Senate Committee on Natural Resources

Wildfire Community Risk Reduction in Oregon



Oregon State Fire Marshal January 18th, 2023

Today's Topics

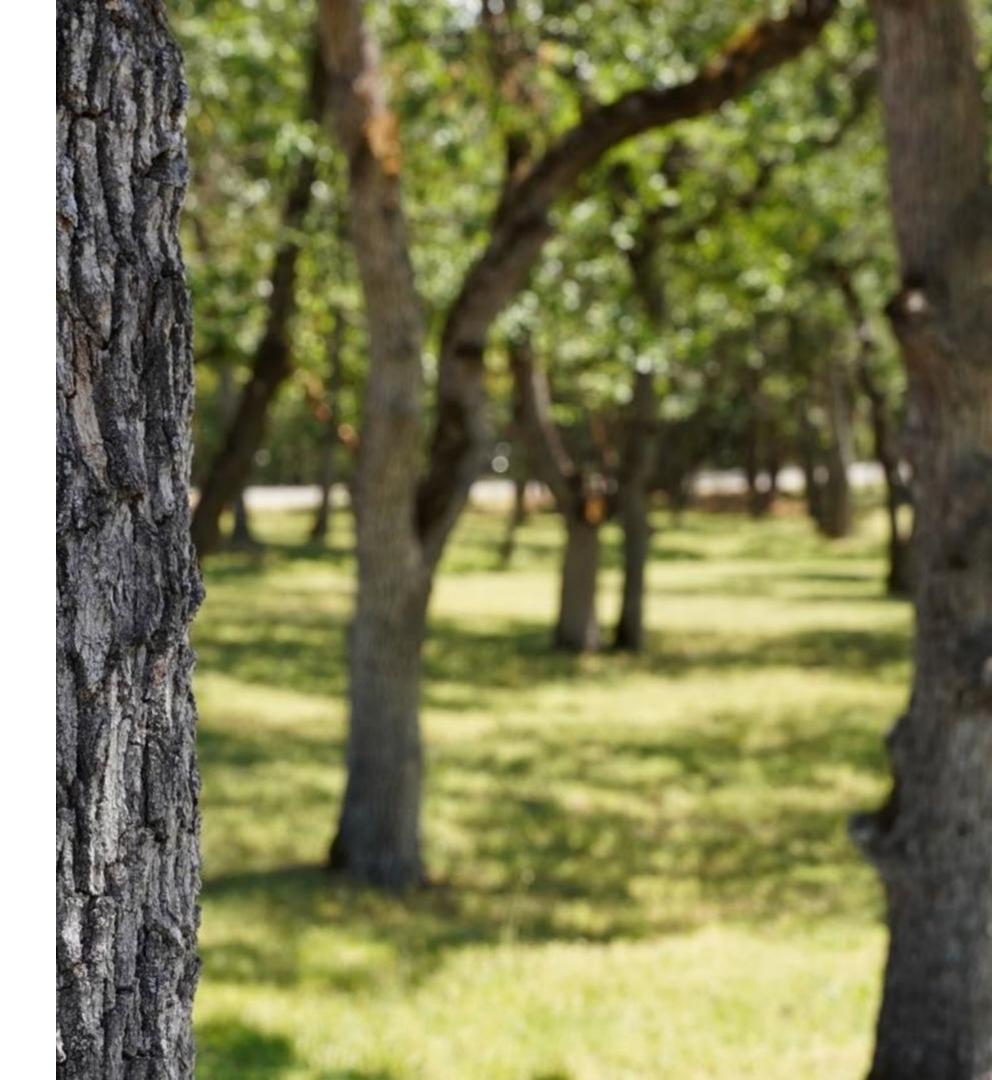
Wildfire Community Risk Reduction Program Overview

Oregon State Fire Marshal's work to date

Future Vision of Community Risk Reduction

Grant Program

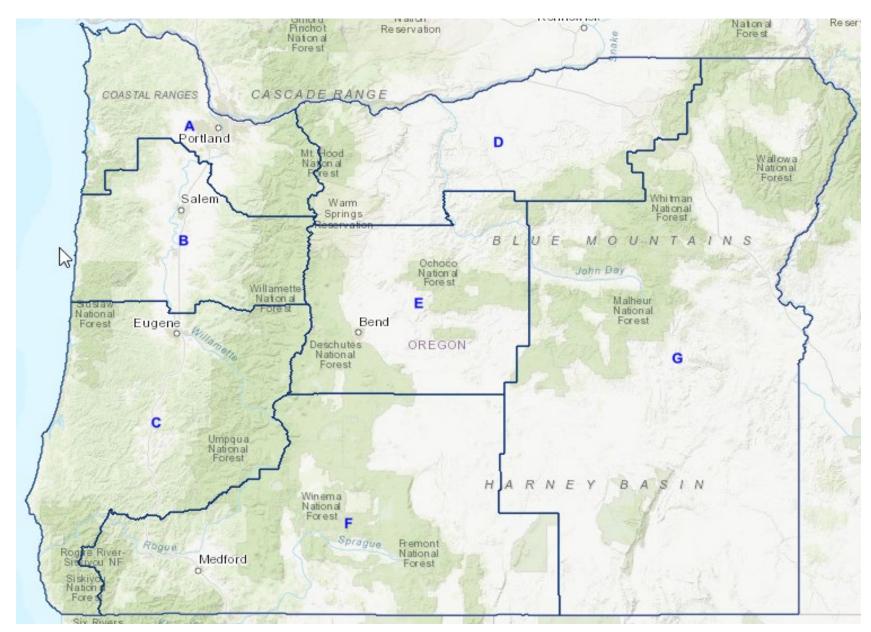
Online Public Outreach





Wildfire Community Risk Reduction Overview

- Regional approach using field staff to coordinate with local government, partners, and members of the public
- Provide local strategy, funding, education, and training to support community efforts
- Creating tailored, local solutions and investments





Wildfire Community Risk Reduction Work Accomplished

- Hosted more than 550 educational events, partner meetings, or trainings
- Partnered with ODF to create the 1st
 Firewise Community in Hood River
 County
- Finalizing investments for communities based on Community Wildfire Protection Plans
- Defensible space incentive grant for schools and hospitals

Oregon Defensible Space Program

- Defensible space guidelines December 2022
- Property assessment tool January 2023
- Assessment training Spring 2023
- Consultative services Spring 2023
- Public assistance Spring 2023

OREGON DEFENSIBLE SPACE ASSESSMENT 10FT LIMBING TREES Trees and vegetation should be 10 feet from powerlines. Trees and vegetation should For trees and vegetation more than 18 feet tall, limb Trees and vegetation more For trees and vegetation less than 18 feet tall. remove branches up to 1/3 the height of the tree. Trees and vegetation should be 10 feet from other trees. PAGE 2

NAMI ADDR	ESS	PHONE
DEF		NS
		PACE: Any area where combustible materials are treated, cleared, or modified to intensity of wildfire and allow space for fire suppression operations to occur.
		E-PLANTS: Plants that can be used to reduce the likelihood of fire spread. So page 1 for characteristics of fire-resistive plants.
		Low-hanging branches, leaves, needles, and other combustible plant matter the fire to spread from low-growing plants to high-growing plants.
MEETS	REC PROVIDED	DEFENSIBLE SPACE (100 ft out from the structure OR to property line, whichever is close
		Flammable vegetation is removed from growing directly under the eaves minimum of five feet from the structure is recommended.
		Leaves, conifer needles, deadwood, bark mulch, and other debris removes from the surface of, around, and below decks and fences.
		Trees spaced and pruned following the example on page 2.
		Leaves, conifer needles, deadwood, bark mulch, and other debris removes from within 100 feet of the structure or to the property line.
		Fire-resistive plants are spaced within the designated defensible space are Grass mowed to under four inches.
		Firewood piles and lumber at least 30 feet from any structure.
		Combustible vegetation 10 feet away from permanent propane tanks.
		Small BBQ tanks, not in use, are stored at least 30 feet away or in outbuilding.
RECO	MMENDAT	ions

CHECKLIST DEFENSIBLE SPACE OTHER CONSIDERATIONS Roofs and gutters are clean from leaves, conifer needles, and other debris. Exterior attic vents, soffit vents, and areas below combustible decks are covered with 1/8" metal wire mesh. Siding and skirting are in good condition. Fence attachments have a non-combustible alternative such as a metal gate or fence, five Debris taken to a recycling center or chipped/composted. Local regulations are followed if burning yard debris. The driveway is accessible to first responders (e.g., clear of debris and obstructions; meets local height and width requirements; clearly marked road signs, bridges, & culverts). The home has an address sign at the entrance to the property. IF MAKING HOME CHANGES OR UPGRADES, CONSIDER: Install a fire-resistant or noncombustible roof made of materials such as asphalt, metal, clay tile, slate, or concrete products. Install noncombustible or ignition-resistant siding such as brick, stone, fiber cement, plaster, or metal. Fencing: Install a 5-foot fire-resistant buffer such as metal fencing or other nonflammable material when replacing fencing within five feet of a home or structure. ASSESSMENT COMPLETED BY: CONTACT INFORMATION NAME OF ASSESSOR AGENCY

LOGO

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PAG

Future of Wildfire Community Risk Reduction in Oregon

Mariana Ruiz-Temple State Fire Marshal



Wildfire Community Risk Reduction Future Work

- OSFM to pursue rulemaking to align and leverage state work
- Launch defensible space program
- Invest in technology to better assist communities
- Continued investments to incentivize work statewide



OSFM Wildfire Community Risk Reduction Program Grant Opportunities

Defensible Space Incentive Grant

Oregon Fire Service Capacity Program

Community Wildfire Risk Reduction Grant

Tribal Investments

CWPP Investments

Defensible Space - Public Assistance Investments

Closed - \$271,000 awarded

Closed – \$12 million

Open for Applications - \$18 million

Winter 2022/2023

Winter 2022/2023

Spring 2023

OSFM Wildfire Community Risk Reduction Website



Wildfire in Oregon

In 2021, the Oregon Legislature passed Senate Bill 762, a comprehensive wildfire preparedness and resiliency bill to help Oregon be better prepared to meet increased wildfire threat. This legislation provided funding and guidance to state agencies, including the Office of State Fire Marshal.

The law codified wildfire prevention, risk reduction, and emergency response programs for the OSFM. We launched two initiatives, a defensible space program, and grant funding opportunities to frame the office's work to change the wildfire paradigm in Oregon.

Click the photos below to explore our initiatives and programs.

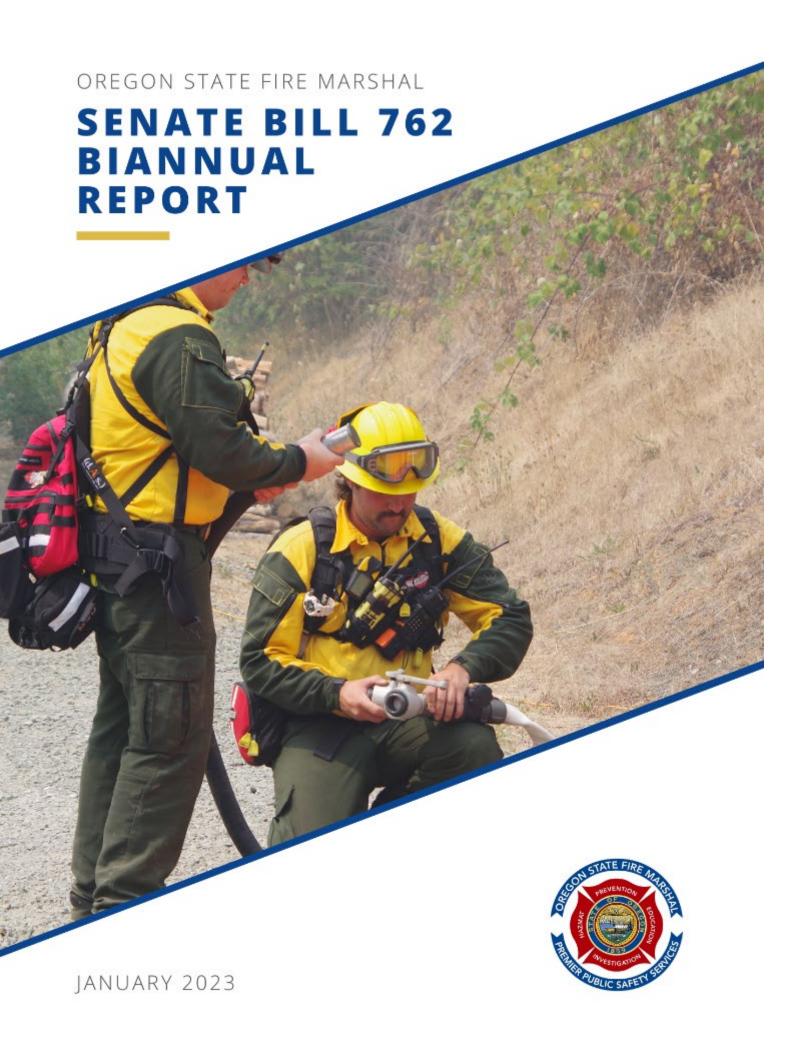












OSFM Wildfire Programs Report

- Senate Bill 762 requires OSFM to report biannually on our the wildfire programs
 - Progress
 - Financial investments
 - Future considerations
- Most recent was distributed January 2023

