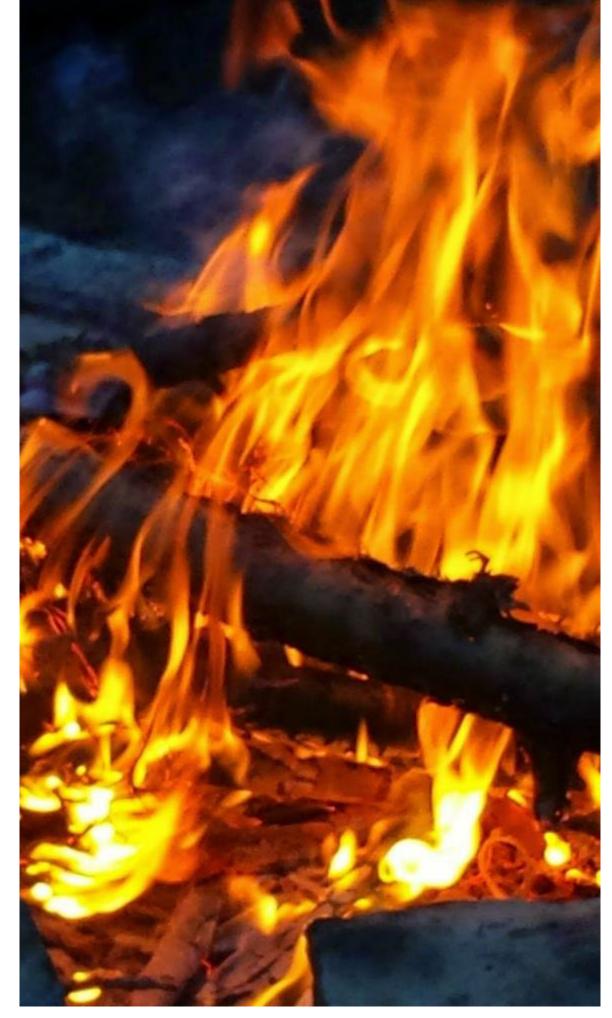




Wildfire Adapted Communities



State Interagency Hazards Mitigation Team July 21, 2022

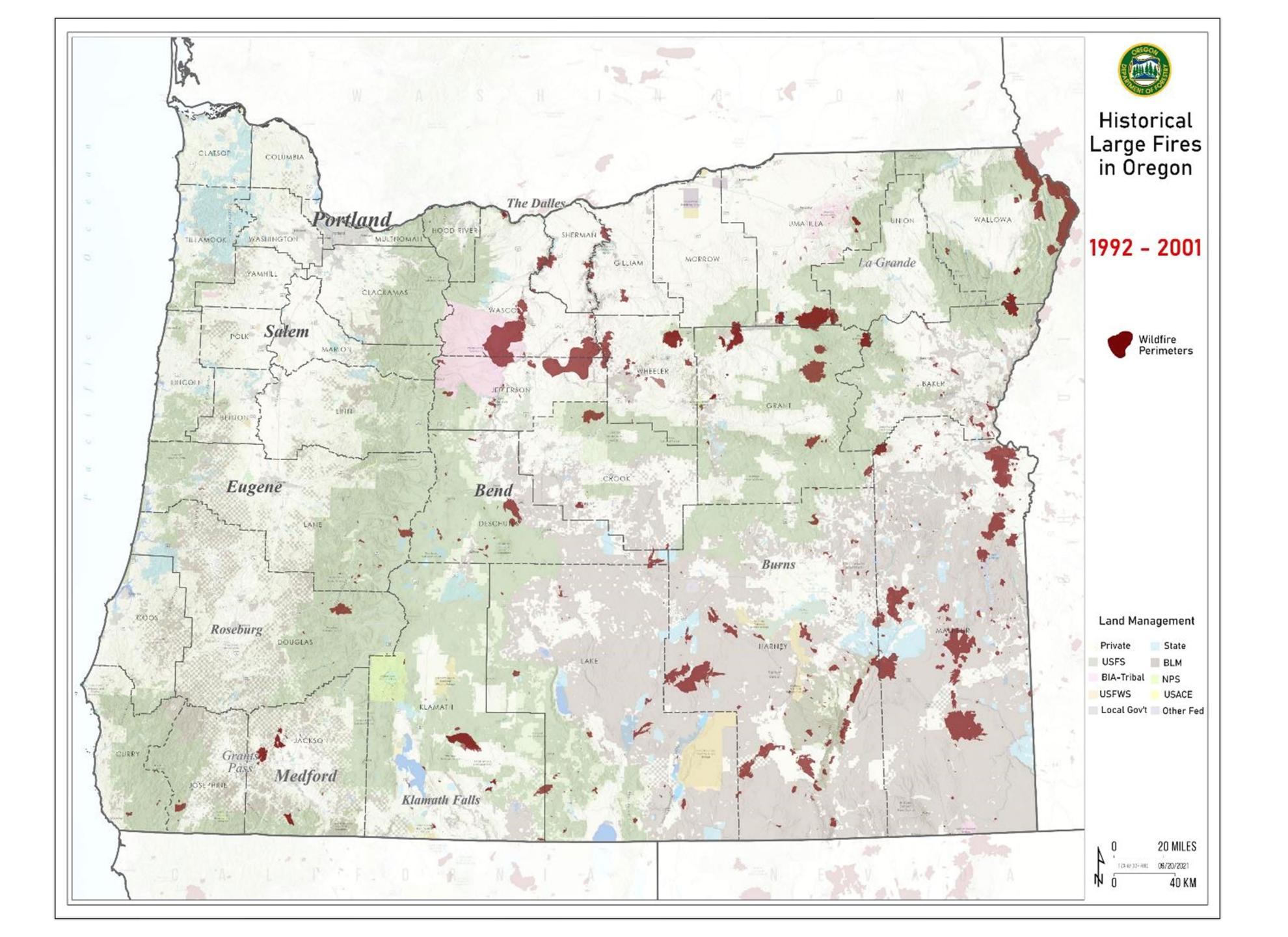
Susan Millhauser, Natural Hazards Planner – Wildfire, DLCD

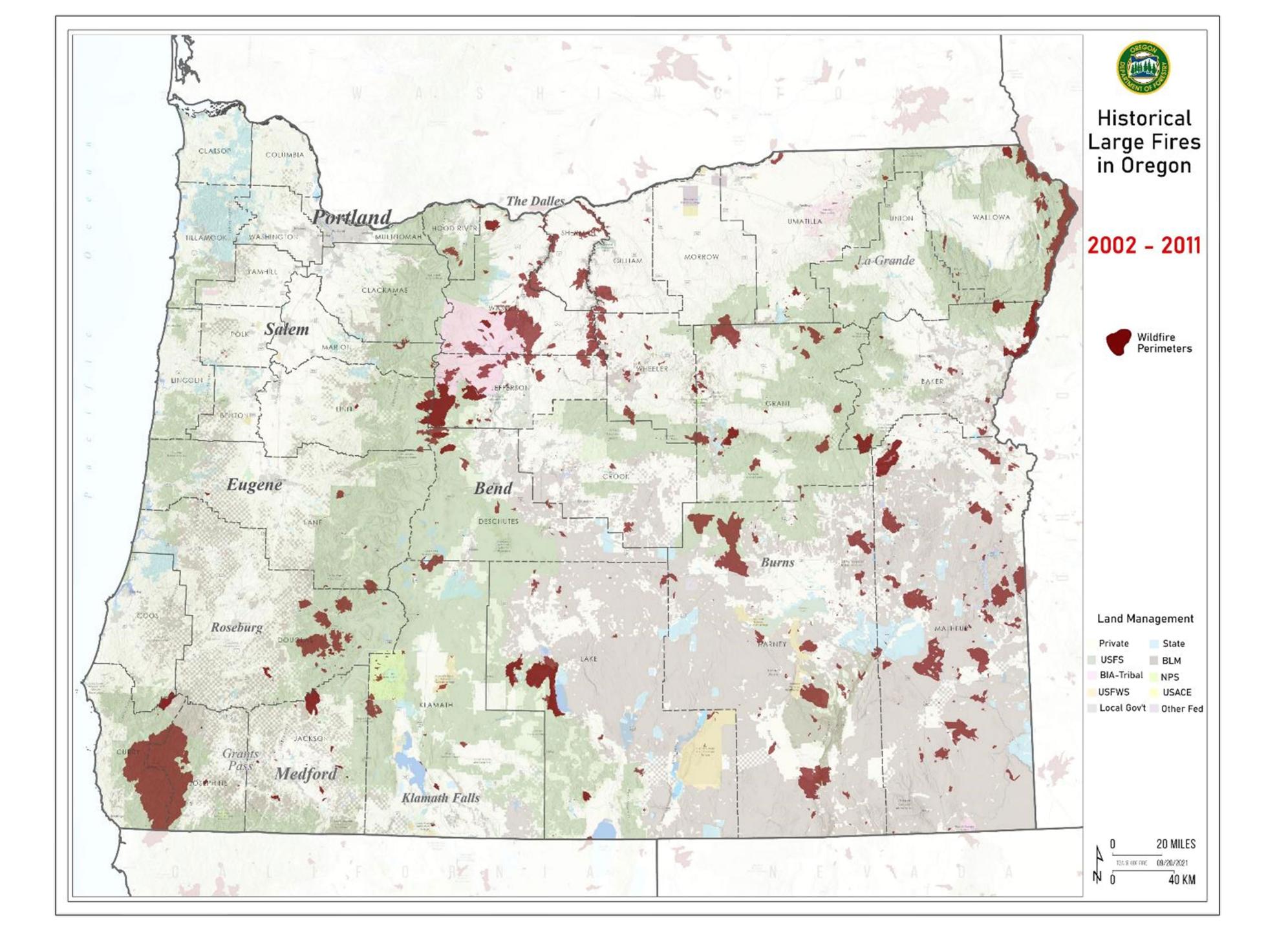
Agenda

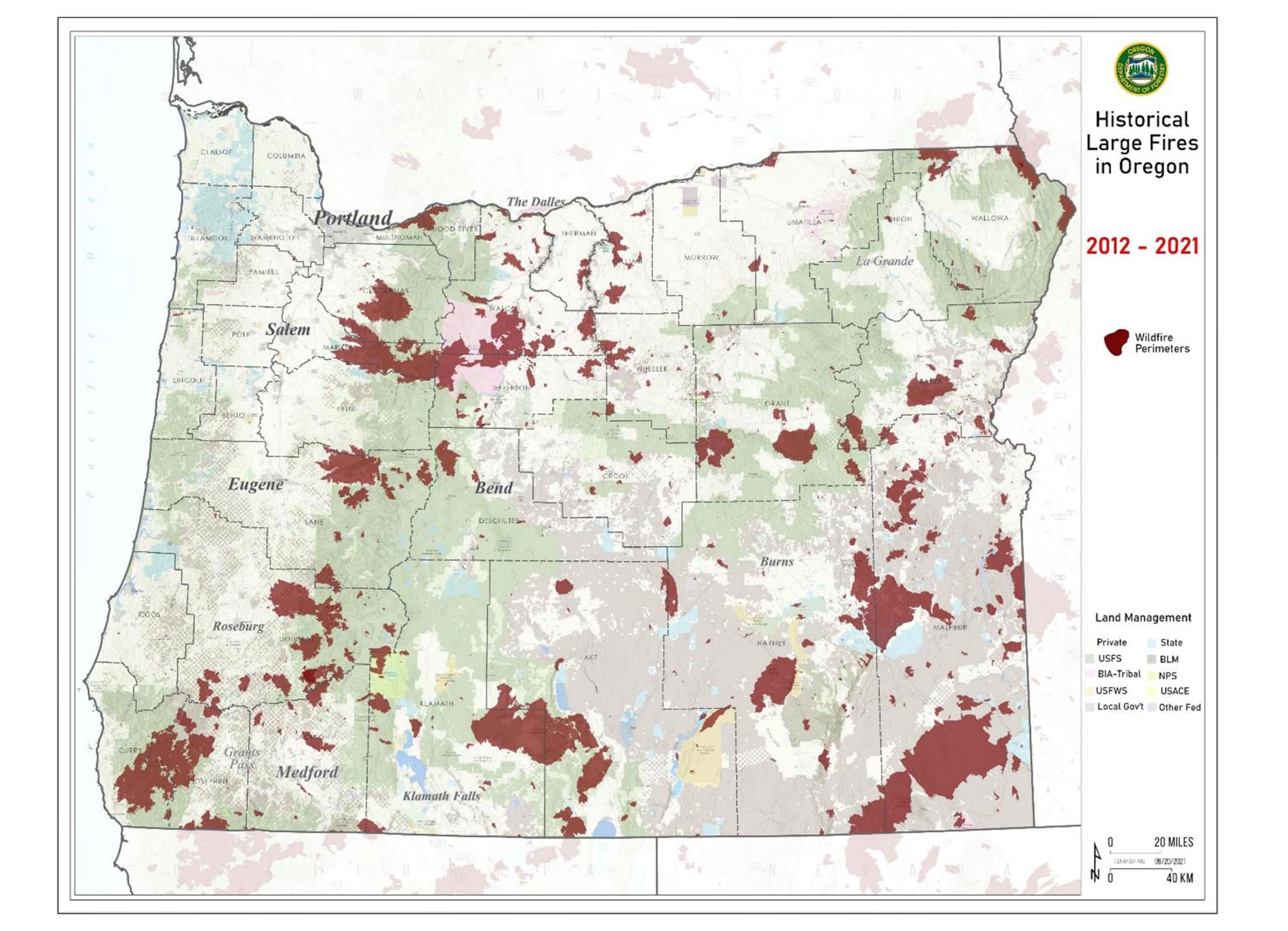
- 1. Background
- 2. Senate Bill 762 Overview & State Agency Coordination
- 3. Engagement: What We Heard
- 4. Recovery Lessons Learned
- 5. Considerations for Recommendations
- 6. Next Steps & Feedback



BACKGROUND









SENATE BILL 762 OVERVIEW

Senate Bill 762

Oregon's comprehensive wildfire preparedness and resiliency bill.

Proactive approach that helps modernize and improve wildfire preparedness through three key strategies

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

Senate Bill 762

Oregon's comprehensive wildfire preparedness and resiliency bill.

Action from multiple agencies to

- Minimize loss of life and property
- ✓ Protect the lives of firefighters
- ✓ Protect and manage Oregon's forest assets
- Create more predictable and protected future for communities and development at risk to the effects of wildfire

Senate Bill 762

Oregon's comprehensive wildfire preparedness and resiliency bill



State Wildfire Program

- State Wildfire Programs Director
- Wildfire Programs
 Advisory Council



ODF & OSU

- Statewide Wildfire Risk Map
- Rulemaking, notification, and appeals



OSFM & DCBS

- Defensible space code
- Community risk reduction
- grants
- Building codes



Other Agencies

- Landscape resilience
- Workforce development
- Public health
- Air quality monitoring
- Utilities



DLCD

- Community and stakeholder engagement
- Land use recommendations due October 1,
- Staff support for State Wildfire Programs



Oregon Department of Forestry & Oregon State University

WILDFIRE RISK MAPPING & WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE

Statewide Map of Wildfire Risk SB 762 – Section 7

Statewide map of wildfire risk to inform decision-making and investment

- Includes wildland-urban interface (WUI) boundaries, five wildfire risk classes, and social vulnerability
- ✓ All lands in Oregon assigned a wildfire risk designation, some are within the WUI
- ✓ Updated regularly to reflect current wildfire risk
- Property owners or local governments may appeal their property's risk classification

Statewide Map of Wildfire Risk Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer

To inform decision-making and investment

Oregon Department of Forestry & Oregon State University

6/30/22

- Risk Classifications
- Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)
- Socially & Economically Vulnerable Communities

Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal

Adopt by 12/31/22

 Defensible Space Standards

 Socially & Economically Vulnerable Communities-Resources

Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services

Adopt by 10/1/22, 6-month phase in period

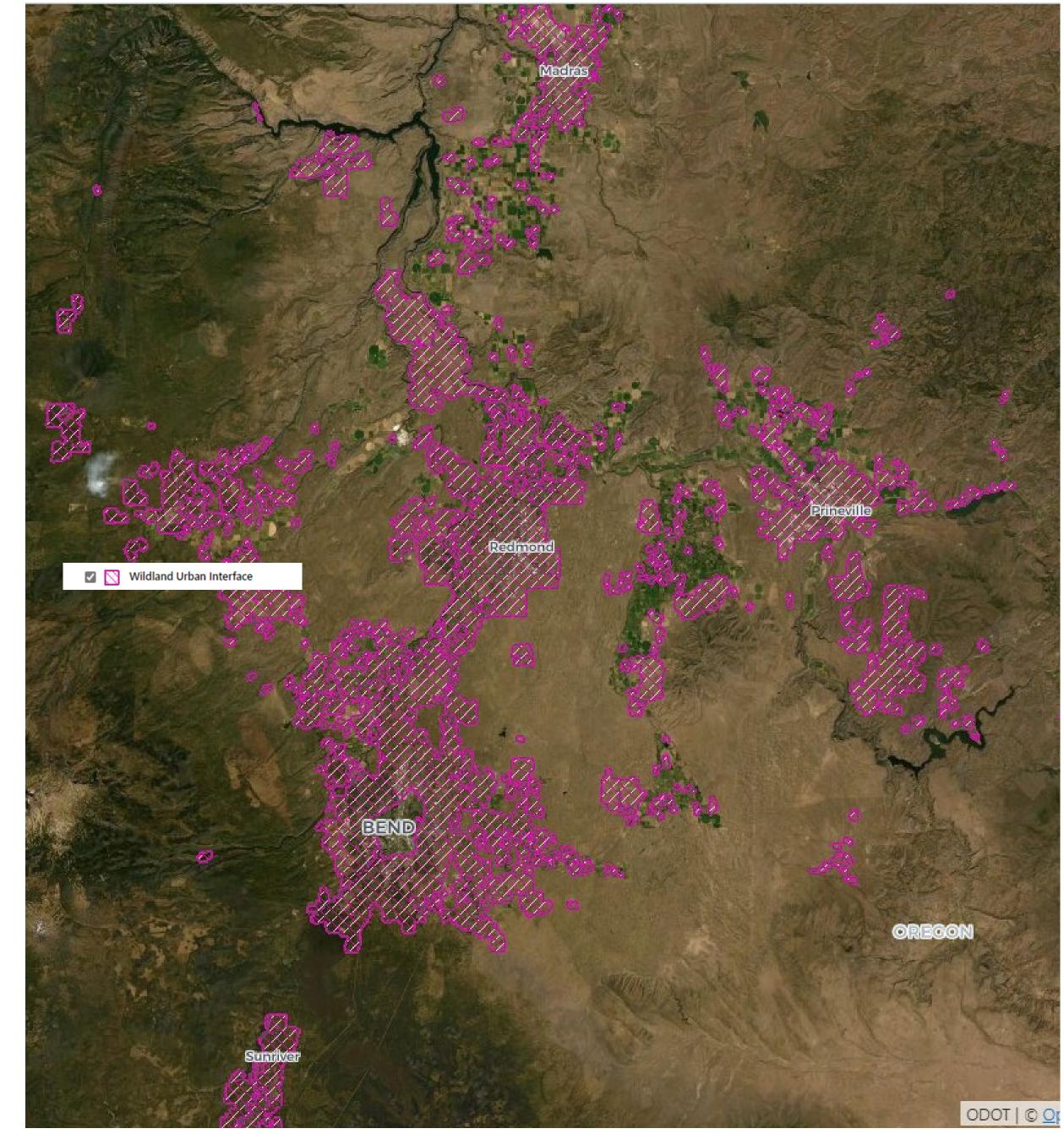
 Building Codes (ORSC R327)

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)





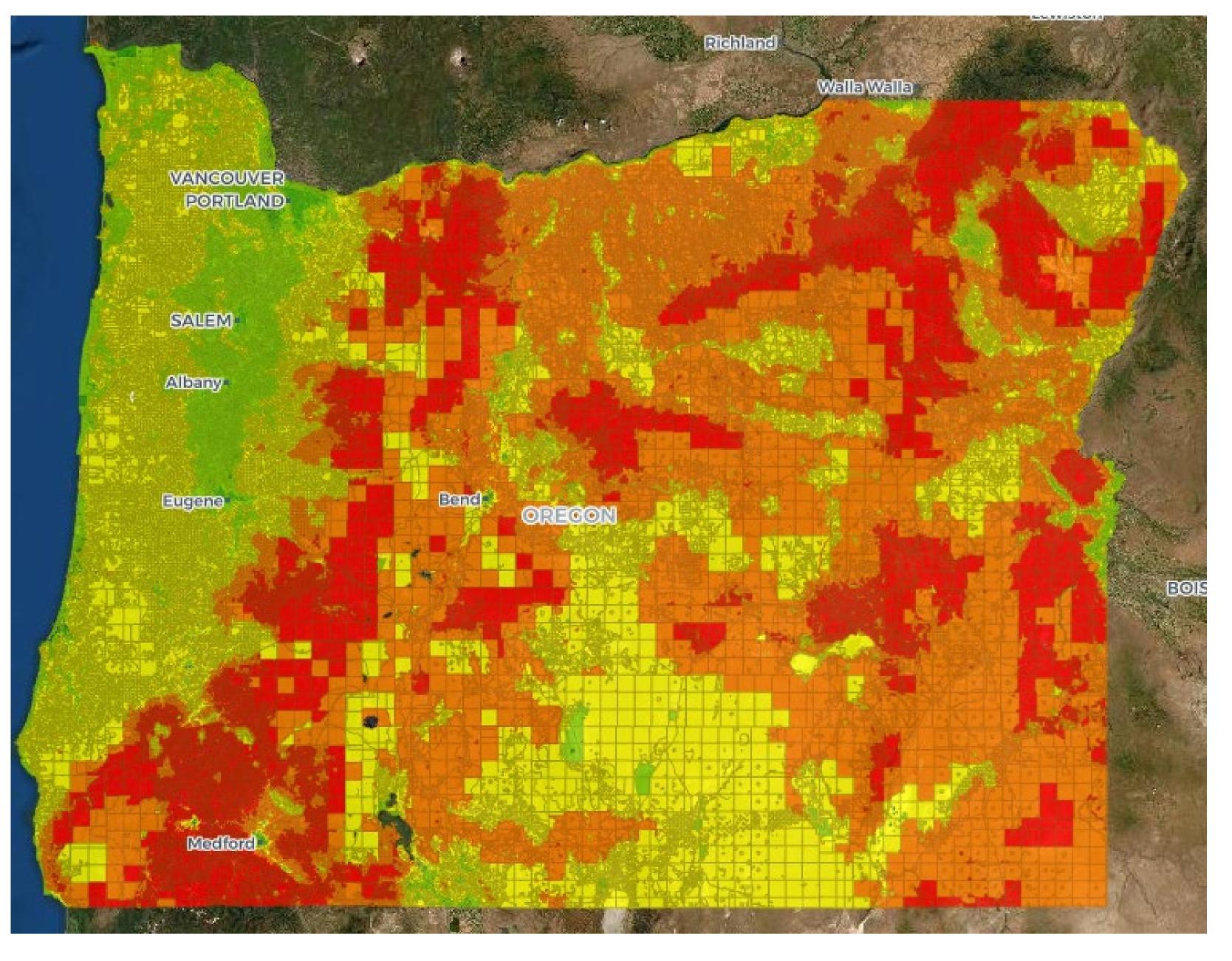
Wildland Urban Interface



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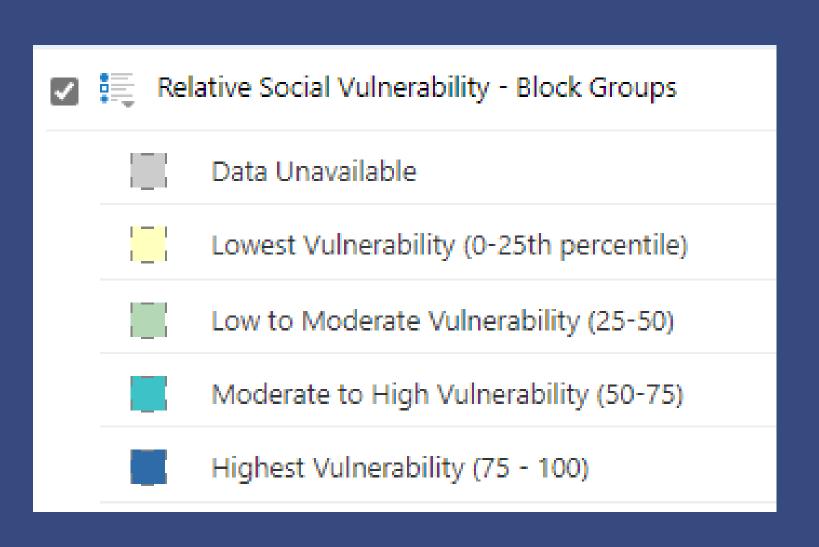
Wildfire Risk Categories

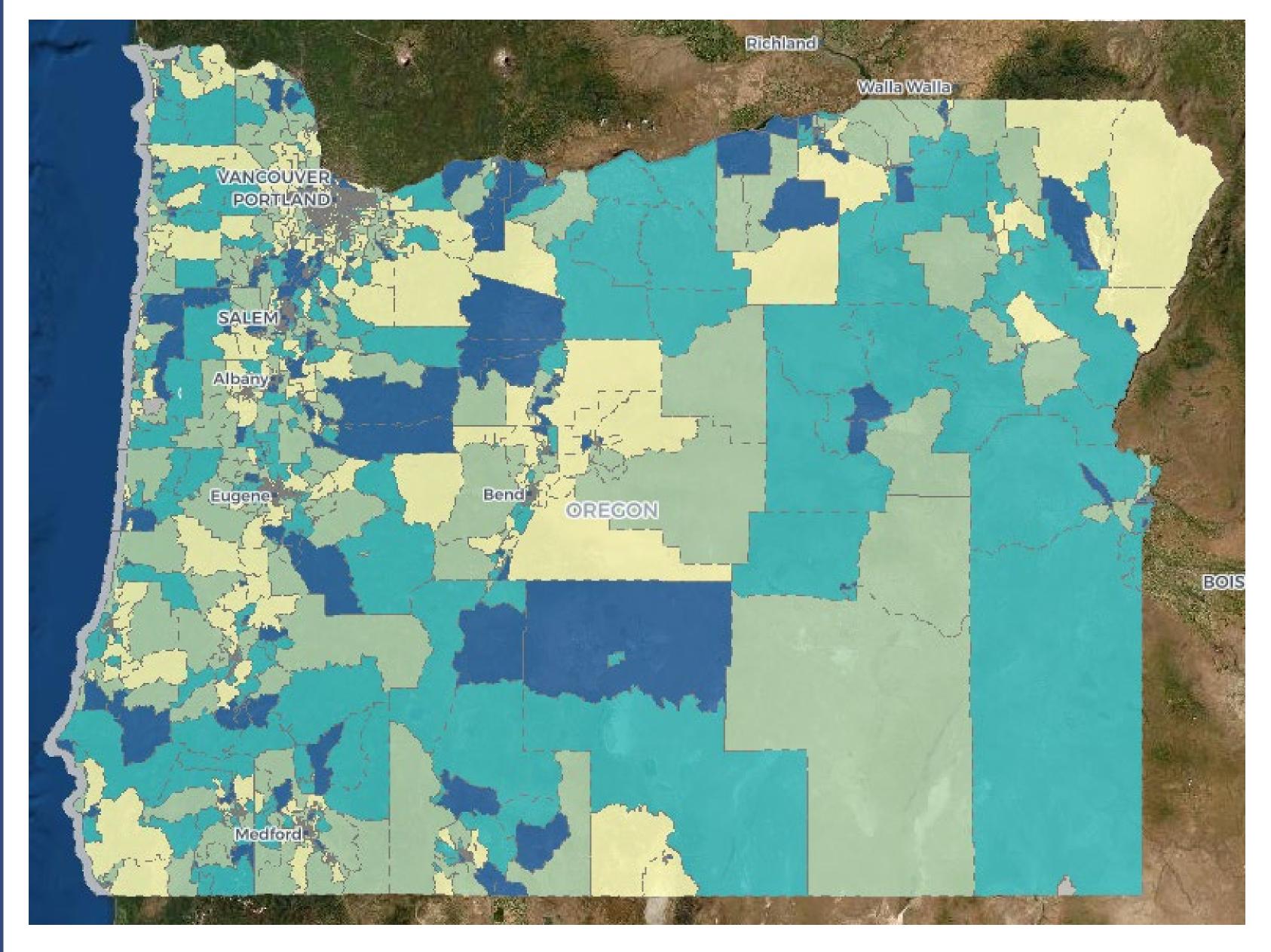




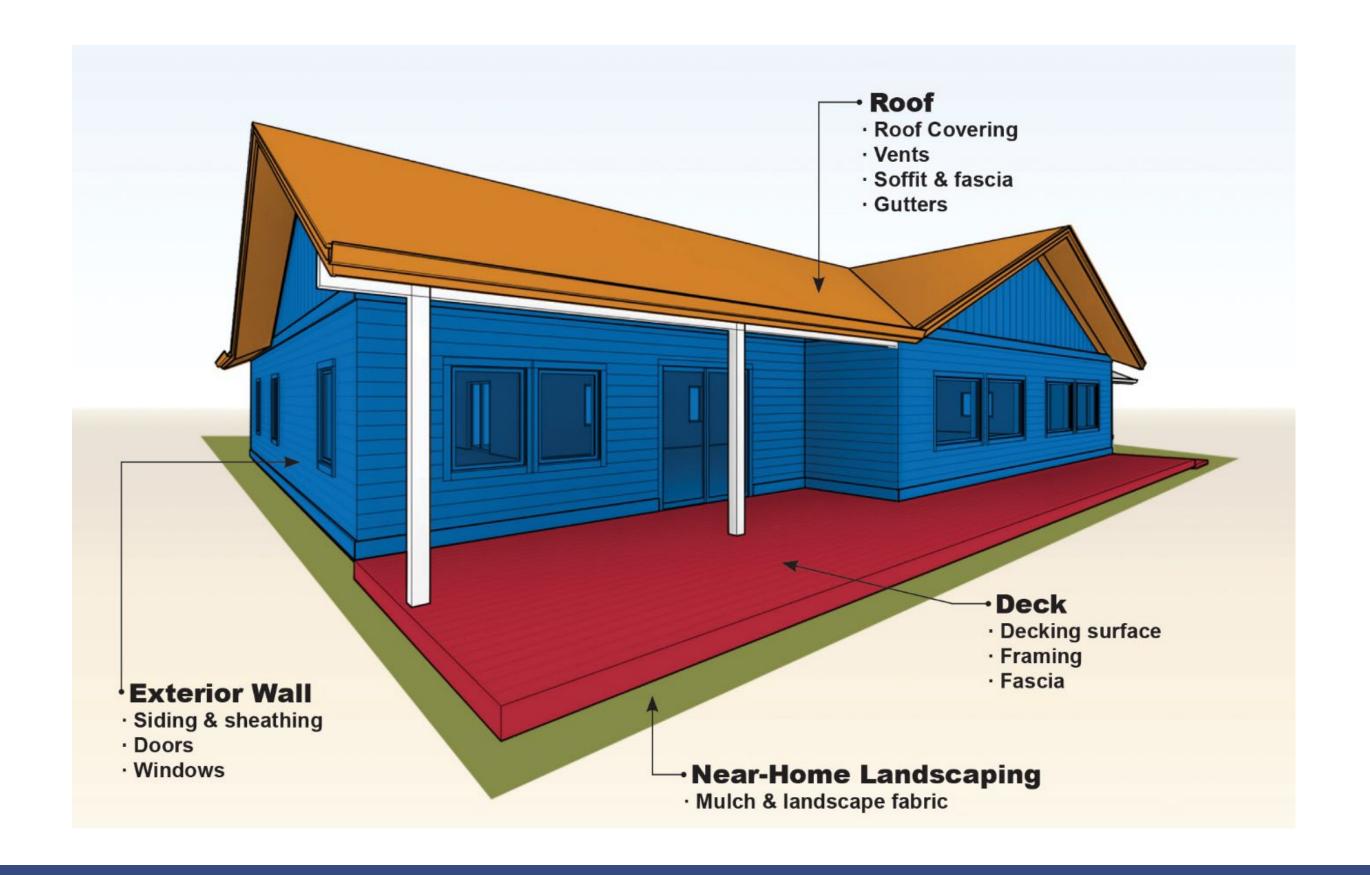
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Social Vulnerability





Source: https://tools.oregonexplorer.info/OE_HtmlViewer/index.html?viewer=wildfire



Source: Building a Wildfire-Resistant

Home: Codes and Costs,

Headwaters Economics, 2018

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES

BUILDING CODES

Building Codes SB 762 – Section 12

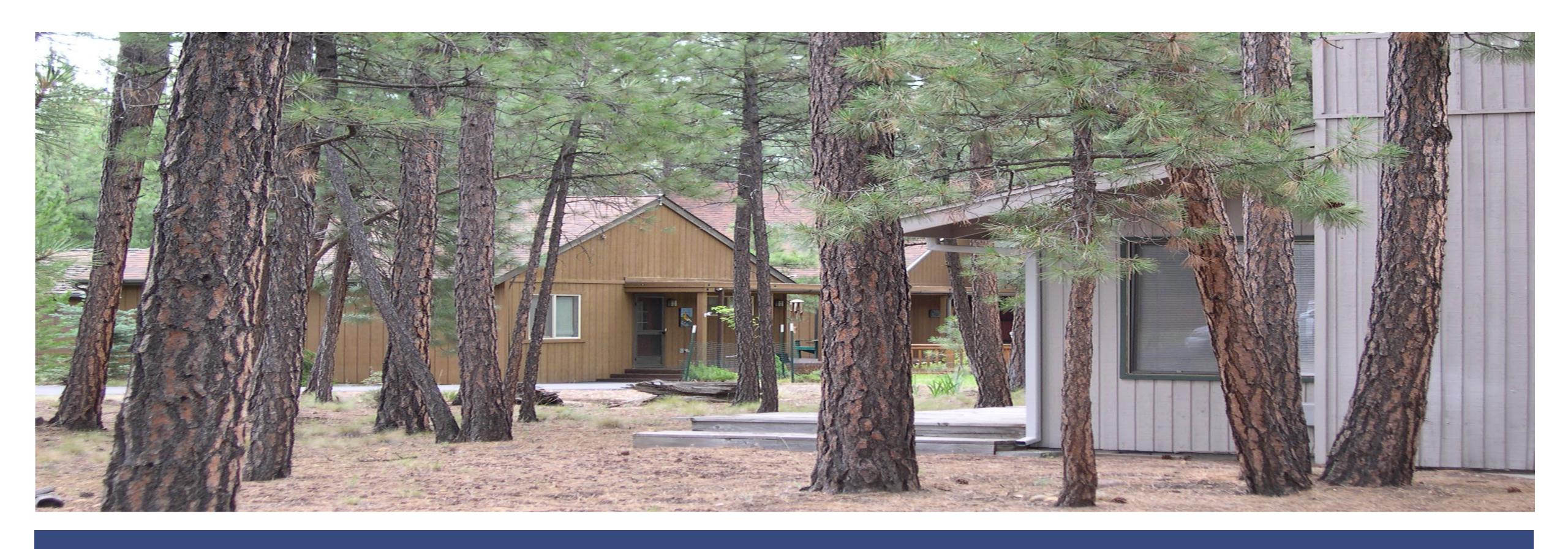
DCBS: making homes safer through fireresistant building codes standards

- Amendments to Oregon Residential Specialty Code Section (ORSC) R 327. Applies:
 - In areas of high and extreme risk within the WUI
 - To all new dwellings and their accessory structures and replacement of exterior elements on existing dwellings
 - To one-and-two family homes, other types of dwellings and buildings not covered

Building Codes SB 762 – Section 12

DCBS: making homes safer through fireresistant building codes standards

- ✓ ORSC is a "minimum/maximum" code
- Local municipalities are not allowed to require beyond high and extreme risk areas in the WUI
- ✓ Several Oregon jurisdictions that adopted the voluntary 2019 ORSC R 327 must rescind their codes for areas that are not mapped as extreme or high risk and in the WUI
- Local authority to apply ORSC R327 more broadly will no longer be available once the updates are completed



OREGON OFFICE OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Defensible Space SB 762 - Section 8

OSFM: making homes safer through defensible space actions

- ✓ To help firefighters better protect homes
- Statewide minimum defensible space code provisions will apply to new and existing homes in the high and extreme risk classes in the WUI

Defensible Space SB 762 - Section 8

Local governments

- Can adopt and enforce local requirements for defensible space greater than the minimum statewide requirements established by OSFM
- Locally adopted standards must be selected from the framework set forth in the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code, with OSFM review and reporting requirements

Defensible Space SB 762 – Section 8

Local governments

Statewide minimum defensible space requirements may not be used as criteria to approve or deny a comprehensive plan amendment or land use application

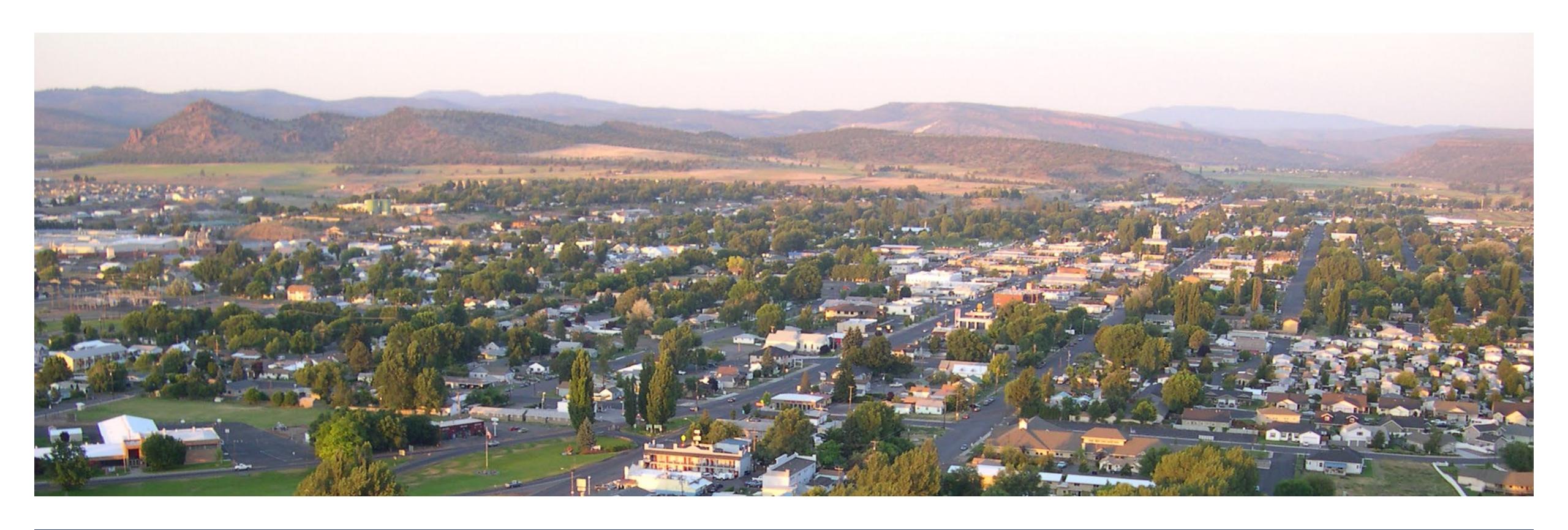
However, a local government can:

- Amend its acknowledged comprehensive plan or land use regulations to include defensible space requirements
- Subsequently use the defensible space requirements as a criterion for a land use decision

Community Risk Reduction SB 762 – Section 9

Investments and resources

- Fire Adapted Oregon preventing fires and protecting people
 - Community Risk Reduction Unit offers grants and educational webinars
 - Defensible Space Code
- ✓ Response Ready Oregon protecting Oregon
- ✓ Wildfire Response how the OSFM mobilizes resources



Department of Land Conservation and Development

LAND USE

Senate Bill 762 Section 11 – Land Use

Recommendations Report for the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council and Legislature

Identify updates to incorporate the wildfire risk map and minimize wildfire risk:

- Statewide land use planning program
- ✓ Local comprehensive plans and zoning codes
- Identify state and local resources to implement
- Allow for regional differences

Senate Bill 762 Section 11 – Land Use

Recommendations Report for the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council and Legislature

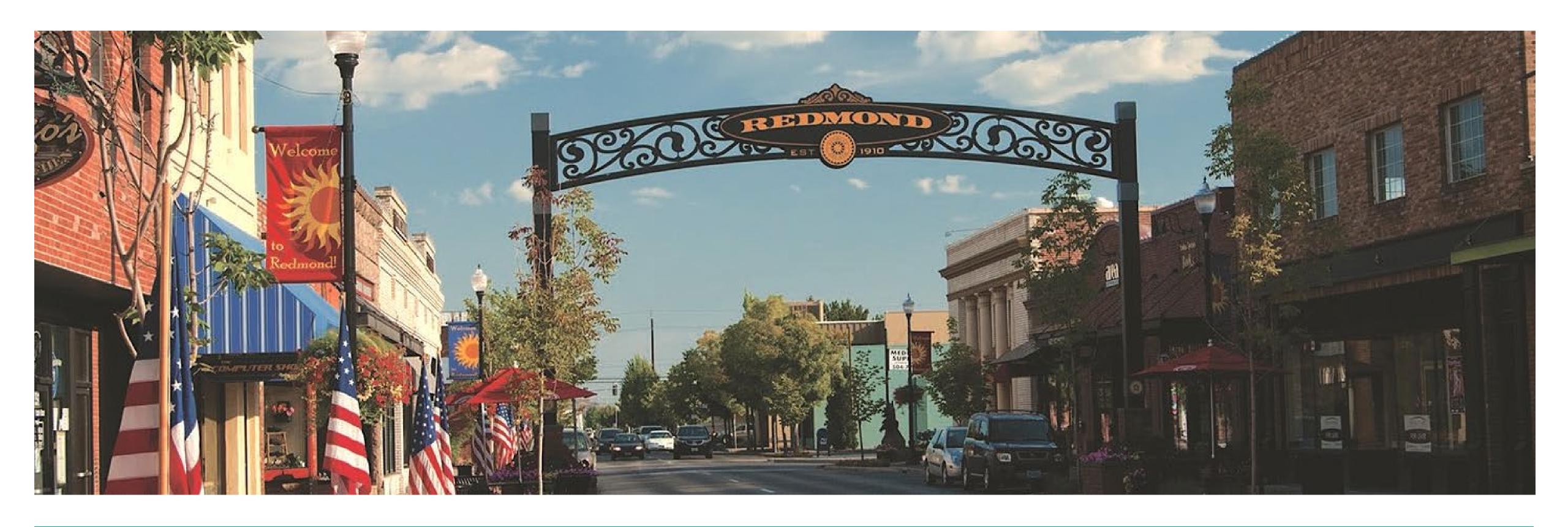
Recommendations may include, but need not be limited to, provisions regarding:

- ✓ Sufficient defensible space
- Building codes
- ✓ Safe evacuations
- Development considerations
- In areas of extreme or high wildfire risk

Senate Bill 762 Section 11 – Land Use

Recommendations for the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council and Legislature

- Must be complete by October 1, 2022
- Recommendations only
- ✓ Include appropriate resources to implement
- Wildfire Programs Advisory Council may advance refined or additional recommendations to the Legislature

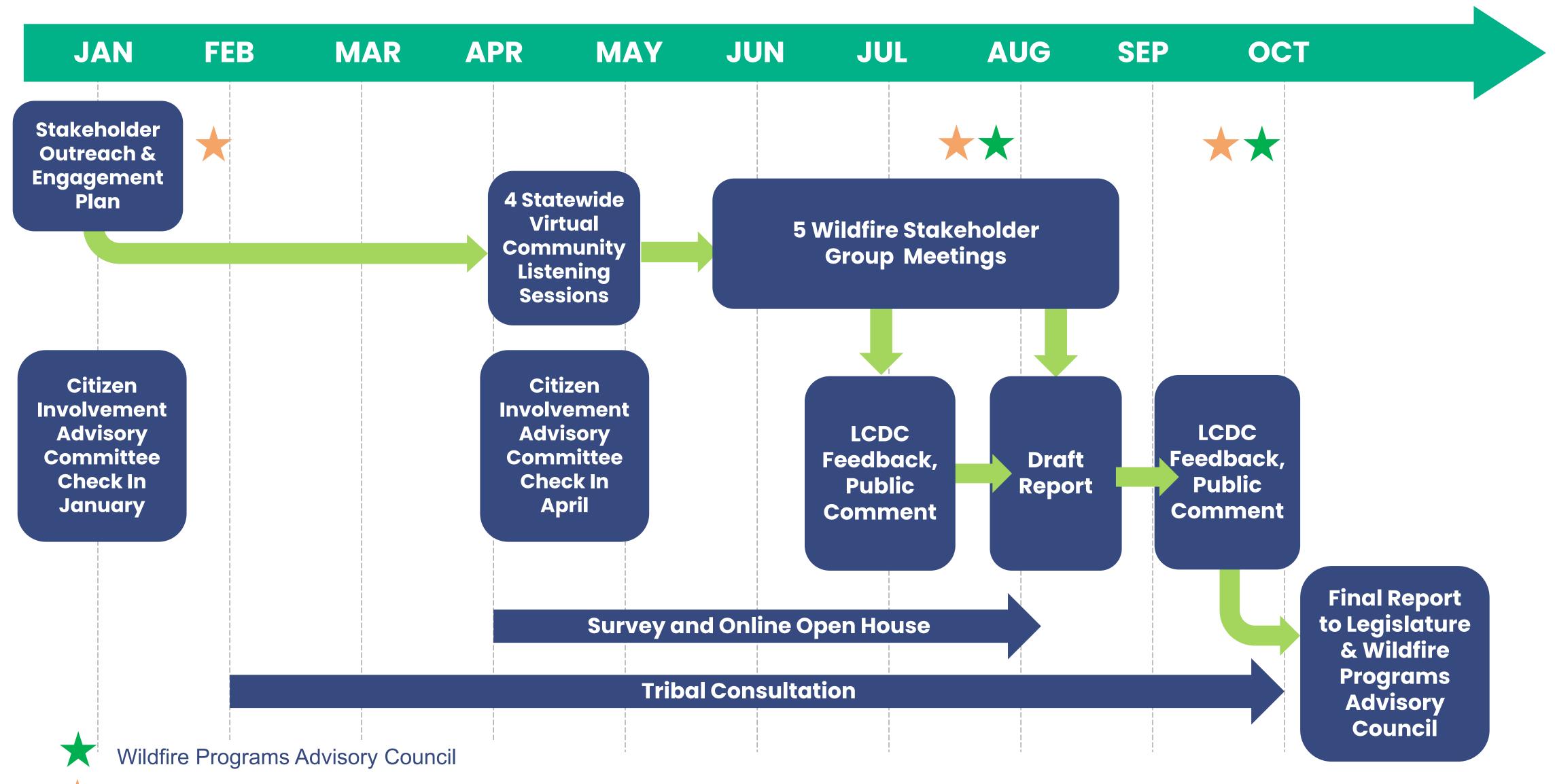


Community and Stakeholder Engagement

WHAT WE HEARD

DLCD Community Engagement & Report

2022 SCHEDULE



Emerging Themes

- Oregonians are concerned, eager, and motivated for action (state, local, individual)
- Equity must be considered throughout
- Better interagency coordination, communication, and collaboration
- ✓ Accessible and reliable education and communications (e.g., language, broadband, digital literacy)
- One-size fits all approach won't work
- Consistency in application has benefits
- Community-specific evacuation planning that allows for different needs

Emerging Themes

- Potential conflicting development considerations
- Balancing private property interests, needs of individuals, and broad community benefits
- Statewide planning that's flexible for local communities
- ✓ Lack of requirements, such as defensible space, and access to resources in areas not identified as extreme or high risk
- ✓ Funding and resources for local governments and community members
- Wildfire-resilient infrastructure and utilities like water and electricity

Tribal Government Consultation

Feedback

- Protecting and managing cultural resource sites
- ✓ Wildfire impacts to Tribal members living in the WUI
- Access to resources for defensible space
- Safe evacuation concerns in areas of limited transportation access

- Long-range land use planning impacts toTribal fee lands
- Impacts to Tribal trust lands from adjacent land use changes
- Ensuring that lands that will be developed are planned to reduce risk
- Access to GeographicInformation System data



RECOVERY LESSONS LEARNED

Recovery and Rebuilding

- Helping people remain in their communities
- Clear and coordinated information sharing
- Rebuilding in an equitable way to ensure better access to affordable housing
- Rebuilding cost effective and energy efficient homes
- ✓ Build back better: ask rural communities what opportunities are needed to lift them up
- ✓ How and where we rebuild: more fire-resistant communities that avoid other hazards, i.e., floods and landslides
- ✓ Shore up utilities, such as electricity, sewer and septic systems, broadband

Recovery and Rebuilding

- ✓ Short-term revenue losses for cities and special districts due to property tax losses
- Updating and strengthening WUI strategies and codes
- Updating natural hazard mitigation plans in partnership with local governments & Tribes
- Reviewing risk assessment and priorities for public safety and infrastructure mitigation actions and recovery strategies
- Developing risk assessments and prioritizing mitigation actions and recovery strategies for natural resources and cultural resources



CONSIDERATIONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

- Local government response to new hazard information and incorporation of the wildfire risk map
- More consistent statewide approach, minimum requirements or expected outcomes
- Integration of Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan's (NHMPs) and Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) into comprehensive plans and implementing codes
- Eligibility for FEMA and other federal funding

Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

- Overlapping hazards, such as flooding and postwildfire landslides and mudflows
- ✓ Development and use considerations in areas of high and extreme risk
- Expansion of the WUI through changes in zoning from resource or non-resource land to residential use

Model code and guidance

- Zoning code, development code, and subdivision ordinance language
- Comprehensive plan policies
- Coordination of NHMP and CWPP development processes and integration into comprehensive plans
- Overlapping hazards and risk reduction opportunities
- Equitable engagement strategies



Potential conflicts, opportunities, and considerations

- ✓ Possible conflicts with other standards that implement Statewide Land Use Planning Goals
- Recovery-specific opportunities and barriers
- Need for mapping and analysis tools and resources at the local and state level

Growth management

- Opportunities to better address risk before development occurs
- ✓ Consideration of areas of extreme and high wildfire risk and related natural hazards in locational analysis related to UGB expansion
- ✓ Evaluation of service provision for new growth in areas at increased risk for wildfires, such as:
 - Transportation system capacity for emergency response and evacuation,
 - Adequacy of water supply at sufficient pressure for firefighting
 - Increased need for fire service capacity

Safe evacuation

- ✓ Better integration of land use and transportation planning for emergency response and evacuation
- Differing needs of socially and economically vulnerable populations
- ✓ Increased coordination between planning and emergency management professionals, e.g., to:
 - Support real-time wildfire and transportation modeling and zonal evacuation planning
 - Identify and map condition of potential routes

Safe evacuation

- Multiple routes and redundancy for existing and new development
- Standards for site access and egress
- Identification of areas of refuge or temporary safe zones for use during evacuation
- ✓ Criteria for wildfire mitigation and evacuation plans for land uses such as community facilities or mass gatherings
- Maintenance agreements for rural routes
- Agreements for secondary access and access to locked gates for emergency use
- ✓ Visible and durable street signage and addresses



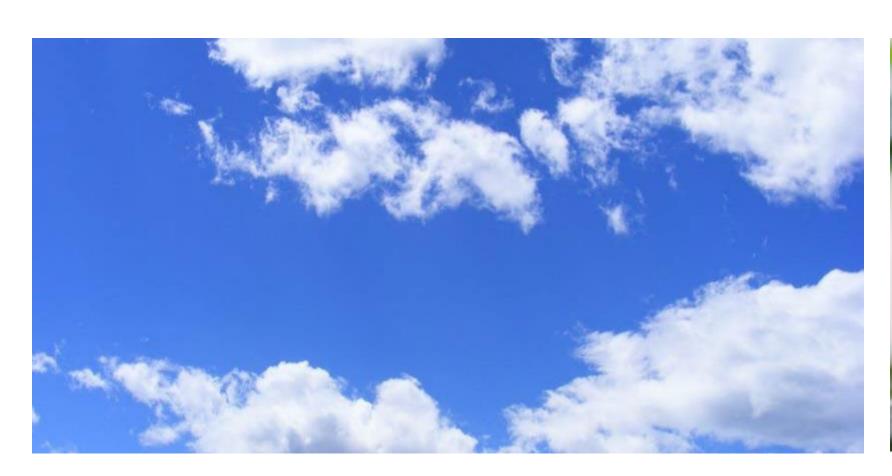
NEXT STEPS & FEEDBACK

Next Steps

- ✓ July 22 LCDC meeting, Commission feedback, written & verbal public comment accepted
- ✓ August 12 Draft Recommendations Report available
- ✓ August 16 Stakeholder Group discussion and feedback
- ✓ August 12-31 Written comment accepted
- ✓ Week of September 12 (to be confirmed) LCDC work session
- ✓ September 15 (to be confirmed) Updated Recommendations Report available
- September 22-23 LCDC meeting, Commission feedback, verbal public comment accepted
- ✓ October 1 Report to Legislature and WPAC

Feedback

- ✓ Questions?
- ✓ Are there areas where our land use recommendations might interact with your agency's work?
- ✓ Do you see any opportunities to strengthen local jurisdiction implementation under Goal 7 with respect to wildfire and associated hazards mitigation?
- ✓ Are there additional types of recommendations we should consider related to Goal 7 or otherwise?







OREGON

Department of Land Conservation & Development

Susan Millhauser

Susan.Millhauser@dlcd.oregon.gov 971-718-1584

THANK YOU