

Wildfire hazard map





Agency partners



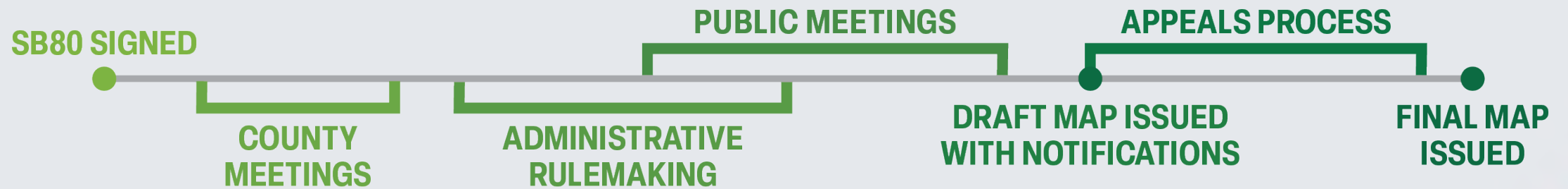
Department of Consumer
and Business Services



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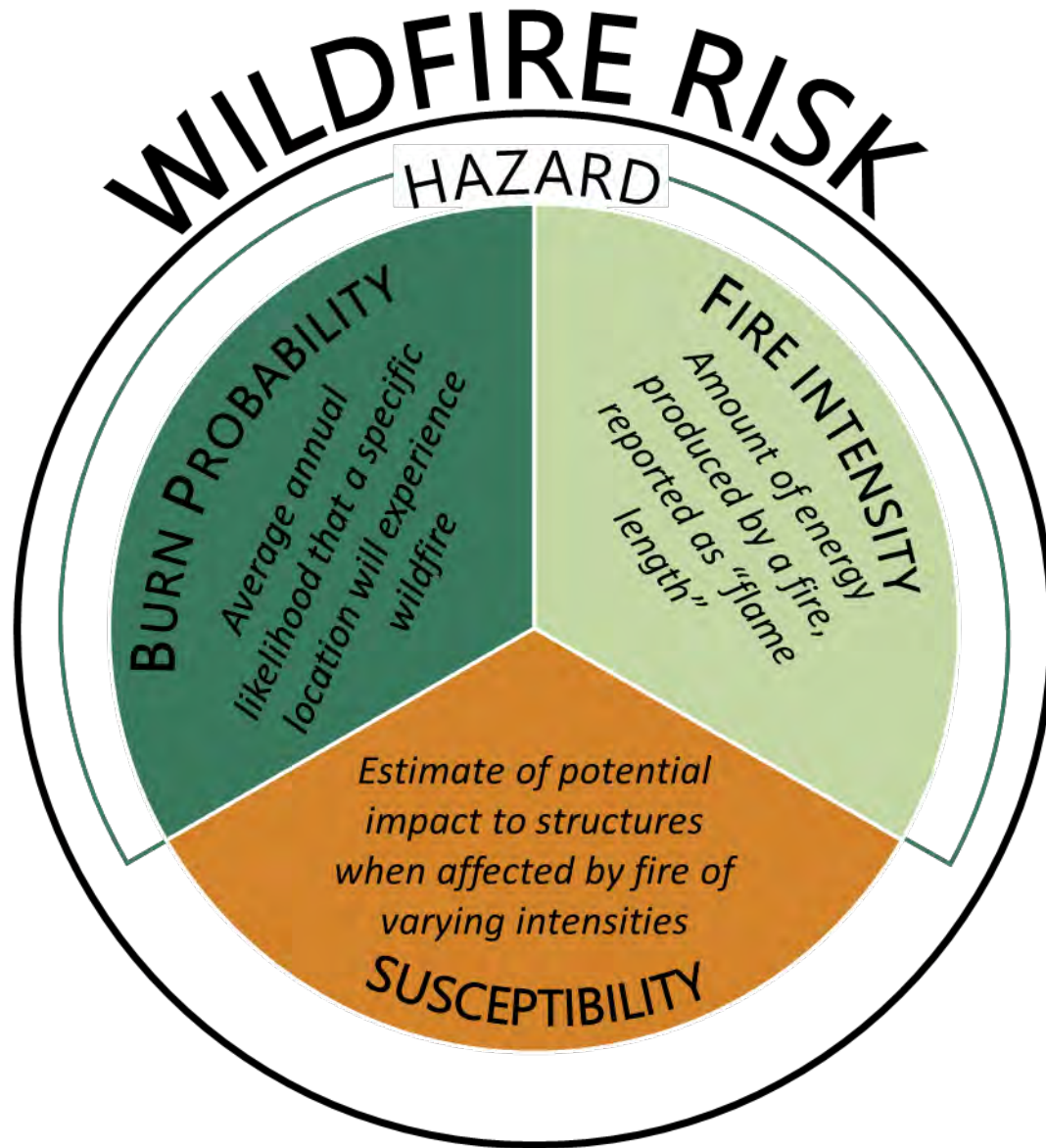
Public process for hazard map



DEVELOPMENT OF OREGON'S STATEWIDE WILDFIRE HAZARD MAP



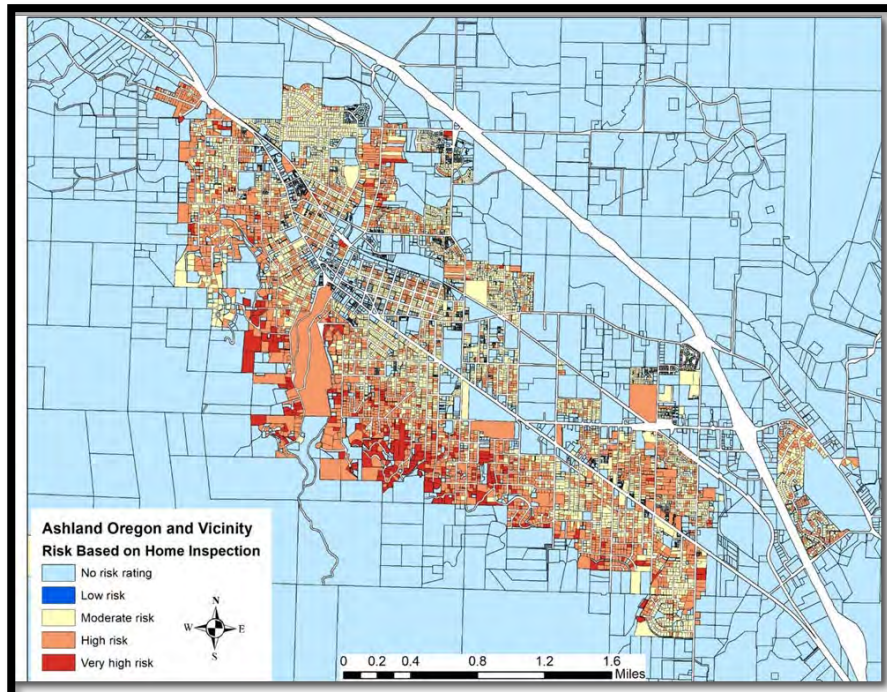
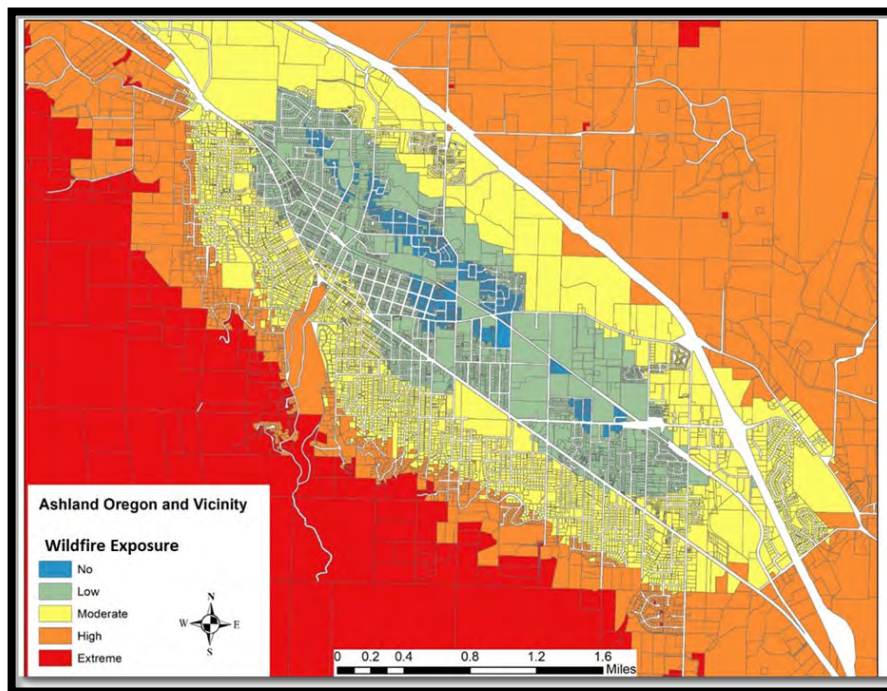
Oregon State
University



BACKGROUND

- OSU directed to account for climate, weather, topography and vegetation
- Wildfire hazard is the product of burn probability and fire intensity. It does not include susceptibility.

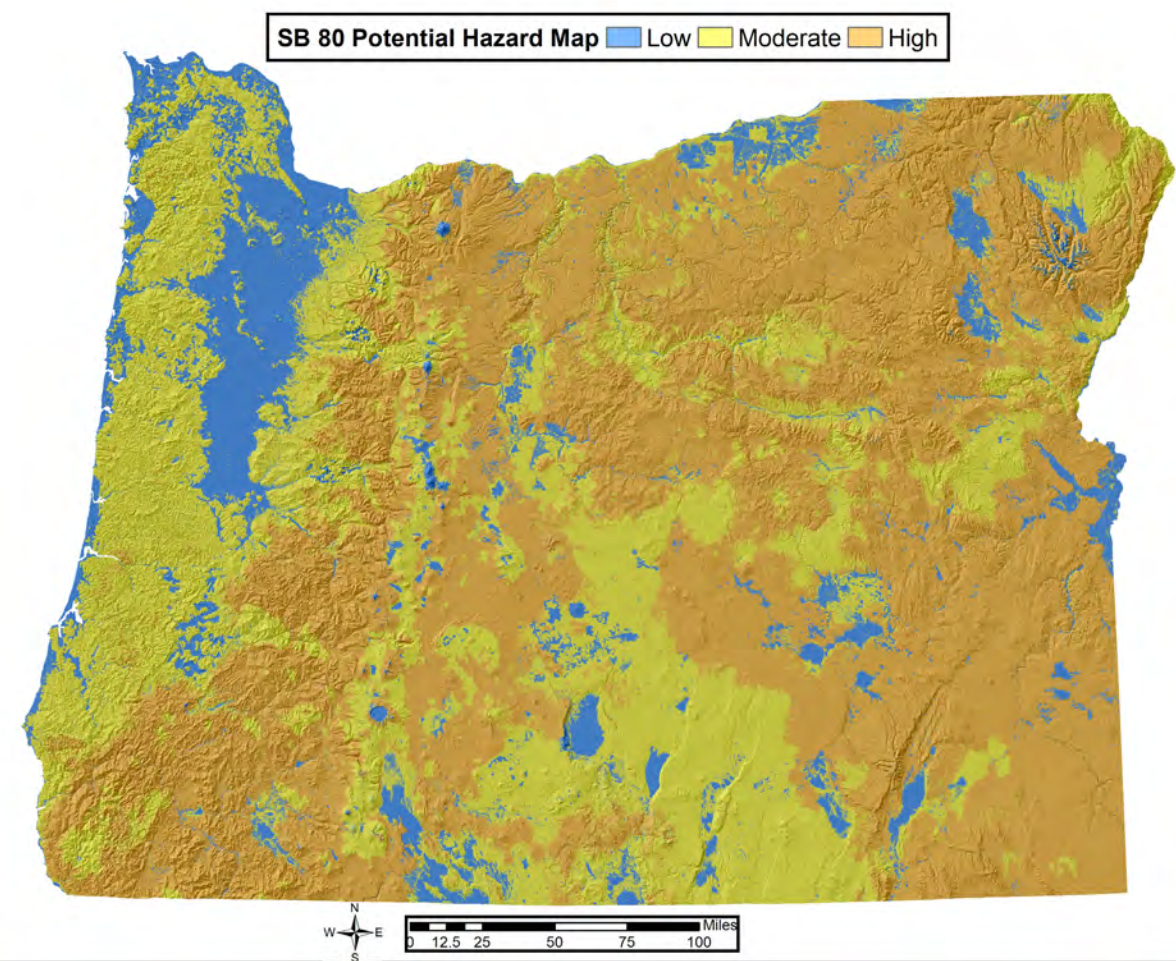
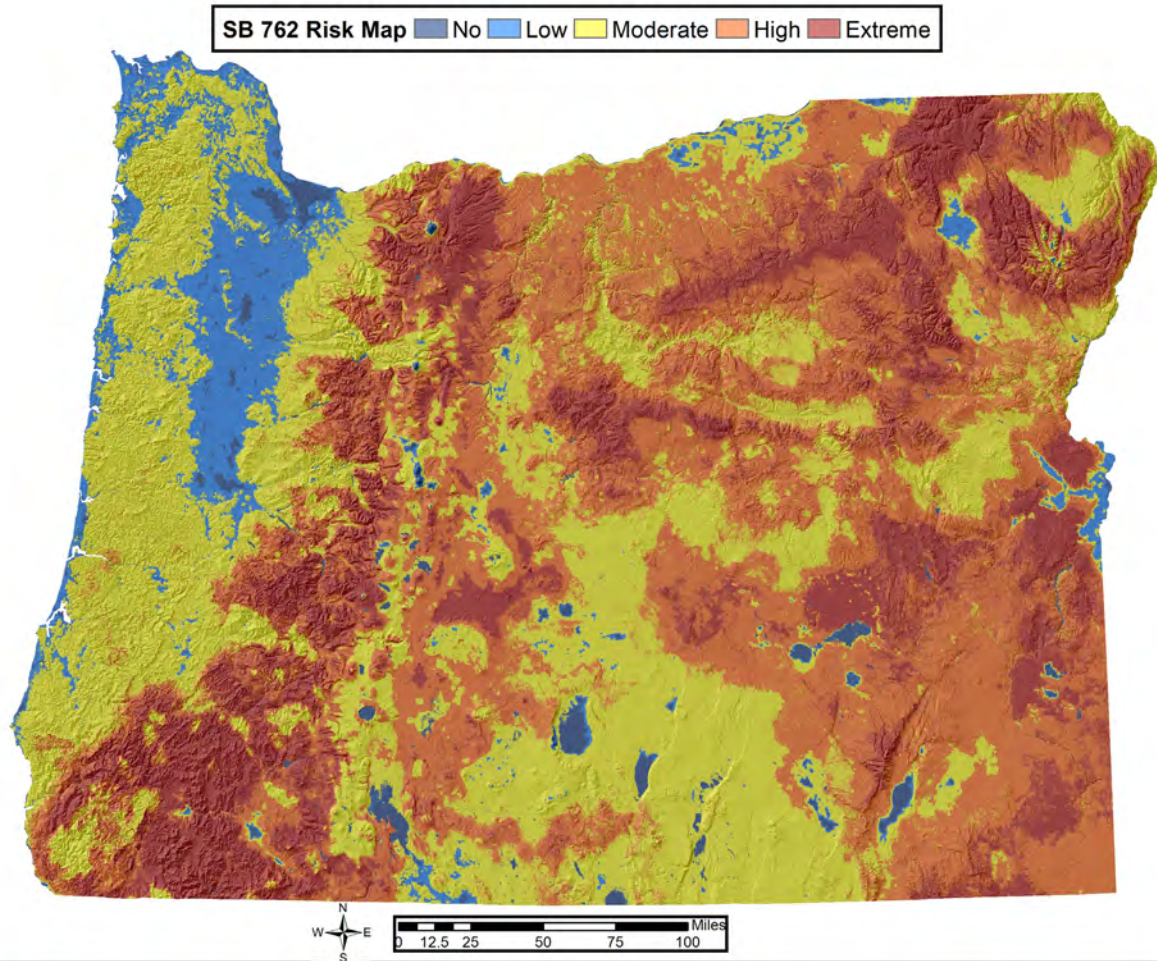
WHY STRUCTURE SUSCEPTIBILITY WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED



- Defensible space and fire hardening characteristics are not included in “climate, weather, topography and vegetation.”
- Structure-level susceptibility alone is not sufficient to inform statewide strategy
- Structure level defensible space and fire hardening characteristics are not available statewide

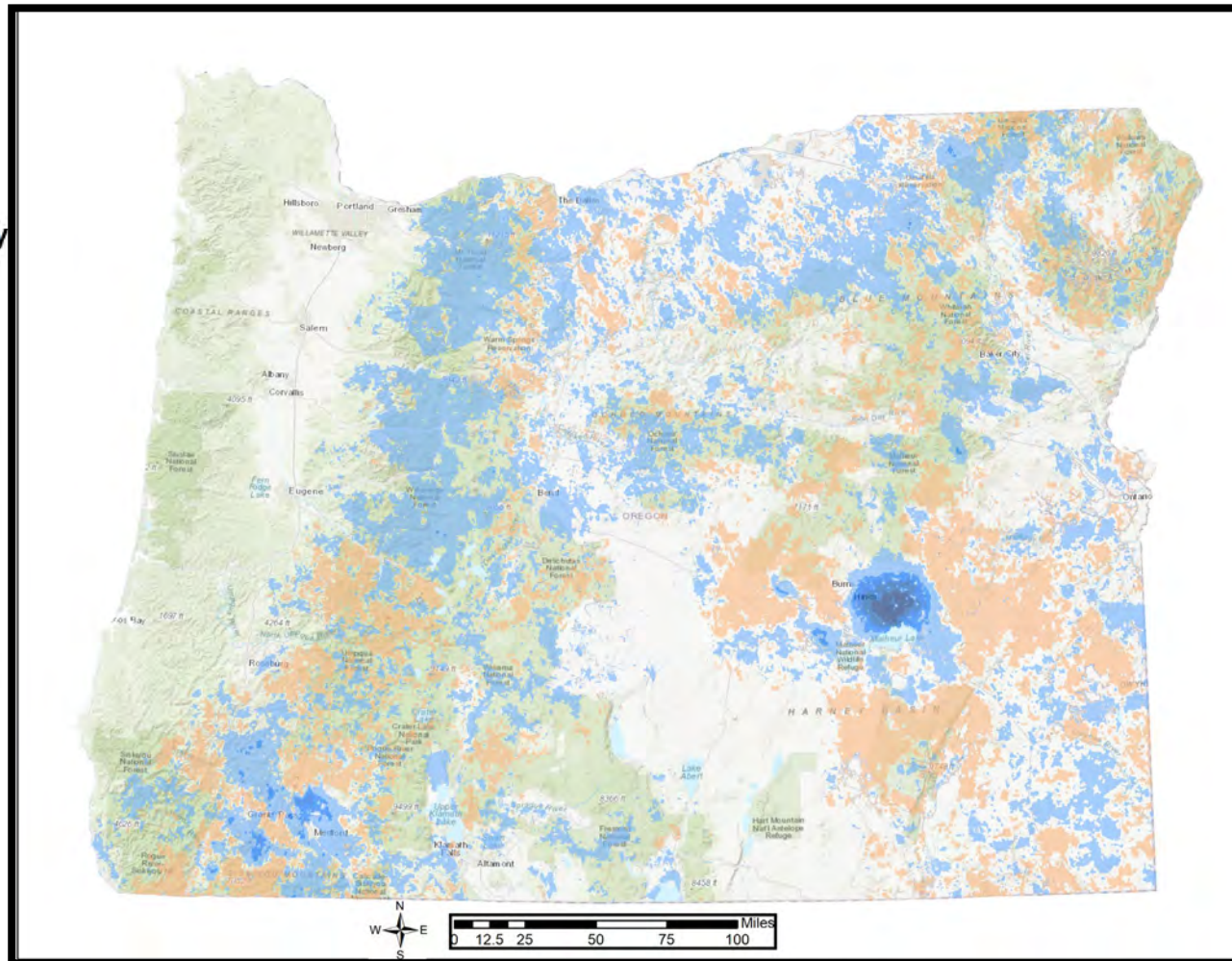
SB 762 Wildfire Risk Map

SB 80 Potential Wildfire Hazard Map



KNOWN MODIFICATIONS IN RESPONSE TO PUBLIC FEEDBACK

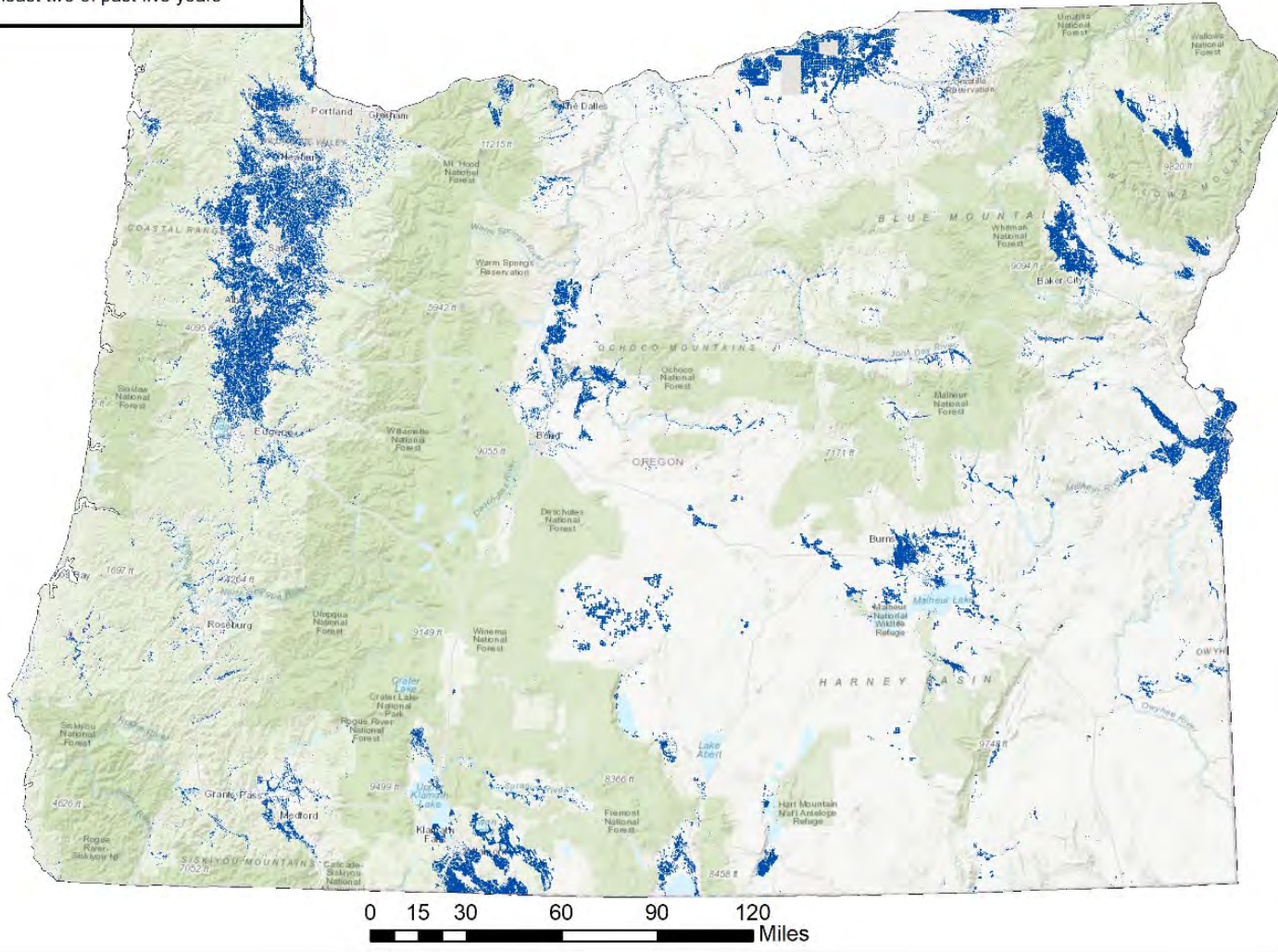
- Adjusted fire modeling in specific hay and pasturelands
- Adjusted fire modeling in north Cascades
- Will work with county and local planners to identify anomalies



Distribution of Irrigated Lands

Irrigated Agriculture

■ At least two of past five years

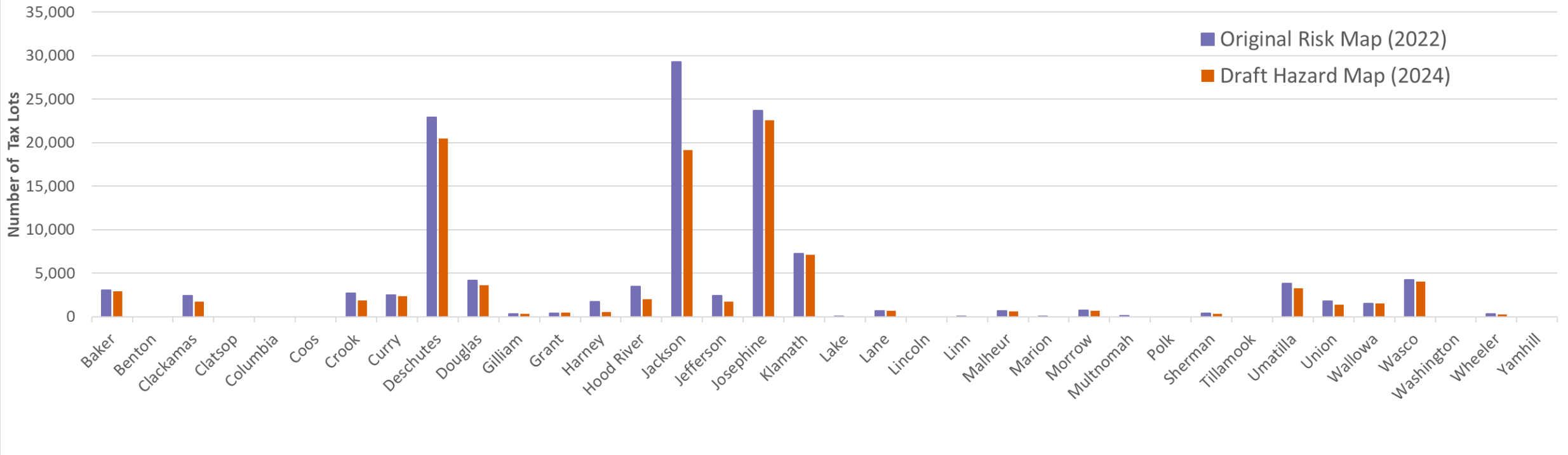


POTENTIAL MODIFICATIONS IN RESPONSE TO PUBLIC FEEDBACK

- Irrigated croplands can significantly mitigate wildfire hazard.
- Irrigation is a human modification of vegetation, akin to defensible space which is *not* considered in determination of hazard
- A Rulemaking Advisory Committee (RAC) will consider this potential rule change.

POTENTIAL CHANGES in UPDATED HAZARD MAP

Count in Number of Tax Lots Potentially Subject to Defensible Space and Home Hardening Rules According to Original Risk Map (2022) and Updated Draft Hazard Map (2024)





House Committee On Climate, Energy, and Environment

February 28, 2024

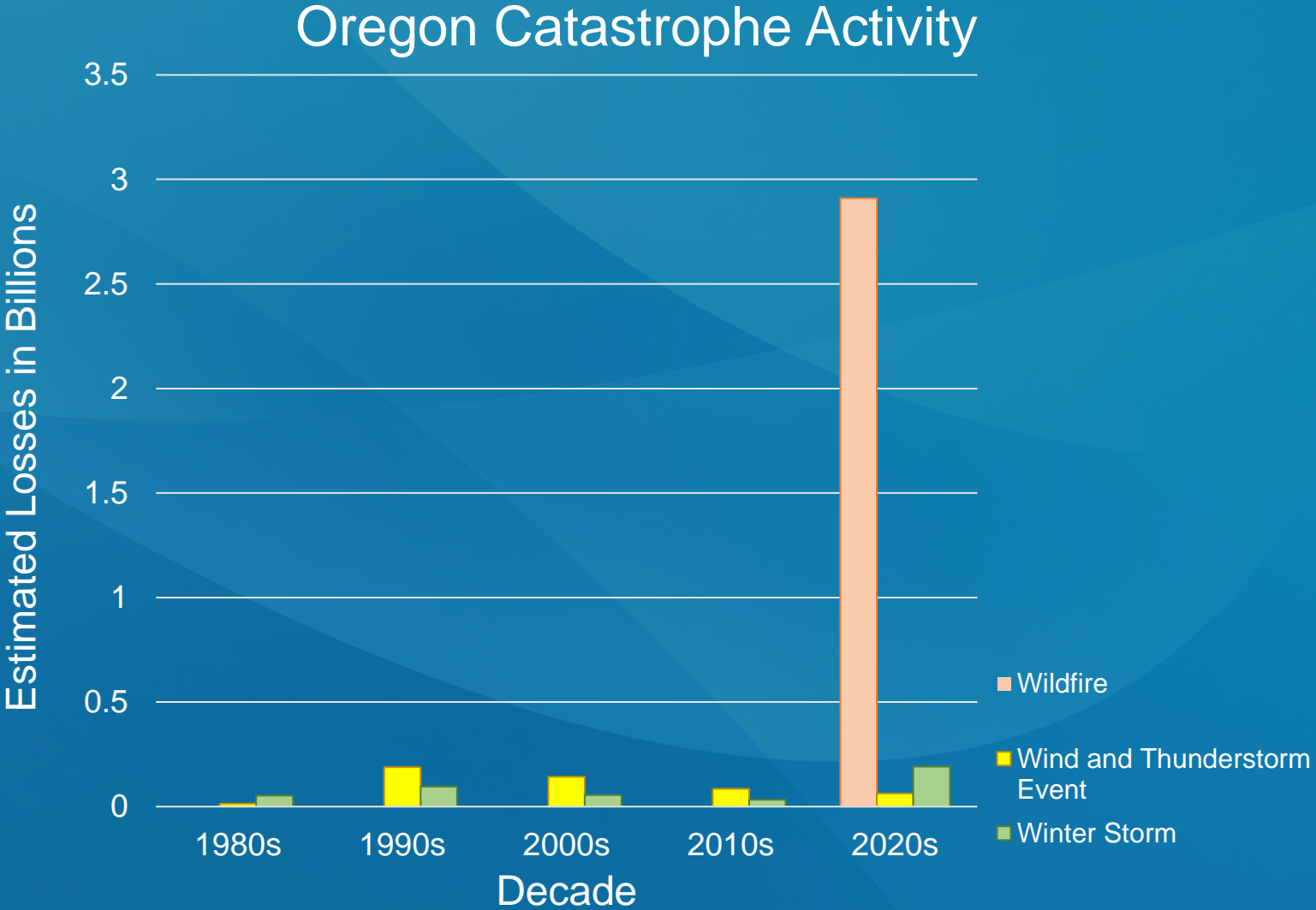


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Increased wildfire risk



SB 82: DFR's 2023 wildfire insurance response

Four main elements:

- Prohibition on using state wildfire map for insurance decisions
- Improved consumer disclosure requirements
- Underwriting and rating plans reflect how an insurer addresses or considers:
 - Defensible space
 - Home hardening
 - Community-level mitigation
- Flexibility to extend rebuild and content replacement timelines

What consumers can do

- Ask your insurance company for detailed information about decisions
- Take steps to reduce wildfire risk
- Ask your insurance company about eligible discounts and annual credit rerate
- Shop around: There are about 130 companies to choose from; be sure your agent has access to them
- Contact DFR with questions



Department of Consumer
and Business Services

DFR consumer advocates

1-888-877-4894 (toll-free)

dfr.insurancehelp@dcbs.oregon.gov

dfr.oregon.gov

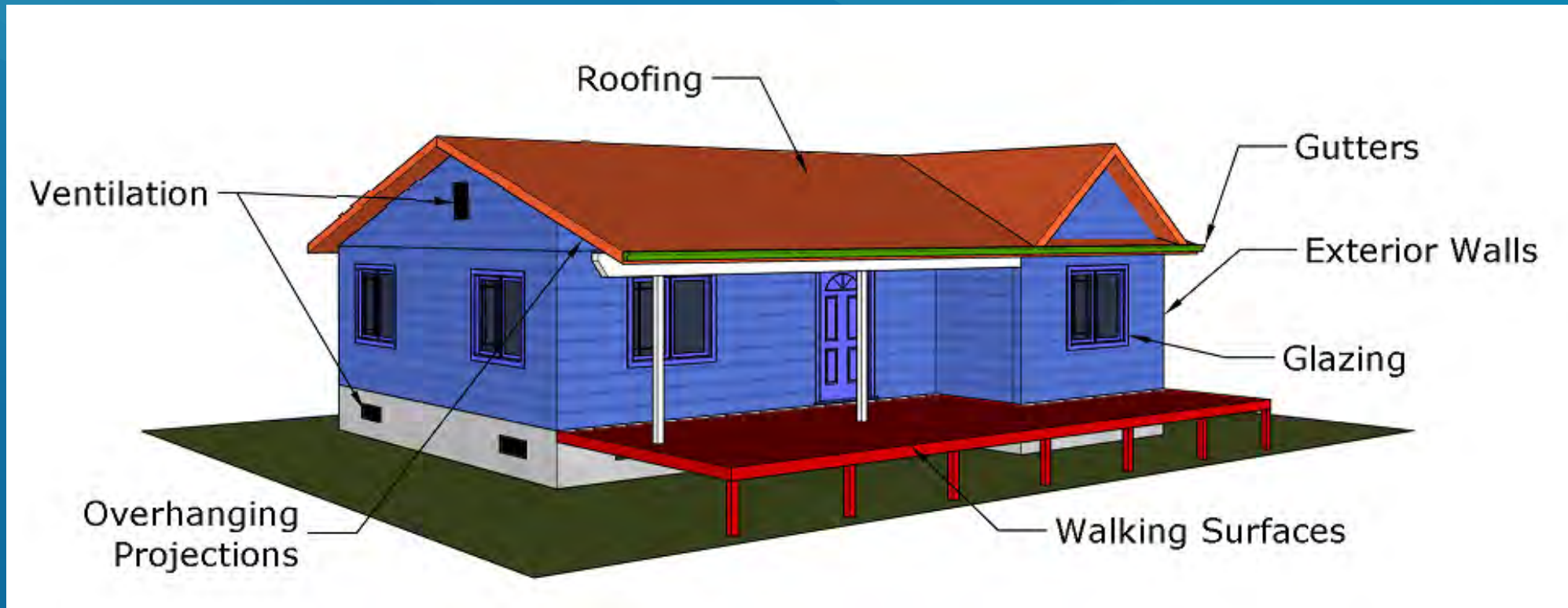
Building Codes Division – fire hardening

What?

- New construction of single family dwellings, duplexes, townhomes, and accessory structures
- Replacement of exterior elements on existing homes (not retroactive)

Where?

- High hazard zones within the wildland urban interface





Department of Consumer
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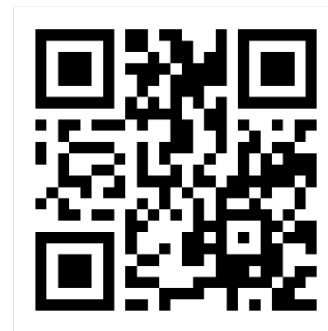
Senior building code specialist

Eric.T.McMullen@DCBS.Oregon.gov



DEFENSIBLE SPACE CODE & PROGRAM

- Drafted Defensible Space Code language
- Developed the Defensible Space Assessment Tool
- Offer free defensible space assessments
- New defensible space resource website: oregondefensiblespace.org



OREGON

DEFENSIBLE SPACE & BEST PRACTICES

1 10FT

2 10FT

3 6FT OR 1/3 RULE

4 10FT

LIMBING TREES

1 Trees and vegetation should be 10 feet from powerlines.

2 Trees and vegetation should be 10 feet from buildings and chimneys.

3 For trees and vegetation more than 18 feet tall, remove branches six feet from the ground.

For trees and vegetation less than 18 feet tall, remove branches up to 1/3 the height of the tree.

4 Trees and vegetation should be 10 feet from other trees.

30FT

6FT

12FT

4FT

Trees and vegetation more than 18 feet, remove limbs up to six feet.

Trees and vegetation less than 18 feet, remove limbs up to 1/3 height.

POWER LINES

1 10FT

Removing or trimming trees near powerlines is dangerous. Only use an experienced, licensed contractor to perform this work.

SESSION 1