



# State of Oregon Advancing Wildfire Protection

*Implementation and Advancement of  
Senate Bill 762 (2021 Regular Session)*

*Office of Governor Kate Brown*





State of Oregon  
Wildfire Programs Director - Report 4 | July 2022

**Advancing Wildfire Protection in Oregon**

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## Implementation Agencies

Department of Consumer and Business Services .....	(DCBS)
Department of Environmental Quality.....	(DEQ)
Department of Human Services.....	(DHS)
Department of Land Conservation and Development.....	(DLCD)
Higher Education Coordinating Commission.....	(HECC)
Office of Oregon State Fire Marshal.....	(OSFM)
Oregon Department of Forestry .....	(ODF)
Oregon Emergency Management .....	(OEM)
Oregon Health Authority .....	(OHA)
Oregon State University.....	(OSU)
Public Utility Commission .....	(PUC)
Wildfire Programs Advisory Council.....	(WPAC)

# Executive Summary

This implementation status report is produced by the Wildfire Programs Director every two months for the Governor, the presiding officers of the Oregon Legislature, and the chairs of relevant legislative committees. Overall, implementation of SB 762 is going very well. Agencies have met all implementation deadlines, interagency coordination is strong, the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council is extremely effective, and stakeholder engagement has been robust.

The most controversial and polarizing issues within SB 762 have remained the development of a statewide wildfire risk map and the identification of high and extreme risk classes. The impetus for scrutiny on these topics largely relates to the downstream regulations that will apply on high and extreme risk parcels within the wildland urban interface (WUI), specifically defensible space requirements and building code standards. [Appendix I](#) offers a useful summary tool with links to these SB 762 efforts within the WUI.

As required by law, the statewide wildfire risk map was made available to the public on June 30, 2022, at Oregon State University's (OSU) Oregon Explorer website: [Oregon Explorer Viewer](#). [Appendix II](#) includes two statewide wildfire risk maps that show that the WUI and risk classes are consistent with the guidance of the Oregon Department of Forestry's Wildland-Urban Interface and Statewide Wildfire Risk Mapping Rulemaking Advisory Committee. The WUI does not over-reach into individual isolated cabins or agricultural lands with isolated concentrations of buildings, for example.

The overall statewide wildfire risk is as expected, with about 57% of the state in high and extreme risk classes. When the WUI is overlaid with high and extreme risk (as displayed in the second map of [Appendix II](#)), it indicates that defensible space and hardening of home requirements will be applied in Oregon's most at-risk communities. Three concentrations of the WUI with high and extreme wildfire risk clearly surface across Oregon: in Southwest Oregon around Medford and Grants Pass; in Central Oregon around Bend, Redmond,



Sisters and La Pine; and in the Columbia River Gorge around The Dalles and Hood River. As expected in Eastern Oregon, the distribution of the WUI is far less prevalent.

Public outreach is critically important, and several state agencies are collaboratively engaging in a variety of communication strategies. As of June 30, several press releases, social media posts, user tools, and fact sheets have been distributed. The Association of Oregon Counties and League of Oregon Cities hosted a leadership briefing on the wildfire risk map with a presentation from Wildfire Programs Advisory Council Chair Mark Bennett, Wildfire Programs Director Doug Grafe, and representatives from ODF, the Office of the State Fire Marshal, and the Department of Consumer and Business Services.

In addition, the Office of the Governor has outreached by email to all legislators to ensure broad awareness regarding the state's wildfire risk map. A press conference will be held with the above-mentioned agencies following the 4<sup>th</sup> of July holiday weekend, to offer a more in-depth briefing with the media as they explore the mapping functions. The Wildfire Programs Advisory Council will receive an in-depth briefing at their July 8 meeting to amplify messaging through the Council's diverse membership representation. These communications efforts will be executed in advance of ODF's informational letter distribution, which will notify property owners of their high and extreme risk assignments, along with their right to an appeals process, as specified in law. Throughout the remainder of July and August, ODF and OSU will hold a series of targeted webinars for professional users of the risk maps, such as county and city planners, along with regional public informational sessions.





## Introduction

Oregon is no stranger to wildland fires. But in the past decade, as our summers have grown longer, hotter, and drier, our landscapes and communities have become increasingly susceptible to wildfire. Severe and expanding drought continues to plague the state, as rivers and reservoirs run low because of insufficient snowpack and the lack of rainfall. In 2020, Oregon experienced its most devastating fire season in many years, when more than 2,000 fires burned 1.2 million acres. Nine lives were lost in the Labor Day wildfire events, along with more than 5,000 homes and commercial structures. Fires burned in Clackamas County outside the Portland metro area, causing the area to have some of the world's worst air quality for several days, and throughout the state. Through all this, it has become increasingly clear that Oregon is fighting fires of a new age—made more intense by the impacts of climate change. While recovery and rebuilding remain a priority—especially in communities that are excluded from traditional recovery methods, and those that have been disproportionately

impacted by wildfire devastation—advancement in fire protection, with a modern approach, must also be a focus.

Recognizing this need, Governor Brown created the Council on Wildfire Response in early 2019. The Council was tasked with compiling comprehensive recommendations and a cohesive strategy to deal with the increasing difficulties posed by wildfires and smoke, tailored specifically to the challenges faced in Oregon. The Council put forward a comprehensive report with 37 recommendations among three key strategies, which are based on the National Cohesive Strategy on Wildfire: creating fire-adapted communities, increasing wildfire response preparedness, and making Oregon's landscapes healthier, stronger, and more resilient. Most of the Council's recommendations were codified in [Senate Bill \(SB\) 762](#), through the dedicated leadership of the legislature during the 2021 regular session. Investments in SB 762 total \$195 million and are allocated across programs consistent with the National Cohesive Wildfire Strategy, see [Appendix III](#).

Two key provisions to administering SB 762 were to appoint a Wildfire Programs Director and to establish the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council. The [Governor appointed Doug Grafe](#) as Director, and the [Council](#) has been established by the legislature with a broad cross-section of members, representing different interests and geographic areas of the state.

One of the responsibilities of the Director is to provide bi-monthly reports to the Governor, the presiding officers of the Oregon Legislature, and the chairs of relevant legislative committees. The purpose of this report is to summarize progress on the implementation of SB 762, note obstacles and opportunities, and catalog possibilities for future improvements to further reduce wildfire risk in Oregon.

Overall, implementation for the first year of the biennium is progressing well. The Implementation Status section of this report offers:

- Key due dates for SB 762 deliverables
- The agency or organization responsible for each deliverable
- Links to further details as needed

The Obstacles and Opportunities section, along with the Catalog of Future Possibilities section, offers an assessment of ongoing implementation opportunities to advance fire protection in Oregon, efficiently and commensurate with the reality of wildfire risk. These sections will be updated in each bi-monthly report.





# Duties of the Wildfire Programs Director

- Oversee implementation of SB 762
- Coordinate activities of 11 implementation agencies
- Ensure compliance with deadlines
- Monitor and assess the equity of any financial impacts of implementation activities on local jurisdictions
- Supervise council staff and develop director reports every two months
- Explore current and future opportunities to reduce wildfire risk



# Roles of the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council

- Advise and assist the wildfire programs director
- Monitor SB 762 implementation and evaluate agency reports
- Advise on changes necessary to dramatically reduce wildfire risk and ensure regional defensible space, building codes, and land use applications are appropriate
- Strengthen intergovernmental and multiparty collaboration including government, stakeholders, and the public
- Assess how Oregon's wildfire risk map may inform building codes and land use laws, rules, and decisions in a regionally appropriate manner
- Assess the application of defensible space requirements to vineyards, crops, and other cultivated vegetation
- Review the findings and recommendations in the DLCD's October 2022 report, and make additional recommendations to land use planning, local comprehensive plans, and zoning codes to minimize wildfire risk
- Report every October to the Governor and appropriate committees or interim committees of the Oregon Legislative Assembly



# Senate Bill 762 Implementation Status

**2021**

- Rulemaking requirement
- Reporting requirement
- Other implementation requirements

Date	Responsible Party	Required Action	Implementation Status
Sept. 1	Oregon Legislature	Wildfire Programs Advisory Council members must be appointed	<b>(Completed)</b>
Oct. 27	Board of Forestry (BOF) & ODF	Adopt by <b>rule</b> Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) definition	<b>(Completed)</b> <a href="#">ODF : Board of Forestry meetings : Board &amp; committees : State of Oregon</a> Initiated Aug. 24, 2021 and completed Oct. 20, 2021
Nov. 1	WPAC	Council must begin meeting regularly	<b>(Complete and Ongoing)</b> 2022 schedule is established: <a href="#">Wildfire Programs Advisory Council</a>
Nov. 30	BOF & ODF	Initiate <b>rulemaking</b> to clarify a person may conduct a prescribed fire that burns across land ownership boundaries if the person obtains and complies with a permit and obtains consent from all landowners, and establish a Certified Burn Manager Program	<b>(Complete and Ongoing)</b> <a href="#">ODF : Board of Forestry meetings : Board &amp; committees : State of Oregon</a> Initiated July 21, 2021 and must be completed by November 30, 2022



Date	Responsible Party	Required Action	Implementation Status
Dec. 1	BOF & ODF	Consult with the Oregon Prescribed Fire Council concerning best practices for a Certified Burn Manager Program, and <b>report</b> to the legislature on when the department expects to launch the program	<b>(Complete and Ongoing)</b> <a href="#">ODF: Prescribed fire : Fire : State of Oregon</a> Rules Advisory Committee (RAC) includes Oregon Prescribed Fire Council. ODF has hired a Prescribed Fire Coordinator to build out this program.
Dec. 31	Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs) & PUC	Must submit first risk-based wildfire protection plan to the PUC.	<b>(Complete and Ongoing)</b> On Nov. 30, 2021 the PUC adopted temporary rules governing risk-based wildfire protection plans required to be filed by the IOUs. <a href="https://apps.puc.state.or.us/orders/2021ords/21-440.pdf">https://apps.puc.state.or.us/orders/2021ords/21-440.pdf</a> . To view the three risk-based utility wildfire mitigation plans, visit the following link, the reports are located in the right column: <a href="https://www.oregon.gov/puc/safety/Pages/Wildfire-Mitigation.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/puc/safety/Pages/Wildfire-Mitigation.aspx</a>
Dec. 31	ODF	<b>Report</b> to wildfire legislative committees/Director/Council on WUI, risk classes, and mapping rulemaking progress	<b>(Complete and Ongoing)</b> Report to the legislature on December 21, 2021: <a href="https://www.oregon.gov/odf/aboutodf/pages/legislative-reports.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/odf/aboutodf/pages/legislative-reports.aspx</a> .
Dec. 31	OEM	Update its statewide emergency plan to prepare for and respond to wildfire emergencies	<b>(Complete and Ongoing)</b> OEM, ODF and OSFM collaborated to update the Statewide Emergency Plan. <a href="https://www.oregon.gov/oem/Documents/2021_OR_EOP_ESF_04_Firefighting.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/oem/Documents/2021_OR_EOP_ESF_04_Firefighting.pdf</a>

Date	Responsible Party	Required Action	Implementation Status
Jan. 15	ODF	Provide interim <b>report</b> on wildfire risk reduction project selection to natural resources legislative committees/Director/Council/Governor	<b>(Complete and Ongoing)</b> <a href="https://www.oregon.gov/odf/aboutodf/pages/legislative-reports.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/odf/aboutodf/pages/legislative-reports.aspx</a>
Feb. 1 (approx.)	OSFM	Biannual <b>report</b> to wildfire legislative committees/Director/Council on defensible space	<b>(Complete and Ongoing)</b> <a href="https://www.oregon.gov/osp/programs/sfm/Shared%20Documents/OSFM%20Biannual%20762%20%20Report%202022.pdf">https://www.oregon.gov/osp/programs/sfm/Shared%20Documents/OSFM%20Biannual%20762%20%20Report%202022.pdf</a>
June 30	Consumer-Owned Utilities (COUs)	Submit first risk-based wildfire mitigation plan to the utility governing body	<b>(Complete)</b> 37 COUs have submitted their first risk-based wildfire mitigation plans and all are being tracked by the PUC.
June 30	ODF & OSU	Must finish all Section 7 mapping requirements	<b>(Complete and Ongoing)</b> The state's wildfire risk map can be viewed at <a href="http://oregonexplorer.info/wildfirerisk">oregonexplorer.info/wildfirerisk</a> . A significant public outreach strategy has been initiated by ODF & OSU to help Oregonians utilize the map. Questions related to the map can be directed to: <a href="mailto:osuwildfirerisk@oregonstate.edu">osuwildfirerisk@oregonstate.edu</a> .
Aug. 1 (approx.)	OSFM	Biannual <b>report</b> to wildfire legislative committees/Director/Council on defensible space	<b>(In Progress and On Track)</b>
Sept. 1	DCBS	Complete interactive mapping tool	<b>(In Progress and On Track)</b> DCBS and OSU have established an interagency agreement to complete this mapping tool by the September 1 deadline.
October	WPAC	First annual <b>report</b> to Governor/relevant legislative committees	<b>(In Progress and On Track)</b> WPAC has established three work groups who are meeting weekly to draft their report. Workgroup presentations are scheduled before the full council on July 8, possibly September 26 and October 14 to complete the Council Report by the end of October.

Date	Responsible Party	Required Action	Implementation Status
Oct. 1	DCBS	Adopt R327 (wildfire hazard mitigation building code standards) for new dwellings and dwelling accessory structures, and amend R327 to include standards for additions to existing dwellings and dwelling accessory structures and for replacement of certain existing exterior materials	<b>(In Progress and On Track)</b> DCBS has initiated a rule making process through the Residential and Manufactured Structures Board: <a href="http://oregon.gov/bcd/laws-rules/pages/rac.aspx">oregon.gov/bcd/laws-rules/pages/rac.aspx</a> .
Oct. 1	DLCD	<b>Report</b> on needed updates to the statewide land use planning program and local comp plans and zoning codes to wildfire legislative committees/Director/Council	<b>(In Progress and On Track)</b> DLCD hired a SB 762 implementation planner. This position has completed a series of community listening sessions and has established DLCD's wildfire addapted communities stakeholder group to advise on DLCD's report: <a href="http://oregon.gov/lcd/nh/pages/wildfire-adapted-communities.aspx">oregon.gov/lcd/nh/pages/wildfire-adapted-communities.aspx</a>
Nov. 30	ODF	Complete <b>rulemaking</b> to clarify a person may conduct a prescribed fire that burns across land ownership boundaries if the person obtains and complies with a permit and obtains consult from landowners	<b>(In Progress and On Track)</b> <a href="http://odf.org/Prescribed-fire-Fire-State-of-Oregon">ODF : Prescribed fire : Fire : State of Oregon</a> . ODF rules advisory committee is prepared to complete their work this summer, and the agency will continue rule making through the BOF.
Dec. 31	OSFM	Establish minimum defensible space requirements	<b>(In Progress and On Track)</b> Oregon Defensible Space Code Development Committee was established on February 23. The committee includes both chairs of the Oregon Fire Code Advisory Board, who advise on final rule promulgation. <a href="http://oregon.gov/osp/programs/sfm/pages/oregon-defensible-space-code.aspx">oregon.gov/osp/programs/sfm/pages/oregon-defensible-space-code.aspx</a>



Date	Responsible Party	Required Action	Implementation Status
Feb. 1 (approx.)	OSFM	Biannual <b>report</b> to wildfire legislative committees/Director/Council on defensible space	<b>(On Track)</b>
June 30	ODF	Complete wildfire risk reduction projects	<b>(In Progress and On Track)</b> \$25 million in ODF grants have been selected by diverse review committees and are currently being allocated to treat over 150,000 acres. Ongoing grant administration is necessary to support grantee implementation efforts.
June 30	DHS	<b>Report</b> to appropriate legislative committees/Director/Council on the status of the Clean Air Space Grant Program	<b>(In Progress and On Track)</b> With the passage of SB 1533 (2021 regular session), DHS has broadened their grant solicitation to include Tribes and schools. DHS has purchased 450 mobile air filtration systems to be deployed this fire season. These systems are utilized in large public spaces, such as gymnasiums.
July 15	ODF	Final <b>report</b> on wildfire risk reduction program to natural resources legislative committees/Director/Council/Governor	<b>(On Track)</b>
Aug. 1 (approx.)	OSFM	Biannual <b>report</b> to wildfire legislative committees/Director/Council on defensible space	<b>(On Track)</b>
October	WPAC	Annual <b>report</b> to Governor/relevant legislative committees	<b>(On Track)</b>

## 2024

- Rulemaking requirement
- Reporting requirement
- Other implementation requirements

Date	Responsible Party	Required Action	Implementation Status
Feb. 1 (approx.)	OSFM	Biannual <b>report</b> to wildfire legislative committees/Director/Council on defensible space	<b>(On Track)</b>
Aug. 1 (approx.)	OSFM	Biannual <b>report</b> to wildfire legislative committees/Director/Council on defensible space	<b>(On Track)</b>
October	WPAC	Annual <b>report</b> to Governor/relevant legislative committees	<b>(On Track)</b>
Oct. 1 (at the latest)	DCBS	Must update R327 to ensure the code incorporates the standards and to make any necessary adjustments to the applicability of the standards and permitting requirements in the code	<b>(On Track)</b>

## 2025

- Rulemaking requirement
- Reporting requirement
- Other implementation requirements

Date	Responsible Party	Required Action	Implementation Status
Feb. 1 (approx.)	OSFM	Biannual <b>report</b> to wildfire legislative committees/Director/Council on defensible space	<b>(On Track)</b>
Aug. 1 (approx.)	OSFM	Biannual <b>report</b> to wildfire legislative committees/Director/Council on defensible space	<b>(On Track)</b>
October	WPAC	Annual <b>report</b> to Governor/relevant legislative committees	<b>(On Track)</b>

Date	Responsible Party	Required Action	Implementation Status
Jan. 1	Counties	Required to ensure that all lands within the county that are outside of forest protection districts and susceptible to wildfire have baseline level or higher of wildfire protection	<b>(On Track)</b> ODF & OSFM plan to start organizing this effort during the 2022/23 winter
Feb. 1 (approx.)	OSFM	Biannual <b>report</b> to wildfire legislative committees/Director/Council on defensible space	<b>(On Track)</b>
Aug. 1 (approx.)	OSFM	Biannual <b>report</b> to wildfire legislative committees/Director/Council on defensible space	<b>(On Track)</b>
October	WPAC	Annual <b>report</b> to Governor/relevant legislative committees	<b>(On Track)</b>

Note: OSFM biannual defensible space reporting requirement and WPAC reporting requirements do not sunset.

**Key implementation efforts without specific deadlines in SB 762 include:**

**OHA – RESIDENTIAL SMOKE FILTRATION GRANT PROGRAM**

- OHA will consult with DHS for their June 2023 report to the legislature regarding the public clean air space grant program.
- 5,000 residential air filtration units have been ordered, 1,400 already arrived at regional warehouses and 3,600 are inbound. Distribution is in progress and to be completed by OHA and Community Care Organizations (CCOs) this summer. Targeted distribution is planned among persons vulnerable to the health effects of wildfire smoke and who reside in areas susceptible to wildfire smoke.

**DEQ – COMMUNITY WILDFIRE RESPONSE PLANS AND SMOKE MONITORING INFRASTRUCTURE**

- Grants have been awarded to 21 organizations including Tribes, counties, cities, private entities, and collaborative groups to create options for alternatives to open burning or investing in emission reduction tools such as air curtain incinerators, integrating smoke notifications into existing emergency alert systems, and developing community response plans.
- Smoke Monitor Infrastructure: Five of the 20 new nephelometers funded under SB 762 are planned to be operational for the 2022 fire season.

**HECC – OREGON CONSERVATION CORPS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

- Members were appointed by the Governor in December and quickly got to work with HECC to advertise and appropriate \$8 million in grants to reduce community fire risks and promote youth workforce development by reducing hazardous fuels. 15 Projects are currently funded with 305 youth engaged in this work.
- HECC and the Oregon Community Foundation have partnered to enable private donations to be matched by the state’s \$1 million general fund appropriation for this purpose.
- Recruitment for additional members on the Advisory Committee with philanthropic experience is now underway.





## Implementation Obstacles and Opportunities

As SB 762 implementation continues to take place, it's important to note ongoing opportunities to advance fire protection in Oregon, as well as to be transparent about obstacles and barriers to progress. This section of the bi-monthly report will evolve over time, informed by coordination meetings scheduled quarterly with the 11 agencies tasked with SB 762 implementation responsibilities. Additionally, the quarterly scheduled Wildfire Programs Advisory Council (WPAC) meetings will be critical to help assess implementation progress, obstacles, and opportunities. The WPAC, by law, is not a decision-making body, but instead is established to provide advice, assistance, perspective, ideas, and recommendations to the Wildfire Programs Director. Given the complexity of policies and programs that SB 762 advances, the Wildfire Programs Director will lean heavily on the advice of the WPAC. The following are observations on obstacles and opportunities to ensure successful implementation. This section of the report is formatted consistent with the section-by-section summary of SB 762 in [Appendix IV](#), for ease of reference.

# Senate Bill 762 - Advancing Wildfire Protection in Oregon

## Section-By-Section Bill – Implementation Obstacles and Opportunities, March 2022 – Director Report 2

### ELECTRIC SYSTEM PLANS (Sections 1-6)

#### Obstacles/awareness items:

- Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS) are a wildfire prevention measure where utilities de-energize power during severe weather events. The PUC has adopted rules to guide the implementation of PSPS's. PSPS are a part of utilities' risk-based wildfire protection plans and will require greater public awareness, readiness, and acceptance. Successful implementation will take great care by utility companies and all Oregonians.

#### Opportunities:

- Leveraging and incorporating utility infrastructure investments including wildfire detection cameras and weather stations, into the statewide wildfire readiness system.

### STATEWIDE MAP OF WILDFIRE RISK (Sections 7 & 31-34)

See Appendix IV

#### Obstacles/awareness items:

- Defining the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) and the identification of high and extreme risk classes represents one of the more controversial and polarizing issues with SB 762. The impetus for intense scrutiny on these topics largely relates to the downstream regulations that will apply on high and extreme risk parcels within the WUI.
- Early reviews of the statewide wildfire risk map suggests that the mapping of the WUI is consistent with ODF's rule advisory committee's guidance. The WUI does not over-reach into individual isolated cabins or agricultural lands with isolated concentrations of buildings, for example. The rules advisory committee's recommendations and the BOF's adopted rules, related to density and proximity of structure requirements along with vegetation requirements, largely dictated this outcome.
- SB 762 allows affected property owners and local governments to appeal the assignment of properties to the wildfire risk classes. ODF is expecting appeals from high and extreme property owners given their connection to downstream defensible space and hardening of homes requirements. However, ODF is also expecting appeals to low or moderate risk property owners who see their risk at higher levels. For example, communities around Otis where the 2020 Echo Mt fire consumed 298 homes are assigned low to moderate risk on the map. It is important to recognize that the map's risk to structures is relative to other structures statewide: Bend's wildfire risk is much higher than Astoria's wildfire risk. If the scale of the risk assessment changed to just Lincoln County, for example, differentiation across the communities around Otis may surface at this finer scale.

#### Opportunities:

- An officially designated comprehensive statewide map of wildfire risk is the foundation for many aspects of SB 762 implementation, including informing the deployment of limited funds and resources to the greatest areas of wildfire risk in the state. Ensuring a user-friendly mapping tool is available to all Oregonians and appropriate staffing long-term to maintain this product through OSU will be important.
- It may be important to consider advancements in metadata of the state to produce more extensive geospatially referenced data sets to inform future WUI mapping adjustments.

## DEFENSIBLE SPACE (Sections 8-10)

### Obstacles/awareness items:

- Assessing the application of defensible space requirements to agricultural lands, including vineyards, crops, and other cultivated vegetation, will be an important function of the WPAC and was a point of concern during SB 762 development. This topic will be brought to the July 8 WPAC meeting for deliberation. This task of the WPAC is consistent with SB 762 - Section 36 (2) (f) expectations of the WPAC.
- Assuring the effective implementation of defensible space standards on these lands will take great care by OSFM. The agency's decision to define structure through the Oregon Fire Code Advisory Board should help alleviate some concern on this matter.

### Opportunities:

- Defensible space standards are a proven measure to mitigate wildfire risk to homes and communities, while providing for the safety of first responders. This will be a new program for Oregon to develop and implement. Growing this program to optimal performance, in partnership with local jurisdictions, will be a critical step in advancing fire protection in Oregon.

## LAND USE (Section 11)

### Obstacles/awareness items:

- Reviewing the DLCD report and making additional recommendations will be an important function of the WPAC. The possibility of applying land use restrictions due to wildfire risk assessments was a point of concern during SB 762 development. DLCD's report is due in October, along with the WPAC report. There will likely need to be a special addendum to the WPAC report in November due to this scheduling discrepancy. Successful development and implementation of any land use recommendations will take great care by DLCD.

### Opportunities:

- The advancement of land use planning and zoning codes are intended to minimize wildfire risk. Successful implementation will take prudent assessment by DLCD and the WPAC to address issues such as safe evacuation and development considerations in areas of extreme and high wildfire risk.

## BUILDING CODES (Section 12)

### Obstacles/awareness items:

- With the completion of the statewide wildfire map, an unintended consequence related to locally adopted building code standards has surfaced. A few communities including Medford and Ashland have adopted local fire resistant building code standards under the local adoption path provided in R327 of the Oregon Residential Specialty Code. Generally, local government is preempted from adopting construction standards. Given the WUI along with high and extreme risk classification in the statewide risk map, do not take in all parcels currently regulated by existing local building codes based on their local mapping, early indicators suggest the state will be removing existing fire resistant code requirements in some parcels within these two communities when it implements fire hardening code standards based on the statewide wildfire risk map. This issue re-surfaces the deliberation between local or state-wide regulation of fire resistant building codes.



### **Opportunities:**

- The advancement of wildfire hazard mitigation building codes standards have proven to minimize wildfire risk to structures. This will be a new program for Oregon to develop and implement. Growing this program to optimal performance, in partnership with local jurisdictions, will be a critical step in advancing fire protection in Oregon.

## **HEALTH SYSTEMS FOR SMOKE (Sections 13-15)**

### **Obstacles/awareness items:**

- New programs and grants have been developed through these sections to protect public health from the negative effects of smoke. Early indicators suggest that the interest in deploying residential air filtration systems managed by OHA, is greatly outweighing available funding. Regarding DHS's grant program to develop clean air spaces accessible to the public, amendments to SB 1533 broadened this program's recipient pool and is expected to draw more interest in this program.

### **Opportunities:**

- This critical investment in infrastructure and response planning to protect public health will position the state to make greater strides toward reducing catastrophic fire risk through advancements in the application of prescribed fire.
- Expanding smoke monitoring equipment and the number of community smoke response plans with DEQ, will help the state's ability to prepare communities for the additional smoke impacts expected with more catastrophic wildfires in Oregon's future.

## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE & DISASTER RECOVERY (Sections 16-17)**

### **Obstacles/awareness items:**

- The updates to the statewide emergency plan in this section are complete. The statewide coordination requirements to advance emergency response will take a concerted effort throughout the biennium with all emergency response partners.

### **Opportunities:**

- Expanded coordination and training across emergency response organizations will be critical to effective wildfire response. Developing productive mutually beneficial relationships between state and local governments, Tribes, and other interested parties such as non-profits will be critical to success.

## **WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM (Sections 18-20)**

### **Obstacles/awareness items:**

- This section reflects a long-term vision. It will take time beyond this biennium to reach the pace and scale of landscape restoration necessary to have meaningful impacts on catastrophic wildfire risk reduction, as recognized in the requirement for a 20-year strategic plan. There are currently over two million acres of federal lands restoration projects ready for implementation in Oregon. Several barriers exist to implementing these projects and future projects. SB 762 and the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act aims to mitigate those challenges through efforts such as workforce development, advancement of prescribed burning, and interagency collaboration.

### **Opportunities:**

- Leveraging federal funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will help to significantly increase the pace and scale of landscape resiliency in Oregon.
- The volume of grant applications for resilient landscape work across the state clearly indicates a great interest in this work. ODF has selected its \$25 million in grant projects leveraging their partnerships

across an all-lands approach. The Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act, proposes significant funding for landscape resiliency nationally, and Oregon is positioned well with federal partnerships in shared stewardship and good neighbor authorities to attract infrastructure dollars to augment SB 762's investment. On April 18, the USFS announced \$11.7 million of resilient landscape projects were funded in Oregon through the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program. These projects represent the first of the federal infrastructure dollars arriving in Oregon for this purpose.

## OREGON CONSERVATION CORPS (Sections 21-23)

### Obstacles/awareness items:

- The newly formed Oregon Conservation Corps Advisory Committee manages the Oregon Conservation Corps Program. This Committee will actively seek and source private donations to support the Oregon Conservation Corps Program. SB 762 appropriates \$1 million to match private donations for this program, but it is uncertain whether this match will be fully utilized this biennium.

### Opportunities:

- A successful workforce development program that develops youth to be employable within natural resources professions should gain the interest of many private natural resource companies and organizations. Creating private/public partnerships will aid in the success of this program.

## SMALL FORESTLAND GRANT PROGRAM (Section 24)

### Obstacles/awareness items:

- Implementation is proceeding well without any challenges. Grant administration and community support is now ODF's focus, given all funds for this program have been allocated.

### Opportunities:

- This grant program is part of the overall Wildfire Risk Reduction Program strategy of restoring landscape resiliency through the reduction of hazardous fuels across all land ownerships. Consistent with sections 18-20, leveraging federal funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will help to significantly increase the pace and scale of landscape resiliency.

## PRESCRIBED FIRE (Sections 25-27)

### Obstacles/awareness items:

- This program establishment is aspirational with several challenging obstacles to successful implementation, including an adequately trained workforce to conduct prescribed burns, simple liability standards in Oregon, and a limited burn window outside the expanding peak of fire season where burns can be conducted safely and effectively.

### Opportunities:

- Establishing this program will take Oregon down the much-needed path of advancing prescribed fire use to mitigate the risk of catastrophic wildfire. Leveraging federal funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will help advance the use of prescribed fire on private, public, and Tribal lands.

## FEDERAL PARTNERSHIPS (Section 27a)

### Obstacles/awareness items:

- NA

### **Opportunities:**

- Leveraging federal funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act is critical to advancing landscape resiliency and the reduction of hazardous fuels on federal lands, along with all other lands in Oregon.

## **PROTECTED AREAS (Sections 28-29)**

### **Obstacles/awareness items:**

- The implementation date of January 1, 2026 for this section is a recognition that this effort is complex, will take time, and will require leadership persistence and coordination across state agencies and local governments over the next several biennia to fully implement.

### **Opportunities:**

- Strengthening the coordination between state and county emergency response organizations, by setting a baseline standard of protection will advance fire protection in Oregon. SB 590 (2021) is a complementary policy to SB 762 that will advance fire protection to north central Oregon's wheat growing region.

## **WILDFIRE RESPONSE CAPACITY (Section 30)**

### **Obstacles/awareness items:**

- Oregon has been fortunate to-date with extensive spring rains delaying the start of significant wildfire activity. At the time of this report, the seasonal pattern of dryer and hotter conditions appears to be settling in. Significantly increased wildfire activity should be expected in the near future.
- A Statewide Detection Camera Interoperability Committee has been created and is fully operational given SB 762 funding. The vision of this committee is to develop the most integrated, and inter-organizational wildfire detection system in the United States that provides immediate statewide access for the most efficient and effective emergency response, thereby ensuring the quality of life and protection of resources in Oregon..

### **Opportunities:**

- SB 762 investments in both OSFM and ODF's wildfire response capacity has advanced wildfire protection in Oregon. Investments in fire protection through federal funds from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act will amplify the state's investments, collectively raising Oregon's state of readiness to address wildfire.

## **WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE (WUI) FIRE PROTECTION (Sections 31-34)**

See Section 7 above

## **STATE WILDFIRE PROGRAMS DIRECTOR (Section 35)**

### **Obstacles/awareness items:**

- Monitoring and assessing any financial impacts of the activities on local jurisdictions and the equity of those financial impacts among jurisdictions will be a challenge. The Wildfire Programs Director will seek advice from the WPAC on where to focus attention and how to meet this expectation of the position.

### **Opportunities:**

- The Catalog of Future Possibilities section of this report identifies future opportunities to advance fire protection in Oregon. The Wildfire Programs Director will seek advice from the WPAC to support ongoing efforts and consider setting other concepts in motion.



## WILDFIRE PROGRAMS ADVISORY COUNCIL (Sections 36-39)

### Obstacles/awareness items:

- All 19 members of the WPAC have been actively engaged and their dedication to advancing wildfire protection in Oregon is clear. The WPAC has established three high functioning working groups to write their first annual report, which is due October 2022. This report will be a valuable resource as Oregon deliberates on how to advance fire protection commensurate with our rising risk of catastrophic wildfire.

### Opportunities:

- The Wildfire Programs Director will rely heavily on the council's advice, perspectives, and recommendations to advance fire protection in Oregon. The diversity of council perspectives and the honest discussions at council meetings will be of great value to the director in the execution of their duties.
- The WPAC can play an important role in developing productive mutually beneficial relationships between state and local governments, Tribes, and other local/regional stakeholders.

## CONFORMING AMENDMENTS (Sections 40-43)

NA

## APPROPRIATIONS (Sections 44-64)

NA

## CAPTIONS (Section 65)

NA

## EMERGENCY CLAUSE (Section 66)

NA

# Catalog of Future Possibilities

The cataloging of future possibilities to advance fire protection in Oregon will evolve with future meetings of the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council, legislative coordination, lessons learned through implementation of SB 762, outcomes of the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act, and inter-agency coordination. As a starting point, the following concepts include recommendations from the Governor's Council on Wildfire Response that were not advanced fully in SB 762 along with a few emerging considerations:

- Recommendations 5 & 12: Insurance Risk Mitigation Incentives and Affordability
- Recommendations 9, 10 & 11: Durable Wildfire Recovery Programs - Stafford Act Reform and Local Economic Recovery Fund
- Recommendations 14 & 37: Landscape Resiliency Fund – Leveraging Infrastructure Bill
- Recommendation 19: Prescribed Fire Liability (related to HB 2571 – 2021 session)
- Recommendations 21 & 37: Emergency Fire Suppression Funding
- Recommendation 33: Prevention Advancements and Communication
- Recommendation 37: 20-year strategic financial funding plan
- Durable SB 762 investments and program adjustments: Readiness, Mitigation and Response
- Evolving the Interagency Statewide Wildfire Detection Camera System & Information Technologies



# Appendix I

## Reducing Risk to Oregon's Homes and Communities



Governor Kate Brown  
Wildfire Program

[Wildfire Programs  
Advisory Council](#)

### Reducing Wildfire Risk to Oregon's Homes and Communities

The wildland-urban interface (WUI) is where homes mix with flammable vegetation and people and property are at risk from wildfire. As a result of the 2021 Legislature's passage of Senate Bill 762, several state agencies are working together to reduce wildfire risk across Oregon. First, Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) in collaboration with Oregon State University (OSU) is mapping Oregon's WUI and establishing five classes of risk. Once this mapping is completed June 30, 2022, other agencies will use the map to:

**Make homes safer** through defensible space actions that will help firefighters better protect homes in the high and extreme risk classes, and building codes standards that help make new homes more fire-resistant.

**Make communities safer** through recommendations on statewide land use planning, local land use plans, and zoning codes to help reduce risk.

*Below are more details about this process, the involved agencies, and where to learn more.*

### Wildland-Urban Interface Timeline

July 19, 2021	Governor Brown signs <a href="#">Senate Bill 762</a>
August 2021 to February 2021	ODF received input from a Rulemaking Advisory Committee to guide establishing boundary criteria for the wildland-urban interface and creating the wildfire risk map.
February 2022 to August 2022	Defensible Space Code Committee work. The OSFM will be holding meetings to discuss Sections 603 and 604 of the International WUI Code to develop draft language for Oregon's Defensible Space Code. <a href="#">Each meeting</a> will have a public comment opportunity.
June 9, 2022	BCD held a <a href="#">Rules Advisory Committee</a> meeting on the Oregon Residential Specialty Code amendments.
June 30, 2022	ODF and OSU makes the map available to the public. ODF to notify property owners assigned to high and extreme risk classes. Property owners and local governments may begin <a href="#">appealing their risk classification</a> .
July 13, 2022	BCD will facilitate the <a href="#">Residential and Manufactured Structures Board</a> meeting and present proposed code amendments for review and approval.
August 29, 2022	BCD interactive tool identifying wildfire hazard mitigation construction standards based on the risk map becomes available.
September 15, 2022	Deadline for property owners to file <a href="#">appeals to ODF</a> on assignment of risk class.
October 1, 2022	Wildfire hazard mitigation construction provisions in the Oregon Residential Specialty Code will be adopted with an effective date of April 1, 2023.
December 2022	Defensible Space Code is finalized.
April 1, 2023	Wildfire hazard mitigation construction provisions in the Oregon Residential Specialty Code become effective.

## Mapping Risk

The [Oregon Department of Forestry](#) (ODF) and Oregon State University (OSU) have worked collaboratively to produce a statewide map of wildfire risk that is available on the [Oregon Wildfire Risk Map](#). ODF is responsible for policy development and OSU is responsible for technical development.

- ODF has defined the wildland-urban interface (WUI) and boundary criteria necessary for OSU to build the map.
- ODF consulted with OSU to establish five wildfire risk classes and assigned wildfire risk classes at the property ownership level.
- ODF informed property owners in the high or extreme wildfire risk classes and provides a process for them to appeal their risk assignment.

The map must be publicly available by June 30, 2022. Property owners will be notified as soon as data is available. Three statewide maps are available from OSU:

- Wildfire risk to structures and other human development.
- Delineation of Oregon's wildland-urban interface.
- Quantifying social vulnerability.

### More Information

- ODF - [Wildfire risk webpage](#)
- OSU - [Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer](#)

## Preparing and Protecting Homes and Communities From Wildfire

The Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM) is responsible for developing a [defensible space code](#) applied to high and extreme risk classes inside the wildland-urban interface state-wide. Defensible space helps protect lives and homes in the event of a wildfire and creates resilient homes, people and communities. The OSFM has also launched two initiatives. [Response Ready Oregon](#) bolsters capacity and modernizes wildfire response within the Oregon Fire Mutual Aid System. [Fire Adapted Oregon](#) is designed to help communities be prepared for wildfire through outreach, education, and community action.

### More Information

- OSFM - [SB762@osp.oregon.gov](mailto:SB762@osp.oregon.gov)

The [Department of Consumer and Business Services](#) (DCBS) is responsible for adopting fire hardening building code standards for new development and significant home updates in high and extreme risk areas in the wildland-urban interface, developing a tool based on the map to help identify where additional code requirements will apply and modifying the existing optional code standards of the 2021 Oregon Residential Specialty Code Chapter 3 Section R327. Code amendments will be adopted by October 1, 2022 and will become effective on April 1, 2023.

### More Information

- [Oregon Defensible Space Code Development Committee](#)
- [Oregon Fire Code Advisory Board](#)
- [Residential and Manufactured Structures Board](#)

## The Future of Fire-Adapted Communities

The [Department of Land Conservation and Development](#) (DLCD) is responsible for recommending updates to statewide land use planning and local land use plans and zoning codes that will reduce wildfire risk to Oregon communities, including the appropriate levels of state and local resources necessary for effective implementation. DLCD's recommendations "may include but are not limited to provisions regarding sufficient defensible space, building codes, safe evacuation, and development considerations," allowing for regional differences.

DLCD's report must be submitted to the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council and Oregon Legislature by October 1, 2022. DLCD is currently conducting a community engagement process that will run through September 2022.

### Public Input

- [DLCD's Stakeholder Group for Wildfire Adapted Communities](#)
- [Upcoming presentations to Land Conservation and Development Commission](#) (written and in-person public comment welcome)

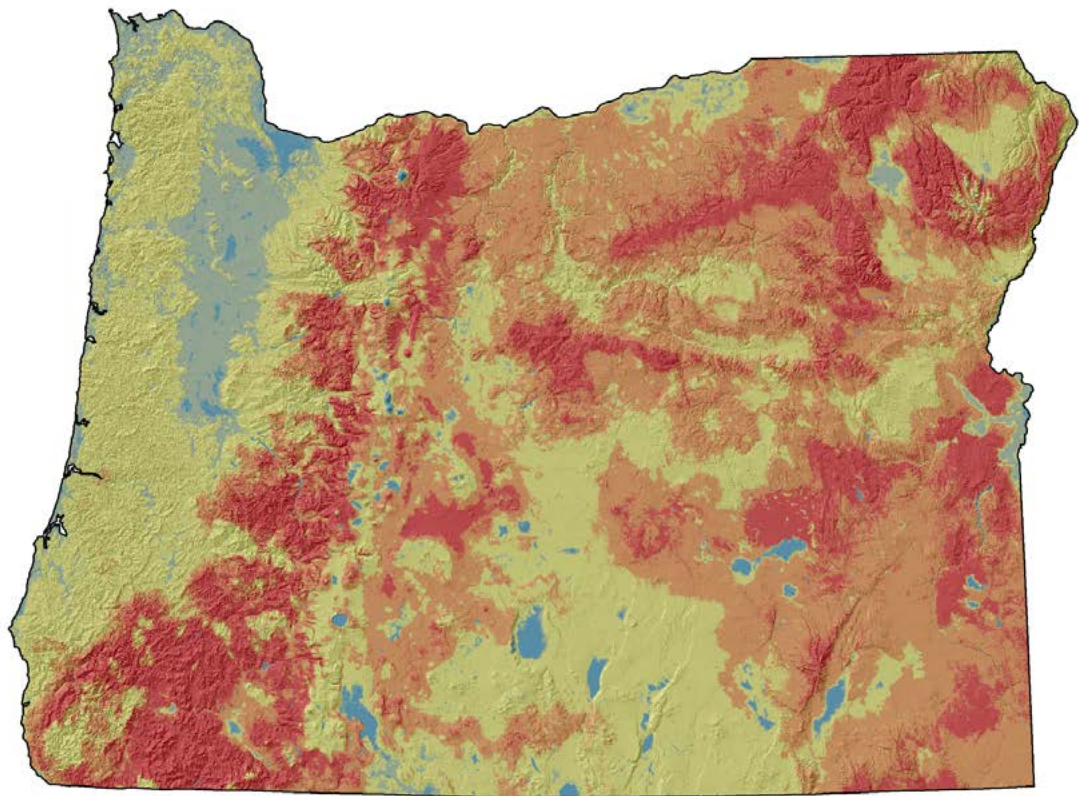
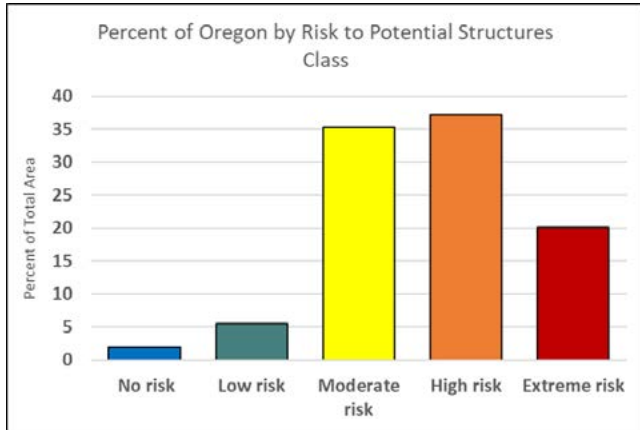
### More Information

- [DLCD Wildfire email list sign up](#)

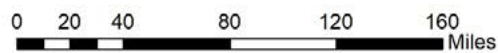


# Appendix II

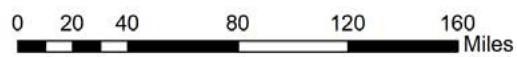
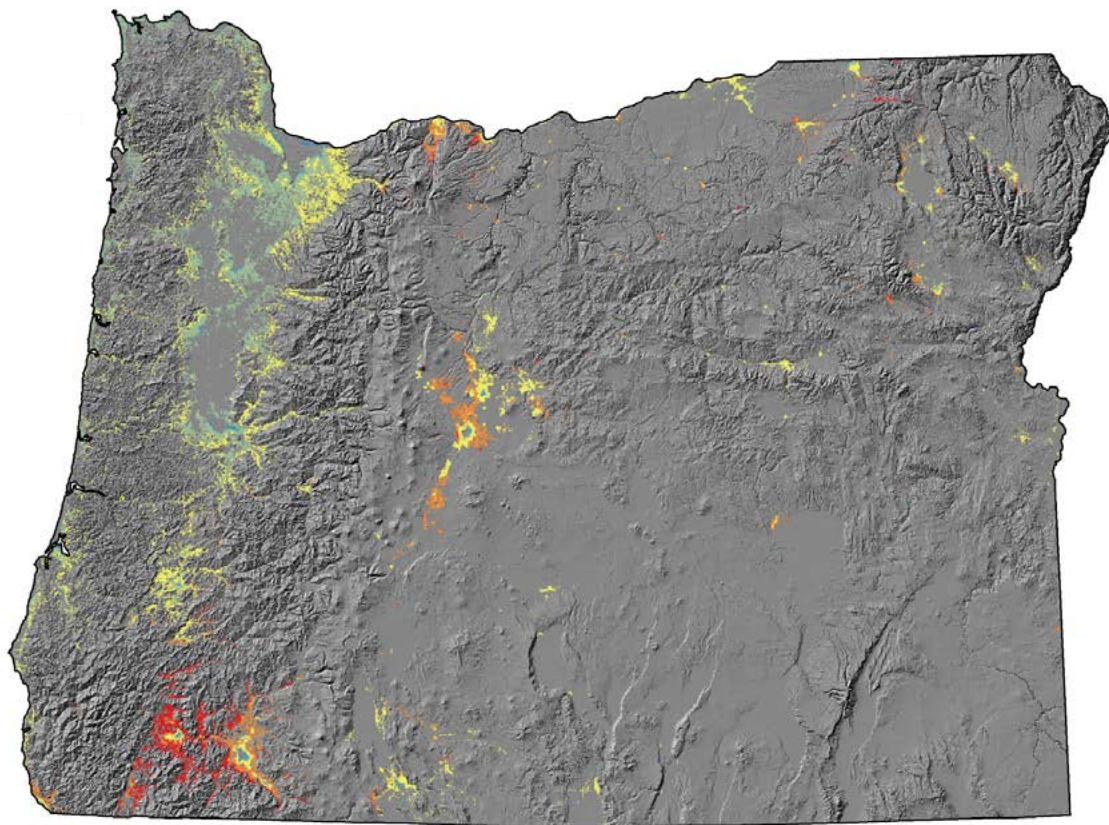
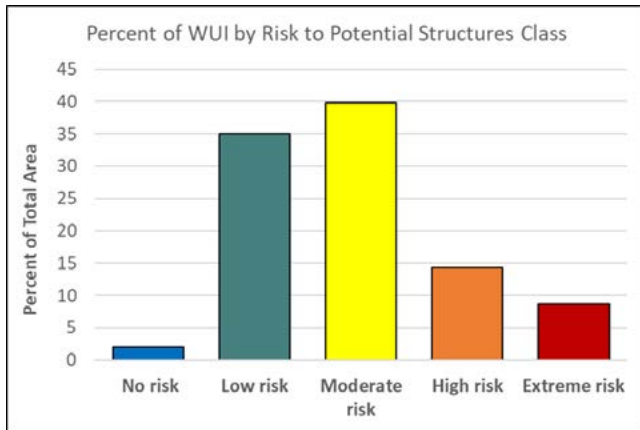
## Oregon Wildfire Risk to Potential Structures



- No risk
- Low risk
- Moderate risk
- High risk
- Extreme risk



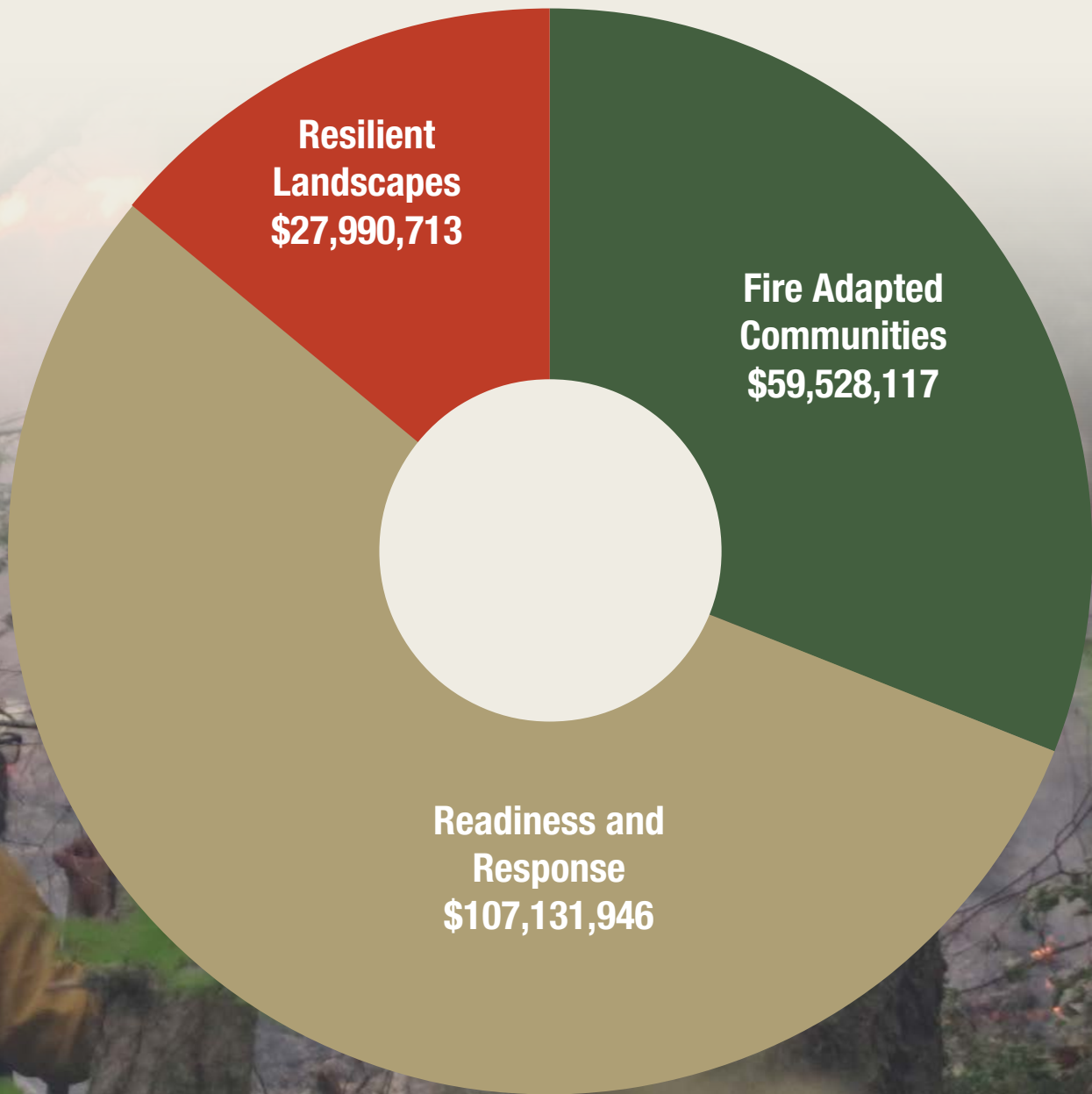
# Oregon WUI Risk to Potential Structures



# Appendix III

## SB 762 Investment Distribution (\$195 Million)

### National Cohesive Wildfire Strategy - Tenants





# Appendix IV

## Section by Section Summary

### Senate Bill 762-Enrolled: Wildfire Omnibus Bill

#### ELECTRIC SYSTEM PLANS (Sections 1-6)

- Requires the Public Utility Commission (PUC) to periodically convene workshops for electric utilities and system operators to share information related to wildfire best practices, to adopt risk reduction standards by rule, and to evaluate and approve Public Utility plans that meet specified requirements.
- Requires public utilities to create, and operate in compliance with, a PUC-approved wildfire protection plan. First plan must be submitted by December 31, 2021.
- Requires consumer-owned utilities to create, and operate in compliance with, a governing body-approved wildfire mitigation plan. First plan must be submitted by June 30, 2022.

#### STATEWIDE MAP OF WILDFIRE RISK (Section 7)

- Requires ODF to oversee, and OSU to execute, the development and maintenance of a comprehensive statewide map of wildfire risk that includes wildland urban interface boundaries and wildfire risk classes by **June 30, 2022**.
- Requires that ODF, in consultation with OSU, establish five statewide wildfire risk classes of extreme, high, moderate, low, and no risk.
- Requires the Oregon Board of Forestry (Board) to adopt rules that provide opportunities for public input and appeal on assignment of properties to wildfire risk classes.
- Requires OSU to collaborate with ODF, OSFM, other state agencies, local governments, Tribes, other public bodies, and other information sources to create the map.
- Requires that the map be made publicly accessible and requires OSU to provide technical assistance to state and local governments and to landowners to use the

map and associated Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer platform.

- Requires the final map be used to inform policy actions and programs as detailed in the Act.

#### DEFENSIBLE SPACE (Sections 8-10)

- Defines 'defensible space' as a natural or human-made area in which material capable of supporting the spread of fire has been treated, cleared, or modified to slow the rate and intensity of advancing wildfire and allow space for fire suppression operations to occur.
- Requires OSFM to establish minimum defensible space requirements for wildfire risk reduction on lands located within the wildland urban interface (WUI) on the statewide map by **December 31, 2022**.
- Requires OSFM to establish defensible space requirements that are consistent with the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code and to consult with the Oregon Fire Code Advisory Board in establishing Oregon-specific requirements. Allows local governments to adopt more stringent defensible space requirements.
- Authorizes either OSFM or a local government to administer and enforce the minimum defensible space requirements, and allows OSFM to provide financial, administrative, technical, or other assistance to local governments for administration and enforcement.
- Directs OSFM to administer a community risk reduction program that emphasizes wildfire risk education and prevention methods, defensible space enforcement, response planning, and community preparedness for wildfire. Establishes the Community Risk Reduction Fund to carry out the program.



## LAND USE (Section 11)

- Requires DLCD to identify needed updates to the statewide land use planning program, local comprehensive plans, and zoning codes to incorporate the wildfire risk map and to minimize wildfire risk by **October 1, 2022**.

## BUILDING CODES (Section 12)

- Requires DCBS to adopt R327 wildfire hazard mitigation building code standards for new dwellings and dwelling accessory structures in extreme and high wildfire risk classes by **October 1, 2022**, to be operative no earlier than **April 1, 2023**.
- Requires DCBS to amend section R327 to include standards for additions to existing dwellings and dwelling accessory structures and for replacement of certain existing exterior materials by **October 1, 2022**, to be operative no earlier than **April 1, 2023**.
- Requires DCBS in collaboration with OSU to develop and maintain a free, publicly accessible interactive mapping tool that displays R327 wildfire hazard mitigation standards at the property level and is designed to support future inclusion of snow load, seismic, and wind building code standards. This tool must be established no more than 60 days following the completion of the wildfire risk map, identified in section seven, or no later than **August 31, 2022**.



## HEALTH SYSTEMS FOR SMOKE (Sections 13-15)

- Requires DEQ to establish a program to support communities in detecting, preparing for, communicating, or mitigating the environmental and public health impacts of wildfire smoke.
- Requires DEQ to monitor, interpret, and communicate air quality data.
- Requires DHS, in consultation and coordination with OHA, to establish and implement a local government clean air shelter grant program. Establishes DHS as the lead state agency for clean air shelter operations and shall report on grant program development by **June 30, 2023**.
- Requires OHA to establish a smoke filtration system grant program to increase the availability of residential smoke filtration systems among persons vulnerable to the health effects of smoke who reside in areas susceptible to wildfire smoke.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE & DISASTER RECOVERY (Sections 16-17)

- Adds 'wildfire' to state definition of 'emergency.'
- Requires OEM to update its statewide emergency plan to prepare for or respond to wildfire emergencies on an area-wide or statewide basis, including wildfire risk mitigation efforts and evacuations, by **December 31, 2021**.
- Requires OEM to coordinate with cities, counties, and other specified entities to ensure local efforts align with the statewide plan, and to provide training and community education.

## WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM (Sections 18-20)

- Requires ODF to design and implement a treatment program to reduce wildfire risk on public or private forestlands and rangelands, and in communities near homes and critical infrastructure, through restoration of landscape resiliency and reduction of hazardous fuels.
- Requires ODF to consult and cooperate with OSU Extension, state and federal agencies, counties, cities, other units of local government, Tribes, public and private forestland and rangeland owners, forest collaboratives, and other relevant community organizations to select projects for treatment.
- Establishes criteria for project selection and design.
- Prohibits commercial thinning on specified protected lands.
- Requires ODF to develop a 20-year strategic plan that prioritizes restoration actions and geographies.
- Requires ODF to report regarding the status of the program development and implementation by **January 15, 2022**, and again upon completion of projects by **June 30, 2023**.

## OREGON CONSERVATION CORPS (Sections 21-23)

- Establishes the Oregon Conservation Corps Program to reduce wildfire risk to communities and critical infrastructure, to help create fire-adapted communities, and to engage youth and young adults in workforce training.
- Establishes the Oregon Conservation Corps Advisory Committee within the HECC to administer the program grant process and to engage private sector funding.
- Establishes grant process requirements and priorities.
- Establishes the Oregon Conservation Corps Fund to be used primarily for program grants.

## SMALL FORESTLAND GRANT PROGRAM (Section 24)

- Directs ODF to establish a small forestland grant program for the purpose of providing grants, on a competitive basis, to support small forestland owners of one to 160 acres west of the Cascades, and one to 640 acres east of the Cascades, in reducing wildfire risk through the restoration of landscape resiliency and reduction of hazardous fuels on their property. Requires ODF to set criteria for assessing grant applications and awarding grants.

## PRESCRIBED FIRE (Sections 25-27)

- Requires ODF to establish by rule a Certified Burn Manager Program. Requires ODF to consult with the Oregon Prescribed Fire Council concerning best practices for conducting the program, initiate rulemaking to establish the program, and provide a progress report to the Legislative Assembly by **December 1, 2021**.
- Allows a person to conduct a prescribed fire that burns across land ownership boundaries if the person obtains a permit, complies with its conditions, and obtains consent from relevant landowners. Requires related ODF rulemaking to be initiated by November 30, 2021 and completed by November 30, 2022.

## FEDERAL PARTNERSHIPS (Section 27a)

- Requires ODF to cooperate with federal agencies to increase the effectiveness of federal forest management programs, agreements, and activities.

## PROTECTED AREAS (Sections 28-29)

- Requires the State Forester in collaboration with OSFM, state agencies, and local governments, to adopt rules establishing baseline levels of wildfire protection, that reflect regional conditions, for lands outside of forest protection districts that are susceptible to wildfire.
- Authorizes the State Forester to provide financial assistance to counties to assist landowners with forming or modifying wildfire protection jurisdictions to ensure adequate protection, and to develop wildfire protection facilities, equipment, training, and other resources.

- Requires counties to ensure all applicable lands within the county have baseline level or higher wildfire protection by **January 1, 2026**.

### **WILDFIRE RESPONSE CAPACITY (Section 30)**

- Requires ODF to establish and maintain an expanded system of automated smoke detection cameras and associated staff.
- Requires ODF to consult and coordinate with OSFM, other state and federal agencies, local fire defense board chiefs, and private stakeholders, to determine the adequacy of state, federal, and private wildfire response capacity, and adequacy of available mutual aid to provide wildfire response on WUI lands.
- Requires OSFM and ODF to increase their wildfire readiness and response capacities.

### **WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE (WUI) FIRE PROTECTION (Sections 31-34)**

- Requires the Board of Forestry to establish a definition of ‘wildland urban interface’ (WUI) and criteria by which the WUI shall be identified and classified.
- Repeals and harmonizes existing statutes to ensure consistency with new processes for WUI designation.

### **STATE WILDFIRE PROGRAMS DIRECTOR (Section 35)**

- Establishes a Governor-appointed State Wildfire Programs Director to oversee implementation of this Act, including ensuring program coordination and compliance with deadlines, assessing financial impacts, supervising staffing of the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council, reporting regularly to the Governor and legislature, and exploring opportunities to further reduce wildfire risk in Oregon.

### **WILDFIRE PROGRAMS ADVISORY COUNCIL (Sections 36-39)**

- Establishes a Wildfire Programs Advisory Council to advise and assist the Director by closely monitoring implementation of this Act, providing advice on potential changes to activities to meet goals, strengthening intergovernmental and multiparty collaboration, developing strategies to enhance collaboration among governmental bodies and the public, assessing ways the statewide map could inform development of building codes and land use laws, rules, and decisions in a regionally appropriate manner, assessing application of defensible space requirements to vineyards, crops, and other cultivated vegetation, and reviewing DLCD findings and recommendation related to land use and the minimization of wildfire risk.
- Requires the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to jointly appoint 19 members to the Council from a specified list of representative entities and requires the presiding officers consult in good faith with legislative minority leaders. Specifies terms of service and other formative parameters.
- Requires DCBS, DLCD, OSFM, ODF, and the OSU Extension Service to cooperatively staff the Council. Requires Council to submit annual reports beginning **October 2022**.

### **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS (Sections 40-43)**

- Provides conforming amendments.

### **APPROPRIATIONS (Sections 44-64)**

- Provides for General Fund appropriations and increases in expenditure limits to fund duties and programs required by the Act.

### **CAPTIONS (Section 65)**

- States purpose of captions.



### **EMERGENCY CLAUSE (Section 66)**

- Declares emergency, effective on passage.












# SB 762-A: Implementation Timeline Continued

 Action deadline  Report due to Legislature, Director, Council












## RESILIENT LANDSCAPES

2021						2022						2023												
July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
<b>WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM:</b> ODF to implement fuel reduction projects to restore landscape resiliency across public and private lands. Develop a 20-year plan.																								
 <b>Jan 15:</b> ODF progress report												 <b>June 30:</b> Complete projects & <b>July 15:</b> Final Report												
<b>WILDFIRE WORKFORCE CORPS:</b> HECC to set up Advisory Committee and grants program for fuel treatments and wildfire risk reduction in home ignition zones.																								
												 <b>June 30:</b> Biennial report												
<b>SMALL WOODLAND GRANT PROGRAM:</b> ODF grant program to reduce wildfire risk by restoring landscape resiliency																								
<b>FACILITATING EASIER ACCESS TO PRESCRIBED FIRE:</b> Establish Prescribed Burn Manager Program to mitigate wildfire risk																								
 <b>Dec 1:</b> Board of Forestry report & initiate rulemaking												 <b>Nov 30:</b> Complete rulemaking												

## RESPONSE

2021						2022						2023												
July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
<b>ENHANCED WILDFIRE READINESS &amp; RESPONSE CAPACITY:</b> ODF and OSFM fire suppression, coordination, and response (personnel, equipment, training, etc.)																								
<b>BASELINE FIRE PROTECTION LEVELS:</b> Rulemaking to establish baseline protection levels for all lands susceptible to wildfire (jurisdiction formation, facilities, equipment, training, etc.)																								
																						 <b>Jan 2026:</b> Baseline levels fully reestablished 		

## OVERSIGHT

2021						2022						2023																																																					
July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July																																									
<b>STATE WILDFIRE PROGRAMS DIRECTOR:</b> Implementation oversight of this 2021 Act and investigate opportunities for further risk reduction																																																																	
						 Bimonthly report																																																											
<b>WILDFIRE PROGRAMS ADVISORY COUNCIL:</b> Advise and assist the Director by closely monitoring implementation and recommending changes to further reduce risk																																																																	
												 <b>Oct:</b> Annual Council report																																																					

# Appendix V

## Wildfire Programs Advisory Council

### Appointed - September 1, 2021

#### Term Appointments as per: SB 762 Section 36 (4), (7) & Section 38

- (a) 3-year term: Member representing County Government  
**Commissioner Mark Bennett (Baker)**
- (b) 4-year term: Member who is a land use planning director for a wildland-urban interface county  
**Joshua Shaklee (Douglas County)**
- (c) 3-year term: Member representing City Government  
**Jim McCauley (League of Oregon Cities)**
- (d) 4-year term: Member who is a land use planning director for a wildland-urban interface city  
**Bradley Clark (Grants Pass)**
- (e) 3-year term: Member who represents fire chiefs with wildland-urban interface firefighting experience  
**Nick Browne (Clackamas/Canby)**
- (f) 4-year term: Member who represents fire marshals with wildland-urban interface firefighting experience  
**Chase Browning (Medford)**
- (g) 3-year term: Member who represents firefighters with wildland-urban interface firefighting experience  
**Ian Yocum (Dayton)**
- (h) 4-year term: Member who represents rural residential property owners whose property is wholly or partially within the wildland-urban interface  
**Dave Hunnicutt (Hillsboro)**
- (i) 3-year term: Member who represents farmers whose land is wholly or partially within the wildland-urban interface  
**Samantha Bayer (Eagle Point)**
- (j) 4-year term: Member who represents ranchers whose land is wholly or partially within the wildland-urban interface  
**John O’Keeffe (Adel)**
- (k) 3-year term: Member who represents forestland owners whose property is wholly or partially within the wildland-urban interface  
**Carol Whipple (Elkton)**
- (l) 4-year term: Member who represents federally recognized Indian Tribes with land wholly or partially within the wildland-urban interface  
**Steve Rondeau (Klamath Tribe)**
- (m) 3-year term: Member who represents a utility company  
**Allen Berreth (Portland)**
- (n) 4-year term: Member who represents environmental interests  
**Susan Jane Brown (John Day)**
- (o) 3-year term: Member who represents forest resiliency interests  
**Amelia Porterfield (Portland)**
- (p) 4-year term: Member who represents state or regional land use planning organizations  
**Mary Kyle McCurdy (Portland)**
- (q) 3-year term: Member who represents land and housing development interests or real estate industry interests  
**Karna Gustafson (Bend)**
- (r) 4-year term: Member who represents public health professionals  
**Tamarah Cline (Umatilla)**
- (s) 3-year term: Member who represents the environmental justice community  
**Alessandra de la Torre (Phoenix)**

## *Thank you*

The Wildfire Programs Director's Report is made possible by the dogged leadership of Oregonians across the state, the Legislature, and the Governor's office, working together to address the rising risk of catastrophic wildfire in Oregon.

*“We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them.”*

*Albert Einstein*

The passage of SB 762 represents new thinking by Oregonians to address our wildfire challenges. Many thanks to the community leaders and champions who have made this possible.



*Governor Kate Brown*  
*Wildfire Program*

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Salem, Oregon 97301