage, not necessarily for already platted communities, per OSFM representative. • 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. • When more than 30 dwelling units on a single public or private fire apparatus access road and all dwelling units are equipped
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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"> • 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.
<p>Development considerations – Community Listening Sessions feedback</p>	<p>Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating easy to understand, statewide standards can help with accessibility and response to new standards. • Consider local jurisdiction expertise needed to review land use requirements. • Conflicting development considerations • Lack of infrastructure to fight size and type of fire. • Impact where we can have future development. • Cost of infrastructure is so great that even funding middle housing is costly. There is no one size fits all solution. • Public process to [determine how to] best protect their communities. <p>Potential Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create model code and guidance for local government and require mitigation. • State codes should be baseline – local/regional could be more stringent. • Add wildfire to hazard risk zones along with flood, landslide, etc. • Consider a broad hazards and assets inventory when adding new land to an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). • Consider new studies that show minimum and ideal spacing of structures based on fire behavior to improve chances of structure survival. • A standardized methodology for recommending "fire-resistant" landscaping plants within each hazard ignition zone is needed. • Ways to consider wildfire hazard more specifically when we are planning/calculating housing needs and development. • Restrict certain types of development in high & extreme wildfire risk areas—look to plans like the Westside Transect Zone (Bend) for specific zone and code ideas. • Need to look into infrastructure resiliency to wildfire. What is needed in a community – water and sewer infrastructure?
<p>Development considerations – new building, redevelopment, permitted uses, recovery-specific</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • Use incentives to promote preferred outcomes, rather than requirements.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern around local planning commissions approving development projects that should not be considered because of their risk. • There have been restrictions to development in floodplains after Hurricane Katrina—there needs to be similar consideration given for wildfires here in Oregon. • Balance the need to protect people and homes with the need to address the housing crisis. • 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. • The purpose of strengthening hardening standards and having a fire code is to allow for development. • 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.” • 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. • 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. • The focus should be on rules that mitigate the risks of wildfire as compared to not allowing development. • 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.
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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"> • 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. • Improve communications in all forms including between agencies and with the public. • 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.
Safe Evacuation and Firefighting Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and communication between agencies is vital for the success of these efforts. • Integrate more closely between agencies and clarify who leads efforts and how they integrate with each other. • Incorporate emergency communications systems and have communications in multiple languages. • Integrate wildfire planning into earthquake and tsunami planning and other emergency planning. • Include a regional perspective in recommendations to encompass local, city, county, region, and state.
Wildfire Risk Mitigation Requirements for Areas of New Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be super clear and clarify between permanent new development and temporary uses. • 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. • 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. • 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. • Clarify the language in recommendation #4 around comprehensive plan or zone map amendments. •

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a baseline standard for risk mitigation on new development that communities can implement and build upon. • 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.
Recovery Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Areas Subject to Natural Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus recommendations on defensible space standards for all properties that are in higher risk and the emergency response and communications for evacuations. • Connect Natural Hazards Mitigation Plans (NHMP), Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP), and Comprehensive Plans. They are disjointed. • Include climate change and natural hazards in the recommendations. This should be a guiding principle that should be clearly evident. • Resources are limited and should be focused in the high and extreme risk areas.
Other Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate "climate-smart" adaptation principles into the planning process. • Incorporate protecting the natural environment and natural resources into the recommendations and guiding principles. • Flag for the legislature anything where additional authority or clarification may be needed. • 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. • Consider the implementation costs to local government, vulnerable populations, and landowners. • Keep the focus on the areas of greatest risks. • Provide a baseline for local jurisdictions but get local input. • 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. • 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. • Avoid overlapping recommendations with initiatives other departments have been tasked with, ensuring recommendations are within DLCD's purview.

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

Overview

As part of the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) community engagement process, twelve one-on-one stakeholder interviews were conducted with members from the Wildfire Adapted Communities Stakeholder Group (WACSG) to gather additional input for recommendations on how to address wildfire risks in state and local land use planning programs.

This report summarizes the feedback from the individuals interviewed. It is not intended to provide a statistically valid profile of community or stakeholder group opinion as a whole.

Highlights

1. SB 762 State Agency Coordination

- Some participants note the complexity and breadth of SB 762 across various state agencies tasked with implementation. DLCD's recommendations need to align with their scope and jurisdiction.
- There is a desire to see how effective other initiatives directed by state agencies as part of SB 762 are first (e.g., defensible space and hardening standards).
- Some stakeholders interviewed express concern about regulatory expansion into the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) as a whole (rather than just the high and extreme areas). Others were worried that if the WUI was not considered as a whole, (notably urban/suburban areas) it could potentially impact the ability of communities in those areas to access resources.

I'm nervous about setting expectations that regulation will expand outside of high and extreme risk areas in the WUI. We don't have an endless supply of resources to respond.

SB 762 disproportionately focuses on wildfire suppression response and wildland fuels treatments and too little on risk reduction in the built environment.

2. Education & Communications

- Stakeholders cite an urgent need to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires and advise focusing on helping communities adapt to increased wildfire risk, rather than completely eliminating risk.
- To help communities adapt, stakeholders propose creating a sense of ownership through education campaigns that make residents aware of personal and neighborhood risks, while providing necessary resources to address risks. Campaigns should set expectations about the capacity of emergency service providers to respond. Suggestions include orientation packets for new community members with information on local dangers and emergency response resources.
- Providing appropriate communications infrastructure and notification tools are cited as imperative to reduce loss of life during catastrophic natural disasters. Emphasis should be placed on notification solutions for vulnerable populations that may not use popular communication channels (e.g., social media) or that may have difficulty evacuating without support (e.g., elderly, disabled, and/or low-income).

My greatest hope is that we are able to engage the public sufficiently so that adapting to life with wildfire is embraced widely and driven by the community rather than forced by law or regulation.

There should be communications and assistance strategies to help people, particularly the poor, elderly, and disabled.

3. Challenges & Tradeoffs

- Stakeholders worry the need for housing affordability could overshadow the ability to get meaningful work done to mitigate wildfire risk.
- Concern is shared around potential increased insurance costs and property devaluation as a result of wildfire risk mitigation efforts.
- Stakeholders note the influence of climate change on the severity of wildfires. They recommend climate change be included in discussions when developing solutions/recommendations.
- When developing solutions, stakeholders would like to see a holistic and integrative process that's based on science.

I'm concerned it's going to be really difficult to balance housing affordability and wildfire risk mitigation—I'm not sure if housing affordability is going to overshadow it.

Depending how the rules shake out, we may have unintended consequences, like property devaluation, increase in insurance costs, or a complete drop in coverage.

4. Rural Oregon Perspective

- Stakeholders who have been impacted by wildfires in rural Oregon are concerned about the potential impact risk mitigation and recovery efforts may have on rural communities. They cite:
 - Socio-economic realities – residents who could afford to live in an area before a fire, may not return due to diminished housing stock or increased costs (notably for renters).
 - Vacation/second homeowners may not have the deep connection to community.
 - Potential increased regulations around community planning, if done poorly, could further diminish rural communities with already constrained capacity and financial resources.
- Stakeholders suggest easing barriers to recovery by allowing people to responsibly build on properties they already own, while having some type of natural disaster fast-track throughout the rebuilding process (e.g., insurance and permits).
- Stakeholders from rural communities want to be heard and hold the sentiment they're not represented due to their small populations or unincorporated status.

I appreciate the opportunity to be heard. Rural Oregon was heavily affected by the fires in 2020 and we have had a very hard time being heard. We are not often represented very well at the higher levels and there are many decisions made about us without us. Being able to give our voice to bigger issues is important.

I worry rural Oregon is being pushed to urban centers in an effort to mitigate risks.

Some people lost absolutely everything. Some were renters and haven't been able to return to the community because the housing isn't there.

5. Developing Recommendations

- Model codes are noted as an excellent first step in creating a minimum standard that communities can build from, while offering a baseline standard for protection.

- Participants want to see all the tools in the toolbox implemented. They acknowledge a strong desire to see more funding go towards proactive and adaptive approaches (e.g., defensible space and smoke shelters), rather than reactive (fire suppression).
- Stakeholders suggest incentivizing behaviors and creating ownership through a community-driven process, rather than strict regulation or displacing people from riskier areas.
- Establishing a coordinating body to oversee/coordinate wildfire risk mitigation activities across all State departments working to reduce risk is recommended.
- A concern is raised about restriction of activity based upon inability to meet various ingress/egress standards. A request is made for clarity on how these recommendations will apply to buildings/wineries located within extreme and high-risk areas.
- Stakeholders ask that thought be given to potential unintended consequence (e.g., property devaluation, increase in insurance costs, becoming uninsurable), and to develop strategies to mitigate harm when developing recommendations.
- A request is made to improve coordination and understanding between decision-makers at all levels of government when it comes to approving permits.

When it comes to wildfires, we need to be using all the tools in the toolbox. Fuels reduction and hardening of structures won't be enough. There needs to be prescribed fire and a host of other tools.

It's difficult to cultivate cultural change when each organization has a piece of the pie but is held only to that piece. We need to tear down the silos that protect the status quo (fire suppression) and prevent fire-adapted communities from actually happening.

As a city, we said no to a building permit. The landowner appealed and the County Planning Commission ended up approving it. The State—the experts—should have said no, this is not a safe place to build.

6. Funding & Capacity Resources

- There are calls for community-driven approaches that promote one-on-one relationship-building between local coordinators and property owners.
- In some cases, whether physically or financially, residents are unable to complete the work on their own. Developing a trained workforce that can implement defensible space standards throughout the state is recommended.
- A suggestion is provided to develop community-driven non-profit risk reduction coordinating groups and local educational campaigns that are funded by tax districts.

There could be a trained workforce that could do Firewise activities around the state—it really is local capacity issue.

Develop a ballot measure or taxing district at the county or regional level to create something like the Marin Wildfire Prevention Authority in California which generates \$20 million annually to support wildfire risk reduction. None of the funding may be spent on firefighting equipment or resources. Adopt this funding model and support the creation of non-profit risk reduction coordinating groups, information clearinghouses, and educational institutions such as FireSafe Marin (firesafemarin.org) at the local scale.

7. Rulemaking

- Participants believe the rulemaking process can make or break the accessibility and success of risk mitigation in planning efforts.

- Several mention a disconnect between how rules are written and how they translate to on-the-ground implementation.
- Those interviewed recommend clear and objective rules should be developed in collaboration with local land use planners and legal experts.

What's important is what's codified. It's very important for whoever writes the language for the ORS are written in a clear and objective manner. There needs to be involvement from people who implement on the ground.

The devil is in the details with how legislation is written.

8. Wildfire Risk Map

- A couple interviewees had questions about the data used to develop the wildfire risk map.
- Concerns are raised about the map becoming divisive when it should be a unifying element to mitigate wildfire risk.
- A concern is raised about requirements and penalties imposed for noncompliance with the WUI and Wildfire Risk Maps. There is confusion around what wineries and vineyards will be required to do based on how they fall within the risk designation, as well as the process for appealing their respective risk levels.
- To ensure the deliverables match the intent, there is a call for better communication and coordination between legislators who wrote SB 762 and the agencies tasked with implementing it.
- One stakeholder noted concern about the exclusion of structures as a fuel source in the development of the Wildfire Risk Map, emphasizing structures are fuel for fire.

My greatest concerns are surfacing with the response to the wildfire maps—more division and distrust.



OREGON

Department of
Land Conservation
& Development

Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

Updated: September 1, 2022

397 Responses Collected | Completion Rate 100%



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 most wildfire prone regions, Central Oregon and Southern Oregon (58%) and within Deschutes County and Jackson County (52%). When asked how participants describe where they live, 61% indicate they’re in a rural area or small town. Most participants identify as white (79%), making an annual income of over \$60,000 (63%), own their home (80%), and are primarily English speaking (91%).

Typical Respondent

58%	Central Oregon & Southern Oregon
52%	Deschutes County & Jackson County
61%	Rural & Small Town
79%	White
63%	\$60,000+ annual income
80%	Homeowners
91%	Only English

Participant Recommendations

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

77%	Protect human life
56%	Protect homes of people
53%	Protect important infrasture
53%	Protect community assets that are critical to recovery
49%	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
96	Defensible space and hardening
71	Forest Management
56	Communications and education
40	Future development
22	Funding
22	Codes and land use planning programs
14	Interagency coordination
13	Safe evacuations
11	Infrastructure

Defensible Space and Hardening | 96 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 | 71 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 | 56 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 | 40 mentions

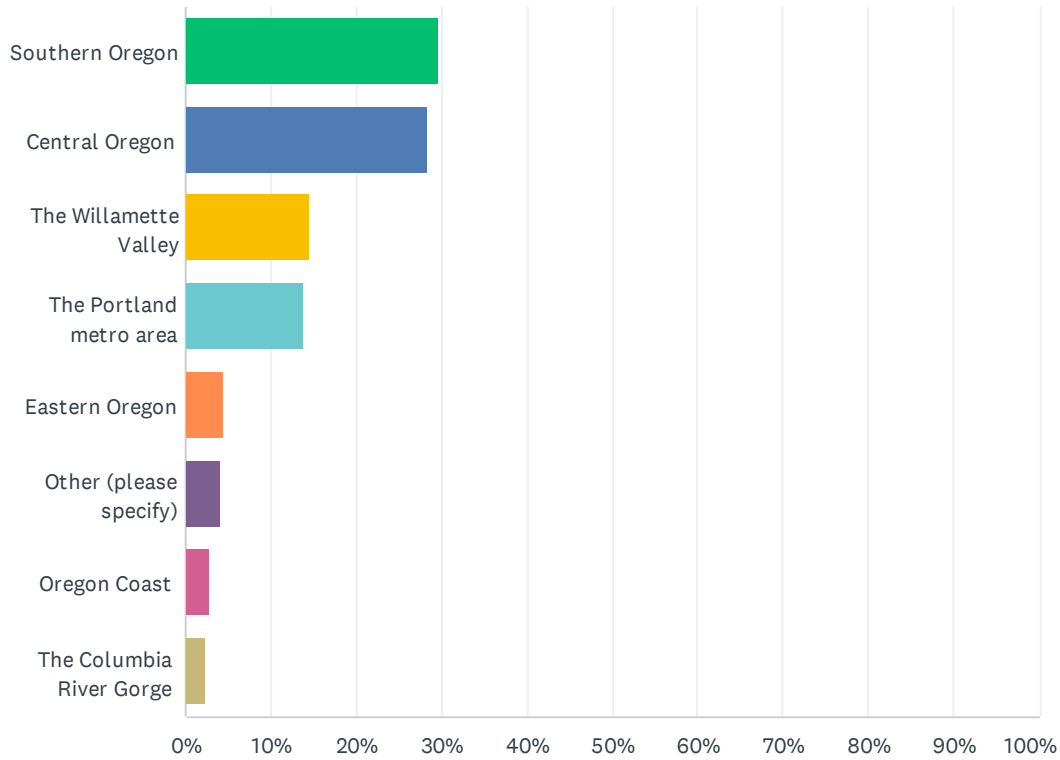
“We cannot continue to build wooden houses that burn like matches, it is time to use other materials such as hempcrete to build in a renewable, sustainable and fire resistant way.” (Translated from Spanish)

“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: 395 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Southern Oregon	29.62% 117
Central Oregon	28.35% 112
The Willamette Valley	14.43% 57
The Portland metro area	13.92% 55
Eastern Oregon	4.56% 18
Other (please specify)	4.05% 16
Oregon Coast	2.78% 11
The Columbia River Gorge	2.28% 9
TOTAL	395

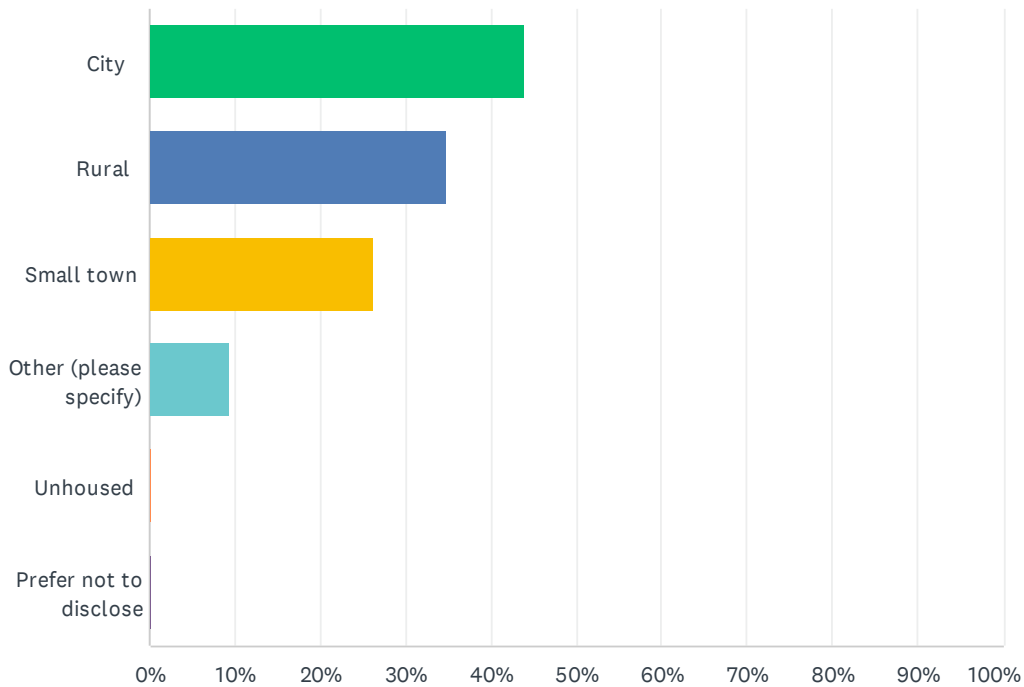
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Little North Fork of the North Santiam (foothills of the Cascades)	7/27/2022 6:13 AM
2	Hayden Island, Portland	7/26/2022 9:18 AM
3	none of your business	7/26/2022 9:08 AM
4	Vida	7/6/2022 9:23 AM

Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

5	Mt hood area Welches	7/5/2022 5:33 PM
6	Mount Hood Corridor	5/31/2022 12:46 PM
7	Coast range hills	5/27/2022 7:44 PM
8	Mt. Hood foothills (west side)	5/17/2022 12:21 PM
9	Sandy	5/8/2022 5:14 PM
10	Santiam canyon	5/8/2022 7:55 AM
11	Sandy	5/3/2022 10:05 AM
12	Both the Portland Metro and Central Oregon	5/3/2022 8:01 AM
13	Western Cascades (West side Mt. Hood)	5/2/2022 1:11 PM
14	Just east of the Metro area	5/1/2022 1:01 PM
15	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
16	Southwest Oregon	4/15/2022 2:04 PM

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

Answered: 396 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
City	43.94% 174
Rural	34.85% 138
Small town	26.26% 104
Other (please specify)	9.34% 37
Unhoused	0.25% 1
Prefer not to disclose	0.25% 1
Total Respondents: 396	

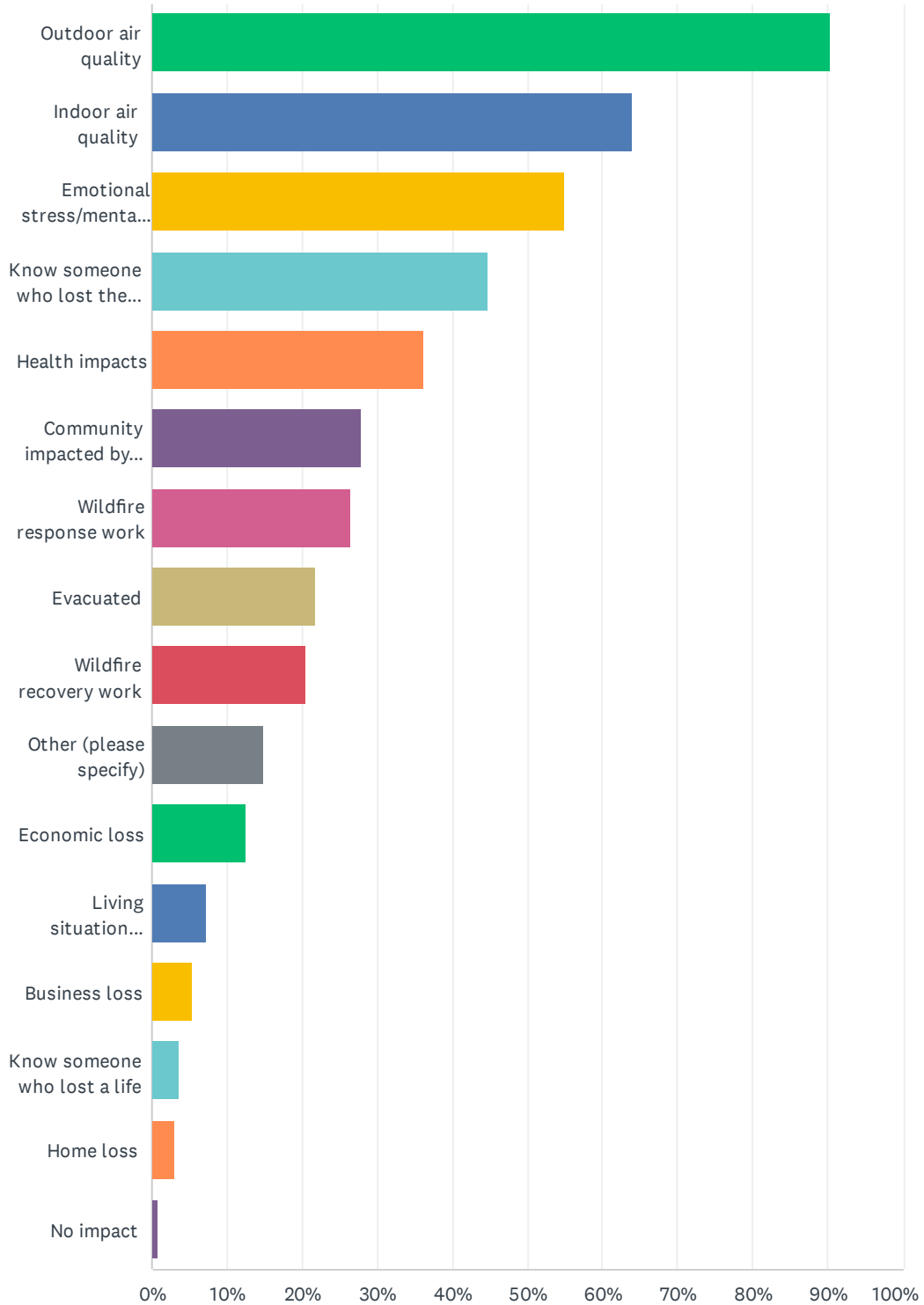
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Floating House	7/26/2022 9:18 AM
2	none of your business	7/26/2022 9:08 AM
3	unincorporated	7/7/2022 8:40 AM
4	In the City and next to a large Forest	6/20/2022 10:19 AM
5	adjacent to Forest Park	6/11/2022 5:08 PM
6	WUI	6/11/2022 3:05 PM
7	Semi rural in unincorporated Portland	6/10/2022 10:26 AM
8	Forest edge near city	6/9/2022 3:35 PM

Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

9	Rural Organized Community in a recreational forested area	5/31/2022 12:46 PM
10	wilderness interface	5/31/2022 7:37 AM
11	Tumalo	5/29/2022 7:45 AM
12	Big town	5/28/2022 7:34 PM
13	We live 15 minutes east of Bend	5/28/2022 5:17 PM
14	Frontier	5/28/2022 11:49 AM
15	5 mins E of Bend City Limit	5/28/2022 8:49 AM
16	Resort	5/27/2022 10:28 PM
17	Coast range hills	5/27/2022 7:44 PM
18	suburb	5/27/2022 4:46 PM
19	Wildland-outskirts-of-town interface	5/27/2022 3:41 PM
20	small town rapidly expanding to small city	5/27/2022 2:11 PM
21	Black Butte Ranch	5/27/2022 1:22 PM
22	Suburb, Beaverton	5/27/2022 9:23 AM
23	4	5/24/2022 3:43 AM
24	urban unincorporated	5/17/2022 8:05 AM
25	Frontier community	5/10/2022 10:42 AM
26	on a golf course	5/4/2022 9:09 AM
27	West of Bend 10 miles - Forested Private	5/4/2022 6:56 AM
28	Suburb with interconnected forested green spaces.	5/3/2022 4:32 PM
29	Both city and rural	5/3/2022 8:01 AM
30	WUI	5/2/2022 8:21 AM
31	Unincorporated	4/29/2022 8:54 AM
32	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
33	Urban unincorporated Washington County	4/29/2022 8:13 AM
34	Suburban	4/29/2022 8:13 AM
35	Surrounded by National Forest, Heavily forested	4/28/2022 2:18 PM
36	Small city	4/18/2022 8:27 AM
37	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: 397 Skipped: 0



Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Outdoor air quality	90.43%	359
Indoor air quality	63.98%	254
Emotional stress/mental health	54.91%	218
Know someone who lost their home	44.84%	178
Health impacts	36.27%	144
Community impacted by structure loss	27.96%	111
Wildfire response work	26.45%	105
Evacuated	21.66%	86
Wildfire recovery work	20.40%	81
Other (please specify)	14.86%	59
Economic loss	12.59%	50
Living situation changes (displacement)	7.30%	29
Business loss	5.29%	21
Know someone who lost a life	3.53%	14
Home loss	3.02%	12
No impact	0.76%	3
Total Respondents: 397		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Restricted to indoors and not able to work outside	8/22/2022 5:58 PM
2	emotional distress due to lack of community alerts in 9/2020	7/26/2022 9:15 AM
3	none of your business	7/26/2022 9:08 AM
4	Community infrastructure	7/14/2022 12:33 PM
5	Alert for evacuation, but not evacuated	7/6/2022 9:08 PM
6	Dramatically increased homeowners insurance!	7/6/2022 9:51 AM
7	over regulation and politics	7/6/2022 9:47 AM
8	Insufficient resources to safely maintain our forest lot causing stress	6/9/2022 3:35 PM
9	My once thriving USFS forest now looks like Afganistan	6/2/2022 8:05 PM
10	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
11	Let a family who evacuated stay at our home for a few days	5/31/2022 2:00 PM
12	Evacuated by choice	5/31/2022 12:46 PM
13	We are vegetable farmers and the prolonged smoke can slow the growth of the plants significantly	5/28/2022 5:17 PM
14	Political opportunism	5/28/2022 11:49 AM
15	Fuels reduction work that we do without government funding	5/28/2022 9:43 AM

Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

16	Spouse is a wildland firefighter	5/28/2022 9:19 AM
17	travel restriction during fires	5/28/2022 8:49 AM
18	Lots of work reducing fire fuel on my property	5/28/2022 8:16 AM
19	increase hardening of home and property due to nearby wildfires	5/27/2022 5:24 PM
20	two sons worked as USFS wildland forest fighters	5/27/2022 4:46 PM
21	some people can't get homeowners insurance now, face foreclosure. Also animal impacts	5/27/2022 3:56 PM
22	Changes to wildlife and plants where I live and work, especially forest service areas	5/27/2022 3:41 PM
23	Inability to hike & Camp. Increased trail maintenance in burned areas.	5/27/2022 2:42 PM
24	Wildlife injury, death and displacement	5/27/2022 2:38 PM
25	restricted access to wild areas and fire damaged areas due to public safety concerns	5/27/2022 2:11 PM
26	Level 2 evacuation notice 2021	5/27/2022 1:32 PM
27	massive loss of housing which weighs on all of us; loss of crucial recreation; environmental devastation	5/27/2022 8:47 AM
28	loss of forest resources	5/20/2022 11:14 AM
29	increased respiratory symptoms seen at work in medical clinic	5/20/2022 10:45 AM
30	Electricity shut-off	5/17/2022 12:21 PM
31	Level 2 Evacuation - Eagle Creek Fire	5/16/2022 2:18 PM
32	Inspired to reduce wildfire risk on our property	5/14/2022 10:48 AM
33	Daughter's friends were evacuated and homes were in jeopardy from wildfires.	5/13/2022 8:31 AM
34	An evacuee was lodged with me	5/12/2022 11:54 AM
35	Drastic change in work priorities	5/10/2022 1:22 PM
36	Wildfire risk reduction actions around my home	5/6/2022 8:38 AM
37	Know someone who's business was not lost, but severely damaged by wildfire in Gates-Mill City area	5/5/2022 2:36 PM
38	Currently moving residence from Extreme Risk to Lower Risk	5/4/2022 10:59 AM
39	Road closures, could not get home; We have to leave during extended smoke - have lung disease	5/3/2022 7:31 PM
40	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
41	Level 2. Be Set Alert	5/3/2022 2:00 PM
42	Loss of high-value outdoor recreation opportunities, and grief over losses for communities and natural areas.	5/3/2022 12:12 PM
43	wildfire risk mitigation work	5/3/2022 10:29 AM
44	Evacuated during Slater Fire	5/2/2022 2:04 PM
45	Power outage	5/2/2022 1:11 PM
46	Loss of critical recreation areas for our community	5/2/2022 11:10 AM
47	housed friends from Eagle Cr when they were evacuated	5/2/2022 10:54 AM
48	Timber loss - wildfire on my timberland	4/30/2022 4:45 PM
49	During the Eagle Creek fire we received a level 2 alert and were experiencing burned organics	4/29/2022 3:34 PM

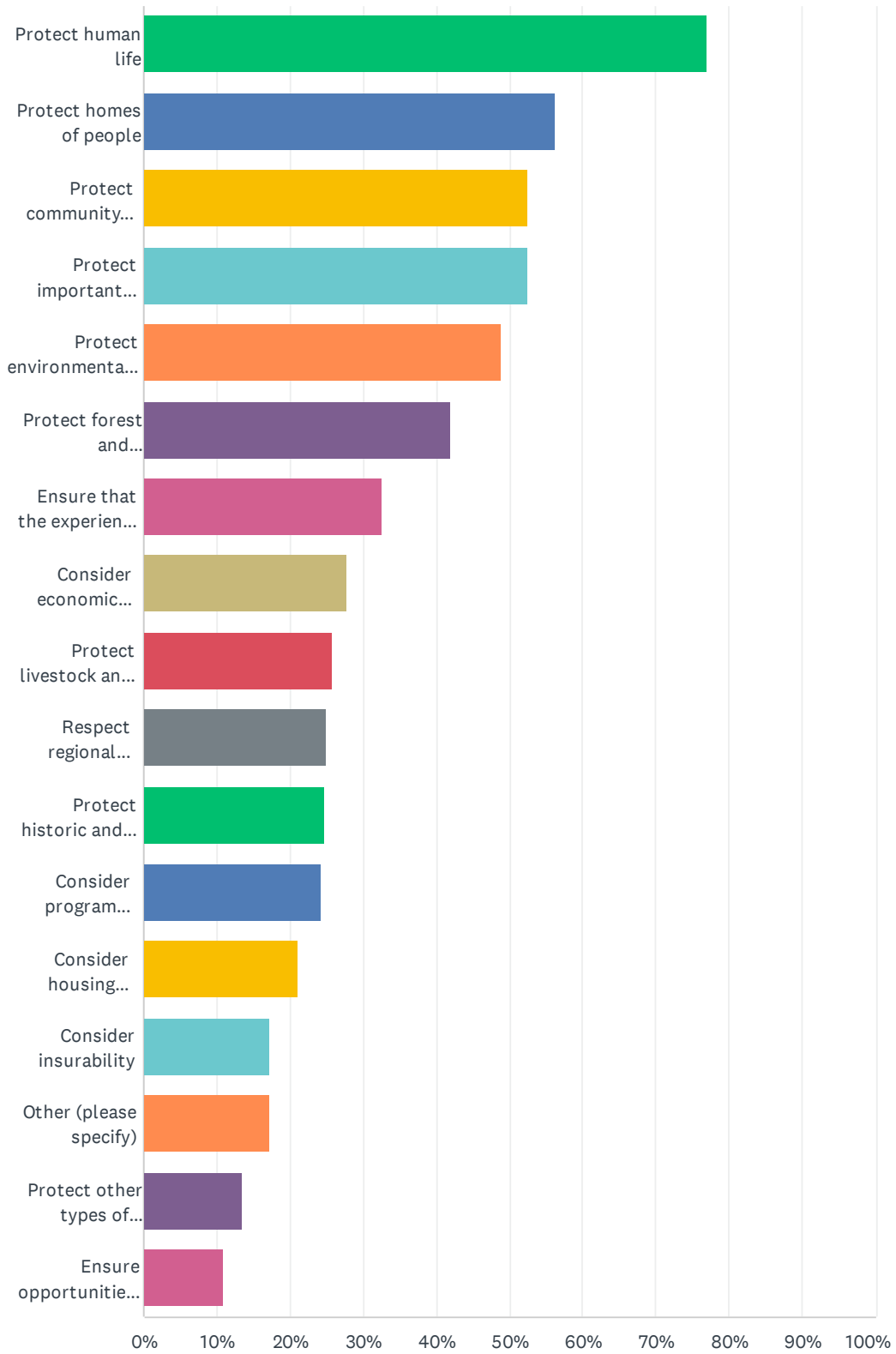
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	in our yard.	
50	Livestock evacuation in the dark due to burn regulations that continue to allow recreational fires even when Ag burning is not allowed - please fix the recreational fire rules in rural areas, particularly TVF&R, that were the cause of the Chehalem mountain fire	4/29/2022 9:51 AM
51	Wildfire hardening our own home ignition zone (not the same as defensible space). Helping my community do the same. Serve on local RFPD Board.	4/29/2022 8:50 AM
52	increased political polarization	4/29/2022 8:41 AM
53	fear of home loss	4/18/2022 2:12 PM
54	Impacts (negatively) annual community events.	4/18/2022 9:39 AM
55	I'm a practitioner and work on most all topics above yearly.	4/18/2022 7:54 AM
56	On standby to evacuate	4/15/2022 5:04 PM
57	Outdoor recreation ability	4/15/2022 2:31 PM
58	stop the homeless folks from camping in parks and on the greenway. es.y	4/15/2022 1:57 PM
59	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: 396 Skipped: 1

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ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Protect human life	77.02% 305
Protect homes of people	56.31% 223
Protect community assets that are critical to recovery	52.53% 208
Protect important infrastructure	52.53% 208
Protect environmental resources	48.74% 193
Protect forest and agricultural resources	41.92% 166
Ensure that the experiences of individuals from historically and currently underserved and under-resourced communities are considered	32.58% 129
Consider economic impacts of protection measures for property owners	27.78% 110
Protect livestock and animals	25.76% 102
Respect regional differences in protection measures	25.00% 99
Protect historic and cultural resources	24.75% 98
Consider program implementation costs for local governments	24.24% 96
Consider housing affordability	21.21% 84
Consider insurability	17.17% 68
Other (please specify)	17.17% 68
Protect other types of private or public property	13.38% 53
Ensure opportunities for new development	10.86% 43
Total Respondents: 396	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Don't create policies that add unfunded mandates for local govt and affordable housing developers	7/26/2022 9:18 AM
2	limit building homes in hard to access areas - forest, mountain areas	7/26/2022 9:15 AM
3	stay out of our business	7/26/2022 9:08 AM
4	Advise property owners on 'fire safe' clearing	7/6/2022 9:08 PM
5	to much wokeness being pushed	7/6/2022 9:47 AM
6	Assess individual properties.	7/6/2022 9:23 AM
7	Common sense defensible space commensurate to actual threat	7/6/2022 6:35 AM
8	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
9	Make electric companies maintain lines and shut them off if high winds threaten.	6/9/2022 8:16 PM
10	Grant for protecting homes	6/4/2022 1:07 PM
11	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
12	Create land use laws to back local governments to prevent litigation of limiting development in high hazard areas	5/31/2022 12:46 PM

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13	Stop logging and burning the slash. It's short sighted and a health issue.	5/28/2022 7:34 PM
14	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
15	Treat all Oregon citizens/communities equally!	5/28/2022 9:43 AM
16	End Bend Urban Sprawl	5/28/2022 8:49 AM
17	Restrict activities (campfires, shooting, ATV and motorcycles, overnight vehicle camping, food prep fires etc)	5/27/2022 7:44 PM
18	Prioritize protecting existing homes and structures NOT future development possibilities	5/27/2022 5:24 PM
19	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
20	I understand it is 5x more expensive to fight than prevent wildfire. Please do the most prevention possible.	5/27/2022 3:56 PM
21	Stop building in forested areas like what is happening presently in McKenzie Pass.	5/27/2022 3:49 PM
22	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
23	Prohibit rural development in wildfire prone areas	5/27/2022 1:50 PM
24	protect water resources	5/27/2022 1:32 PM
25	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
26	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
27	Respect human and civil rights, including bodily autonomy.	5/24/2022 10:59 AM
28	Have a well-fortified WUI with development tapering off as it moves toward non-WUI, help folks with implementation costs of defensible space and firewise home improvements, strictly limit development in the WUI	5/23/2022 8:37 AM
29	Consider how to limit housing development deep in the WUI	5/22/2022 9:11 PM
30	Thin (log) "at-risk" forests to reduce fire hazards	5/20/2022 9:05 AM
31	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
32	Prioritize protection of rural economies and communities	5/17/2022 8:05 AM
33	Ensure paths to safety/egress routes are sufficient, signed and clear well in advance of wildfires.	5/16/2022 2:18 PM
34	Protect wildlife	5/5/2022 5:55 PM
35	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
36	Consider whether redevelopment is appropriate in fire-prone areas.	5/3/2022 4:44 PM
37	Promote Firewise Communities.	5/3/2022 4:32 PM
38	Use solutions found in Community Wildfire Protection Plan's (CWPP's) and not create additional DLCD regulations.	5/3/2022 10:11 AM
39	Cut down trees with new development. They can be a fire hazard	5/2/2022 4:22 PM
40	Keep firefighters safety first and foremost	5/2/2022 2:04 PM

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41	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
42	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
43	vegetation management in or near urban fringe	5/2/2022 10:54 AM
44	Provide options that are enforceable so people will participate in wildfire mitigation and protection measures.	5/2/2022 8:21 AM
45	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
46	Put all fires out, including on wilderness areas	4/29/2022 9:32 PM
47	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
48	Identify actual fire risks and their likelihood in each community and population area.	4/29/2022 3:34 PM
49	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
50	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
51	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
52	Make sure evacuation routes are prepared and that citizens know where to evacuate without traffic jams	4/28/2022 5:50 PM
53	We need to mobilize and effect home "hardening" and landscaping changes to adapt to the wildfire threat ASAP	4/27/2022 10:26 AM
54	proper logging of our forests and more grants for private property owners for thinning	4/20/2022 10:55 AM
55	Reduce wildfire potential through forest management	4/19/2022 1:49 PM
56	Require homeowners to harden homes and create defensible space. Fund fuel reduction.	4/18/2022 2:12 PM
57	Evacuation procedures for households without automobiles	4/18/2022 10:10 AM
58	Protect homes and businesses by instituting WUI regulations.	4/18/2022 9:39 AM
59	Alignment with latest research. ie IBHS, Steve Quarles, Jack Cohen, studies from Marshall, Camp, Alameda and other fires.	4/18/2022 7:54 AM
60	Explicitly link every strategy to key climate impacts and vulnerabilities	4/16/2022 4:02 PM
61	Health effects from smoke	4/15/2022 8:38 PM
62	active management of forests. logging, fuel reductions	4/15/2022 2:33 PM
63	Protect Air Quality	4/15/2022 1:51 PM
64	Protect emergency access and evacuation routes	4/15/2022 1:43 PM
65	PREVENT FIRES	4/15/2022 1:07 PM
66	Better forest management and deforestation efforts to slow the spread of wildfires.	4/15/2022 1:00 PM

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67	preserve personal property rights	4/15/2022 12:57 PM
68	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: 324 Skipped: 73

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Management of federal forest and stop the "let it burn" policy	8/22/2022 5:58 PM
2	assistance in rural areas to create defensible space, logging and other actions to clean up the forest areas.	8/20/2022 8:40 PM
3	Better communication on what is happening. Everyone knew of the strong windstorm. Many who heard "evacuate" did not know there was a fire involved.	7/27/2022 6:13 AM
4	It is critical that the current homeowners and those rebuilding are focused on mitigating or reducing all potential threats that can be planned. There will be almost no way to ever build a home in any area (city, interface zones or forests) that could be 100% safe from fire and its effects, but using all the tools and knowledge available will reduce future impacts.	7/26/2022 12:47 PM
5	Increasing housing that is affordable and accessible must be the priority before and after fire so that people aren't displaced and there is economic resilience in our community. When too many of us live on the edge of displacement already, how can we ever recover from a wildfire? Translation of materials and city meetings so everyone who lives here can participate.	7/26/2022 9:49 AM
6	With the climate change issues this is somewhat a losing battle. But mapping as you re doing to remove some areas from buildable lands and helping communities with known fire prevention systems/methods will help.	7/26/2022 9:18 AM
7	People are building homes in areas that are either hard or dangerous to access in mountains and woodlands. Make them self-insure to discourage the building of these homes. Keeping homeless of greenway. Fix homeless problem. Build/modify buildings for homeless who can't afford home costs - however, they should pay something to live in them. We have water issues in Southern Oregon - limit the number of larger homes and make sure that they use water saving landscapes.	7/26/2022 9:15 AM
8	our Governor, elected officials and DLCD should consider some real forest management practices	7/26/2022 9:08 AM
9	the exist routes that understood by everyone that depends on it	7/14/2022 1:42 PM
10	Solutions that don't put undue stress on those already living in poverty. These people already live dollar to dollar, especially in today's economy. Expecting them to be able to afford the cost/time/hard labor of clearing vegetation is going to be devastating to some.	7/11/2022 8:08 PM
11	On-time nformation on incidents	7/6/2022 9:08 PM
12	Firefighters, access to water (piping canals took much away). Forest management.	7/6/2022 7:33 PM
13	Require abatement of nuisance properties. More fuel reduction in the wildland urban interface.	7/6/2022 9:51 AM
14	Politicians who actually live in these areas	7/6/2022 9:47 AM
15	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
16	Community resilience hubs and mobile, affordable housing solutions.	7/6/2022 9:09 AM
17	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 uninformed and resigned to total loss from fire	7/6/2022 6:35 AM
18	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

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19	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
20	Ensure adequate water supply and pumping capacity.	7/5/2022 4:27 PM
21	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
22	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
23	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
24	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
25	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
26	Harden homes. Guarantee defensible space for homeowners.	6/11/2022 7:06 PM
27	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
28	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
29	Cut tall grass and brush along perimeter of Rock Creek Green-way.	6/9/2022 8:16 PM
30	Sufficient subsidies and resources for forest land owners to maintain the land including removing dead trees, limbs and invasive species.	6/9/2022 3:35 PM
31	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
32	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
33	Provide grants	6/4/2022 1:07 PM
34	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
35	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
36	-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
37	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	5/31/2022 12:46 PM

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operation without electricity. 6. Utilize treated effluent as a water source for fire fighting by creating seasonal draft ponds.

38	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
39	Local resources for home owners and fire districts.	5/31/2022 10:09 AM
40	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
41	fire abatement and nit building into forest zones like skyline forest	5/31/2022 9:14 AM
42	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
43	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
44	prevention	5/29/2022 9:08 PM
45	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
46	minimize development in rural areas, thin forests near existing subdivisions, encourage property owners to thin their trees	5/29/2022 1:14 PM
47	access to water Tumalo Fire Station	5/29/2022 7:45 AM
48	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
49	Look at the new science about wildfires. Educate people who live near or in forested areas about how to protect their homes.	5/28/2022 7:34 PM
50	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
51	Require home owners who live in urban/forest interface to have defensible space	5/28/2022 3:04 PM
52	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
53	Education and safe zones. And super fast response when fires happen. Get it when it is little.	5/28/2022 1:22 PM
54	mitigation of flammables before fire season	5/28/2022 12:46 PM
55	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
56	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
57	Stop development in the urban interface area	5/28/2022 11:15 AM
58	Education to homeowners on defensible soace measures. Don't use wildfire risk as an excuse to "restore" ie cut the forest.	5/28/2022 11:07 AM
59	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	5/28/2022 9:58 AM

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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 .

60	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
61	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
62	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
63	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
64	Create a fire reduced occurrence 'green belt' around living areas in or near Bend & other cities.	5/28/2022 8:49 AM
65	* 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
66	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
67	House/dwelling fire hardening programs WUI fire management/plan	5/28/2022 8:13 AM
68	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
69	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
70	Be proactive about prescribed burns. Curb development into fire prone areas.	5/28/2022 7:28 AM
71	Building and landscaping code	5/28/2022 6:42 AM
72	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
73	Tree thinning and prescribed burns	5/27/2022 11:33 PM
74	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
75	fire response resources and utilizing local logging companies to do thinning and fire prevention	5/27/2022 8:17 PM

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	like Scott Logging did off century	
76	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
77	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
78	Creating defensible space around homes is critical. Many homes in the forests have little to no defensible space.	5/27/2022 7:36 PM
79	Provide training/guidance and resources so people can harden their homes and property	5/27/2022 5:24 PM
80	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
81	Cut it back	5/27/2022 4:49 PM
82	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
83	More fall prescribed fire	5/27/2022 4:23 PM
84	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
85	More burning	5/27/2022 3:57 PM
86	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
87	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
88	Reduce fuel loads in the national forests surrounding my community.	5/27/2022 3:43 PM
89	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
90	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
91	Fuels treatments, restoring fire to fire-adapted ecosystem.	5/27/2022 3:25 PM
92	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
93	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
94	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
95	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
96	Controlled burns only in fall months and near homes.	5/27/2022 2:42 PM
97	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	5/27/2022 2:38 PM

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uncontrollable and involves local resources and puts others at risk, it seems that there is little to no penalty for these people.

98	Stop building in the forests and infill within urban growth boundaries	5/27/2022 2:22 PM
99	Forest thinning. Prescribed fire	5/27/2022 2:16 PM
100	More evacuation routes and information	5/27/2022 2:12 PM
101	Community buy-in. There are many (misinformed) who feel wildfire mitigation is a waste of their taxpayer dollars.	5/27/2022 2:11 PM
102	Don't allow fires near towns	5/27/2022 1:50 PM
103	Building standards that prioritize fire risk at the lot/subdivision level	5/27/2022 1:46 PM
104	Debris cleanup; firefighting resources	5/27/2022 1:45 PM
105	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
106	Education!	5/27/2022 1:35 PM
107	Education about defensible space, emergency notification systems, and integrating best practices into municipal policy.	5/27/2022 1:35 PM
108	drought management	5/27/2022 1:32 PM
109	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
110	Reduce fuels in neighborhoods and adjacent wildlands	5/27/2022 1:31 PM
111	Mandatory standards for buildings and property in WUIs	5/27/2022 1:29 PM
112	Mechanical thinning and prescribed fire in the WUI.	5/27/2022 1:22 PM
113	Juniper and decadent sage management.	5/27/2022 1:21 PM
114	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
115	PREVENTION -I have no idea of the specifics, talk to the professionals.	5/27/2022 9:23 AM
116	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
117	Education about fire prevention and community evacuation protocols.	5/27/2022 8:08 AM
118	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
119	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
120	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
121	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
122	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

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123	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
124	Stopping sprawl that encourages car-dependency	5/22/2022 9:11 PM
125	Forest health measures including prescribed fire and other treatments but NOT plunder of large and old-growth trees!	5/22/2022 1:17 PM
126	Rural residents should create defensible space around their homes.	5/20/2022 11:14 AM
127	Communities can be best protected by minimizing "fire opportunities" related to natural and man-made fire hazards.	5/20/2022 9:05 AM
128	Prescribed burns Building codes	5/20/2022 9:01 AM
129	Wildfire mitigation with brush and debris removal Local wildfire prevention public service programs	5/20/2022 8:52 AM
130	Defensible space	5/19/2022 11:23 PM
131	Building codes to reduce wildfire damage probability, more education about measures to reduce wildfire risk	5/18/2022 1:30 PM
132	Urban-level fire response, shelters/assistance for the needy during smoke season.	5/17/2022 1:27 PM
133	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 information resources such as wildfire.oregon.gov ; 7) greater financial support for and stronger partnerships with fire districts; 8) leadership.	5/17/2022 12:21 PM
134	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
135	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
136	educating the public on what they can do to mitigate risk	5/16/2022 8:01 AM
137	(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
138	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
139	Advanced warning	5/13/2022 8:47 AM
140	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
141	Proper forest management	5/13/2022 8:24 AM
142	Reduce the impacts of Climate Change.	5/12/2022 11:54 AM
143	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

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144	Requiring fire-resistant building materials, defensible space, and emergency access/egress routes	5/10/2022 10:42 AM
145	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
146	prevention, infrastructure connectivity	5/9/2022 8:50 AM
147	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
148	Forest health! Manage forest to prevent catastrophic wildfires	5/7/2022 6:36 PM
149	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
150	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
151	Limit unchecked WUI expansion. Accelerate proactive resilience treatments, esp. prescribed fire	5/6/2022 3:14 PM
152	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
153	Strongly discourage building more homes in WUI zones, especially in WUI zones with other 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.	5/6/2022 8:38 AM
154	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	5/5/2022 5:55 PM

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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.

155	fuels reduction both outside and inside the perimeter of the city.	5/5/2022 5:13 PM
156	Property reduce risk of fire, by fuel reduction around buildings.	5/5/2022 4:41 PM
157	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
158	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
159	Fast response Minimize restrictions	5/5/2022 5:20 AM
160	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
161	Create defensible space around existing dwelling; transportation system to ensure access to emergency responders, and ensure evacuation routes.	5/4/2022 4:08 PM
162	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
163	Resources for mitigation, evacuation and response	5/4/2022 2:43 PM
164	We need building codes that are enforced by the local government.	5/4/2022 2:43 PM
165	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
166	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
167	Educating the public about Firewise principles and need to reduce fuels.	5/4/2022 9:09 AM
168	defensible space	5/4/2022 8:16 AM
169	Controlled burns	5/4/2022 7:37 AM
170	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
171	N/A - don't live in a wildfire impacted area, aside from smoke/air quality	5/3/2022 7:35 PM
172	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	5/3/2022 7:31 PM

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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 CONVINCED 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?

173	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
174	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
175	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
176	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
177	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
178	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 inevitably be directed towards small numbers of properties with outsized wildfire protection costs.	5/3/2022 3:59 PM
179	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
180	buffer zones around town - prescribed burning, underbrush removal, etc.	5/3/2022 2:06 PM
181	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
182	Grants for home hardening.	5/3/2022 1:27 PM
183	Restrict development in urban interface with forest	5/3/2022 1:23 PM
184	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
185	Escape routes.	5/3/2022 12:48 PM
186	Policies to address climate change	5/3/2022 12:35 PM
187	Better regulate jhonday river from people who don't live here and start fires while floating the river	5/3/2022 12:25 PM

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188	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
189	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
190	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
191	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
192	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
193	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
194	forest management. the saying holds true here: an ounce of maintenance ...	5/3/2022 10:05 AM
195	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
196	Have more fire brakes.	5/2/2022 10:11 PM
197	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
198	Preparedness	5/2/2022 7:31 PM
199	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
200	Allow forest thinning and management. Reduce aggressive tree retention requirements by jurisdictions.	5/2/2022 4:40 PM
201	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
202	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
203	Fire breaks, thinning to reduce burn severity and reduction of invasive vegetation that acts as a ladder fuel.	5/2/2022 2:52 PM
204	Forest thinning - not logging in the name of wildfire prevention, but thinning, leaving open woodlands with intact understory.	5/2/2022 2:28 PM
205	Collaboration between stakeholders and local, regional and federal land managers	5/2/2022 2:04 PM
206	Develop capacity to offer funding initiatives for fuels reduction work on private lands, conversion to metal roofs, etc.	5/2/2022 1:48 PM
207	Fuels Reduction (forest thinning in strategic areas, riparian area blackberry replacement,	5/2/2022 1:23 PM

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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.

208	responsible land management and funding to do so.	5/2/2022 1:05 PM
209	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
210	reduction in forest fuels (management), enforcing maintenance requirements of private properties	5/2/2022 12:37 PM
211	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
212	Controlled burns that reduce the fire loads in the forests and grasslands that surround our towns and cities.	5/2/2022 11:57 AM
213	More funding opportunities for home hardening, better emergency evacuation/notification planning.	5/2/2022 11:54 AM
214	extensive thinning, and future maintenance through prescribed burning and additional thinning.	5/2/2022 11:45 AM
215	preperation for reducing fire risk. evac plans	5/2/2022 10:54 AM
216	Defensible space and home hardening, prescribed fire	5/2/2022 10:19 AM
217	Quick mobilization of fire fighting resources	5/2/2022 9:51 AM
218	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
219	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 responce in emergency situations. More community planning and pre disaster coordination	5/2/2022 9:07 AM
220	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
221	Reduce risk of human-started fires (restrict fireworks, campfires, etc.)	5/1/2022 1:01 PM
222	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
223	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
224	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
225	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
226	Less density, more green, more tree's, and less cement.	4/30/2022 3:01 PM
227	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	4/30/2022 9:08 AM

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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:
<https://buildwithstrength.com/concrete-credentials/>

228	Good planning for future development. Protect wild land urban interface.	4/30/2022 7:44 AM
229	Promote vegetation management, promote power line right of way maintenance, eliminate fireworks - including July 4	4/29/2022 9:32 PM
230	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
231	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 guide local risk mitigation policies and programs.	4/29/2022 3:34 PM
232	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
233	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
234	I think we need more forest service resources and staff. It is hard to reduce the number of people camping, but having more staff patrolling the areas to help mitigate fires started by humans.	4/29/2022 11:22 AM
235	Take wildfires into account when creating new housing developments	4/29/2022 10:11 AM
236	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
237	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
238	Reduction of undergrowth in high risk areas	4/29/2022 9:18 AM
239	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

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240	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
241	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
242	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
243	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
244	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
245	Education re: fire resistant landscaping; Hold utilities accountable for fires caused by electric infrastructure	4/29/2022 8:13 AM
246	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
247	Increasing housing density without concomitant improvement in infrastructure guarantees loss of life in wildfire. Recent fires in urban/suburband 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
248	effective landscape management to reduce risks associated with woodland fire	4/29/2022 7:52 AM
249	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
250	Firewise Program	4/28/2022 3:57 PM
251	Two prongs - make it easier to recover AND make it easier to avoid hazards in the first place	4/28/2022 2:19 PM
252	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
253	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 Almeda fire by 90%! The burn scars from the Almeda 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 Almeda-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
254	Educating homeowners on how they can help by taking responsibility for their own homes.	4/26/2022 3:05 PM
255	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
256	Creating defensible spaces, ongoing fuel reduction programs, education, development codes, access for responders, evacuation routes	4/25/2022 9:37 AM
257	Building with respect to fire ecology and building hardening. Active off fire season management.	4/23/2022 9:53 AM
258	Maintain overgrown areas (overgrown grass, weeds, etc) especially green way to prevent spread of fires.	4/22/2022 12:23 PM

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259	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
260	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
261	logging and thinning	4/20/2022 10:55 AM
262	Preventive measures to clear fuel from public and private property	4/19/2022 3:56 PM
263	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
264	Forest thinning, and removing blackberry and other unnecessary undergrowth along the Bear Creek Greenway.	4/19/2022 1:50 PM
265	Forest thinning	4/19/2022 1:49 PM
266	Increase care facilities for the mentally ill.	4/19/2022 7:21 AM
267	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
268	As I said above, require homeowners to harden homes and create defensible space. Fund fuel reduction programs.	4/18/2022 2:12 PM
269	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
270	Forrest management policies need to be put in place to reduce the fuel load.	4/18/2022 10:59 AM
271	Defensible space landscaping, material hardening, restricting development outside of incorporated areas. Improving evacuation routes for transit dependent households.	4/18/2022 10:10 AM
272	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 livestock.	4/18/2022 10:07 AM
273	Adopt and implement defensible space regulations in wildland urban interface .	4/18/2022 9:39 AM
274	Residents taking responsibility for making their homes fire safe.	4/18/2022 9:26 AM
275	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
276	Logging, reduce homeless	4/18/2022 9:17 AM
277	Hold people responsible for causing and starting fires.	4/18/2022 9:03 AM
278	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
279	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
280	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
281	Log trees	4/18/2022 8:04 AM
282	Reduce risk and increase ability for defense of homes in rural areas.	4/18/2022 8:04 AM
283	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

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284	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
285	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
286	Mitigation measures are not being implemented as strongly as they could be.	4/17/2022 6:28 PM
287	Reduce risks around communities.	4/17/2022 5:10 PM
288	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
289	Funding for different agencies and more Funding for the winter months for fire prep.	4/16/2022 10:09 AM
290	forest thinning, responsible logging. Help homeowners with large lots with thinning efforts	4/16/2022 9:40 AM
291	Getting rid of homeless	4/16/2022 8:47 AM
292	Get rid of the homeless, they start 75-90% of the wild fires in our area	4/15/2022 8:38 PM
293	Better forest management - clear underbrush & harvest timber	4/15/2022 5:04 PM
294	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
295	Fire resilient construction; fire resilient natural systems	4/15/2022 3:09 PM
296	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
297	logging, fuel reduction	4/15/2022 2:33 PM
298	Forest management is needed to reduce the risk of fires occurring.	4/15/2022 2:31 PM
299	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
300	Increased resources dedicated to forest management	4/15/2022 2:20 PM
301	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
302	Reduce wildfire fuels around structures and clean up sites throughout that have an accumulation of junk	4/15/2022 2:03 PM
303	get rid of the homeless criminal element.	4/15/2022 1:57 PM
304	There needs to be a focus on making sure air quality doesn't degrade to unhealthy levels	4/15/2022 1:51 PM
305	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
306	Fuel reduction focus around at risk communities. Solutions for homeless population garbage and warming fire risk.	4/15/2022 1:28 PM
307	Not sure. I have not spent much time studying this subject.	4/15/2022 1:23 PM
308	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
309	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

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310	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
311	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
312	A multi-faceted approach utilizing policy, incentives, education/outreach and inclusive conversations from all stakeholders.	4/15/2022 1:08 PM
313	Maintain forests better.	4/15/2022 1:07 PM
314	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
315	More fire suppression personnel & equipment , forest thinning and management, public education/ fire prevention, criminal prosecution of arsonists	4/15/2022 1:03 PM
316	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
317	reduce or prohibit development in the wildland-urban interface	4/15/2022 1:00 PM
318	remove ability for homeless to "camp/live" in parks.	4/15/2022 12:59 PM
319	defensible space around structures and well managed forests	4/15/2022 12:57 PM
320	- Vegetation Management controls along the hillsides, hillside parks, and along 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
321	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 conditions. Smoke shelters for homeless people.	4/15/2022 11:53 AM
322	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
323	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
324	Fuel reduction Fire breaks	4/15/2022 11:14 AM

Q6 Is there anything else you want us to know?

Answered: 176 Skipped: 221

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Fire protection should start with most fire prone, not with the Diversity Equity and Inclusion agenda. The limitations of this survey is narrow like cattle chute that leads to one destination. You need more opportunity for a variety of solutions and thoughts.	8/22/2022 5:58 PM
2	Pamphlets showing how to do things to protect the property instead of just telling. Telling me to screen under the deck means nothing, but a how-to would motivate citizens.	8/20/2022 8:40 PM
3	I opted out of FEMA recovery help, as they could not tell me if they would require me to pay all of my insurance money to them. Found out later they would not have... but at the time they could not say. So more knowledgeable people to help get or find out answers to peoples concerns.	7/27/2022 6:13 AM
4	Rebuilding is a system wide issue. You can't rebuild part of a community without focusing on all the pieces. If you just build houses without thinking about businesses, infrastructure and city governance (services), then it has a high likelihood of failure. Post fire (disaster) recovery is one of the most difficult things ever because it requires all areas to rise proportionally or you will be underwater in a key area that will create failure.	7/26/2022 12:47 PM
5	There are many of us that are still struggling to recover financially, health wise, stress. Don't forget about us.	7/26/2022 9:49 AM
6	Please be careful of the unfunded mandate especially for the production of replacement affordable housing.	7/26/2022 9:18 AM
7	I get 3 alerts on my cell phone instead of one. I am probably linked several times; however, am not willing to terminate any in case it stops them all We have had 1 or 2 emergency alerts this last year - we need more Several of my neighbor have tall dry grass I see a lot of city owned property that has tall dry grass	7/26/2022 9:15 AM
8	more government over reach just to further your agenda and what the heck does it matter what ethnicity or gender someone identifies as for this survey?	7/26/2022 9:08 AM
9	The process of funding to protect ourselves seems a bit upfront cost which in many cases it's a reality that it's not attainable.	7/14/2022 1:42 PM
10	Without knowing what the specific regulations are planned to be (how far vegetation needs to be cleared from the home), it's hard to have an opinion on one thing or another.	7/11/2022 8:08 PM
11	What is the cost & how is it going to be paid for?	7/7/2022 8:40 AM
12	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
13	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
14	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

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15	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
16	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
17	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
18	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
19	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
20	Permitting process to protect homes is too costly and restrictive.	6/11/2022 7:06 PM
21	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
22	Stop allowing developments in heavily forested areas or else require very heavy fire protections in the buildings designs.	6/9/2022 8:16 PM
23	Concerned about egress access and fire personal access for our local population in the event of a fire.	6/9/2022 3:35 PM
24	When will/are these grants available?	6/4/2022 1:07 PM
25	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
26	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
27	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
28	cool the planet! educate citizens on pyromaniac pathology and recognition.	5/31/2022 9:14 AM
29	New housing developments in forest areas should be required to build fire resistant structures.	5/29/2022 2:55 PM
30	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
31	limit open fires, camp fires, etc.	5/29/2022 7:45 AM
32	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
33	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
34	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
35	Rely on individuals for home prep	5/28/2022 11:15 AM
36	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
37	Some communities are getting money to treat fuels while others are not, why is this? Please	5/28/2022 9:43 AM

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	treat us all the same.	
38	Do not allow housing growth into fire prone areas.	5/28/2022 8:49 AM
39	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
40	Limit development in WUI and forbid development in high risk areas	5/28/2022 8:13 AM
41	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
42	Teach kids not to play with fire in the woods.	5/28/2022 7:36 AM
43	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
44	Prohibit fireworks!	5/28/2022 6:06 AM
45	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
46	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
47	I think the logging component would be huge	5/27/2022 8:17 PM
48	Education of residents of fire risk should increase.	5/27/2022 7:52 PM
49	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
50	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
51	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
52	Harvest and plant	5/27/2022 4:49 PM
53	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
54	Don't cut the big fire resistant trees	5/27/2022 4:23 PM
55	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
56	Thank you so much for all the work you do. It is very challenging, especially with climate change.	5/27/2022 3:56 PM
57	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
58	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-	5/27/2022 3:41 PM

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financed relocation of people and facilities so that the forests can be healthy. Even if that means I lose my home.

59	Don't cut large trees	5/27/2022 2:42 PM
60	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
61	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
62	Prohibit rural land development.	5/27/2022 1:50 PM
63	The risks are only going to get worse as climate change continues.	5/27/2022 1:45 PM
64	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
65	Offer insurance and property tax discounts for those to Fire Wise property.	5/27/2022 1:21 PM
66	When communities are affected and have a loss, have an efficient and transparant process for help. Prosecute fraud from emergency measures to the full extent of the law. (intentional fraud)	5/27/2022 9:23 AM
67	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
68	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
69	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
70	it would be helpful if the DLCDC 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
71	The prescribed burns they do can be devastating to certain ecosystems . There are several 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.	5/24/2022 3:43 AM
72	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
73	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
74	Do not allow trees over 21" to be cut.	5/22/2022 1:17 PM
75	It is important to protect mature trees for their carbon capture function.	5/20/2022 11:14 AM
76	Regarding question 7, the color of my skin has nothing to do with minimizing/reducing fire hazards.	5/20/2022 9:05 AM
77	Fire departments need staffing and training.	5/20/2022 8:52 AM
78	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
79	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	5/17/2022 12:21 PM

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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).

80	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
81	Really need to have restrictions on private logging. It is out of control.	5/13/2022 4:43 PM
82	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
83	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
84	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
85	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 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 Almeda Fire, where home owners have mostly gone back to fire flammable materials because of the additional costs (ie. we need grants).	5/10/2022 9:19 AM
86	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
87	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
88	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
89	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
90	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	5/6/2022 8:38 AM

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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.

91	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
92	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
93	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
94	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
95	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
96	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
97	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
98	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 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.	5/4/2022 10:59 AM
99	no	5/4/2022 8:16 AM
100	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
101	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
102	No	5/3/2022 7:35 PM
103	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
104	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
105	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	5/3/2022 4:44 PM

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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.

106	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
107	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
108	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
109	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
110	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
111	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 Almeda 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
112	We cannot save ourselves by destroying forests. Healthy forests will protect us.	5/3/2022 12:22 PM
113	I have a hard time expending any public resources on properties that are second or third homes...	5/3/2022 11:16 AM
114	beauracracy has gotten in the way of practical application. look how long this has taken...	5/3/2022 10:05 AM
115	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
116	Logging was a useful tool to keep fires smaller.	5/2/2022 10:11 PM
117	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
118	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
119	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
120	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
121	Use common sense.	5/2/2022 12:22 PM
122	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	5/2/2022 11:57 AM

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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.

123	we must protect our drinking water sources.	5/2/2022 11:45 AM
124	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
125	thanks for thinking of ways to help our communities be more resilient.	5/2/2022 9:07 AM
126	Most wildfires are human-caused. We have to separate the people from the forests.	4/30/2022 4:45 PM
127	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
128	Good evacuation corridors are essential. As well as accessibility for emergency services.	4/30/2022 7:44 AM
129	Forests need to be properly managed. Ignoring the forest is not managing the forest	4/29/2022 9:32 PM
130	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 DLCDC needs to rethink who should receive incentives for owning working and wild lands. Less people living rurally means different strategies for managing and using wildfire on the landscape, less homes and lives in the path of future wildfires, and better wildlife habitat connectivity.	4/29/2022 3:40 PM
131	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
132	Sheriff resources should be increased so militia members are kept in check.	4/29/2022 1:37 PM
133	Loggin and maintaining our forests needs a different approach. Thinning areas instead of clearing areas.	4/29/2022 11:22 AM
134	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
135	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
136	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
137	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	4/29/2022 8:54 AM

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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.

138	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
139	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
140	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
141	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
142	implementation of wildfire building codes in appropriate building site	4/29/2022 7:52 AM
143	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
144	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
145	Assistance to small forest holders to treat for fire resilience is important.	4/28/2022 2:18 PM
146	Yes, it is incumbent to the homeowner to protect their own home through preparation and foresight.	4/19/2022 1:57 PM
147	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
148	Global Warming.	4/19/2022 7:21 AM
149	We need to make sure that our lower income residents can access help to reduce their fire risk.	4/18/2022 7:59 PM
150	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
151	Create incentives to steer development away from wildland urban interfaces and creating defensible space.	4/18/2022 9:39 AM
152	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
153	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
154	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
155	Help with evacuation routes. Surrounded by forest service land. Highway runs east/west.	4/17/2022 5:10 PM
156	We need to get serious about wildfire mitigation before its too late! And do so with our eyes	4/16/2022 4:02 PM

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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.

157	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
158	Don't let fires burn - put them out immediately.	4/15/2022 5:04 PM
159	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
160	Promote building code that encourage fire resilient construction and landscaping	4/15/2022 3:09 PM
161	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
162	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
163	More landscape with less water needs and install landscaping that is more fire resistant	4/15/2022 2:03 PM
164	no	4/15/2022 1:57 PM
165	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
166	Road widths for emergency access and for public evacuation need to be considered.	4/15/2022 1:43 PM
167	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 than the outdoor levels. Frequently in the unhealthy range when the smoke is bad outside.	4/15/2022 1:23 PM
168	USE THE LOCAL BILINGUAL SOCIAL MEDIA RESOURCES TO COMUNICATE WITHTHE LATINO COMMUNITY.	4/15/2022 1:20 PM
169	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
170	no	4/15/2022 1:17 PM
171	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
172	No	4/15/2022 1:03 PM
173	The Homeless population is burning down southern Oregon	4/15/2022 12:59 PM
174	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	4/15/2022 12:57 PM

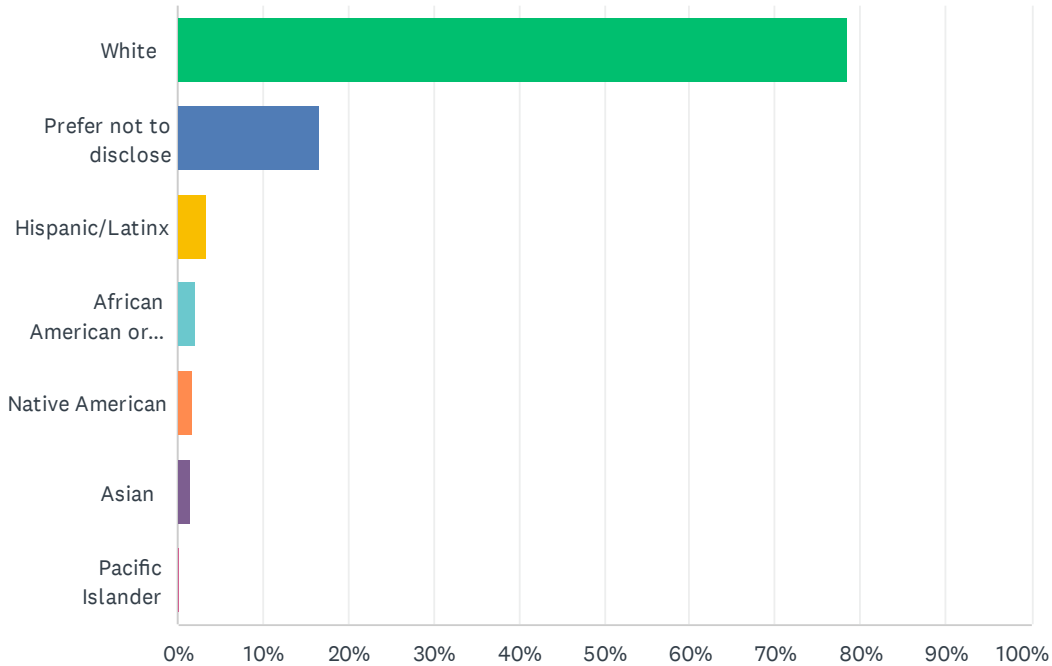
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pulled between conflicting guidance. If I am conflicted and confused as to the correct approach it is difficult to provide clear and consistent guidance to property owners.

175	Thank you for your work, we have long journey ahead to reduce the vulnerability of our communities.	4/15/2022 11:53 AM
176	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?

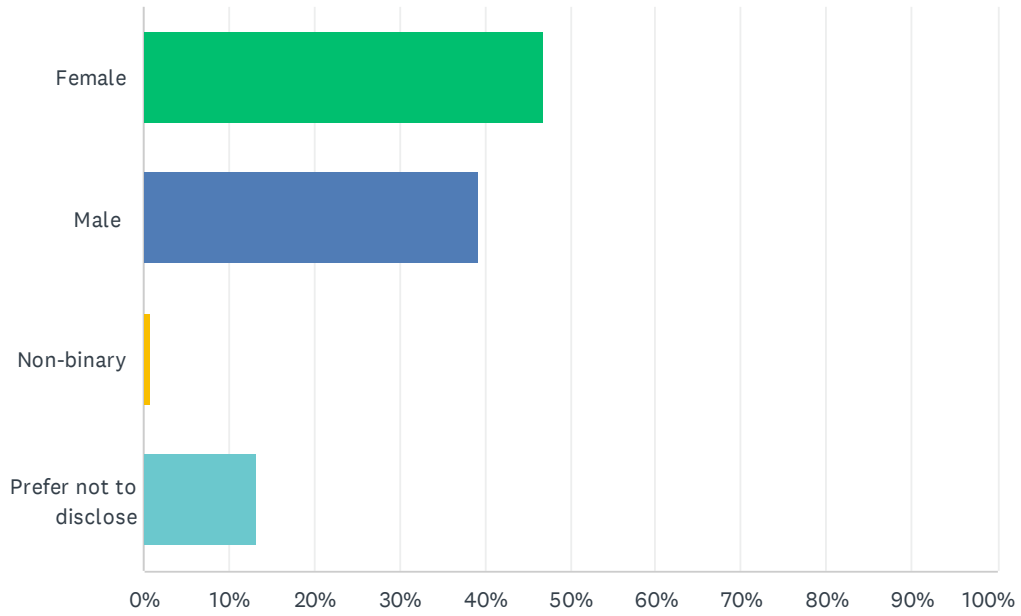
Answered: 391 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
White	78.52%	307
Prefer not to disclose	16.62%	65
Hispanic/Latinx	3.32%	13
African American or Black	2.05%	8
Native American	1.79%	7
Asian	1.53%	6
Pacific Islander	0.26%	1
Total Respondents: 391		

Q8 Regarding gender diversity:

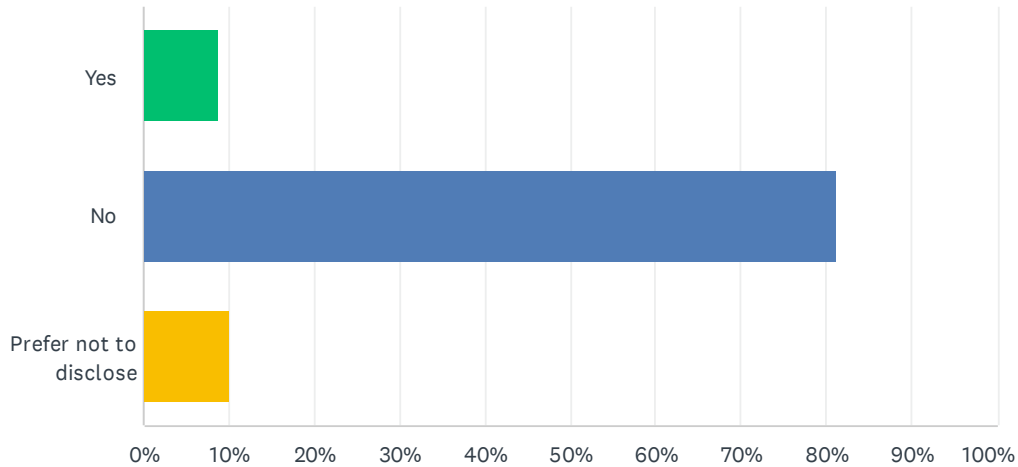
Answered: 388 Skipped: 9



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Female	46.91%	182
Male	39.18%	152
Non-binary	0.77%	3
Prefer not to disclose	13.14%	51
TOTAL		388

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

Answered: 390 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	8.72%	34
No	81.28%	317
Prefer not to disclose	10.00%	39
TOTAL		390

Q10 What city or town do you live in?

Answered: 368 Skipped: 29

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Pendleton	8/30/2022 3:11 PM
2	Salem	8/23/2022 3:35 PM
3	Rogue River	8/22/2022 5:58 PM
4	rural area outside of Eagle Point	8/20/2022 8:40 PM
5	Rural, but closest to Mehama.	7/27/2022 6:13 AM
6	Salem	7/26/2022 12:47 PM
7	Phoenix	7/26/2022 9:49 AM
8	Portland	7/26/2022 9:18 AM
9	Medford	7/26/2022 9:15 AM
10	none of your business	7/26/2022 9:08 AM
11	Dallas, Oregon	7/14/2022 1:42 PM
12	Blue River	7/14/2022 12:33 PM
13	GRANTS PASS	7/11/2022 8:08 PM
14	rural	7/6/2022 9:08 PM
15	Bend	7/6/2022 7:33 PM
16	Milwaukie	7/6/2022 2:47 PM
17	Ashland	7/6/2022 9:51 AM
18	Banks	7/6/2022 9:47 AM
19	Vida	7/6/2022 9:23 AM
20	Portland	7/6/2022 9:09 AM
21	North Bend,	7/6/2022 6:35 AM
22	Medford	7/6/2022 12:23 AM
23	WELCHES	7/5/2022 5:33 PM
24	Myrtle Creek	7/5/2022 4:47 PM
25	Portland	7/5/2022 4:27 PM
26	McMinnville	7/5/2022 4:21 PM
27	Klamath Falls	6/29/2022 3:28 PM
28	Bend	6/17/2022 1:49 PM
29	Talent/Medford area	6/17/2022 1:41 PM
30	Central Point	6/13/2022 10:56 AM
31	Portland	6/11/2022 7:06 PM
32	Portland	6/11/2022 5:08 PM
33	Portland	6/11/2022 3:05 PM

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34	Portland	6/10/2022 10:26 AM
35	Near Beaverton	6/9/2022 8:16 PM
36	Portland	6/9/2022 3:35 PM
37	Portland	6/9/2022 12:48 PM
38	Powell Butte	6/5/2022 6:40 AM
39	Elmira, OR	6/4/2022 1:07 PM
40	seven miles outside of Brookings	6/2/2022 8:05 PM
41	Hillsboro	6/2/2022 2:06 PM
42	Bend, OR	6/2/2022 12:52 PM
43	Bend	5/31/2022 2:00 PM
44	Brightwood/Rhododendron	5/31/2022 12:46 PM
45	Bend	5/31/2022 11:52 AM
46	Astoria	5/31/2022 10:09 AM
47	MARCOLA	5/31/2022 9:26 AM
48	BEND	5/31/2022 9:14 AM
49	Bend	5/31/2022 8:38 AM
50	Paulina	5/31/2022 7:37 AM
51	Bend	5/30/2022 12:58 PM
52	Bend	5/30/2022 12:33 PM
53	Bend	5/29/2022 9:08 PM
54	Bend	5/29/2022 5:20 PM
55	Bend	5/29/2022 2:55 PM
56	bend	5/29/2022 2:03 PM
57	Sisters	5/29/2022 1:14 PM
58	Tumalo	5/29/2022 7:45 AM
59	Powell Butte	5/29/2022 7:42 AM
60	Bend	5/28/2022 7:34 PM
61	Bend/Alfalfa	5/28/2022 5:17 PM
62	Bend	5/28/2022 3:04 PM
63	Bend	5/28/2022 2:37 PM
64	Bend	5/28/2022 1:22 PM
65	Terrebonne	5/28/2022 12:46 PM
66	Bend	5/28/2022 12:42 PM
67	Paulina	5/28/2022 11:49 AM
68	Tumalo	5/28/2022 11:15 AM
69	Bend	5/28/2022 11:07 AM
70	Bend	5/28/2022 9:58 AM
71	Powell Butte	5/28/2022 9:43 AM

Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

72	Bend	5/28/2022 9:32 AM
73	Alfalfa	5/28/2022 9:19 AM
74	bend	5/28/2022 9:00 AM
75	County just outside of Bend	5/28/2022 8:49 AM
76	Bend	5/28/2022 8:39 AM
77	Three Rivers	5/28/2022 8:16 AM
78	Bend	5/28/2022 8:13 AM
79	Sisters	5/28/2022 7:37 AM
80	Bend	5/28/2022 7:36 AM
81	Sunriver	5/28/2022 7:28 AM
82	Bend	5/28/2022 6:42 AM
83	Bend	5/28/2022 6:06 AM
84	Bend	5/27/2022 11:33 PM
85	Redmond	5/27/2022 11:29 PM
86	Sunriver	5/27/2022 10:28 PM
87	bend	5/27/2022 8:17 PM
88	Bend	5/27/2022 7:52 PM
89	Approximately in the center of the triangle formed by the cities of Vernonia, Scappoose, and North Plains	5/27/2022 7:44 PM
90	Bend	5/27/2022 7:36 PM
91	Bend	5/27/2022 5:24 PM
92	Bend	5/27/2022 4:51 PM
93	LaPine	5/27/2022 4:49 PM
94	Raleigh Hills/Sisters	5/27/2022 4:46 PM
95	Bend	5/27/2022 4:23 PM
96	Redmond	5/27/2022 4:18 PM
97	Sisters	5/27/2022 4:06 PM
98	Bend	5/27/2022 3:57 PM
99	Sisters	5/27/2022 3:56 PM
100	Sisters	5/27/2022 3:49 PM
101	Camp Sherman	5/27/2022 3:43 PM
102	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
103	Bend	5/27/2022 3:35 PM
104	Sisters	5/27/2022 3:25 PM
105	Redmond	5/27/2022 3:05 PM
106	Sisters	5/27/2022 2:58 PM
107	Tumalo	5/27/2022 2:53 PM
108	bend	5/27/2022 2:42 PM

Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

109	Bend	5/27/2022 2:42 PM
110	Bend	5/27/2022 2:38 PM
111	Bend	5/27/2022 2:22 PM
112	Bend	5/27/2022 2:16 PM
113	Sunriver	5/27/2022 2:12 PM
114	Bend	5/27/2022 2:11 PM
115	Bend	5/27/2022 1:50 PM
116	Bend	5/27/2022 1:48 PM
117	Sisters	5/27/2022 1:46 PM
118	Sisters	5/27/2022 1:45 PM
119	Bend	5/27/2022 1:42 PM
120	redmond	5/27/2022 1:41 PM
121	Bend	5/27/2022 1:35 PM
122	Sisters	5/27/2022 1:35 PM
123	Bend	5/27/2022 1:32 PM
124	Unincorporated near Sisters	5/27/2022 1:32 PM
125	Bend	5/27/2022 1:31 PM
126	Bend	5/27/2022 1:30 PM
127	Terrebonne	5/27/2022 1:29 PM
128	Black Butte Ranch	5/27/2022 1:22 PM
129	Powell Butte	5/27/2022 1:21 PM
130	Bend	5/27/2022 12:32 PM
131	Beaverton	5/27/2022 9:23 AM
132	Portland	5/27/2022 8:47 AM
133	Portland	5/27/2022 8:08 AM
134	Roseburg	5/24/2022 3:57 PM
135	Roseburg	5/24/2022 10:59 AM
136	Hillsboro	5/24/2022 9:16 AM
137	Gates	5/24/2022 7:23 AM
138	Lowell	5/24/2022 3:43 AM
139	Central Point	5/23/2022 12:17 PM
140	Bend	5/23/2022 8:37 AM
141	Hillsboro	5/22/2022 9:11 PM
142	Bend	5/22/2022 1:17 PM
143	Bend	5/20/2022 11:14 AM
144	Unincorporated Washington County	5/20/2022 9:01 AM
145	Hillsboro	5/20/2022 8:52 AM
146	Rural, Mt Vernon	5/19/2022 11:23 PM

Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

147	Bend	5/18/2022 1:30 PM
148	Tumalo	5/17/2022 7:45 PM
149	Portland	5/17/2022 1:27 PM
150	Milwaukie	5/17/2022 11:52 AM
151	Aloha	5/17/2022 8:05 AM
152	Hood River	5/16/2022 2:18 PM
153	Ashland	5/16/2022 1:04 PM
154	Eugene	5/16/2022 8:01 AM
155	Eugene	5/14/2022 10:48 AM
156	Forest Grove	5/13/2022 8:47 AM
157	Forest Grove	5/13/2022 8:31 AM
158	Vernonia	5/13/2022 8:24 AM
159	Tualatin	5/13/2022 7:03 AM
160	Hillsboro	5/12/2022 11:54 AM
161	Medford	5/11/2022 4:52 PM
162	Talent	5/10/2022 1:22 PM
163	Ashland	5/10/2022 12:15 PM
164	John Day	5/10/2022 10:42 AM
165	Talent	5/10/2022 9:19 AM
166	Salem	5/9/2022 4:45 PM
167	Eugene	5/9/2022 8:50 AM
168	Sandy	5/8/2022 5:14 PM
169	Gates, or	5/8/2022 7:55 AM
170	LaGrande	5/7/2022 6:36 PM
171	creswell	5/7/2022 3:49 AM
172	Astoria	5/6/2022 3:58 PM
173	Bend	5/6/2022 3:14 PM
174	Redmond	5/6/2022 2:33 PM
175	outside of Portland	5/6/2022 8:38 AM
176	Gresham	5/5/2022 5:55 PM
177	Eugene	5/5/2022 5:13 PM
178	Next to Bend	5/5/2022 4:41 PM
179	Salem	5/5/2022 3:03 PM
180	Bend	5/5/2022 2:36 PM
181	Adair Village	5/5/2022 12:21 PM
182	Hood River	5/5/2022 10:21 AM
183	Condon	5/5/2022 5:20 AM
184	Sandy	5/4/2022 8:33 PM

Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

185	Burns	5/4/2022 6:49 PM
186	Klamath Falls	5/4/2022 4:08 PM
187	Lakeview	5/4/2022 3:05 PM
188	Bend	5/4/2022 2:43 PM
189	Ashland	5/4/2022 2:22 PM
190	Portland	5/4/2022 12:04 PM
191	La Pine	5/4/2022 10:59 AM
192	Bend	5/4/2022 9:09 AM
193	Stafford Hamlet	5/4/2022 7:37 AM
194	BEND	5/4/2022 6:56 AM
195	Samdy	5/3/2022 7:44 PM
196	Portland	5/3/2022 7:35 PM
197	Ashland	5/3/2022 7:31 PM
198	Portland	5/3/2022 6:18 PM
199	Bend	5/3/2022 4:55 PM
200	Portland	5/3/2022 4:44 PM
201	Happy Valley, OR	5/3/2022 4:32 PM
202	Portland	5/3/2022 4:31 PM
203	Grants Pass	5/3/2022 4:29 PM
204	Bend	5/3/2022 4:01 PM
205	Bend	5/3/2022 3:59 PM
206	Bend	5/3/2022 2:06 PM
207	Medford	5/3/2022 2:00 PM
208	Eugene	5/3/2022 1:27 PM
209	Bend	5/3/2022 1:23 PM
210	Bend	5/3/2022 1:13 PM
211	Newport	5/3/2022 12:48 PM
212	Eugene	5/3/2022 12:35 PM
213	Condon	5/3/2022 12:25 PM
214	Beaverton	5/3/2022 12:22 PM
215	Ashland	5/3/2022 12:22 PM
216	Salem	5/3/2022 12:12 PM
217	Portland	5/3/2022 11:16 AM
218	Coos Bay	5/3/2022 10:47 AM
219	Portland	5/3/2022 10:29 AM
220	Albany	5/3/2022 10:23 AM
221	n/a	5/3/2022 10:11 AM
222	Sandy	5/3/2022 10:05 AM

Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

223	Both Portland and Camp Sherman	5/3/2022 8:01 AM
224	Medford	5/2/2022 10:11 PM
225	Eugene	5/2/2022 9:19 PM
226	Sandy	5/2/2022 7:31 PM
227	Portland	5/2/2022 5:34 PM
228	Boring	5/2/2022 4:40 PM
229	Sandy	5/2/2022 4:22 PM
230	Eugene	5/2/2022 3:57 PM
231	Eugene	5/2/2022 2:52 PM
232	Portland	5/2/2022 2:28 PM
233	Cave Junction	5/2/2022 2:04 PM
234	Grants Pass	5/2/2022 1:48 PM
235	Medford	5/2/2022 1:23 PM
236	Welches	5/2/2022 1:11 PM
237	hood river	5/2/2022 1:05 PM
238	Grants Pass	5/2/2022 12:37 PM
239	Salem	5/2/2022 12:22 PM
240	Ashland	5/2/2022 11:57 AM
241	Ashland	5/2/2022 11:54 AM
242	Medford	5/2/2022 11:45 AM
243	Portland	5/2/2022 11:10 AM
244	Sandy	5/2/2022 10:54 AM
245	Bend	5/2/2022 10:19 AM
246	Sandy	5/2/2022 9:51 AM
247	Applegate	5/2/2022 9:20 AM
248	Ashland	5/2/2022 9:07 AM
249	Grants Pass	5/2/2022 8:21 AM
250	Sandy	5/1/2022 1:01 PM
251	Ashland	5/1/2022 12:07 PM
252	Vida	4/30/2022 5:32 PM
253	Mulino	4/30/2022 4:45 PM
254	Eugene	4/30/2022 3:37 PM
255	Bethany	4/30/2022 3:01 PM
256	King City	4/30/2022 9:08 AM
257	Corvallis	4/30/2022 7:44 AM
258	Hillsboro	4/30/2022 12:57 AM
259	Eugene, Oregon	4/29/2022 9:43 PM
260	Hood River	4/29/2022 9:32 PM

Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

261	WHITE CITY	4/29/2022 8:25 PM
262	Portland	4/29/2022 5:04 PM
263	Boring	4/29/2022 4:50 PM
264	Jacksonville	4/29/2022 4:18 PM
265	Central Point	4/29/2022 3:40 PM
266	Finn Rock (near Blue River, technically in Vida)	4/29/2022 1:44 PM
267	Estacada	4/29/2022 1:37 PM
268	Sandy	4/29/2022 11:22 AM
269	Philomath	4/29/2022 10:11 AM
270	Hillsboro	4/29/2022 10:05 AM
271	HILLSBORO	4/29/2022 9:51 AM
272	Milwaukie	4/29/2022 9:18 AM
273	Gales Creek	4/29/2022 9:14 AM
274	Corvallis	4/29/2022 9:13 AM
275	Blue River	4/29/2022 8:54 AM
276	Ever hear of people who live in rural areas? We live in rural area adjoining Corvallis.	4/29/2022 8:50 AM
277	Lake Oswego	4/29/2022 8:48 AM
278	Florence	4/29/2022 8:41 AM
279	Cascade Locks	4/29/2022 8:37 AM
280	Astoria	4/29/2022 8:23 AM
281	Portland	4/29/2022 8:13 AM
282	Portland	4/29/2022 8:13 AM
283	Hillsboro	4/29/2022 8:01 AM
284	Raleigh Hills	4/29/2022 7:53 AM
285	Sherwood	4/29/2022 7:52 AM
286	Sandy	4/28/2022 5:50 PM
287	Ione	4/28/2022 3:57 PM
288	Tiller, Oregon	4/28/2022 2:18 PM
289	Ashland	4/27/2022 10:26 AM
290	Hillsboro	4/26/2022 3:05 PM
291	Phoenix	4/25/2022 3:04 PM
292	Medford	4/25/2022 9:37 AM
293	Ruch	4/23/2022 9:53 AM
294	Medford	4/22/2022 12:23 PM
295	Grants Pass	4/21/2022 10:13 AM
296	Central Point	4/20/2022 2:12 PM
297	medford	4/20/2022 10:55 AM
298	Medford	4/20/2022 10:20 AM

Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

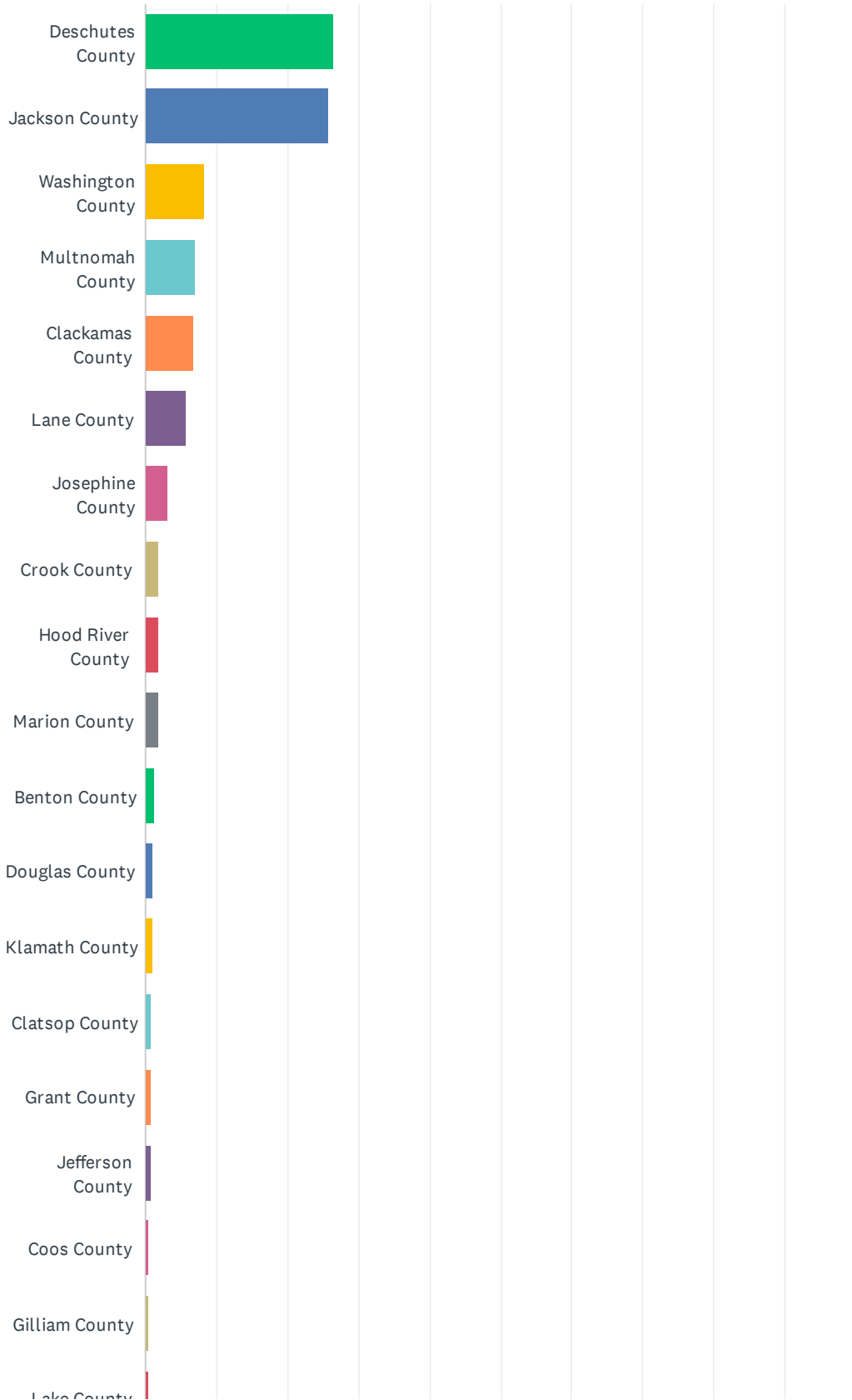
299	Medford	4/19/2022 3:56 PM
300	Gold Hill	4/19/2022 1:57 PM
301	Medford	4/19/2022 1:50 PM
302	Medford	4/19/2022 1:49 PM
303	Medford	4/19/2022 7:21 AM
304	Ashland	4/18/2022 7:59 PM
305	Ashland	4/18/2022 2:12 PM
306	Medford	4/18/2022 12:08 PM
307	Jackson County	4/18/2022 10:59 AM
308	Ashland	4/18/2022 10:10 AM
309	Ashland	4/18/2022 10:07 AM
310	Madras	4/18/2022 9:39 AM
311	Powell Butte	4/18/2022 9:26 AM
312	Ashland	4/18/2022 9:24 AM
313	Medford	4/18/2022 9:17 AM
314	Lakeview	4/18/2022 9:16 AM
315	Medford	4/18/2022 9:03 AM
316	Medford	4/18/2022 8:28 AM
317	Medford	4/18/2022 8:27 AM
318	Eagle Point	4/18/2022 8:21 AM
319	Medford	4/18/2022 8:04 AM
320	Wallowa	4/18/2022 8:04 AM
321	Bend-ish	4/18/2022 7:54 AM
322	Talent	4/18/2022 7:50 AM
323	Medford	4/18/2022 7:29 AM
324	Central Point	4/18/2022 7:22 AM
325	Rogue River	4/17/2022 8:54 PM
326	Central Point	4/17/2022 6:28 PM
327	Oakridge	4/17/2022 5:10 PM
328	Medford	4/16/2022 4:02 PM
329	Medford	4/16/2022 10:09 AM
330	Central Point	4/16/2022 9:40 AM
331	Medford	4/16/2022 8:47 AM
332	TALENT	4/16/2022 8:20 AM
333	I don't live in the city	4/15/2022 8:38 PM
334	Medford	4/15/2022 5:00 PM
335	Medford	4/15/2022 3:47 PM
336	Medford	4/15/2022 3:27 PM

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337	Grants pss	4/15/2022 3:17 PM
338	near Jacksonville	4/15/2022 3:09 PM
339	Central Point	4/15/2022 3:02 PM
340	Central Point	4/15/2022 2:31 PM
341	Central Point	4/15/2022 2:29 PM
342	Medford	4/15/2022 2:20 PM
343	Medford	4/15/2022 2:03 PM
344	medford	4/15/2022 1:57 PM
345	Medford	4/15/2022 1:51 PM
346	Central Point	4/15/2022 1:43 PM
347	Medford Oregon	4/15/2022 1:28 PM
348	Medford	4/15/2022 1:23 PM
349	PHOENIX/MEDFORD AREA	4/15/2022 1:20 PM
350	medford	4/15/2022 1:19 PM
351	gold hill	4/15/2022 1:18 PM
352	Grants Pass	4/15/2022 1:17 PM
353	Central Point, OR	4/15/2022 1:15 PM
354	Central Point	4/15/2022 1:13 PM
355	Talent	4/15/2022 1:08 PM
356	Eagle Point	4/15/2022 1:07 PM
357	Medford	4/15/2022 1:04 PM
358	Medford OR	4/15/2022 1:03 PM
359	Medford	4/15/2022 1:00 PM
360	Jacksonville	4/15/2022 1:00 PM
361	Medford	4/15/2022 12:59 PM
362	Medford	4/15/2022 12:58 PM
363	Prairie City	4/15/2022 12:57 PM
364	Medford	4/15/2022 12:44 PM
365	Williams, Rogue Valley	4/15/2022 11:53 AM
366	Hood River	4/15/2022 11:37 AM
367	Estacada	4/15/2022 11:19 AM
368	La Grande	4/15/2022 11:14 AM

Q11 What county do you live in?

Answered: 381 Skipped: 16



Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey



Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

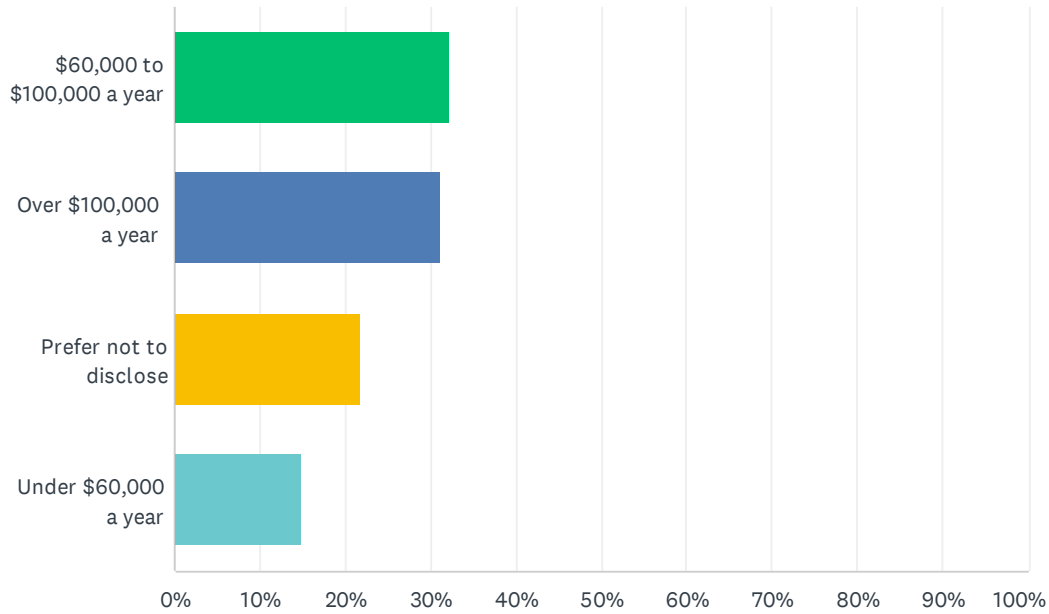
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Deschutes County	26.51%	101
Jackson County	25.72%	98
Washington County	8.40%	32
Multnomah County	7.09%	27
Clackamas County	6.82%	26
Lane County	5.77%	22
Josephine County	3.15%	12
Crook County	1.84%	7
Hood River County	1.84%	7
Marion County	1.84%	7
Benton County	1.31%	5
Douglas County	1.05%	4
Klamath County	1.05%	4
Clatsop County	0.79%	3
Grant County	0.79%	3
Jefferson County	0.79%	3
Coos County	0.52%	2
Gilliam County	0.52%	2
Lake County	0.52%	2
Polk County	0.52%	2
Union County	0.52%	2
Yamhill County	0.52%	2
Columbia County	0.26%	1
Curry County	0.26%	1
Harney County	0.26%	1
Lincoln County	0.26%	1
Linn County	0.26%	1
Morrow County	0.26%	1
Umatilla County	0.26%	1
Wallowa County	0.26%	1
Baker County	0.00%	0
Malheur County	0.00%	0

Wildfire Adapted Oregon Survey

Sherman County	0.00%	0
Tillamook County	0.00%	0
Wasco County	0.00%	0
Wheeler County	0.00%	0
TOTAL		381

Q12 What is your annual household income?

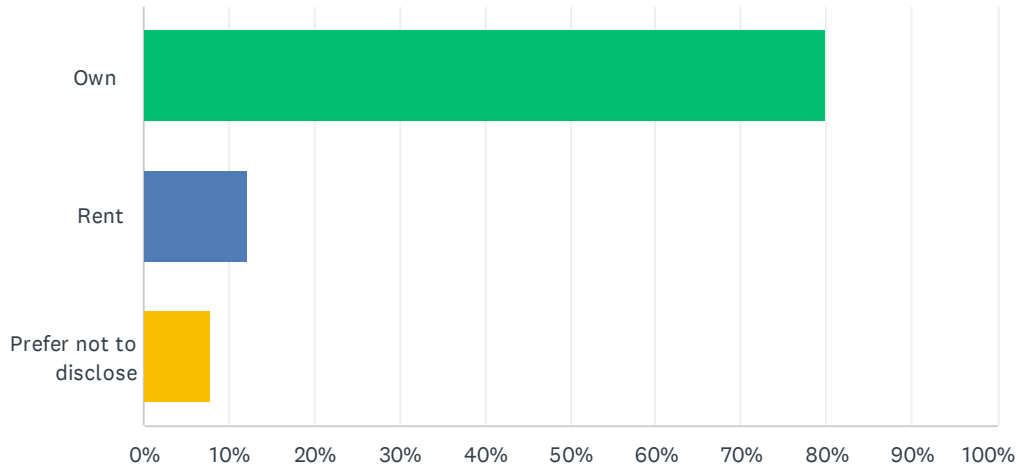
Answered: 389 Skipped: 8



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
\$60,000 to \$100,000 a year	32.13%	125
Over \$100,000 a year	31.11%	121
Prefer not to disclose	21.85%	85
Under \$60,000 a year	14.91%	58
TOTAL		389

Q13 Do you own or rent your home?

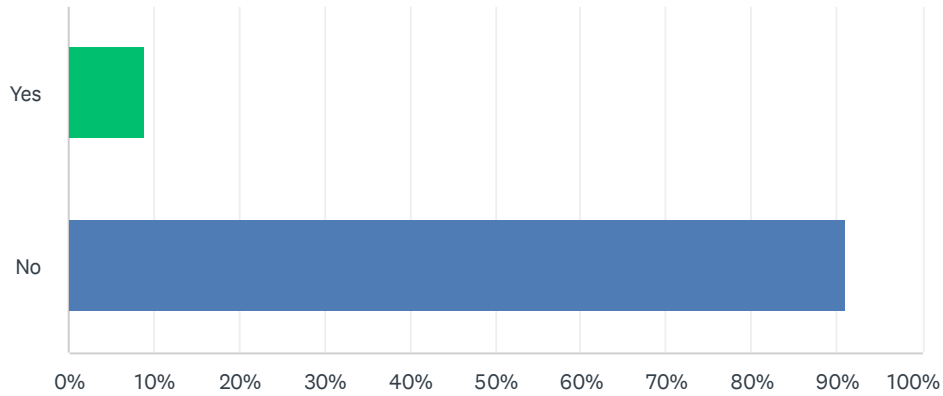
Answered: 395 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Own	80.00%	316
Rent	12.15%	48
Prefer not to disclose	7.85%	31
TOTAL		395

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

Answered: 382 Skipped: 15



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	8.90% 34
No	91.10% 348
Total Respondents: 382	

#	IF YES, WHAT LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH IS SPOKEN AT HOME?	DATE
1	yes, I speak several languages and stupid isn't one of them	7/26/2022 9:08 AM
2	Spanish	7/14/2022 1:42 PM
3	Spanish	6/17/2022 1:49 PM
4	Spanish	6/17/2022 1:41 PM
5	Mandarin	6/9/2022 3:35 PM
6	NA	5/31/2022 12:46 PM
7	spanish	5/31/2022 9:14 AM
8	spanish	5/28/2022 9:00 AM
9	French, german	5/28/2022 8:13 AM
10	Japanese	5/27/2022 8:17 PM
11	Portuguese	5/27/2022 7:44 PM
12	Spanish	5/20/2022 10:45 AM
13	Spanish	5/16/2022 1:04 PM
14	Spanish	5/4/2022 8:33 PM
15	Spanish	5/4/2022 3:05 PM
16	Dutch	5/4/2022 10:59 AM
17	multiple	5/3/2022 10:11 AM
18	French, Spanish.	5/2/2022 12:22 PM

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19	Mandarin	5/2/2022 10:54 AM
20	Kannada	4/29/2022 9:43 PM
21	Spanish	4/29/2022 10:05 AM
22	Spanish	4/29/2022 8:50 AM
23	Hindi, Bengali, French, Spanish, German	4/28/2022 1:27 PM
24	Spanish	4/25/2022 3:04 PM
25	French	4/18/2022 9:24 AM
26	Spanish	4/18/2022 8:04 AM
27	English and Spanish	4/15/2022 8:38 PM
28	Spanish	4/15/2022 3:17 PM
29	Spanish	4/15/2022 1:20 PM
30	Spanish	4/15/2022 1:03 PM



OREGON

Department of
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& Development

Wildfire Adapted Oregon

Latino Community Focus Group | September 7, 2022

Summary

The Latino Community Focus Group was hosted by Unete, Center for Farm Worker and Immigrant Advocacy, based in Medford. Unete provided Spanish translation services.

Focus Group Purpose:

- ✓ Get input from the Latino Community 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 DLCDC recommendations to the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council and Legislature

Summary

DLCDC staff were introduced before providing a brief overview of the draft recommendations. Each participant was asked to introduce themselves. Four questions were posed to the group, allowing for approximately 10-minutes of discussion per question. Answers are summarized for each questions below:

- 1. When you think about how wildfires have impacted your community, what could have been done in advance to help you and your community be better prepared?**
 - Several participants note the need for additional Spanish language warning/alert systems, particularly for agricultural field workers. They note there was nothing in the news about evacuating, this delayed some people leaving as they relied on the news to inform them about the severity of the situation. One person states they didn't receive any formal alerts on their cell phone, leaving them to rely on social media for timely information. Overall participants felt there was a lack of communication.
 - "Make sure people working in the field have a warning."
 - "There should be alerts on everyone's cell phones—there was no formal information—was going off of social media."
 - A participant shares they heard a rumor there wasn't enough water to fight the fires.
 - One individual shared their experience losing a home they were in the process of renovating—with all the tools and materials lost in the fire as well. They express how difficult it was to lose everything and start from zero, particularly as housing prices and expenses have increased significantly.
 - A participant recommends having more fire extinguishers readily available for homes.

2. What was the hardest part of recovery? What would have made things easier for you?

- Several participants highlight their struggle with housing after the fire. One person notes things would be easier if they could go back to where they were living before the fire because of their children’s school enrollment and job locations. Others say they are living in smaller and less desirable homes than what they had before.
- Housing prices, availability, and paperwork requirements are mentioned as a barrier to returning to communities.
 - “Housing is the hardest thing. It is so difficult and expensive. And a lot of paperwork.”
- Several participants questioned where the money and resources they kept hearing about were going to. They note the money was going to organizations, but they would have liked to see it go directly to people who were impacted—without the bureaucracy and endless paperwork requirements. Loans were noted as a resource that was overly difficult to access for this community.
- Participants highlight the difficulties of keeping children in their same school district because of their dislocation from the fires and limited resources to commute their children to school. One participant shares their experience with split custody interfering with their child’s ability to return to their school district because the other parent lived in an area that wasn’t impacted.
- The distance has also taken a toll on commuting to work and opportunities to connect with friends and family because gas is so expensive.
- Participants noted they haven’t been able to return to their community two years after the fire, and are concerned about their children no longer being able to attend local schools due to transportation issues.
- After the fires, families had difficulty finding stable housing. One person notes they had to shift around to several different friend’s and family’s houses.
- Participants observe there was a lot of immediate assistance and resources, but there weren’t long-term resources available. They observed a lack of resources for renters versus homeowners, and share concern about the accessibility of resources for immigrants who are documented versus undocumented.
- Observers note several resources had different eligibility requirements that made it hard to figure out which resources they could access. Frustration is expressed about having to run around to figure out what people were eligible for.
 - “Fire doesn’t distinguish whose house is burned down. There was all this money for people—but it depended on what/who you were. There was money going around, but we didn’t know how to get it. Now we have to travel 30 minutes to get to work.”

3. What worries you the most about the future threat of wildfires?

- Several participants highlight concern about shelters available to evacuees during the next natural disaster. One participant notes the information wasn't shared in Spanish. They want to know who people can call to get information in the appropriate language. They would like to see the alerts sent out in Spanish.
 - “There was no place for us to go. No number for us to call. Nothing in Spanish. I would like a future where people know where to go.”
- A question is raised about using onsite water sources to help fight fires. An example is given of a nearby pond and pool not being used as resources to help fight the fire. They ask for more firefighter training so all available resources will be used in these situations.
- The Greenway in the community is highlighted as an area of concern with dense vegetation that can easily catch on fire and threaten nearby buildings. They question whose responsibility it is to maintain public spaces like that.
- One person mentions their city is issuing citations for unmaintained yards that grow over a certain length, they feel this is appropriate given the risks.

4. What actions do you want your city, county, or the state to take to improve your community's safety in the face of wildfires?

- Several participants narrowed in on the need for sheltering options. They highlight how people struggled to find the right shelter to evacuate to that could meet their needs. For example, some people have allergies to pets, have other medical needs, or have several pets—there should be shelters that could accommodate these people. They would like to see several options for shelters to evacuate to, to include backup options in the event the shelter space is threatened by natural disasters.
 - “We need shelters. There is no place to go. Hard for people to get their medicine. We need more than one option.”
- Citations for not maintaining vegetation that puts everyone at risk.



Wildfire Adapted Oregon Community Listening Sessions Summary

Community Listening Sessions Purpose:

Two Community Listening Sessions on September 8 (8:30-10 am and 5:30-7 pm) were held to provide community members an overview of the DLCD's draft recommendations and give community members an opportunity to ask questions, provide ideas and share feedback with DLCD staff.

Draft Recommendations

1. Cities and counties prioritize robust and inclusive community information and engagement in planning efforts to create wildfire adapted communities.
2. Cities and counties assess and improve transportation networks for safe evacuation and firefighting response.
3. Cities and counties review and amend local land use codes to ensure safe evacuation and efficient access for firefighting response.
4. Cities and counties review and amend comprehensive plan policies and implement land use codes to incorporate wildfire risk mitigation requirements for new development.
5. DLCD provides support to cities and counties for post-disaster recovery in local communities through recovery planning services.
6. DLCD provides support to cities, counties, special districts, and Tribes to increase the effectiveness of natural hazards planning processes and adoption of policies and actions into comprehensive plans and codes.

Listening Session Registration and Attendance Summary

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

	Registrations	Participants	Breakout Rooms
9/8: Morning	58	39	4
9/8: Evening	21	10	0
Total	79	49	4

Polling Results

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

Where Participants Live

28%	The Willamette Valley
14%	Central Oregon
19%	Southern Oregon
14%	The Portland Metro Area
8%	Eastern Oregon
0%	Oregon Coast
8%	The Gorge
8%	Other

Small communities in Oregon were well represented, with over half of participants reporting they resided in rural areas. Participants could select multiple answers and many selected both 'Rural' and 'City'.

51%	Rural
24%	City
20%	Small town
4%	Other
0%	Prefer not to disclose

Discussion Highlights

After providing participants an overview of the draft recommendations, small groups discussed the recommendations, asked questions, and provided feedback to DLCD based on the following questions:

1. Any general observations or questions?
2. Do you have any major concerns?
3. Are there additional ideas for implementation activities?
4. This information will help us determine needed local and state resources and timelines. Examples: inventory and analysis work, community engagement resources, review and update of Comprehensive Plan and codes, model code and guidance, technical assistance and grant support for local governments.
5. Are there potential barriers to implementation?
6. Anything else?

Feedback on Recommendations

Community Information and Engagement | Recommendation 1

- The City of Medford has been working on wildfire mitigation for the last several years. It would be helpful to have additional guidance on adapting defensible space standards to an urban context, models for community outreach (especially for Spanish-speaking households), and funding for programming at the neighborhood level.
- It would be helpful to have support from DLCD to have staff at meetings to explain to elected officials or planning commission members why this work is important and why it needs to be done.

Safe Evacuation and Firefighting Response | Recommendations 2 & 3

- There should be more coordination with nearby counties in opening facilities during emergency evacuations. Specifically, fairground facilities that can help shelter livestock during evacuations.
- Allocate funding to improve private forest roads that could offer safe evacuation routes for communities.
- Will statutes and rules for the firefighting standard be updated statewide to be consistent in all planning and zoning rules?
- The main routes in and out of the county are O&C roads. What is their [federal agencies, such as the BLM and USFS] incentive to participate in these types of planning efforts?
- There's no concurrent requirement for private water utilities in Oregon, which is concerning because there may be situations where firefighters are trying to connect to hydrants that don't have adequate pressure.

Wildfire Risk Mitigation Requirements for Areas of New Development | Recommendation 4

- Defining the authority of the State Fire Marshal in stepping into local decision-making on siting facilities or homes.
- Recommend working with school districts to ensure schools are not being sited in areas of high or extreme risk.
- General comment about the legislature allowing new optional uses in areas with high and extreme fire risks, such as accessory forest dwellings.
-

Recovery Planning | Recommendation 5

- There needs to be recognition, whether through grants or otherwise, in assisting unincorporated communities in preparing for natural disasters and recovery.
- We need some type of model for recovery and rebuilding plans. Based on an insurance model, you rebuild what you have, but some of these natural resource dependent communities—with how they were formed, what they were, and what they are now, some with really low-cost housing—that's going to get lost and be difficult to rebuild. What does rebuilding in these communities really look like, and what do they need?

Planning for Areas Subject to Natural Hazards | Recommendation 6

- Concerned smaller jurisdictions won't have the capacity or the technical expertise to make code and plan amendments. Clarification on what support would look like and how much would be available would be helpful.
- Incorporate any additional planning efforts into existing planning processes (e.g., Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plan, etc.).
- Consider revising the riparian retention requirements in concert with a balance of the Goal 7 and wildfire hazard protection.

- Are there mechanisms available to help cities update their Comprehensive Development Plans? Some cities don't have the resources to do it.
- Have a model code that everyone can look to as a baseline for communities to build from.
- Time and staffing will be one of the biggest challenges with implementation.
- Would recommendation 6 include model planning language approved by DLCD for adoption?

General

- Concern about the kind of impact these recommendations may have on the regulatory process for reviewing rural residential development. Things could become more discretionary in the decision-making. Wonder if that's causing anybody pause or any big global observations about the procedural changes that may result from some of these recommendations.
- On a path to move forward with changing code but find they are waiting for the State to give solid guidance on what things should look like versus moving ahead and having to change it later.
- Regardless of risk level associated with the map, communities across Oregon need to be planning for risks associated with wildfire.
- Unless these are mandatory policies, there will be a lot of local political pushback. Recommendations should be mandatory. Rules that are subjective will be ignored.
- Need to be cognizant about mandatory demands that may fall on the shoulders of volunteer fire departments.
- Happy to see that resources are being considered for helping communities update planning documents.
- Highly recommend the Fire-Wise program coordinated through the National Fire Protection Association. It has very specific standards for hardening structures and managing lands surrounding structures to lessen the probability of ignition from wildfires.
- Need more clarification on how the map will come into the planning space. For instance, will there be zoning overlays?
- When it comes to personal property, risk mitigation should be voluntary.
- All recommendations from DLCD should be under the umbrella of Goal 2, Goal 7, and Coordination laws under ORS 197.
- Be aware of the unintended consequences legislation will have on insurance eligibility.
- Provide resources to implement the recommendations. Small and rural communities do not have the staff, resources or funding to implement.
- Consider the impact on rural and unincorporated communities.
- Improve coordination and communications between agencies.
- Incorporate suggestions for local procedures, requirements, and public engagement processes to help implement recommendations.

Appendix A: Listening Session Registration Lists

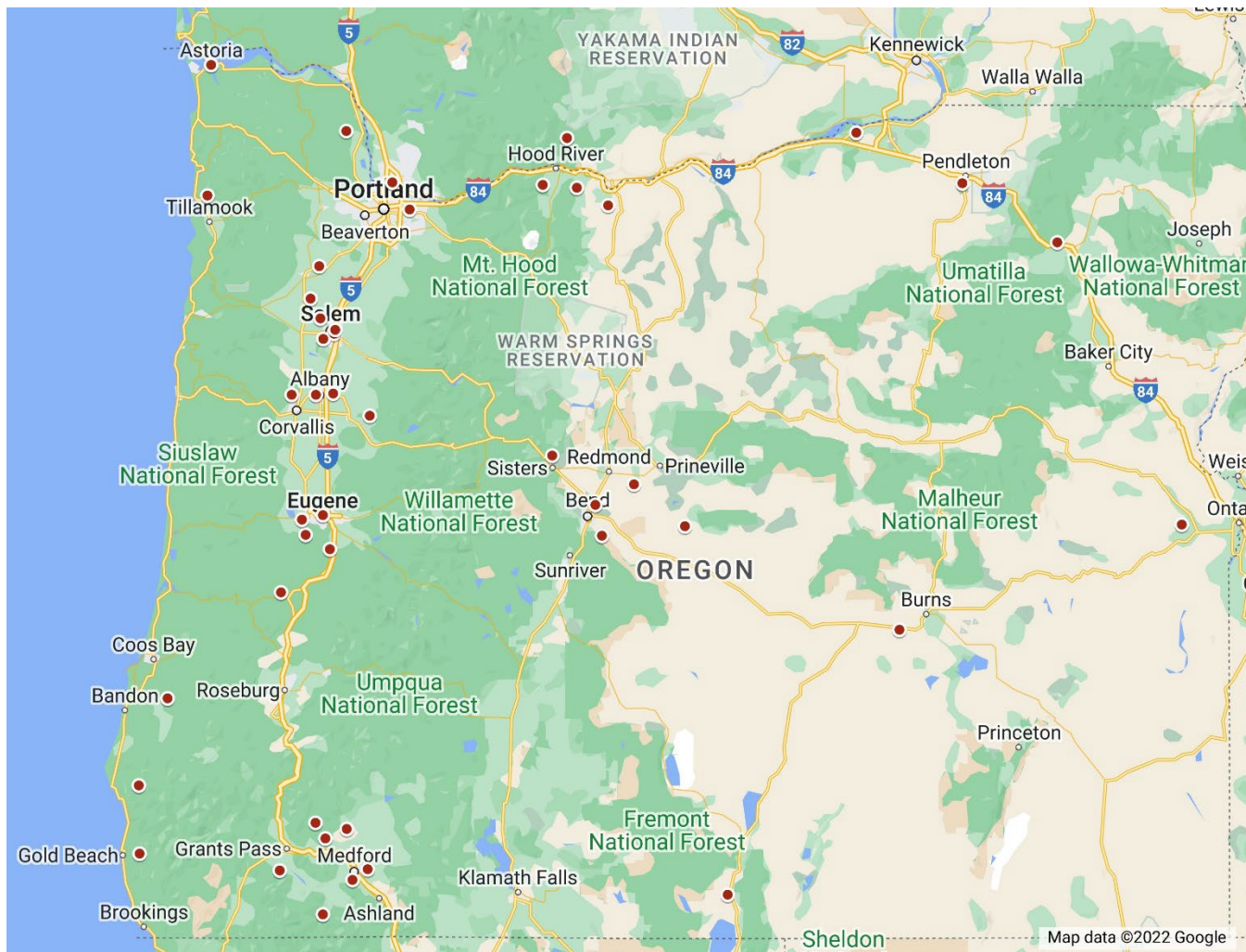
Name

John Quetzalcoatl Murray
Marie Simovich
Deborah Weaver
Tamra Mabbott
Casandra Brown
Carla Angeli Paladino
Sidney Mulder
Kevin Cook
Carine Arendes
Robert Waldher
Dawn Hert
Mike Savage
Darwin Johnson
Alexis Ames
Gail Henrikson
David Mattison
Amy Markus
William Van Vactor
Stephen Wrecsics
Cammryne Anderson
Paige Hopkins
McRae Carmichael
Nicole Cross
Rachel Bush
Terran Watwood
Ted Zuk
Hayden Richardson
Sarah Puls
Suzie Dahl
Robert Hart
Aiden Forsi
Marc Baber
Teresa Vonn
Lora Elliott
Gary Mathis
Eric Walker
Jo A. Barker
Chris Sutton
Linda Tarr
Christina Giardinelli
Kelly Hart
Curtis Thomas
Brock Nation
Emma-Quin Smith
Steve Rouse
Paul Anderes
Joann Jacobs

Name

Devon Morales
Chris MacWhorter
Jeffrey Rose
Katie Skakel
Kim Ross
Amber Bell
Curt Wilson
Sheila Dooley
Rachel Serslev
Simo
Kevin Cornelius
T. Weeder
Autumn Muir
Damian Syrnyk
Jo Barker
Kathy Schwartz
Colleen Roberts
Karol Strane
Shannon Flowers
Ludwell Sibley
Debbie Barretta
Kim Larson-Daiker
Sarah Marvin
Gary Stephen
Thomas Willey

Appendix B: Participant Registration Map



September 2022 DLCD Community Listening Session registration participants' place of residence.