



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	

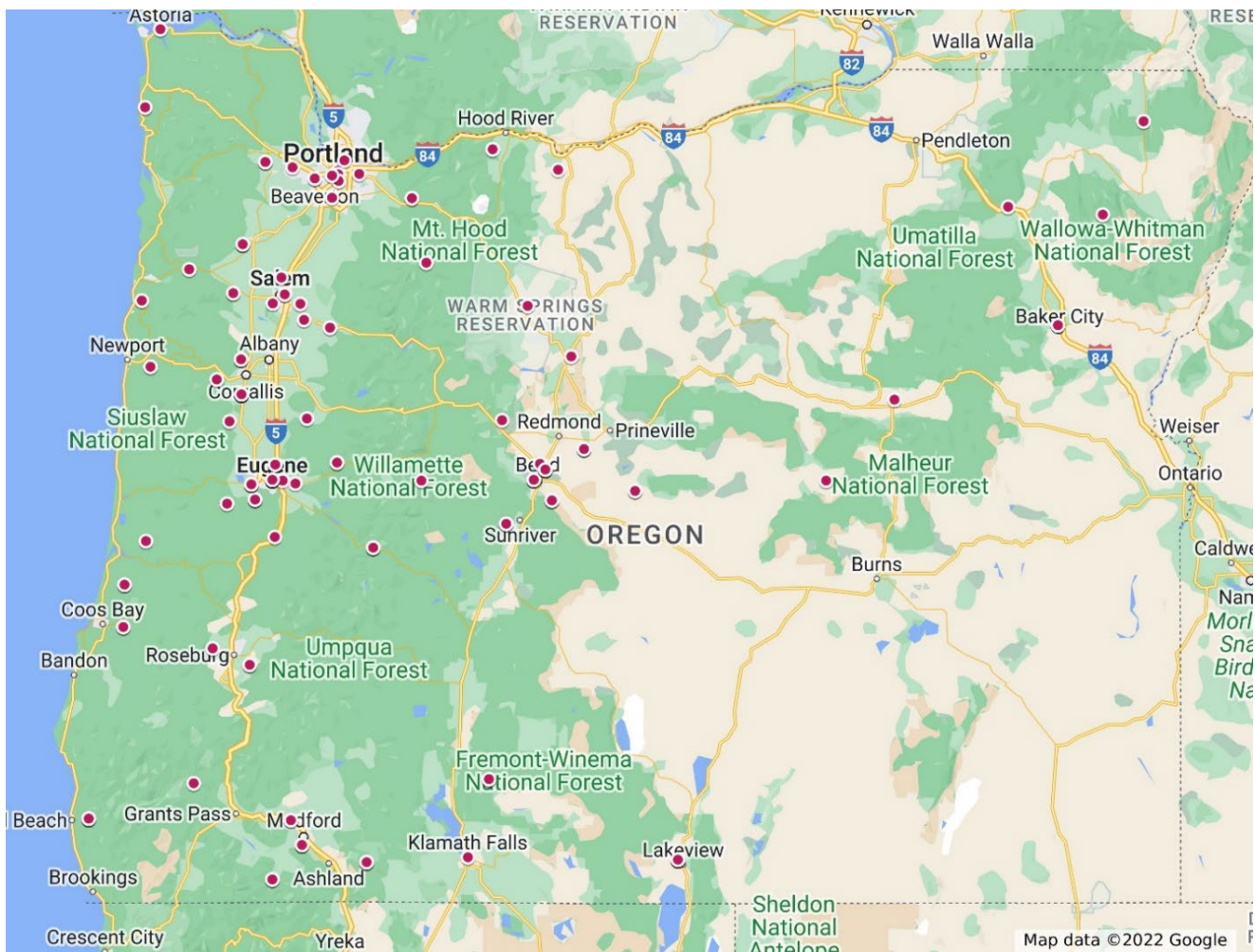
Polling Results

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:

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

Common Themes from Listening Sessions:

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

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

Comments from Breakout Rooms

ISSUES/CONCERNS	SOLUTIONS
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 redundancy, 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
Safe Evacuations <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
Codes and Land Use Planning Programs <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 	<p>implementing wildfire safe vegetation standards, building materials, HVAC systems for safe breathing, etc.</p>
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
Recovery <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
Other <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

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

Organization

Estacada Rural Fire District #69
Oregon Office of the State Fire Marshal
Oregon OEM

Eugene Springfield Fire

Office of State Fire Marshal
Medford Water Commission
City of Veneta
Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians
Curry County Commissioner
Shoji Planning, LLC
Wilson Architecture
City of Creswell

City of Bend Growth Management Division
City of Stayton
Wasco County
Americorps/Cascade Relief Team
McKenzie Fire Rescue
Lake County Planning Department
Multnomah County Emergency Management

Ready Southeast
Upper Deschutes River Communities
Yamhill County

McKenzie Fire Rescue
City of Hood River
Southern Willamette Forest Collaborative
Port of Portland
City of Sandy
Malheur County
Oregon Department of Forestry
City of Cottage Grove
Hood River County Community Development
Klamath County

Oregon Sea Grant
ODFW
Wallowa County Planning Department
Clatsop County

Name

Organization

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

Name

Organization

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

Name

Organization

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

Name

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

Organization

Lakeside City Council
Polk County
Oregon Legislature, Senator Michael Dembrow
USFS
Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal
Oregon State University
Southern Willamette Solutions

City of Lincoln City

Baker County Planning Department
Deschutes County Community Development Department
Jackson County, Oregon
City of Chiloquin
Curry County Planning Department

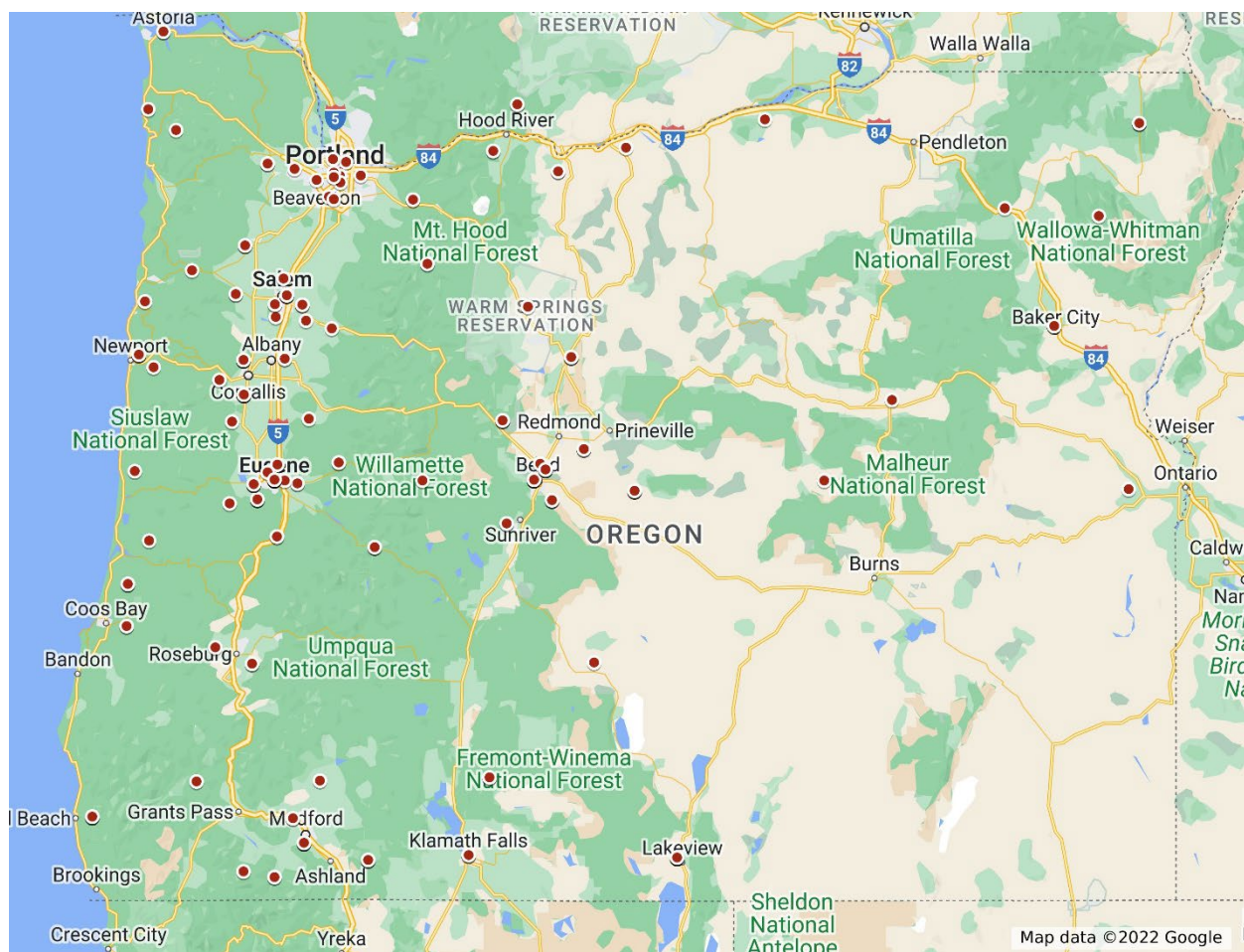
Crook County
Business Oregon

Unite Oregon
Crook County

Appendix C: Registration and Participation Maps

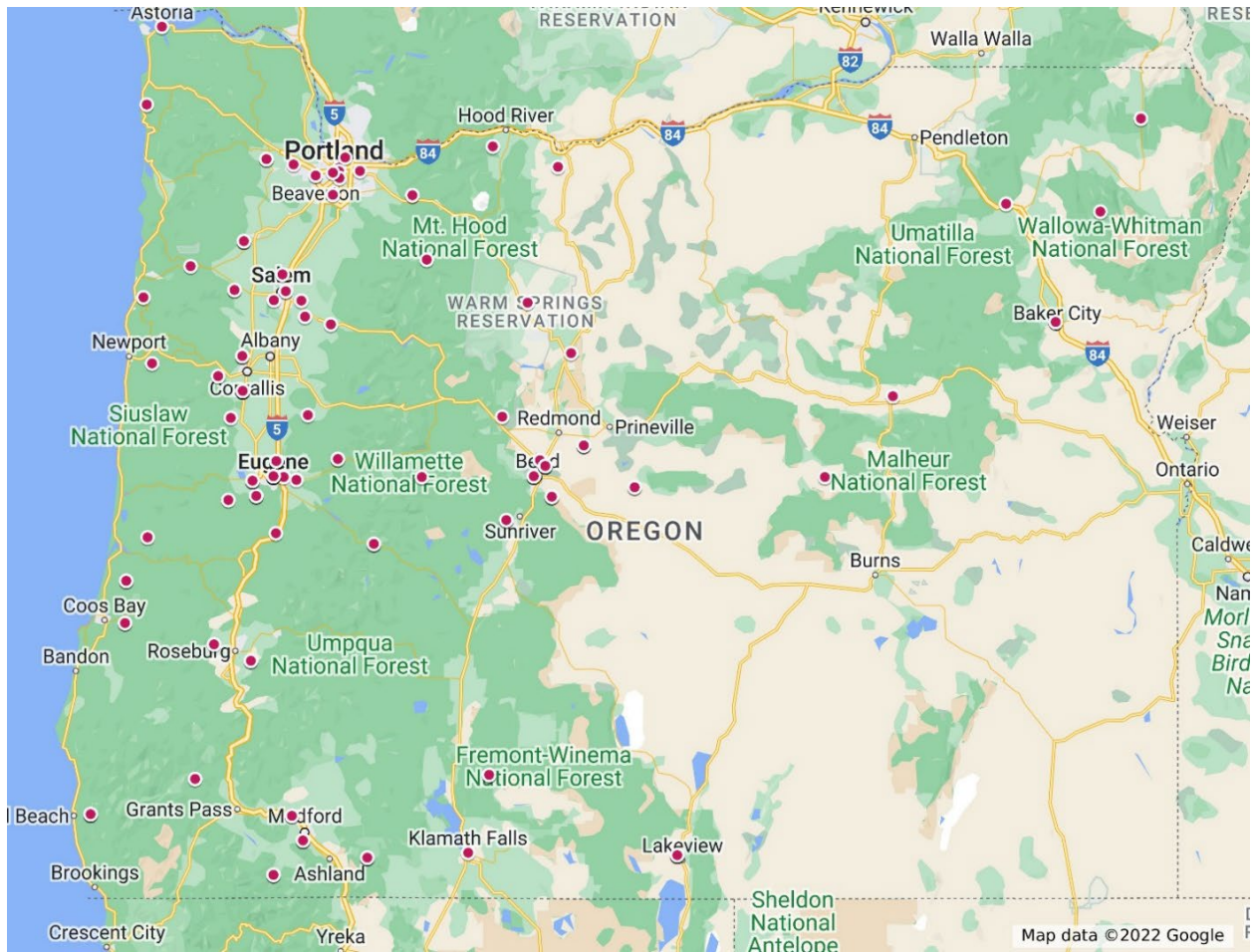
Community Listening Session Registration & Participation Maps

Registration Map



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

Participation Map



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