



O R E G O N

2025-2030  
COMMUNITY  
WILDFIRE  
PROTECTION PLAN

Adopted on: \_\_\_\_\_

Reducing the risk of wildfire to life, property, and natural resources in Marion County by encouraging coordination among public agencies, community organizations, private landowners, and the public to increase their awareness of, and respond for, fire issues.

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## Privacy

The release of information in this plan could jeopardize the security of essential equipment, services, and systems within Marion County, hindering the execution of critical emergency responsibilities. Distribution of this plan is restricted solely to Marion County partners who require access to activate and implement it effectively. Certain sections of the plan contain sensitive information related to personal privacy or other concerns, which may be exempt from mandatory disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552, 41 C.F.R Part 105-60). Therefore, anyone intending to share this document beyond Marion County Government should contact Marion County Emergency Management at [mcem@co.marion.or.us](mailto:mcem@co.marion.or.us).

## Supersession

Upon completion and formal adoption this plan will supersede all previously promulgated Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP).

# Acknowledgements

Foremost, we extend our heartfelt gratitude to the Marion County Board of Commissioners—Kevin Cameron, Danielle Bethell, and Colm Willis—for recognizing the significance of this endeavor. Over time, Marion County’s firefighting agencies and community stakeholders have dedicated countless hours to implementing the Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). The commitment of many exceptional individuals has shaped this project. While the fire planning structure has evolved, the ongoing mitigation remains steadfast.

We extend our heartfelt appreciation to the fire agencies in Marion County, the Oregon State Fire Marshal, Oregon Department of Forestry, the Bureau of Land Management, the United States Forest Service, and the Marion County Fire Defense Board. Their unwavering dedication significantly contributed to the Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

We also want to express our gratitude to the individuals who invested countless hours in meetings and provided essential information. Your inspiration, collaborative spirit, and commitment are instrumental in ensuring the long-term success of this effort.

While it’s impossible to list everyone by name, our deepest thanks go to the citizens who participated in surveys. Through these surveys, we discovered that homeowners have created defensible space around their properties, tested or replaced smoke alarms, relocated wood piles away from their homes, and effectively conveyed the importance of wildfire preparedness to friends and neighbors. Additionally, we appreciate all the other ongoing efforts by citizens to promote fire safety.

<b>Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) Working Group</b>	
<b>Firefighting Partners</b>	
Aumsville Fire District	Idanha/Detroit Fire District
Aurora Fire District	Breitenbush Fire*
Drakes Crossing Fire District	Jefferson Fire District
Gates Fire District	Keizer Fire District
Hubbard Fire District	Marion County Fire District 1
Mill City Fire District	Monitor Fire District
Mt. Angel Fire District	Salem Fire Department (Salem Suburban Fire District)
Silverton Fire District	St. Paul Fire District
Stayton Fire District	Sublimity Fire District
Turner Fire District	Woodburn Fire District
Marion County Fire Defense Board	Oregon Department of Forestry
Oregon State Fire Marshal	United States Forest Services – Detroit Ranger Station
United States Bureau of Land Management	Lyons Fire District
Polk County Fire District 1	
<b>Community Stakeholders</b>	
Consumer Power	METCOM 911

Marion County Emergency Management	Marion County Health and Human Services
Willamette Valley 911	Marion County Sheriff's Office
OSU Extension Office	PGE
Pacific Corp	

\* Breitenbush Fire is a private fire department that serves the community of the Breitenbush Hot Springs Retreat. For additional information concerning the Breitenbush Hot Springs community, please visit: [About Breitenbush — Breitenbush Hot Springs](#)

2025-2030 COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

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## Signature Page

The Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) requires that three entities must mutually agree to the final contents of a CWPP:

- Marion County Board of Commissioners
- Marion County Fire Defense Board
- Oregon Department of Forestry, and

The following signatures represent the three entities' mutual agreement of the final contents of this CWPP.

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Danielle Bethell, Commissioner

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Kevin Cameron, Commissioner

DocuSigned by:

*James Trierweiler*

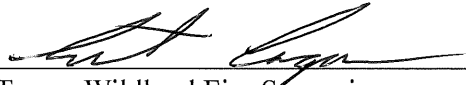
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Colm Willis, Commissioner & EMBD

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Jim Trierweiler, Fire Chief  
Mt. Angel Fire District and  
Marion County Fire Defense Board



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Trent Tegen, Wildland Fire Supervisor  
Oregon Department of Forestry, Santiam Unit,  
North Cascade District

## Record of Changes

All updates and major revisions to the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) will be tracked and recorded in the following table by the Marion County Emergency Management (MCEM) Emergency Preparedness Coordinator. This process will ensure that the most recent version of the plan is disseminated and implemented.

Date	Change #	Location	Summary of Changes	By Whom
2024	001	Entire Plan	Re-write, Re-format, edited all sections	Emergency Management

## Document Management

The Marion County Emergency Manager will coordinate the review and revision every two (2) years and re-promulgation of this plan every five (5) years or when changes occur, such as lessons learned from exercises, planned events, or incident response activities. Revisions may be made by Emergency Management and coordinated with the Board of Commissioners (BOC) without promulgation and the Marion County Fire Defense Board.

## Record of Distribution

Digital copies of this plan will be provided to the following agencies, unless otherwise indicated. Updates will be provided electronically, when available. Recipients will be responsible for updating their plans when they receive changes. The Marion County Emergency Manager is ultimately responsible for dissemination of all plan updates.

- Cities of Marion County
- County Departments
- All Firefighting/EMS agencies within Marion County
- All Healthcare-Hospitals within Marion County
- 911 Centers
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and Ambulance Service Providers
- Law Enforcement Agencies
- State, Federal Liaison & partnering agencies.

Copies of the Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) will be maintained at the Marion County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and a redacted copy will be posted online at:

<https://www.co.marion.or.us/PW/EmergencyManagement/Pages/default.aspx>

For organizations not listed above that would like to request a copy of this plan, please submit your request to [MCEM@co.marion.or.us](mailto:MCEM@co.marion.or.us).

Name/Title	Organization	# Of Copies	Date Distributed

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## Acronyms & Abbreviations

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOC	Board of Commissioners
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Association
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HFI	Healthy Forest Initiative
HFRA	Healthy Forest Restoration Act
HVRA	Highly Valued Resources and Assets
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP	National Fire Plan
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
OSFM	Oregon State Fire Marshal
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface
CWPP-WG	Community Wildfire Protection Plan Working Group



## Marion County Wildfire Risk Assessment

The Marion County Wildfire Risk Assessment relies on the ‘Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer,’ a tool developed in collaboration with Oregon State University and the Oregon Department of Forestry. Currently, the tool is undergoing redesign and there is no specific completion date available currently. Consequently, this CWPP publication does not include any maps. However, once the updated ‘Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer’ becomes available, this plan will be promptly updated to reflect the latest information.

# Executive Summary

## *The Current Wildfire Situation*

Wildfire is a significant threat to rural and urban communities across the United States. In the last few years, the western states have experienced the largest wildfires in their histories, with catastrophic destruction of homes, property, natural resources, and loss of life. The combination of increasing development in or near wildlands, the accumulation of wildland fuels, dry fire conditions, and rugged terrain has resulted in significant wildfire risk to communities in or near the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). In 2022, there were 68,988 wildfires that burnt 7,577,183 acres and cost the federal government \$3,549,000,000 (National Interagency Fire Center, 2023).

Wildfire is not a new phenomenon in Oregon or Marion County; it has played a significant role in shaping ecosystems within the Willamette Valley for centuries. Prior to the 20th century, a mixed severity of fires played a large role in most dry forests of the area. In the early 1900s, the federal fire policy focused on immediate suppression of wildfires. Over the years many regions have missed fire cycles because of this policy of fire exclusion, coupled with other land management practices. In general, forest diversity has been reduced at both the landscape and stand scales; as a result, both young and old forests are increasingly at risk of experiencing fires of greater intensity than they have in the past. Even in old-growth stands, fire exclusion and historic and existing land management practices have led to overly dense forests. These large dense forest conditions continue to be exacerbated, resulting in ideal conditions for severe and catastrophic wildfires. The economic loss from wildfires can be enormous, impacting tourism, recreational income, property values, commercial timber stands, and agricultural businesses. Additionally, wildfire smoke can cause significant safety and health issues to individuals located in the WUI and throughout the surrounding areas, with some individuals requiring medical treatment.

The Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is a collaborative effort between the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM), Marion County, Marion County Fire Defense Board, local firefighting agencies, United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), local governments, and the residents of Marion County.

To ensure recognition by the public, as well as partner agencies and organizations, Marion County Emergency Management presented this CWPP to the Board of Commissioners for adoption on \_\_\_\_\_.

## Table of Contents

1	The Need for a Community Wildfire Protection Plan .....	1-1
1.1	Fire Planning Origins.....	1-2
1.2	The Policy Framework.....	1-3
1.3	Mission and Goals of the Marion County CWPP.....	1-3
1.3.1	Marion County CWPP Goals.....	1-3
1.3.1.1	Collaboration .....	1-3
1.3.1.2	Prioritized Fuel Reduction.....	1-4
1.3.1.3	Treatment of Structural Ignitability .....	1-4
1.4	The Focus of the CWPP.....	1-4
1.5	Addressing the Wildfire Problem.....	1-4
1.6	Specific Actions within the CWPP .....	1-5
1.7	Meeting the Challenge of Wildfire into the Future.....	1-6
1.8	Community Profile.....	1-6
1.9	Fire Policies & Programs .....	1-7
1.9.1	Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan .....	1-7
1.9.2	Marion County Comprehensive Plan.....	1-7
1.9.3	Marion County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).....	1-8
1.9.4	Marion County Parks & Recreation Plan.....	1-8
1.9.5	FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.....	1-8
1.9.6	Healthy Forests Initiative (HFI) & Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) ....	1-8
1.9.7	National Fire Plan .....	1-9
1.9.8	FLAME Act of 2009 .....	1-10
1.9.9	Oregon Statewide Land Use Goal #4 – Forest Lands.....	1-10
1.9.10	Oregon Statewide Land Use Goal #2 – Areas Subject to Natural Hazards .....	1-10
1.9.11	Oregon Forestland Dwelling Unit Status, ORS 215.730 .....	1-11
1.9.12	Oregon Senate Bill 762 (SB-762).....	1-11
1.9.13	Oregon Senate Bill 80 (SB-80).....	1-12
1.9.14	Oregon Defensible Space and Home Hardening .....	1-12
1.10	Oregon Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020.....	1-13
2	Coordination Process .....	2-1
2.1	Plan Implementation .....	2-1

2.2	Marion County Community Wildfire Plan Working Group .....	2-2
2.2.1	CWPP Working Group Members.....	2-2
2.2.2	Co-Conveners .....	2-2
2.2.3	Whole Community Involvement.....	2-3
2.3	Plan Maintenance.....	2-3
2.3.1	Annual Meeting .....	2-4
2.3.2	5 Year CWPP Review .....	2-4
3	Community Risk Assessment .....	3-1
3.1	Wildfire History in Marion County .....	3-1
3.2	Characteristics of Wildfires.....	3-1
3.3	Fire Occurrences – History of Fires in Marion County .....	3-2
3.3.1	Fire Occurrences in Marion County 2012-2022 .....	3-3
3.4	Risk Assessment.....	3-3
3.4.1	Objectives of the Risk Assessment .....	3-3
3.5	Communities at Risk.....	3-4
3.6	Community Risk Factors .....	3-1
3.6.1	Risk Factor 1 – Fire Behavior Potential.....	3-1
3.6.2	Risk Factor 2 – Values at Risk .....	3-2
3.6.3	Risk Factor 3 – Infrastructure .....	3-2
3.6.3.1	Critical Infrastructure .....	3-3
3.7	Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Maps .....	3-3
3.8	Fuel Treatment Area.....	3-3
3.9	Fire Regimes .....	3-3
3.9.1	Fire Regime Classifications .....	3-4
3.10	Condition Classes.....	3-4
3.11	Hazardous Fuel Reduction / Structural Ignitability Objectives .....	3-5
3.12	Summary of Key Findings .....	3-6
4	Emergency Operations.....	4-7
4.1	Roles & Responsibilities.....	4-7
4.1.1	Marion County Fire Defense Board.....	4-7
4.1.2	Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM) .....	4-10
4.1.3	Federal Firefighting Agencies.....	4-11

4.1.3.1 United States Forest Service (USFS) & Bureau of Land Management (BLM)  
4-11

4.2 Fire Protection Agreements..... 4-11

4.2.1 Master Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement ..... 4-11

4.2.2 Fire Protection Services Operating Plan ..... 4-11

4.2.3 Marion County Mutual Aid Agreement ..... 4-11

4.2.4 Other Plans Associated with Wildland Fire Suppression..... 4-11

4.3 Conflagration ..... 4-12

4.3.1 Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan ..... 4-12

4.3.2 Marion County Evacuation Routes ..... 4-12

5 Community Outreach..... 5-1

5.1 Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Survey..... 5-1

5.1.1 Methodology ..... 5-1

5.2 Marion County Community Wildfire Risk Assessment..... 5-2

6 Monitoring & Evaluation Strategy..... 6-1

6.1 Monitoring ..... 6-1

6.1.1 Monitoring Strategies..... 6-1

7 Appendices..... 7-3

7.1 Marion County CWPP Accomplishments..... 7-3

7.1.1 Central Marion Community Risk Reduction Project..... 7-3

7.2 Appendix A – Action Plan Framework ..... 7-5

7.2.1 Action Item Work Sheets & Legend – Overview ..... 7-5

7.2.1.1 Goal 1 – Collaboration..... 7-8

7.2.1.2 Goal 2 – Prioritized Fuel Reduction Projects ..... 7-9

7.2.1.3 Goal 3 – Treatment of Structural Ignitability ..... 7-12

7.2.2 Organization Action Items ..... 7-14

8 References..... 8-1

## List of Table

TABLE 1-LANDOWNERSHIP IN MARION COUNTY	1-6
TABLE 2 - MARION COUNTY CWPP WORKING GROUP ROLES & OBJECTIVES	2-2
TABLE 3-MARION COUNTY CWPP MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE	2-4
TABLE 4 - MARION COUNTY CWPP 5 YEAR PLAN REVIEW	2-5
TABLE 5-2012-2022 FIRES FOR ODF NORTH CASCADE DISTRICT	3-2
TABLE 6 - CITIES AT RISK	3-4
TABLE 7-COMMUNITIES AT RISK	3-1
TABLE 8-FIRE REGIME CONDITION CLASS	3-4
TABLE 9- MARION COUNTY FIREFIGHTING PARTNERS	4-8
TABLE 10-2023 CWPP GRANT AWARDEES	7-3
TABLE 11-GOALS, OBJECTIVES LEGEND	7-5
TABLE 12-CWPP IDENTIFIERS	7-6

## List of Figures

FIGURE 1- ODF LARGE FIRE COSTS, 2013-2022	1-2
FIGURE 2 - WILDFIRE RISK TRIANGLE	1-12
FIGURE 3- MARION COUNTY FIREFIGHTING AGENCIES	4-7

# 1 The Need for a Community Wildfire Protection Plan

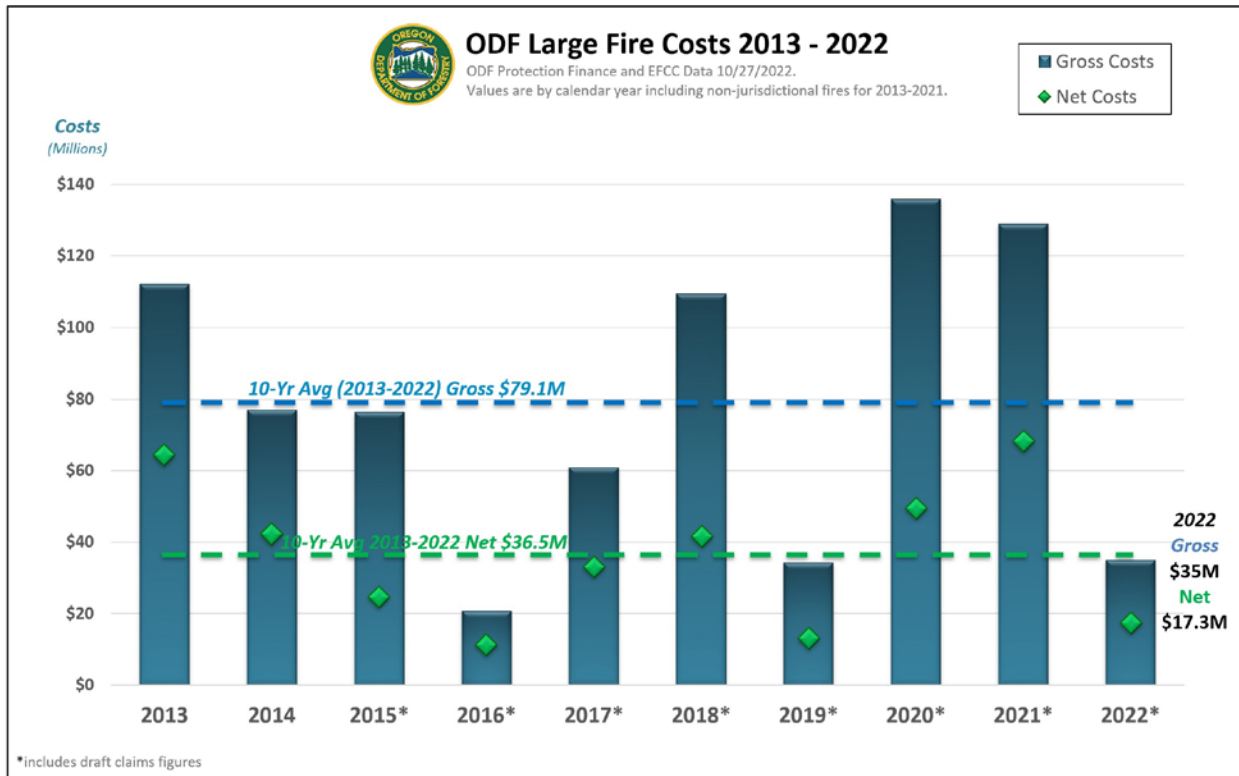
*The CWPP is not a regulatory document and does not have authority over incorporated communities within Marion County, but rather seeks to develop strategies to align, collaborate and coordinate efforts for sharing information and resource across jurisdictional boundaries.*

In 2003, Congress passed the federal Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA), which encourages local communities to collaborate with federal land managers to “develop a comprehensive strategy(s) to reduce fuel resources from the forest land” (United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 2022). The federal government’s ownership of approximately 289,584 acres in Marion County means that any plan without their valuable input will struggle to achieve meaningful mitigation efforts to reduce the impact of wildfires in the County (Marion County, Oregon, 2023).

The increase in development in and near forest lands expose greater numbers of people and property to wildfire hazards. According to the State of Oregon Natural Hazard Risk Assessment, Marion County has a high probability of occurrences, and vulnerability to wildland-urban interface fires (State of Oregon, Department of Land Conservation and Development, N.d.).

Over the past decade, the State of Oregon has experienced a rapid growth in wildfire activity with over 6.7 million acres burned, including 915,000 acres protected by the Oregon Department of Forestry’s (ODF) Fire Protection Division. The increasing frequency of severe fire years is a challenge both for ODF firefighting operations and the programs that fund them. Since the beginning of fiscal year 2014, when the Wildfire Protection Act ushered in the current cost-sharing funding structure, the total program expense has averaged over \$90 million per year. With long-term climate forecasts projecting a threefold increase in number of acres burned and population growth trends suggesting that more people and structures will be at risk from wildfire, the challenges being felt today are likely to further intensify (Oregon Department of Administrative Services, 2020). Total gross wildfire-related costs are shown in Figure 1 from 2013 through 2022.

Figure 1- ODF Large Fire Costs, 2013-2022



Source 1- ODF Administration & ODF Fire Protection Division

Reducing a community’s risk to wildfire is a shared responsibility that includes the participation of federal, state, and local government agencies, the private sector, and citizens. Risk reduction strategies are typically most effective when organized at the local level.

### 1.1 Fire Planning Origins

Marion County has a long history of wildfire planning. Over the years, agencies throughout Marion County have embraced national wildfire protection practices and policies. They have invested countless hours to reduce the risk of wildfire to all the communities within Marion County. Even with the efforts that have been made, large catastrophic wildfires can occur as the County saw in the Fall of 2020. The Beachie Creek and Lionshead Wildfires destroyed communities and burned approximately 398,025 acres on the Willamette National Forest through Marion, Linn, and Clackamas counties (United States Department of Agriculture, N.d.).

The 2025-2030 Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan was developed to update the “Marion County Community Fire Plans”, which was originally developed in 2004 and updated in 2007, 2015, 2016, and 2017, respectively, to its current version 2025-2030.



## 1.2 The Policy Framework

Numerous federal, state, and local rules, ordinances, laws and policies related to wildfire risk reduction, with the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) setting forth minimum requirements for community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and serving as the bases for the County's CWPP. Through the HFRA, federal land managers exert significant influence over the long-and short-term health of local forest ecosystems. Marion County aims to maximize these benefits by utilizing HFRA's tools and collaborating with local entities to design projects in accordance with this plan. In 2023, the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy (Cohesive Strategy) was updated and framed around a new vision and three elevated national goals. (United States Department of the Interior, and the United States Department of Agriculture, 2023):

*“To safely and effectively extinguish fire, when needed; use fire where allowable; manage our natural resources; and collectively, learn to live with wildland fire”*

### ***Goal 1: Resilient Landscapes***

Landscapes, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries, are resilient to fire, insect disease, invasive species and climate change disturbances, in accordance with management objectives.

### ***Goal 2: Fire Adapted Communities***

Human populations and infrastructure are as prepared as possible to receive, respond to, and recover from wildland fire.

### ***Goal 3: Safe, Effective, Risk-Based Wildfire Response***

All jurisdictions participate in making and implementing safe, effective, efficient risk-based wildfire management decisions.

## 1.3 Mission and Goals of the Marion County CWPP

The mission of the Marion County CWPP is:

**“Reducing the risk of wildfire to life, property, and natural resources in Marion County by encouraging coordination among public agencies, community organizations, private landowners, and the public to increase their awareness of, and response for, wildland fire issues.”**

In addition to the Healthy Forest Restoration Act minimum requirements, this CWPP has goals, objectives, and action items to help guide the mission of the CWPP.

### 1.3.1 Marion County CWPP Goals

#### *1.3.1.1 Collaboration*

Provide countywide leadership through collaboration and partnerships to create a flexible, living document that is supported and implemented for wildland urban interface (WUI) fire mitigation strategies and response planning.

### 1.3.1.2 *Prioritized Fuel Reduction*

Improve and promote community strategies for reducing wildfire risk throughout Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area.

### 1.3.1.3 *Treatment of Structural Ignitability*

Promote wildfire risk reduction activities for private and public lands in Marion County.

*For more information on the Marion County CWPP Goals and Objectives, please see Appendix A – Action Plan Framework, subsection 7.2.1-7.2.3*

## 1.4 The Focus of the CWPP

The focus is the protection of High Value Resources and Assets (HVRAs) located in hazard areas throughout Marion County. HVRA includes such things as: critical infrastructure, cultural and natural resources, recreation, critical and endangered wildlife habitats, and scenic values. As defined by the Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, “Wildfire hazard areas are commonly identified in regions of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The WUI is the urban-rural fringe where homes and other structures are built into a densely forested or natural landscape” (Marion County Emergency Management, 2023).

Under the HFRA, communities are allowed to define the WUI boundary in the CWPP to further prioritize fuel work to preserve and protect HVRAs. While all HVRAs are important, the CWPP emphasizes people and infrastructure; therefore, steps taken to protect them are given more weight. The importance of this is reflected in forest policy at the federal level, with the HFRA requiring federal land management agencies to spend at least fifty percent of their fuel reduction funds on projects in the WUI. CWPPs can provide significant local benefits by ensuring that fuel reduction projects developed on federal land are also within the community’s WUI zone. Specifically, federal law requires federal agencies to analyze fuel reduction projects and methods within the CWPP.

Most Marion County metropolitan areas and urban structures are located within ¼ mile or less of wildland areas. Therefore, the WUI boundary for this CWPP was located around areas where people live or could live (based on zoning), and on strategically superior tactical ground aimed at stopping the progress of a landscape-scale fire while protecting the public and firefighters. In developing the WUI, fire behavior analysts considered the size, location and spread direction of historic large fires, as well as strategic geographic boundaries based on watershed ridges, break points, roads, rivers, etc.

## 1.5 Addressing the Wildfire Problem

Mitigation of wildfire risk and smoke requires thoughtful planning, conducted as a collaborative effort by many people and organizations that may be affected by wildfire. The community wildfire protection planning process is a means by which many individuals and organizations can come together in a structured format to develop an effective plan. This CWPP provides a wealth

of information for government, agency, and community planning activities. It also provides information that may be used by communities as they develop and update their own CWPPs and Emergency Operation Plans (EOP). Without integrating community conditions into wildfire planning, the risk to lives and property and the costs of wildfire prevention and response are likely to increase. Moreover, local social and economic conditions can significantly affect the resilience of a community to wildfire events. Although Marion County has a strong and highly coordinated team of professional wildfire responders, the large, intense fires experienced are increasingly difficult and expensive to suppress. Especially during periods of very dry and/or windy weather, or episodes of widespread lightning activity. These conditions can quickly overwhelm local, state, and federal firefighting resources. To help alleviate overextended suppression resources, property owners should take the initiative and implement mitigation actions that will have direct impact on reducing fire hazards in and around their homes and business properties.

Due to the “Checkerboard” nature of Oregon landownership, landscape-scale fire risk mitigation activities need to be considered as an “All-Lands” endeavor to have the greatest possibility to be successful.

Many types of treatments may be used to maintain and/or restore fire-adapted forests and woodlands and to promote resilient landscapes. Treatment can focus on promoting fire-resistant stands dominated by large, fire-tolerant tree species while retaining variability in forest density and species composition at the landscape scale. Treatments can help maintain both open and dense habitats on the landscape, sustain ecosystems, and contribute in multiple ways to human well-being, including reducing fire risk and generating material and jobs important to local economies.

## 1.6 Specific Actions within the CWPP

This CWPP seeks to address the growing concerns of the Marion County community and stakeholders by identifying priorities or wildfire mitigation activities. The CWPP aligns with the National Cohesive Strategy by incorporating the following recommendations to meet the three national and regional goals listed below:

- **Restore and Maintain Landscapes:** Landscapes across all jurisdictions are resilient to fire and other disturbances in accordance with management objectives. The CWPP addresses this goal through recommendations to promote forest health using proven forest management techniques. These techniques will provide for better forest resiliency to catastrophic wildfires and will increase public safety in the WUI. This also promotes local economic opportunities to address forest fuels, forest health conditions, and debris removal needs.
- **Fire Adapted Communities:** Human populations and infrastructure can withstand wildfire without loss of life and property. The CWPP addresses this goal through recommendations to promote wildfire hazard mitigation, and wildfire education, awareness, and prevention among citizens and public and private partners.

- **Wildfire Response:** All jurisdictions participate in making and implementing safe, effective, and efficient risk-based wildfire management decisions. The CWPP addresses this goal through recommendations to promote coordinated fire protection and suppression as well as region-wide coordinated emergency management and communication.

## 1.7 Meeting the Challenge of Wildfire into the Future

This CWPP provides a solid framework for educating policy makers, land managers, landowners, and the public about fire. It also addresses areas of concern and should serve as a tool to accomplish tasks to alleviate them. The CWPP is an ever-evolving document and should be updated a minimum of every five years to reflect changes, modifications, or new information. These updates are essential to the success of mitigating wildfire risk throughout Marion County and will be important to maintain the ideas and priorities of the plan and the communities in the future.

## 1.8 Community Profile

Based on the 2020 U.S. Census, between 2010 and 2020 Marion County’s population increased by slightly less than 10 percent. In 2020, the total population of Marion County was recorded as 345,920. The county contains 1,182.33 square miles and is the fifth most populous county in Oregon. The County is comprised of 20 incorporated cities and 37 unincorporated communities in Marion County (United States Census Bureau, 2020).

The population, geography, and history of fire all contribute to the level of wildfire risk that people in Marion County face. Publicly managed lands comprise approximately one-third of Marion County and are often heavily forested. The total area of Marion County is approximately 750,000 acres. The table below shows the acres managed by federal, state, local, and privately owned lands.

*Table 1-Landownership in Marion County*

<b>LANDOWNER</b>	<b>ACRES</b>
<b>PRIVATE/COMMERCIAL</b>	341,000
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>	237,394
<b>STATE GOVERNMENT</b>	37,206
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	14,984

*Source 2- Marion County Comprehensive Management Plan*

Forestlands cover the eastern 43 percent of the total county area, and most of the water resources originate in this area. Other than the high-altitude forest to the east (Cascade Range) and sporadic foothills, the county is flat. The underlying rock in the western Cascades is volcanic. The elevations in the Cascades range from 800 feet on the floodplains to 6,000 feet on the higher peaks. The forest cover consists of the coniferous species of Douglas Fir, Western and Mountain Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, and True Firs. Deciduous species occur to a lesser extent at lower elevations and have only limited commercial value.

The Willamette River is the dominant water feature in the region. There are two major tributaries of the Willamette in Marion County: The North Santiam and the Pudding Rivers, although numerous small streams also contribute to the stream flow. Several of these small streams dry up in the summer months. These river systems are important cultural and economic resources; and the North Santiam River draws thousands of visitors to the county each year for camping, fishing, and other water sports. Marion County also has a limited number of lakes. Most are small, with the largest being Detroit Lake (man-made) onto the North Santiam River.

Detroit (Reservoir) Lake is within Marion County and attracts thousands of visitors and summertime residents. The 3,500-acre and 400-foot-deep lake is in the Cascade Mountains below Mt. Jefferson within the Willamette National Forest. The lake is over nine miles long with more than 32 miles of shoreline. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built the lake and dam in 1951-53. The lake stores water of the North Santiam River, controlling runoff and providing flood control, irrigation, downstream navigation improvement, recreation, and power generation, while preserving the quality of the North Santiam Canyon environment.

## 1.9 Fire Policies & Programs

There are various local, state, and federal programs and policies related to community fire planning and fire protection. In 2023, Marion County updated and adopted the Multi-jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), which discussed natural hazards, including wildfire, and provides mitigation action items. The CWPP serves as the Wildfire Annex to the HMP.

### 1.9.1 Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

The plan provides a set of action items in unincorporated urban areas, and the rural unincorporated areas of the county to reduce risk from natural hazards through education and outreach programs, the development of partnerships, and implementation of preventative activities such as land use and watershed programs. The resources and information within the Mitigation Plan: (1) establish a foundation for the coordination and collaboration among agencies and the public in Marion County; (2) identify and prioritize future mitigation projects; and (3) assist in meeting the requirements of federal assistance programs.

### 1.9.2 Marion County Comprehensive Plan

The Comprehensive Plan contains a natural hazards inventory to meet the requirements of Oregon State Planning Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards. Marion County Code Title 17 addresses Oregon State Planning Goals and sets forth policy to address each Goal for the purpose of guiding future growth and development in the unincorporated areas of Marion County. The wildfire risk assessment in the CWPP could be used to update the Natural Hazards Inventory for Marion County to identify wildfire as a hazard and implement land use regulations to address this hazard.

### 1.9.3 Marion County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

The EOP establishes guidelines regarding the management of disasters and creates a safer community through planning. The CWPP builds upon this document to facilitate effective pre-incident coordination and planning for future wildfire emergencies.

### 1.9.4 Marion County Parks & Recreation Plan

The long-range park and recreation plan was prepared to guide the Regional Parks and Recreation Agency in identifying the current and future recreational needs and desires of the citizens of Marion County and to define desirable future conditions and to outline the ideal rural park system for Marion County. A successful parks program should contribute to the fulfillment and the leisure time needs of the citizens and to the aesthetic qualities of the area through creative leadership, facilities, and public open spaces that encourage individual satisfaction and generate community pride. The wildfire risk assessment in the CWPP helped identify the wildfire risk in or near parks and will continue to prioritize fuels reduction projects countywide.

### 1.9.5 FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements under Title 44 CFR Part 201 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, specifies criteria for state and local hazard mitigation planning. It requires local and Indian tribal governments applying for Pre- Disaster Mitigation (PDM) funds to have an approved local hazard mitigation plan. These may include countywide or multi-jurisdictional plans if all jurisdictions adopt the plan. Activities eligible for funding include management costs, information dissemination, planning, technical assistance, and mitigation projects. For more information on the FEMA Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 visit, <https://www.fema.gov/blog/disaster-mitigation-act-2000-20-years-mitigation-planning>

### 1.9.6 Healthy Forests Initiative (HFI) & Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA)

Following the devastating wildfires of 2002, President Bush, proposed the HFI which in 2003 was signed and became the HFRA. The HFRA strives to reduce the threat of destructive wildfires while upholding environmental standards and encouraging early public input during review and planning processes. It provides new tools and additional authorities to treat more federally managed acres quicker and to expedite the nation's restoration goal. HFRA strengthens public participation and provides incentives for local communities to develop community protection plans. It limits the complexity of environmental analyses for hazard reduction projects, provides a more effective appeal process, and instructs the courts that are being requested to halt projects to balance the short-term effects of implementing the projects against the harm from undue delay and long-term benefits of a restored forest.

Title 1 of the HFRA addresses vegetation treatments on certain types of National Forest and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands that are at risk of wildland fire or insect and disease epidemics. This title:

- Encourages streamlined environmental analysis of HFRA projects. <sup>[OBJ]</sup>



- Provides for administrative review of proposed HFRA projects on National Forest lands before decisions are issued.
- This contains requirements governing the maintenance and restoration of old-growth forest stands.
- Requires HFRA projects on Forest Service and BLM lands to maximize retention of larger trees in areas other than old-growth stands, consistent with the objective of restoring fire-resilient stands and protecting at-risk communities and Federal lands.
- Encourages collaboration between Federal agencies and local communities when community wildland fire protection plans are prepared.
- Requires using at least 50 percent of the dollars allocated to HFRA projects to protect communities at risk of wildland fire.
- Requires performance monitoring when agencies conduct hazardous fuel reduction projects and encourages multiparty monitoring that includes communities and other stakeholders; and
- Encourages courts to consider a request for an injunction on an HFRA-authorized project to balance environmental effects of undertaking the project against the effects of failing to do so.

HFRA also encourages the development of Community Wildfire Protection Plans under which communities would designate their wildland-urban interface (WUI) where HFRA projects may take place. Half of all fuel reduction projects under the HFRA will occur in the community protection zone as defined by the act. The act also encourages biomass energy production through grants and assistance to local communities to create market incentives for removal of otherwise valueless forest material.

For more information on the HFRA visit: <https://www.doi.gov/ocl/healthy-forests-0>.

### 1.9.7 National Fire Plan

The National Fire Plan (NFP) was established after a landmark fire season in 2000 with the intent of actively responding to severe wildland fires and their impacts on communities while assuring sufficient firefighting capacity for the future. The NFP is a long-term commitment intended to help protect human lives, communities, natural resources, while fostering cooperation and communication among federal agencies, states, local governments, tribes and interested publics. In August of 2001, the ten-year comprehensive strategy was completed. Additionally, an implementation plan was developed in May 2002, to provide consistent and standard directions to implement the NFP. The NFP focuses on:

- Fire suppression and protection.
- Restoration and rehabilitation.
- Hazardous fuels reduction.
- Community assistance.
- Accountability.

The Oregon and Washington NFP working team views reduction of unnatural hazardous fuel levels that threaten communities and wildland ecosystems as the foundation principle for dealing with fire risks. Most NFP funding in Oregon is spent on wildfire preparedness and hazardous

fuel treatments. For additional information on the National Fire Plan, please visit: [National Fire Plan \(usda.gov\)](https://www.usda.gov/national-fire-plan).

### 1.9.8 FLAME Act of 2009

The Federal Land Assistance Management & Enhancement Act of 2009 Directs the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to develop a cohesive wildland fire management strategy. The strategy is a framework to coordinate multiple agencies and homeowner efforts toward three goals:

- Restore and maintain landscapes.
- Create fire-adapted communities.
- Improve fire response.

For more information on the FLAME Act, please visit:

[https://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/documents/strategy/reports/2\\_ReportToCongress03172011.pdf](https://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/documents/strategy/reports/2_ReportToCongress03172011.pdf)

### 1.9.9 Oregon Statewide Land Use Goal #4 – Forest Lands

The intent of Oregon Statewide Land Use Planning Goal for forest lands is to conserve forest land by maintaining the forestland base and to protect the state forest economy by making economically efficient forest practices that ensure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species as the leading use on forest land. Goal 4 directs local governments to adopt comprehensive plans that will ensure that forest lands will be available for the growing and harvesting of trees. Zoning applied to forest land shall contain provisions which limit, to the extent permitted by ORS 527.722, uses which can have significant adverse effects on forest land, operations, or land uses.

Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 660-006-035 (Fire Site Standards for Dwellings and Structures) and OAR 660-006-040 (Fire Safety Design standards for Roads), adopted 1990, require that new dwellings and structures and access roads to them, in forest or agriculture/forest zones meet the prescribed standards, the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), in March 1991, published Land Use Planning Note Number1, Recommended Fire Site Standards for Dwellings and Structures and Fire safety Design Standards for Roads.

This technical bulletin contains guidance and recommends minimum standards to meet the requirements of the above OAR's. ODF Districts work with local governments to apply these recommendations consistently to meet the mandate of Planning Goal 4.

For the additional information on Land Use Goal 4, visit:

<https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/OP/Pages/index.aspx>

### 1.9.10 Oregon Statewide Land Use Goal #2 – Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

Goal seven requires local governments to adopt measures in their comprehensive plan to reduce risk to people and property from natural hazards. The Goal requires local governments and federal and state land managers to complete natural hazard inventories, and for local land



managers to alter land use designations to minimize risk to people and property from natural hazards. The CWPP includes a wildfire risk assessment for Marion County, which may be used as a wildfire hazard inventory in the Marion County Comprehensive Plan. For additional information on either Goal 4 or 7, please visit: <https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/OP/Pages/index.aspx>

### 1.9.11 Oregon Forestland Dwelling Unit Status, ORS 215.730

The statute provides criteria for approving dwellings located on lands zoned for forest and mixed agriculture/forest use. The Statute directs county governments to require, as a condition of approval, that single family dwellings on lands zoned as forestland meet requirements for construction materials, fuel breaks, water supply, and location in fire protection districts. The Marion County Code and Comprehensive Plan currently meet the requirements of the state statute for dwellings on lands zoned forestlands. For additional information, please visit: [oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors215.html](https://oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors215.html).

### 1.9.12 Oregon Senate Bill 762 (SB-762)

The 2021 Legislature passed SB-762, which made investments in fire-adapted communities, wildfire response, and resilient landscapes. Eleven state agencies were tasked with implementing various components of SB 762. Several of those components are related to fire-adapted communities, including the creation and use of what was named at the time a “statewide wildfire risk map.” Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) is responsible for overseeing the development and maintenance of the map and establishing the risk classification categories to be assigned to properties based on criteria provided in law. Oregon State University is responsible for the actual development and maintenance of the map, making it publicly available and providing technical assistance.

The map’s core function is as a “Planning Tool.” Having a central source for information on hazards and vulnerabilities promotes consistency and alignment in wildfire related planning and decision making at all levels of government in Oregon. It also helps ensure the most vulnerable locations, those in fire-prone regions that are also in or around homes and communities (Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)), are prioritized for fire adaptation and mitigation investments, including:

- Defensible space requirements for properties that are in both in the WUI and classified as high hazard.
- Wildfire hazard mitigation building code standards (Home hardening) for properties that are both in the WUI and classified as high hazard
- Fuels mitigation grant programs for forestland and communities and community risk reduction.

During the process of implementing SB 762 the scope and scale of local level communication and engagement necessary for Oregonians to genuinely understand the intent of SB-762 was far more than what initial deadlines allowed for. The project was placed on a pause and the risk fire map was pulled back for further consideration.

For additional information, please visit: <https://www.oregon.gov/odf/pages/sb762.aspx>

*Figure 2 - Wildfire Risk Triangle*

### 1.9.13 Oregon Senate Bill 80 (SB-80)

In 2023, SB 80 created a statewide approach to a wide range of wildfire mitigation measures and addresses those concerns in SB 762. The legislature directed the Building Codes Division to adopt fire hardening building code standards, based on existing wildfire mitigation provisions, that could be applied to new dwellings and the accessory structures of dwellings in areas of the state mapped as high hazard zones and that are in the wildland urban interface.

During the pause of SB 762, the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) and Oregon State University (OSU) received feedback that resulted in changes addressing concerns, which helped guide the creation of SB 80. The following provides an overview of those concerns and how they were addressed:

Senate Bill 80 amended portions of the original SB 762 Section 7 regarding the wildfire map. For additional information, please visit: <https://www.oregon.gov/bcd/codes-stand/pages/wildfire-hazard-mitigation.aspx>

### 1.9.14 Oregon Defensible Space and Home Hardening

Oregon State Fire Marshal's (OSFM) defensible space program was born out of the 2021 Wildfire Omnibus Bill (Senate Bill 762). The law codified wildfire prevention, community risk reduction, and proactive emergency response tools for the OSFM. This new program will provide a one-stop shop for Oregonians with the information and connections they need to protect their homes and neighborhoods. The resources here will ensure people can connect with local programs already in place, gain more insight into maintaining their defensible space, and create a plan to start protecting their home with defensible space. For more information on the Defensible Space Program, visit: <https://oregondefensiblespace.org>.

Oregon Senate Bill 762 (2021). SB 762 created a statewide approach to a wide range of wildfire mitigation measures. The legislature directed the Building Codes Division to adopt home hardening construction standards and the Oregon State Fire Marshal to adopt defensible space code standards. These codes will be applied to locations identified as both in high hazard wildfire areas and that are in the wildland urban interface, on the statewide map developed by the Oregon Department of Forestry. The bill also funded a range of other wildfire mitigation and resilience projects throughout the state.

### 1.10 Oregon Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan 2020

Identifies hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks facing a local, state, or tribal government, and prioritizes actions to reduce the risks. Create a disaster-resilient state of Oregon such that natural hazard events result in no loss of life, minimal property damage, and limited long-term impacts to the economy. The CWPP includes a wildfire risk assessment for Marion County, which may be used as wildfire hazard inventory and will inform strategies/future projects. For additional information, please visit: <https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NH/Pages/index.aspx>.

## 2 Coordination Process

The development of the County's CWPP relies upon the coordination of multiple agencies and organizations defining common goals and working collaboratively to achieve success. The CWPP Working Group consists of representatives from local fire protection agencies, federal, state, local governments, and community stakeholders. The Working Group provides oversight and guidance in the planning and implementation of this CWPP and strives to increase public awareness about wildfire risk.

At the start of this project to update the CWPP, each member of the Working Group was provided with the chance to review the 2017 CWPP and provide comments and updated information to assist in the process of updating the plan. Additionally, the Working Group assisted in the development of long-and short-term strategies to meet the CWPP goals and objectives that were approved by the group.

### 2.1 Plan Implementation

This section strives to ensure that the CWPP remains an active and relevant document. It also provides the foundation for the development of CWPP's Working Group. The section outlines suggestions for how the Working Group should prioritize community wildfire reduction and protection projects and includes a schedule for maintaining and updating this plan.

The plan's format allows the Working Group to review and update sections as new data becomes available. New data can be incorporated, resulting in this plan being made to remain current and relevant to Marion County and its respective community partners. The benefits of current and up to date CWPP include:

- Allowing communities to identify local priorities and shape management decisions on surrounding public lands.
- Building community partnerships and collaboration between fire districts, fire departments, local/state/federal governments, and private landowners.
- Making available a variety of funding sources and opportunities to communities.
- Facilitating fuel reduction projects and forest health treatments across the landscapes, in accordance with the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) and Healthy Forests Initiative goals.

The CWPP is a shared plan that is developed and implemented based upon a collaborative process. To be considered in compliance with the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) and FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation requirements, the CWPP will be adopted by order/resolution indicating the following community partners agree upon the final contents of this plan.

- Marion County Board of Commissioners
- Marion County Fire Defense Board
- Oregon Department of Forestry

## 2.2 Marion County Community Wildfire Plan Working Group

In accordance with Action Item 1.1.1, the CWPP Working Group should: oversee implementation, identify, and coordinate funding opportunities, and sustain the CWPP. The working group should act as the coordinating body and serve as a centralized resource for wildfire risk reduction and wildland-urban interface issues in Marion County. See Table 2: Marion County CWPP Working Group Roles & Objectives below for additional information.

### 2.2.1 CWPP Working Group Members

For a list of organizations that our represented and served on the CWPP can be located under “Acknowledgements Section.” This group will continue to be members of the CWPP and assist in the implementation and maintenance of this plan.

### 2.2.2 Co-Conveners

Marion County Emergency Management, Marion County Fire Defense Board, Oregon Department of Forestry, and Oregon Department of the State Fire Marshal should serve as co-conveners to oversee the plan’s implementation and maintenance. They should co-chair the CWPP Working Group and fulfill the chair’s responsibilities. These entities should be responsible for calling meetings to order at scheduled times or when issues arise (e.g., when funding becomes available or following a major wildfire event).

Table 2 - Marion County CWPP Working Group Roles & Objectives

Marion County CWPP Working Group Roles & Objectives	
Working Group Roles	Objectives
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide oversight of all activities related to the CWPP.</li> <li>• Ensure representation of and coordination between sub-committees.</li> <li>• Develop and refine goals for fire protection in Marion County.</li> <li>• Develop a long-term structure for sustaining efforts of the County’s CWPP.</li> </ul>
Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and update as needed “Communities-at-Risk” and Wildland Urban-Interface.</li> <li>• Develop and conduct a wildland fire risk assessment.</li> <li>• Identify and prioritize hazardous fuel treatment projects.</li> </ul>
Fuels Reduction / Structural Ignitability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify strategies for coordinating fuels treatment projects at a landscape scale.</li> <li>• Coordinate administration of fuels programs so that it is equitable across fire districts and throughout the County.</li> <li>• Support programs that provide low-income and vulnerable populations with an opportunity to reduce their fuels and participate in local programs.</li> <li>• Support opportunities for marketing and utilization of small diameter wood products.</li> </ul>

Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen emergency management, response, and evacuation capabilities not just for wildfire, but all-hazards.</li> <li>• Coordinate between State, County governments and local fire districts.</li> <li>• Annually, convene the CWPP Working Group to review plan accomplishments, provide project updates, and revise the plan, if necessary.</li> </ul>
Information & Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop strategies for increasing citizen awareness and action for fire prevention.</li> <li>• Develop and support programs that are reaching out to all residents in the County.</li> </ul>
Funding Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assemble and communicate joint agencies’ goals and objectives.</li> <li>• Jointly seek grant money for CWPP related projects.</li> </ul>

### 2.2.3 Whole Community Involvement

The heart of the County’s CWPP is the interest, education, and long-term involvement of the Whole Community in reducing wildfire risk throughout the county. Educating citizens, businesses, and landowners and providing the tools and resources that enable them to prepare for wildfire will have lasting effects to build resilience and capacity for communities to work together toward common goals related to wildfire mitigation.

Local CWPP related plans and actions are valuable and necessary to effectively implement the goals of the County’s plan. Community members ultimately have the greatest knowledge of what can and needs to be done in their neighborhood. This CWPP focuses on involving the community, as much as possible, in meetings, educating residents on wildfire prevention and preparedness, and helping connect residents to the people and resources that can help them accomplish their fire safety objectives, such as Firewise Communities, USA.

## 2.3 Plan Maintenance

Plan maintenance is a critical component of the CWPP. Proper maintenance should ensure that this plan will benefit Marion County’s efforts to reduce risk in the wildland-urban interface (WUI). Marion County and plan partners have developed a method to ensure that a regular review and update of the CWPP occurs. The CWPP Working Group and Marion County Emergency Management are responsible for maintaining and updating the CWPP through a series of meetings outlined in the maintenance schedule below. Periodic annual meetings may be called as needs arise.

Table 3-Marion County CWPP Maintenance Schedule

<b>Semi Annual Meeting</b>	<b>Annual Meeting</b>	<b>Five Year Review</b>
Review current actions.	Update risk assessment data and findings.	Evaluate and update CWPP and integrate it into the Marion County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan.
Identify new issues and needs, prioritize potential projects.	Update on local planning efforts; discussion of continued public involvement methods.	
	Documenting success and lessons learned.	

### 2.3.1 Annual Meeting

The CWPP Working Group should meet annually to review updates of the Risk Assessment data and findings, get updates on local CWPP planning efforts, discuss methods of continued public involvement, and document successes and lessons learned from the past year.

On an annual basis, Marion County Emergency Management (MCEM) and Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) may complete the following tasks to incorporate, maintain, and update Marion County’s Wildland-Urban Interface Risk Assessment GIS data elements.

- Update the Risk Assessment GIS data layers on a timely basis as new Oregon Department of Forestry, U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management studies or assessments are available.
- Create a standardized format for local communities to use in submitting risk assessment data to supplement the CWPP GIS layers.
- Integrate local CWPP assessments and mapping when available into the Marion County CWPP.
- Update local and regional CWPP websites with information provided by the Marion County Fire Cooperative and Fire Defense Board.
- Support community efforts in the drafting of local CWPPs by providing access to the Risk Assessment GIS data.
- Assist local community efforts in identifying potential fuels reduction projects and grant opportunities.
- Coordinate with local community partners, to include/involve in local fuels reduction projects.

### 2.3.2 5 Year CWPP Review

The 2024-2029 CWPP is the wildfire plan that supports the Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Updates and/or edits of the entire plan are set for a five-year cycle to meet the requirements set by FEMA and the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Marion County

Emergency Management is responsible for documenting the outcomes of the five-year review. See Table 4, Marion County CWPP 5 Year Review for topics that will be covered.

NOTE: During annual reviews/updates, Marion County Emergency Management DOES NOT need to re-promulgate this plan with the County’s Board of Commissioners (BOC). Any updates/edits outside of the five-year life of this plan will be coordinated and approved by members of the CWPP- Working Group and will be coordinated with the BOC.

Table 4 - Marion County CWPP 5 Year Plan Review

<b>5 Year CWPP Review Questionnaire</b>
<b>Section 1 – Background Data</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Has the wildfire protection framework at the local, state, or federal levels changed?</li> <li>2. Have the responsibilities of partner organizations changed?</li> <li>3. Have recent fire occurrences been accurately reflected in this plan?</li> </ol>
<b>Section 2 – Risk Assessment Data</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Has the wildfire risk across the country changed?</li> <li>2. Have new tools emerged to better evaluate the wildfire hazard?</li> <li>3. Have local communities developed plans and implemented activities that might change the County’s overall risk to wildfire?</li> </ol>
<b>Section 3 – Outreach Data</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are there new players that should be brought to the table?</li> </ol>
<b>Section 4 – Action Plan Data</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do the CWPP goals, objectives, and actions address current or expected conditions?</li> <li>2. Have identified Action Items been effectively implemented?</li> <li>3. Are there new funding sources available for the mitigation of wildfire hazards?</li> <li>4. Are there new Action Items that should be added to the Action Item Matrix?</li> </ol>
<b>Section 5 – Plan Implementation</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are the structures and methods established for implementing the plan still relevant?</li> <li>2. Have there been any lessons learned documented from significant wildfires in other parts of Oregon that may be applicable to Marion County CWPP?</li> <li>3. Has implementation occurred or anticipated?</li> <li>4. Are there obstacles and challenges that have arisen that may have prevented or delayed implementation?</li> </ol>



## 3 Community Risk Assessment

The Community Risk Assessment (CRA) is an essential component of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) as outlined in the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA). The HFRA requires that the community:

“Identify the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), Communities at Risk (CAR), high-risk areas throughout, and provides the basis for development of a prioritized list of fuel hazard reduction projects that address short- and long-term wildfire prevention strategies.”

The CWPP Working Group approached the wildfire risk assessment with a comprehensive review of the methodology that adheres to the approach produced by the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), under the National Association of State Foresters (NASF) guidance.

To complete the assessment the Working Group, in collaboration with Emergency Management, developed two new tools. First, the Marion County CWPP Survey was created to gather input on the attitudes and opinions regarding wildfire risk from the residents of the County. The survey was open from the Spring 2023 until October 1, 2023.

The second tool that was created was the Marion County Risk Assessment Survey. This survey was provided and completed by the firefighting agencies to assist in the selection of wildfire risk reduction projects.

### 3.1 Wildfire History in Marion County

Wildfire plays a critical ecological role in many ecosystems across the country, including those in Marion County. Native Americans annually burned large areas of the Willamette Valley and coastal valleys to help maintain grasslands and savannahs. Forest fires were infrequent, although their size and severity were often large. Between 1846 and 1853, a series of large fires burned over 800,000 acres in the central Oregon coast range (State of Oregon, Department of Land Conservation and Development, N.d.).

The disruption of natural fire cycles over the last century has created dangerous vegetative fuel loads and made forests vulnerable to catastrophic wildfires. Logging came to the region in the early twentieth century, combining with fire to change the landscape of the coast range and western Cascades. During and after World War II, an emphasis on better wildland fire suppression and fire prevention dramatically reduced damage caused by wildfires. More people moved into suburban areas during this same period, enlarging the wildland-urban interface.

### 3.2 Characteristics of Wildfires

Historic wildfire regimes played a predominant role in the development of Marion County’s Forest lands. Natural cycles of fire disturbance influence all facets of ecosystem dynamics from structure and composition to wildlife habitat and nutrient cycling. Fire suppression, timber harvesting, the introduction of exotic species, and other human factors have disrupted natural fire

cycles. West of the Cascade Mountains, fire frequency and severity depend upon environmental variables, such as temperature, moisture, ignitions, and fire-driving winds (Duncan, 2002).

The forest land in the County includes the coniferous species of Douglas Fir, Western and Mountain Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, and True Firs. Deciduous species occur to a lesser extent at lower elevations and have only limited commercial value. Significant annual precipitation and historically low occurrence of lightning throughout many parts of Marion County contribute to a low probability of natural fire ignitions in many areas. However, high vegetative fuel loads are vulnerable to catastrophic fire once ignited. Catastrophic fires are those that “burn more intensely than the natural or historical range of variability, thereby fundamentally changing the ecosystem, destroying communities and/or rare or threatened species/habitat, or causing unacceptable erosion (United States Department of Agriculture & United States Department of Interior, 2014).”

An area located east and south of the city of Silverton commonly referred to as the Silverton Hills consists of a mixed pattern of farm and forest land uses. The topography of this area consists of level ridge tops with intervening stream canyons. The level areas are devoted to farm and woodlot uses while the stream canyons and steeper ridges are devoted to forest uses. This area is a transition between the Western Cascades and the Willamette Valley floor (Marion County, Oregon, 2022).

### 3.3 Fire Occurrences – History of Fires in Marion County

Wildfire in Oregon and Marion County have a long history. As the cost of fire suppression to agencies, communities, and individuals continues to increase annually throughout the nation, the need to address this threat in Marion County is imminent. The Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazards Mitigation Plan includes a history of Oregon’s wildfire. Marion County’s wildfire history mirrors the risk facing communities throughout Oregon.

Table 5-2012-2022 Fires for ODF North Cascade District

<b>2012-2022 Fires for ODF North Cascade District Fires in Marion County</b>			
<b>General Cause</b>	<b># of Fires</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Fires</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Lighting	43	18%	262900.7
Under Investigation	2	0.8%	8.4
Equipment Use	24	10%	191.39
Recreational	61	25%	16.08
Smoking	3	1%	2.87
Debris Burning	42	17%	225.75
Arson	2	0.8	0.1
Juveniles	1	0.4%	0.1
Miscellaneous	79	33%	953.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>264,299.11</b>

Source 3-Oregon Department of Forestry, 2023

### 3.3.1 Fire Occurrences in Marion County 2012-2022

To access the most up-to-date information on fire occurrences in Marion County, please visit the [Oregon Explorer web site](#).

## 3.4 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment consists of three phases: hazard identification, vulnerability assessment, and risk analysis.

- Identifying fire hazards involves analyzing various factors across the landscape that contribute to fire (i.e., vegetation type, elevation, slope, aspect, weather patterns, past fire occurrences, burn probability, etc.).
- The vulnerability assessment identifies Highly Valued Resources and Assets (HVRAs) in the hazard area and identifies fire conditions that have a negative or positive impact on the HVRAs.
- Risk analysis examines how the HVRAs are affected by the potential fire hazard.

Risk assessments are generally conducted on a ‘landscape’ scale, meaning that all aspects of a particular landscape feature are studied and analyzed. This is done for a variety of reasons, including ensuring that the study area is large enough to provide representative data on wildfire risk. To assist in this assessment the CWPP uses the following references to guide the process:

- Marion CWPP Survey.
- Marion CWPP Risk Assessment Survey.
- Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- Local Subject Matter Expert knowledge.

### 3.4.1 Objectives of the Risk Assessment

There are three objectives of the community risk assessment, they include:

1. Identify communities at-risk and the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area.
2. Develop and conduct a wildfire risk assessment on land within the County.
3. Identify and prioritize hazardous fuels treatment projects for land in the County.

This CWPP wildfire risk assessment is an analysis of the potential losses to life, property, and natural resources. The assessment considers a combination of data acquired from the assessment tools (see above list), and the following factors:

**Risk:** the potential and frequency for wildfire ignitions (based on past occurrences).

**Hazard:** the conditions that may contribute to wildfire (fuels, slope, aspect, elevation, and weather).

**Values:** the people, property, natural resources, and other resources that could suffer losses in a wildfire event.

**Protection Capability:** the ability to mitigate losses, prepare for hazards, responds to, and suppresses wildland and structural fires.

**Structural Vulnerability:** elements that influence the level of exposure of the hazard to the structure (roof type and building materials, access to the structure, and whether there is defensible space or fuels reduction around the structure).

### 3.5 Communities at Risk

A key component in the development of the WUI is the identification of Communities at Risk (CAR). This CWPP defines CAR as a geographic area within and surrounding permanent dwellings (at least 1 home per 40 acres) with basic infrastructure and services, under a common fire protection jurisdiction, government, or tribal trust or allotment, for which there is a significant threat due to wildfire.

Some areas in Marion County are listed as “unprotected”, however it’s important to note that these “unprotected” communities are NOT without fire service. Several firefighting agencies provide contract structural fire protection services that include wildfire protection throughout the unincorporated areas of the County.

*Table 6 - Cities at Risk*

Cities at Risk		
City of Aumsville	City of Aurora	City of Detroit
City of Donald	City of Gates	City of Gervais
City of Hubbard	City of Idanha	City of Jefferson
City of Keizer	City of Mill City	City of Mt. Angel
City of Salem	City of Scotts Mills	City of Silverton
City of St. Paul	City of Stayton	City of Sublimity
City of Turner	City of Woodburn	

Table 7-Communities at Risk

Communities at Risk		
Breitenbush	Broadacres	Brooks
Butteville	Central Howell	Clear Lake
Concomly	Crestwood	Downs
Drakes Crossing	Elkhorn	Fargo
Hazel Green	Hopmere	Labish Center
Little Sweden	Lone Pine Corner	Macleay
Marion	Mehama	Monitor
Niagara	North Howell	North Santiam
Orville	Pratum	Roberts
Rockie Four Corners	Rosedale	Shaw
Sidney	Skunkville	St. Louis
Sunnyside	Talbot	Waconda
West Stayton		

### 3.6 Community Risk Factors

The following section provides four risk factors and situations in which they could influence the threat of wildfire on the communities at risk.

#### 3.6.1 Risk Factor 1 – Fire Behavior Potential

**Situation 1:**

In these communities, continuous fuels are near structures. The composition of surrounding fuels is conducive to crown fires or high intensity surface fires. There are steep slopes, predominantly south aspects, dense fuels, heavy duff, prevailing wind exposure and/or ladder fuels that reduce fire-fighting effectiveness. There is a history of large fires and/or high fire occurrences.

**Situation 2:**

In these communities, there are moderate slopes, broken moderate fuels, and some ladder fuels. The composition of surrounding fuels is conducive to torching and spotting. These conditions may lead to moderate firefighting effectiveness. There is a history of some large fires and/or moderate fire occurrences.

**Situation 3:**

In these communities, grass and/or sparse fuels surround structures. There is infrequent wind exposure, flat terrain with little slope and/or a north aspect. There is no large fire history and/or low fire occurrence. Firefighting is highly effective.

### 3.6.2 Risk Factor 2 – Values at Risk

#### **Situation 1:**

This situation most closely represents a community in an urban interface setting. The setting contains a high density of homes, businesses, and other facilities that continue across the interface. There is a lack of defensible space where personnel can safely work to provide protection. The community watershed for municipal water is at elevated risk of being burned compared to other watersheds within that geographic region. There is a high potential for economic loss to the community and likely loss of housing units and/or businesses. There are unique cultural, historical, or natural heritage values at risk.

#### **Situation 2:**

This situation represents an inter-mix or occluded setting, with scattered areas of high-density homes, summer homes, youth camps, or campgrounds that are less than a mile apart. This situation would cover the presence of lands at risk that are described under State designations such as impaired watersheds, or scenic byways. There is a risk of erosion or flooding in the community if vegetation burns.

### 3.6.3 Risk Factor 3 – Infrastructure

#### **Situation 1:**

In these communities, there are narrow dead-end roads, steep grades, one way in and/or out routes, no or minimal firefighting capacity, no fire hydrants, no surface water, no pressure water systems, no emergency operations group, and no evacuation plan in an area surrounded by a fire-conducive landscape.

#### **Situation 2:**

In these communities, there are limited access routes, moderate grades, limited water supply, and limited firefighting capability in an area surrounded by a scattered fire conducive landscape.

#### **Situation 3:**

In these communities, there are multiple entrances and exits that are well equipped for fire trucks, wide loop roads, fire hydrants, open water sources (pools, creeks, and lakes), an active emergency operations group, and an evacuation plan in place in an area surrounded by a fireproof landscape. The federal land management agencies will work collaboratively with States, Tribes, local communities, and other interested parties to develop a ranking process to focus fuel reduction activities by identifying communities most at risk. Public input is welcome on the form a ranking system should take, as is input on measures that may be useful to assess the impacts of fuel treatment projects.

### 3.6.3.1 Critical Infrastructure

Facilities critical to government response and recovery activities include 9-1-1 centers, emergency operations centers, police and fire stations, public works facilities, sewer and water facilities, hospitals, bridges and roads, and shelters. Other critical infrastructure in the county includes cellular towers and repeater towers. Critical and essential facilities are vital to the continued delivery of key government services that may significantly impact the public's ability to recover from an emergency. The 2023-2028 Marion County Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan shows the critical facilities within Marion County.

## 3.7 Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Maps

To access the most up-to-date WUI of Marion County, please visit the [Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer website](#).

## 3.8 Fuel Treatment Area

Using the tools that have been created (see 3.4, Risk Assessment) the CWPP Working Group have worked to identify areas for possible fuel treatment projects. This process includes using data from the tools along with risk assessment maps, and strategic planning strategies to identify the most appropriate places to prioritize for treatment projects. A primary consideration is also where the federal agencies have planned projects to achieve the landscape scale that the CWPP strives for. These projects require financial support and with this CWPP, the County is eligible to apply for state and federal funding opportunities to conduct the identified projects. The list of proposed projects can be viewed in Section 7.2.2 Organization Action Items.

It is important to note that although a given area may show the highest hazard rating, if it is not in an area where there is a significant population, an organization that is able to assist with the implementation of the project, or adjacent to a project planned on BLM or Forest Service land, it might not rise to the top of the priority list. Additionally, one of the objectives of the CWPP is to raise awareness through demonstration projects. Identifying projects in the center of a community that have a slightly lower hazard rating but may raise citizen's awareness and willingness to participate in future projects may result in a higher priority for that project.

## 3.9 Fire Regimes

A 'Fire Regime' is the term given to the general pattern in which fires naturally occur in a particular ecosystem over an extended period. Factors that influence the fire regime include fire frequency, intensity, size, pattern, season, and severity. A classification system was developed to describe the characteristics of a particular fire, determine which type of fire regime is common in a specific ecosystem and compare present fires with historical norms (Oregon State University, 2010).

### 3.9.1 Fire Regime Classifications

Table 8-Fire Regime Condition Class

Fire Regime Condition Class	
Fire Regime Class	Description
I	0-35 years non-lethal and low (surface fires most common) to mixed severity (less than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced).
II	0- 35 years frequency and high (stand replacement) severity (greater than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced).
III	35-100 years frequency and mixed severity (less than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced).
IV	35-100+ year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity (greater than 75% of the dominant overstory vegetation replaced)
V	200+ year frequency and high (stand replacement) severity.

Source 4-United States Forest Service, Willamette National Forest, Fire Management Plan

Fire Regime 3 (mixed severity) and 5 (stand replacing) are those predominant in the Willamette National Forest.

A close approximation to the past frequency of fire occurrence, extent, and severity (Fire Regime) on particular sites is important in understanding the relative difference in vegetation and dead/down debris on these sites today. The change or departure on these sites in the amount of these materials has a direct relationship to the type of fire behavior and post fire effects these sites will currently support, compared to in the past. In an assessment of site- specific conditions, classifying the current condition of the site compared to a past reference will give some indication of the change to the type of fire severity or fire behavior characteristics. The ability to predict potential fire behavior characteristics is important for understanding the risk to people and key ecological resources.

Private forestland at lower elevations throughout Marion County in the Willamette Valley is primarily Fire Regime 1. In the eastern half of the county where the majority of commercial forestland is located, it is primarily Fire Regime 1 in the Cascade Foothills and Fire Regime 3 in the highest elevations at about 4,500 feet adjacent to the Willamette National Forest.

More locally specific information on fire regime and condition class can be found in the Willamette National Forest Fire Management Plan, available by contacting the BLM, Salem District and Willamette National Forest, Detroit, or Sweet Home Ranger District.

### 3.10 Condition Classes

#### Condition Class 1

Fire frequencies are within or near the historical range and have departed from historical frequencies by no more than one return interval; vegetation attributes are intact and functioning within the historic range. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is low.



**Condition Class 2**

Fire frequencies and vegetation attributes have been moderately altered from the historical range, and fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by more than one return interval. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is moderate.

**Condition Class 3**

Fire frequencies and vegetation attributes have been significantly altered from the historical range, and fire frequencies have departed from historical frequencies by multiple return intervals. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is high.

The condition class scale was developed to exhibit the departure in severity, intensity, and frequency of fires burning in the ecosystem in its current condition as compared to fire's historic or reference condition. The departure being described in these assessments results in changes to one or more of the following key ecological components: vegetation characteristics (species composition, structural stages, standages, canopy closure and mosaic pattern); fuel composition; fire frequency; severity and pattern; other associated disturbances; and the introduction of invasive, grazing and insect and disease mortality.

Reference conditions are extremely useful as indicators of ecosystem function and sustainability, but do not necessarily represent desired future conditions i.e., they may not reflect sustainable conditions under current climate, land use, or managerial constraints, and they may not be compatible with social expectations.

### 3.11 Hazardous Fuel Reduction / Structural Ignitability Objectives

- Continue to identify/prioritize fuels treatment projects on county and private land using the risk data.
- Use risk assessment in applications for National Fire Plan grants and other fuel dollars.
- Review of how grant dollars for fuels reduction projects are administered. Update the program so that they are more directed towards landscape scale treatment and inclusive of the needs of low-income, elderly, and disabled residents.
- Develop long-term strategies for maintenance of fuels reduction projects.
- Focus strategic planning for hazardous fuels treatment projects on evacuation routes/corridors.
- Promote education and outreach through all fuels reduction programs to ensure strong community involvement in fuels reduction and wildfire prevention projects.
- Increase grant dollars and target fuels reduction and fire protection to low-income, elderly, disabled and other residents with special needs.
- Increase support for local contractors and workers to take advantage of employment opportunities related to fuels reduction projects.



**Before Fuel Reduction**



**After Fuel Reduction**

### 3.12 Summary of Key Findings

The Marion County CWPP and its components, especially the risk assessment, require long term maintenance to continue to effectively support Marion County. Institutionalizing this long-term process and assigning maintenance responsibilities to oversee long term maintenance can help ensure that the plan continues to be a functional document.

#### ***Risk Assessment***

Overall, Marion County has a moderate risk of wildland-urban interface fire, but high-risk areas do exist throughout the County. The risk assessment, which is available to local communities and used as a decision-making tool to help prioritize fuel reduction projects. However, to ensure long term viability, the risk assessment should be updated and enhanced with more precise data from the local community level.

#### ***Community Planning***

Because of Marion County's scale, the countywide risk assessment could not assess the structural ignitability of every structure located in the wildland-urban interface. Local planning efforts in small communities and neighborhoods should collect more refined, site-specific data required to address the structural ignitability component of the risk assessment. Local community planning efforts are vital because site specific data is gathered at the micro level, it can be fed back into the countywide risk assessment. The incorporation of this refined local data into the countywide assessment will help to provide a better picture of overall risk in Marion County.

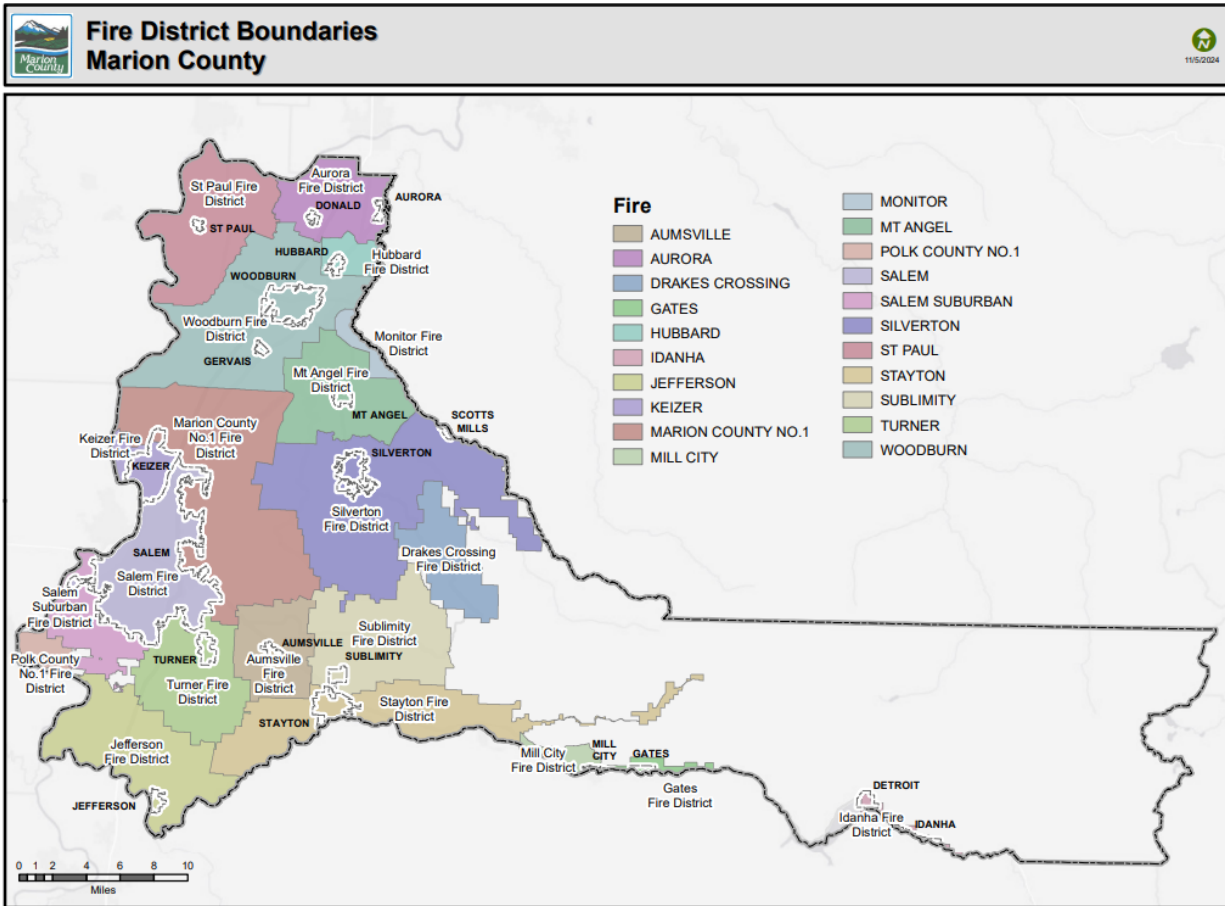
#### ***Collaboration***

The risk assessment draws on a wide variety of data sources. As a result, it will be important to maintain collaborative approaches to identifying, acquiring, and utilizing data layers among data users and providers. Because of the importance that local refined data plays in community planning efforts, collaboration among the county and local communities will also be important.

## 4 Emergency Operations

Most of the forestlands in Marion County lie in the eastern half. However, there are forests and grasslands scattered throughout the entire County. Fires in these areas are suppressed by local fire districts with assistance from state and federal partners depending on their location, size and complexity.

Figure 3- Marion County Firefighting Agencies



The following will provide an overview of the roles and responsibilities of the County’s firefighting agencies. Additional information can be found in the Marion County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

### 4.1 Roles & Responsibilities

#### 4.1.1 Marion County Fire Defense Board

- There is a countywide mutual aid agreement to which all local firefighting agencies in Marion County are a part of.

- Focuses on the coordination and preparedness of structural fire districts on wildfire topics ranging from prevention and education, initial attack, mutual aid agreements and local conflagration planning in Marion County.
- There are a total of 20 firefighting agencies in the County that include:
- 19 Rural Fire Protection Districts (RFPD)
- 1 municipal fire department

Marion County firefighting agencies provide structural and wildland fire suppression services. Many of these firefighting agencies have all or part of their district outside the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), North Cascade District.

Table 9- Marion County Firefighting Partners

Agency	Population	ISO Rating
Aumsville Fire District 490 Church St Aumsville, OR 97325 (503) 749-2894 <a href="https://www.aumsvillefire.org/">https://www.aumsvillefire.org/</a>	7,600	4/10
Aurora Fire District 21390 Main St. NE Aurora, OR 97002 (503) 678-5966 <a href="https://www.aurorafire.org/">https://www.aurorafire.org/</a>	6,400	5
Drakes Crossing Fire District 19364 Powers Creek Loop Rd. NE Silverton, OR 97381 (503) 873-6868 <a href="https://www.drakescrossingfire.com/">https://www.drakescrossingfire.com/</a>	1,498	8/10
Gates Fire District 140 E. Sorbin St. Gates, Or 97346 (503) 897-0898	500	4/4Y
Hubbard Fire District 3161 2 <sup>nd</sup> Street Hubbard, OR 97302 (503) 981-9454 <a href="http://www.hubbardfire.com/">http://www.hubbardfire.com/</a>	6,000	4/4
Idanha-Detroit Fire District 107 OR-22 Idanha, OR 97350 (503) 854-3540 <a href="https://www.idanhadetroitfire.com/">https://www.idanhadetroitfire.com/</a>	400	6/8

Agency	Population	ISO Rating
Jefferson Fire District 189 N. Main St. Jefferson, OR 97352 (541) 327-2822 <a href="https://www.jeffersonfire.org/">https://www.jeffersonfire.org/</a>	9,921	4/10
Keizer Fire District 661 Chemawa Rd NE Keizer, OR 97303 (503) 390-9111 <a href="https://keizerfire.com/">https://keizerfire.com/</a>	39,561	4
Lyons Fire District 1114 Main St. Lyons, OR 97358 (503) 859-2410 <a href="https://www.lyonsrfd.org/">https://www.lyonsrfd.org/</a>	1,204	NA
Marion County Fire District 1 3820 Cordon Rd NE Salem, OR 97305 (503) 588-6526 <a href="https://www.mcfcd1.com/">https://www.mcfcd1.com/</a>	58,000	4
Mill City Fire District 400 S. 1 <sup>st</sup> Ave. Mill City, OR 97360 (503) 897-2390 <a href="https://www.ci.mill-city.or.us/fire-department">https://www.ci.mill-city.or.us/fire-department</a>	2,000	4/8b
Monitor Fire District 15240 Woodburn-Monitor Rd NE Woodburn, OR 97071 (503) 634-2570 <a href="http://www.monitorfire.com/home/index.html">http://www.monitorfire.com/home/index.html</a>	3,500	6
Mt. Angel Fire District 300 Monroe St. Mt. Angel, OR 97362 (503) 845-2438	6,900	¾
Salem Fire Department (Salem Suburban RFPD) 370 Trade Center SE, Salem, OR 97301 (503) 588-6245 <a href="https://www.cityofsalem.net/community/safety/fire">https://www.cityofsalem.net/community/safety/fire</a>	189,605	2/2Y
Silverton Fire District 819 Railway St. Silverton, OR 97381 (503) 873-5328 <a href="https://www.silvertonfire.com/">https://www.silvertonfire.com/</a>	16,550	3/10

Agency	Population	ISO Rating
St. Paul Fire District 4233 Church Ave. NE St. Paul, OR 97137 (503) 633-4602 <a href="https://stpaulfire.org/">https://stpaulfire.org/</a>	2,000	5/10
Stayton Fire District 1988 W. Ida St. Stayton, OR 97383 (503) 769-2601 <a href="https://www.staytonfire.org/">https://www.staytonfire.org/</a>	12,653	5/9
Sublimity Fire District 115 NW Parker St. Sublimity, OR 97385 (503) 769-3282 <a href="https://www.sublimityfire.com">https://www.sublimityfire.com</a>	5,500	3/10
Turner Fire District 7605 3 <sup>rd</sup> St. SE Turner, OR 97392 (503) 743-2190 <a href="https://www.turnerfire.com/">https://www.turnerfire.com/</a>	10,000	3/10
Woodburn Fire District 1776 Newberg Hwy. Woodburn, OR 97071 (503) 982-2360 <a href="https://woodburnfire.com/">https://woodburnfire.com/</a>	39,000	3

An ISO fire rating is a score provided to firefighting agencies and insurance companies by the Insurance Services Office. The score reflects how prepared a community and surrounding area is for fires, while focusing mainly on the local firefighting agency and water supply, there are other factors that contribute to an area's score. For additional information on ISO, please visit: <https://www.nfpa.org/News-and-Research/Resources/Emergency-Responders/Job-tools-and-resources/ISO-Rating-Resources>.

#### 4.1.2 Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

- Provides technical assistance to local fire agencies and unprotected areas.
- Provides defensible space assessments.
- Promotes education and outreach in the wildland-urban interface.
- Adopted the Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan, that is reviewed annually and updated as needed (see 4.3).

The OSFM mission is to protect people, property, and the environment from fire and hazardous materials. The agency carries out these duties through prevention, education, inspection, code enforcement, and preparedness and response activities.



### 4.1.3 Federal Firefighting Agencies

#### 4.1.3.1 *United States Forest Service (USFS) & Bureau of Land Management (BLM)*

- Manages most of Marion County forestlands.
- USFS participates in fire response and co-op agreements with Oregon Department of Forestry.
- BLM agreement with Oregon Department of Forestry for wildland fire protection on lands within ODF district boundaries.

The U.S. Forest Service is responsible for all fire suppression activities on National Forest and Army Corps of Engineers lands in Marion County. The BLM and the Army Corps of Engineers have contracted the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) to provide fire suppression services for BLM lands in Western Oregon and certain Army Corps of Engineers lands. Specifically, the ODF-North Cascade District is tasked with suppressing wildfires on BLM land in Marion County that falls within its Fire Protection District.

## 4.2 Fire Protection Agreements

Provide agencies and organizations with the ability to coordinate and assist other suppression organizations throughout the county to suppress wildfires.

### 4.2.1 Master Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement

This Agreement provides federal and state wildland fire suppression agencies the ability to coordinate and effectively suppress fires that burn on or threaten their districts.

### 4.2.2 Fire Protection Services Operating Plan

The purpose of this plan is to facilitate Oregon Department of Forestry, U. S. Forest Service, Willamette National Forest and BLM, Salem District fire management services and to provide for the efficient and cost saving utilization of resources. The parties agree to coordinate, cooperate, and communicate with each other within the scope of this operating plan. The parties will, to the best of their ability, provide incident support as requested.

### 4.2.3 Marion County Mutual Aid Agreement

The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate the ability for firefighting agencies in Marion County to assist other departments during a local emergency. The agreement can be activated when a wildland fire requires more resources than the district responsible has available. The ODF North Cascade District is a party to this agreement, but the U.S. Forest Service and BLM are not.

### 4.2.4 Other Plans Associated with Wildland Fire Suppression

Marion County Emergency Operations Plan: This plan identifies methods, which, in cooperation with other public and private agencies, will preserve life and minimize damage for the effects of

a natural or human-caused emergency. The plan provides guidance for county government actions and operations during an emergency.

## 4.3 Conflagration

### 4.3.1 Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan

This plan, developed by the Oregon State Fire Marshal, is used in mobilizing structural firefighters and incident response personnel, during a declared conflagration or when an incident, including wildfire, threatens life or structures and exceeds the capacity of local and mutual aid emergency resources. The plan outlines the process and procedure for requesting and implementing the Emergency Conflagration Act during an incident.

During a wildfire incident the Governor can invoke the Conflagration Act to mobilize firefighting resources from across the state. These resources assist in protecting structures when fire poses an immediate threat to life, environment, or property that cannot be handled by the local fire services and their mutual aid resources. The process for evaluating and requesting implementation of the Conflagration Act is provided in the Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan, Operations Section. For additional information of the Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan, visit: <https://www.oregon.gov/osfm/Pages/default.aspx>

### 4.3.2 Marion County Evacuation Routes

**\*\*SPECIAL NOTE:** Beginning in late 2024, or early 2025, Marion County will be starting a multi-year project with assistance from grant funds to update and create new evacuation routes across the County. The following routes remain valid and are maintained by the Marion County Sheriff's Office.



<b>Evacuation Routes</b>				
Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
Drakes Crossing	Powers Creek Loop Road	5	Paved county road beginning at State Highway 214 in T7S, R1E, Sec. 26 going northerly and easterly to State Highway 214 in T7S, R1E, Sec. 8	
Drakes Crossing	Timber Trail Road	3	Gravel or paved road beginning at Powers Creek Loop Road in T7S, R1E, Sec 16 going northerly to South Abiqua Road ending in T6S, R1E, Sec. 34.	
Gates	Gates Hill Road	5	Paved County Road from Highway 22 to/from North Fork Road SE (North Fork Road SE)	Not usable during winter and other periods when covered be Ice or snow.
Gates/Mill City	Hudel Road	6	Gravel County Road from Gates, Highway 22, to Pioneer Road in T9S, R2E, Sec. 22,	Widening, brushing, surface improvement.

<b>Evacuation Routes</b>				
Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
Drakes Crossing	Powers Creek Loop Road	5	Paved county road beginning at State Highway 214 in T7S, R1E, Sec. 26 going northerly and easterly to State Highway 214 in T7S, R1E, Sec. 8	
Drakes Crossing	Timber Trail Road	3	Gravel or paved road beginning at Powers Creek Loop Road in T7S, R1E, Sec 16 going northerly to South Abiqua Road ending in T6S, R1E, Sec. 34.	
Gates	Gates Hill Road	5	Paved County Road from Highway 22 to/from North Fork Road SE (North Fork Road SE)	Not usable during winter and other periods when covered be Ice or snow.
Gates/Mill City	Hudel Road	6	Gravel County Road from Gates, Highway 22, to Pioneer Road in T9S, R2E, Sec. 22,	Widening, brushing, surface improvement.

<b>Evacuation Routes</b>				
<b>Fire District</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Approx. Miles</b>	<b>Road Description</b>	<b>Road Improvements</b>
Jefferson	Ankeny Hill Road	3	Paved county road beginning at the junction Buena Vista, Liberty, and Ankeny Hill Roads in T9S, R3W, Sec.9, SE/NW going southeasterly to Interstate 5, Exit 243 in T9S, R3W, Sec. 22, SE/NW; then continuing to Highway 99E in T9S, R3W, Sec.23 NE/NW	
Jefferson	Jefferson-Marion Road	5	Beginning at Jefferson in T10S, R3W, Sec. 1 SW/SW going easterly to junction of the Marion-Stayton Road in T9S, R2W, Sec 33 NE/NW or continuing northerly to junction with the Duck flats Road in T9S, R2W, Sec 28, SE/SW.	

<b>Evacuation Routes</b>				
Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
Jefferson	Liberty Road	6	Paved county road beginning at the junction of Buena Vista Road and Ankeny Hill Road in T9S, R3W, Sec. 9 SE/NW going easterly and northerly into Salem to Kuebler Road in T8S, R3W, Sec. 16 NW/NE.	
Jefferson	Parrish Gap Road	5	Paved county road north to Delaney Road in T8S, R3W, Sec. 29, NW/SE, and south to Marion Road SE in T10S, R2W, Sec.6 NE/NW.	
Jefferson	Valley View Road	1	Paved county road beginning at Parrish Gap Road in T9S, R2W, Sec. 29 NE/NW going easterly ending at the Duck flats Road in T9S, R2W, Sec 28 NE/NW	

<b>Evacuation Routes</b>				
Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
Jefferson	Winter Creek Road	3	Paved county road beginning at Parrish Gap Road in T9S, R2W, Sec 29 NW/NW going westerly to junction with Skelton Road or continuing westerly to junction with Highway 99E in T9S, R3W, Sec.23 NE/NW.	
Silverton	Abiqua Road NE	4	Paved county road beginning at State Highway 213, Cascade Highway, in T6S, R1E, Sec. 30 going easterly ending at the North Abiqua Road in T6S, R1E, Sec 34	
Silverton	Crooked Finger Road	9	Paved (about one mile gravel) county road beginning at the Mt. Angel-Scotts Mills Road in T6S, R1E, Sec 15 going southeasterly ending at the Silverton RFD boundary in T7S, R2E, Sec. 22.	
Silverton	Evans Valley Loop Road	2	Paved county road. Begins within the Silverton City Limits in T 6S, R1W, Sec. 35 going easterly and “loops bock to itself in T7S, R1W, Sect 36 NE/SE.	

<b>Evacuation Routes</b>				
Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
Silverton	Forest Ridge Road	2	Paved County Road beginning at State Highway 214 (Silver Falls Highway) in T 7S, R1E, Sec. 6 SE/SW going northerly, ending at the Evans Valley Loop Road in T6S, R1W, Sec. 36 SE/SE.	
Silverton	Madrona Heights Road	0.5	Paved county road beginning at the Forest Ridge Road in T6s, R1W, Sect 36 SE/SE to the Evans Valley Loop Road in T6S, R1W, Sec 36 NE/SE.	
Silverton	North Abiqua Road	7	Paved county road beginning at State Highway 213 in T6S, R1E, Sec. 30 going southeasterly and ending at the Silverton RFD boundary in T7S, R1E, Sec. 13 SE/SE.	
Silverton	Quall Road	1	Paved county road beginning at the Forest Ridge Road in T 7S, R1W, Sec 1 SE/NE going southwesterly to State Highway 214 (Silver Falls Highway) ending in T7S, R1W, Sec 1 SE/SW.	

Evacuation Routes				
Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
Silverton	Victor Point Road	9	Paved County Road beginning in T8S, R1W, Sec. 13 going northerly to Silverton ending at Highway 213, Cascade Highway in T6S, R1W, Sec. 34.	
Silverton/ Drakes Crossing	State Highway 214 (Silver Falls Highway)	25	Paved State Highway beginning at State Highway 213, Cascade Highway, in T8S, R1W, Sec. 22 going easterly, northerly, and northwesterly to Silverton at Highway 213, Cascade Highway, in T6S, R1W, Sec. 35	
State of Oregon	State Highway 22	75	Paved State Highway from Salem to Linn-Marion County boundary.	
Stayton	North Fork Road SE (Little North Fork Santiam River Canyon)	20	Paved County Road from Highway 22 to Salmon Falls. The road continues, as a gravel Forest Service Road number 2209, to the Jawbone Flats Trailhead on the Willamette National Forest	
Stayton	North Fork Road SE (Little North Fork Santiam River Canyon)	20	Paved County Road North Fork Rd SE to NFD 2207 to French Creek SE to NFD 2223 into Detroit.	

<b>Evacuation Routes</b>				
Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
Stayton	Old Mehama Road	4	Paved County Road beginning at State Highway 22 in T9S, R1E, Sec. 14 going westerly to State Highway 22 in T9S, R1W, Sec. 12.	
Stayton	Pioneer Road	2	Gravel Road from Highway 22 T9S, R2E, Sec 22, to a dead-end in T9S, R2E, Sec 16.	Widening, brushing, surface improvement.
Stayton / Sublimity	Fern Ridge Road	8	Paved County Road begins at Highway 22 T9S, R2E, Sec 18 going northerly and easterly to Highway 22 in T9S, R1W, Sec 11.	Brushing improves sight distance on curves.
Sublimity	Coon Hollow Road	7	Paved county road beginning at Fern Ridge Road in T9S, R1E, Sec. 4 going northerly and easterly to Sublimity and State Highway 213, Cascade Highway in T8S, R1W, Sec. 34.	
Turner	Battle Creek Road	2	Paved county road beginning at Delaney Road in T8s, R3W, Sec 25, SE/SE going northeasterly to Kuebler Blvd ending in T8S, R3W, Sec. 11, SE/SE	



<b>Evacuation Routes</b>				
Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
Turner	Cloverdale Drive	3	Paved county road beginning at Parrish Gap Road in T9S, R2W, Sec 6 NE/SE going westerly to Enchanted Way Road in T9S, R3W, Sec 2, NW/NE	
Turner	Delaney Road	3	Paved county road beginning at 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street in Turner in T8S, R2W, Sec. 29 NW/SE going westerly to Battle Creek Road or I-5 Exit 248 in T8S, R3W, Sec. 25 NW/SE.	
Turner	Gath Road	3	Paved County Road beginning at Turner Road in T8S, R2W, Sec 18 NE/SW going east to Witzel Road ending in T8S, R2W, Sec. 21 NW/NE	
Turner	Parrish Gap Road	5	Paved county road beginning at Delaney Road in T8S, R3W, Sec. 29, NW/SE, going south to Hinnies Road east to Wipper Road then north to Turner. Also, Parrish Gap Road to Cloverdale Drive for westerly travel to Enchanted Way Road. Also continuing southerly from Cloverdale Drive to Jefferson-Marion Road in T10S, R2W, Sec.6 NE/NW.	

<b>Evacuation Routes</b>				
Fire District	Road Name	Approx. Miles	Road Description	Road Improvements
Turner	Ridgeway Drive	3	Paved county road beginning at Parrish Gap Road in T9S, R2W, Sec.6 NE/SE going westerly and northerly to Cloverdale Dr. in T9S, R3W, Sec. 2, SE/NE.	
Turner	Summit Loop Road	4	Paved county road beginning at Parrish Gap Road in T9S, R2W, Sec. 7 SE/NE going westerly then southerly then easterly looping back to Parrish Gap Road in T9S, R2W, Sec. 20 SW/NE.	
Turner	Sunnyside Road	5	Paved county road beginning at Kuebler Blvd T8S, R3W, Sec. 15 NE/NW going south Delaney Road in T8S, R3W, Sec 26 NW/SW to I-5 Exit 248, or continuing south to Interstate 5, Exit 244 in T9S, R3W, Sec 2. NW/NE.	
Turner	Turner Road	3	Paved county road beginning at Kuebler Blvd in T8S, R2W, Sec. 7 SE/SW going south to Marion Road in City of Turner.	
Turner	Witzel Road	3	Paved county road beginning at the Aumsville Highway in T8S, R2W, Sec 16 SE/NE going south to Mill Creek Road in T8S, R2W, Sec. 28 SE/SW in the City of Turner.	

<b>Evacuation Routes</b>				
<b>Fire District</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Approx. Miles</b>	<b>Road Description</b>	<b>Road Improvements</b>
Willamette National Forest	Willamette National Forest Road 46	40	Paved National Forest Road from State Highway 22 to State Highway 224 in Clackamas County	

## 5 Community Outreach

A key element in community fire planning is the meaningful discussion it promotes among community members. The success of the Marion County CWPP is dependent on the involvement and input of local stakeholders. A plan that accurately reflects the community's interests and priorities will have greater legitimacy and success in implementing the recommended actions. To accomplish this, the CWPP Working Group in collaboration with Marion County Emergency Management developed the County's Community Wildfire Protection Plan Survey.

### 5.1 Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Survey

To gather input on attitudes and opinions regarding wildfire, the CWPP Working Group developed and administered an outreach survey for communities within the County. The **Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Survey** was advertised on the County's and CWPP members social media sites from the Spring of 2023 to October 1, 2023.

The purpose of the survey was to gain information about how citizens in rural and wildland-urban interface areas of Marion County perceive the potential risk of wildfire and their attitudes towards risk reduction and preparedness strategies. The survey results could be used to focus public outreach activities aimed at wildfire risk reduction and loss prevention. Additional benefits of the survey include educating and informing the public, incorporating public values into decision-making, improving the quality of decisions, and building trust in this planning process.

#### 5.1.1 Methodology

The survey questions included five main themes:

**Characteristics of Survey Respondents:** This section reports information about respondent characteristics including educational attainment, home ownership, age, and household income.

**Wildland Fire Risk Awareness and Communication:** This section presents information about respondents' understanding of private property, neighborhood, and community risk awareness. The survey also asked questions about how respondents receive information pertaining to wildland fire.

**Fire Protection and Preparedness:** This section presents the results of questions about fire protection services and the level of preparedness for a wildland fire emergency.

**Reducing Property Risk to Wildland Fire:** This section identifies actions landowners would be willing to take in the future to protect their property from wildland fire.

**Reducing Community Risk to Wildland Fire:** This section presents landowners' opinions about protecting the greater community from wildland fire. As mentioned previously, the Marion County CWPP Survey remained open until October 1, 2023.

## 5.2 Marion County Community Wildfire Risk Assessment

The Marion County Community Wildfire Risk Assessment Survey was developed between 2023-2024. As grant opportunities have become more competitive, projects seeking funding for fuel reduction projects need to identify the location of potential projects and provide a summary of the projects goal. These assessments were provided to organizations that are eligible for project funding, they included firefighting agencies, state and federal land management agencies, local and county governments.

## 6 Monitoring & Evaluation Strategy

### 6.1 Monitoring

Monitoring is the collection and analysis of information to assist with decision making, to ensure accountability, and to provide the basis for evaluation and learning. It is a continuing function that uses methodical collection of data to provide management and the main stakeholders of an on-going project or program with early indications of progress and achievement of objectives.

The purpose of the CWPP monitoring strategy is to track implementation of activities and evaluate how well the goals are met over time. The data gathered will provide information on the status and trends of the CWPP. It also provides a way for the county to be accountable to the public about the outcomes of this plan.

CWPP effectiveness has been the subject of several academic studies, and, as a result, a series of Best Management Practices (BMP) have been developed for ensuring long-term sustainability of the CWPP. A comprehensive list, derived from a variety of communities that have already implemented CWPP's, can be found on the internet at <https://www.fs.usda.gov/research/treesearch/39838>.

#### 6.1.1 Monitoring Strategies

Each functional element of this CWPP (risk assessment, fuel reduction, emergency management, education, and outreach) provides monitoring tasks for recommended action items.

<b>Summary of Monitoring Tasks</b>		
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Monitoring Task</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
Risk Assessment	Continue to use reliable and usable data that is compatible among various partner agencies.	Ongoing
	Monitor historic fire occurrences and urban development to reaffirm placement of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) area.	Annually
	Update risk assessment with new data or changing conditions.	Bi-annual
	Continue to reflect community input from meetings to determine value of risk.	Annually
	Inventory private, county, state and federal existing and planned fuel reduction projects.	Annually
	Once the project to update the CWPP is complete, monitor acres treated, location and relative risk rating.	Annually
Fuel Reduction & Structural Ignitability	Identify and prioritize fuels treatment projects on an annual basis.	Annually
	Track grants and utilize risk assessment data in new applications.	On-going
	Track fuels reduction grants and defensible space projects occurring in homes of citizens with special needs.	Annually
Emergency Management	Review emergency management policies and procedures.	Annually
	Report on techniques and lessons learned.	Annually
	Review materials available in the clearinghouse.	Annually
Information & Outreach	Evaluate responsiveness of citizens to campaign materials (use the annual CWPP survey – Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, Survey).	Every 5 Years
	Evaluate # and type of fire education programs delivered to youth.	Annually
	Monitor interest and actions by the insurance industry in local projects.	As projects are approved

## 7 Appendices

### 7.1 Marion County CWPP Accomplishments

Under Senate Bill 762 and in conjunction with the Fire Adapted Oregon Initiative, Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM) developed the Defensible Space Grant for hospitals and schools. During the 2021-2022 grant cycle, the following Marion County schools were each awarded \$1,000 for wildfire mitigation efforts.

- Gervais School District – Sam Brown Alternative School, Gervais High School, Gervais Middle School, Gervais Elementary School, and Gervais Preschool.
- Silver Falls School District – Silverton High School, Mark Twain Elementary School, Silverton Middle School, Robert Frost, and Central Howell.

In 2023, the OSFM made a strategic “one-time” \$2.7 million investment in local and county levels through the Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Projects will happen in 2023-2026 in the awarded CWPP areas located in Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Coos, Cook, Curry, Deschutes, Douglas, Gilliam, Hood River, Jackson, Jefferson, Josephine, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Marrow, Multnomah, Polk, Wallowa, Wheeler, and Yamhill counties. The following jurisdictions were awarded funding for their CWPP-related projects.

Table 10-2023 CWPP Grant Awardees

2023 Community Wildfire Risk Reduction Grants Awardees	
Organization/Jurisdiction	\$ Award
Breitenbush Fire Department*	\$74,748
Santiam Canyon Long Term Recovery Group	\$242,266
Marion County Fire District No. 1	\$150,000
Stayton Fire District	\$44,500
Aurora Fire District	\$105,000

Source 5-State of Oregon Department of the State Fire Marshal. \*Breitenbush Fire Department is a private fire department for the Breitenbush Hot Springs Community.

#### 7.1.1 Central Marion Community Risk Reduction Project

The Central Marion Community Risk Reduction Project is a collaborative effort involving Marion County Fire District No. 1, Keizer Fire District, Mt. Angel Fire District, and Aumsville Fire District. Funded by a grant from the Oregon State Fire Marshal and various non-profit organizations, the project aims to foster lasting and sustainable community resilience to wildfires.

The primary objective is to encourage private property owners to maintain defensible space around their structures and reduce hazardous fuels in both the built environment and the wildland-urban interface. Qualifying property owners can receive defensible space work at no cost.

Serving over 100,578 residents across 99.5 square miles in Central Marion County, the program includes three main components:



1. Establishing and equipping a multi-jurisdictional defensible space work group.
2. Hosting a “Community Clean Up Day” in each fire district.
3. Printing, distributing, and marketing educational and informational materials on defensible space and wildfire prevention, including resources from Firewise USA and Fire Adapted Oregon.

To request a free property evaluation, visit [www.oregondefensiblespace.org](http://www.oregondefensiblespace.org)



Photo A



Photo B



Photo C

Photo A – A residence in Aumsville, Oregon with trees too close to the residence.

Photo B – A feller processor removes an overgrown former Christmas tree farm in Aumsville, Oregon.

Photo C – A barn in Aumsville, Oregon with hazardous vegetation.

## 7.2 Appendix A – Action Plan Framework

This section includes two subsections: Goals and Objectives, and Action Items. The previous 2017 CWPP Action Plan is also provided, however since the creation of the 2017 Action Plan project updates were not obtained. In 2023, background research on community wildfire planning, including a review of other CWPP was conducted. The new 2023 Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Survey which focused on the Community’s awareness and knowledge of related CWPP topics. Additionally, the new Marion County Wildfire Risk Assessment was conducted by firefighting and local government agencies to identify possible fire risk reduction projects. Both surveys assisted the CWPP Working Group in updating Action Items and reaffirming standing Goals and Objectives. Working Group members were assigned responsibility for the coordination of individual Action Items.

### 7.2.1 Action Item Work Sheets & Legend – Overview

The following table provides an “overview” of the Action Item Worksheets that follow and a description of each section.

*Table 11-Goals, Objectives Legend*

<b>Goals, Objectives Legend</b>	
Goal	Refers to specific objectives aimed at reducing wildfire risk and enhancing community resilience. These goals guide the planning and implementation of strategies to protect communities and natural resources from wildfire impacts.
Objective	Refers to specific goals or outcomes aimed at enhancing community resilience and reducing wildfire risk. These objectives guide the planning and implementation of strategies to protect communities and natural resources from wildfire impacts.
Target Timeframe	Refers to a specific period during which the activity is intended to happen.
HFRA Goal	Indicates the Healthy Forest Rehabilitation Act Goal that is being met, there can be more than one goal in this field.
NFP	Indicates the National Fire Plan Goal that is being met, there can be more than one goal in this field.
Task #	A system created that assigns unique identifiers (numbers) to individual tasks or activities within a project.
Description	The description guides implementation and assignment of resources and serves as a starting point for collaboration and implementation.
Coordinating Agency	The organization that is expected to organize resources, find appropriate funding, and be the Project Manager overseeing the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
Priority	Proposed actions are prioritized as prioritized as High, Moderate, or Low.

The table below provides a guide that will be used to in the next section discussing goals, objectives and actions of the CWPP.

Table 12-CWPP Identifiers

<b>CWPP- Identifiers</b>				
<b>Time Frame</b>		<b>Priority</b>		<b>Hazard Rating</b>
ST	Short-Term (1-4 Years)	High	<b>H</b>	<b>Ex (Extreme)</b>
MT	Medium Term (5-10 Years)	Medium	<b>M</b>	<b>H (High)</b>
LT	Long-term (10+ Years)	Low	<b>L</b>	<b>M (Moderate)</b>
Cont.	Continuous			<b>L (LOW)</b>
<b>Status</b>		<b>Healthy Forest Protection Act Goals (HFRA)</b>		
O	On-going	Goal 1	Collaboration	
NS	Not Started	Goal 2	Prioritized Fuel Reduction	
Started	S	Goal 3	Treatment of Structural Ignitability	
Completed	Comp.	CAR	Communities at Risk	
<b>Action Identifiers</b>				
Fuel Hazard Reduction	FHR	Federal Lands	FED	
Development of Strategic Community Fuel Breaks	DSCFB	Escape Corridor	EC	
Defensible Space	DC	Evacuation	EVAC	
<b>Marion County CWPP Goals</b>				
Goal 1	Collaboration			
Goal 2	Prioritized Fuel Reduction Projects			
Goal 3	Treatment of Structural Ignitability			
<b>National Fire Plan Goals</b>				
Goal 1	Improving fire prevention and suppression			
Goal 2	Reduce hazardous fuels			
Goal 3	Restore fire adopted ecosystems			
Goal 4	Promote community assistance			
Goal 5	Promote accountability			
<b>Federal Partners</b>		<b>State of Oregon Partners</b>		
USFA	United States Fire Admin.	Department of Forestry	ODF	
USFS	United States Forest Service	Department of State Fire Marshal	OSFM	
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	Department of Emergency Management	ODEM	
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency			

<b>Local Partners</b>		<b>Marion County (MC-)</b>	
FIRE	Local Firefighting Agencies	Community Wildfire Protection Plan-Working Group	CWPP-WG
LG	Local Government	Emergency Management	MCEM
LC	Local community (citizens)	Health & Human Services	MC-HHS
PL	Private Landowners	Fire Defense Board	MC-FDB
		Sheriff's Office	MCSO
		Geographic Info. System Unit	MC-GIS
		Planning & Zoning Department	MC-PLZ

7.2.1.1 Goal 1 – Collaboration

Marion County CWPP Goals & Objectives							
<b>Goal 1: Collaboration</b>		Provide countywide leadership through collaboration and partnerships to create a flexible, living document that is supported and implemented for Wildland Urban Interface or WUI wildfire mitigation strategies and response.					
Objective: 1.1		Enhance coordination between the Marion County CWPP Working Group (WG), local government, and communities to implement WUI risk reduction programs and projects as part of the Marion County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.					
Tasks							
Target Timeframe	HFRA Goal	NFP Goal(s)	Task #	Project Name	Description	Coordinating Jurisdiction	Priority
O	1	1, 4, 5	1.1.1	Marion County CWPP	The CWPP-WG oversees risk reduction measures, identifies funding opportunities, and ensures CWPP sustainability.	MCEM	H
O	1	1, 4, 5	1.1.2	Inclusive Firewise Communities	Invite and maintain CWPP Stakeholders, including citizens from all demographics, including residents from the vulnerable population communities.	MCEM	M
NS	1	1, 2, 4	1.1.3	Wildfire Resilience Committee	Establish the “Wildfire Resilience Committee” within the CWPP-WG to provide guidance on hazardous fuels and related topics.	MCEM	M
NS	1	4, 5	1.1.4	Breitenbush Fire District Initiative	Support an application to OSFM to have Breitenbush Fire change to a “Fire District.”	Breitenbush Fire Brigade	L
NS	1	1, 4, 5	1.1.5	Firewise Nexus	Develop and support a consistent CWPP communication strategy among intergovernmental partners using appropriate channels and delivery mechanisms.	MCEM	L

## 7.2.1.2 Goal 2 – Prioritized Fuel Reduction Projects

Marion County CWPP Goals & Objectives							
Goal 2: <b>Prioritized Fuel Reduction Projects</b>		Improve, promote community strategies for reducing the Wildfire risk throughout the Wildland Urban Interface Area within Marion County.					
Objective: 2.1		Review existing policies & regulations to reduce the impact of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Fires.					
Tasks							
Target Timeframe	HFRA Goal	NFP Goal(s)	Task #	Project Name	Description	Coordinating Jurisdiction	Priority
O	2	1, 3, 4	2.1.1	CWPP Land Resilience Project	Review and develop recommendations to be presented to the Board of Commissioners for revision to land use regulations.	MC-FDB	M
O	2	All	2.1.2	Landscape Firewise Campaign	The project aims to support local communities in achieving Firewise accreditation while simultaneously increasing awareness of the Firewise program. Additionally, the goal is to foster the development of Firewise communities at a landscape-wide level, where feasible.	ODF	H
O	2	1, 4, 5	2.1.3	Fire-Resilient Permit Review	This project aims to maintain building permit reviews while addressing wildfire and accessibility concerns in the County.	MC-FDB	M
O	2	1, 4, 5	2.1.4	Firefighter Resilience Program	This project aims to bolster staffing, enhance training, and provide necessary equipment for firefighting agencies, ensuring their effectiveness in safeguarding communities.	MC-FDB	H
NS	2	1, 2, 4	2.1.5	Smoke-Ready Communities	This project aims to develop community response plans in Marion County to address both wildfire and prescribed fire smoke impacts, enhancing readiness and mitigation capacity.	MC-HHS	M

Marion County CWPP Goals & Objectives							
Objective: 2.2		Develop and implement new tools to conduct an enhanced Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk Assessment within Marion County.					
Tasks							
Target Timeframe	HFRA Goal	NFP Goal(s)	Task #	Project Name	Description	Coordinating Jurisdiction	Priority
Completed	2	1, 2, 4, 5	2.2.1	WUI Risk Assessment Tool	MCEM has developed a reporting system using Survey123 to assess risks in the Marion County WUI. The Risk Assessment report is available here: <a href="https://arcg.is/zmXDz">https://arcg.is/zmXDz</a>	MCEM	M
O	2	1, 2, 4	2.2.2	WUI Risk Assessment Data Management	Marion County aims to continually incorporate, maintain, and update GIS data elements related to the WUI risk assessment ensuring accuracy and readiness for future developments.	MC-GIS	M
O	2	1, 2, 4, 5	2.2.3	WUI Infrastructure Integration	Marion County aims to incorporate critical road and response infrastructure from BLM and USFS into the WUI Risk Assessment, enhancing overall preparedness and resilience.	BLM/USFS	L
O	2	1, 4, 5	2.2.4	Fire District Boundary Management	Marion County Firefighting partners aims to regularly maintain and update fire district boundaries as necessary, ensuring accurate and up-to-date information for emergency response planning.	FIRE	L
O	2	1, 2, 4, 5	2.2.5	Rural Address Data Management	Marion County aims to continuously update and maintain the rural address data collection project, ensuring accurate and reliable information for emergency response infrastructure.	MC-FDB	L
O	2	2, 3, 4	2.2.6	LIDAR Data	Marion County aims to obtain LIDAR data for areas within elevated wildfire risk, enhancing the accuracy and effectiveness of their WUI Risk Assessment	MC-GISS	M

Marion County CWPP Goals & Objectives							
Objective: 2.3		Identify and prioritize potential fuel reduction projects by communities throughout Marion County. Identify and apply for funding through available grants at State and Federal levels.					
Tasks							
Target Timeframe	HFRA Goal	NFP Goal(s)	Task #	Project Name	Description	Coordinating Jurisdiction	Priority
O	2	2, 3, 4	2.3.1	Cross-Boundary Fuel Reduction	It involves utilizing maps from the CWPP risk assessment to guide and identify partners. The goal is to coordinate landscape-scale hazardous fuel projects, focusing on treatment of structural ignitability and enhancing community resilience.	CWPP-WG	H



## 7.2.1.3 Goal 3 – Treatment of Structural Ignitability

Marion County CWPP Goals & Objectives							
Goal 3: Treatment of Structural Ignitability		Promote Wildfire Risk reduction activities for private and public lands throughout Marion County.					
Objective: 3.1		Promote wildfire awareness & public safety by providing opportunities in wildfire preparedness, defensible space, and mitigation actions throughout Marion County.					
Tasks							
Target Timeframe	HFRA Goal	NFP Goal(s)	Task #	Project Name	Description	Coordinating Jurisdiction	Priority
O	3	1, 4, 5	3.1.1	Wildland Resilience Initiative	This campaign focuses on multi-agency seasonal outreach that includes county-specific education materials to promote effective risk reduction practices and communicate landowner assistance programs in the WUI areas of Marion County.	CWPP-WG	M
O	3	1, 2, 4, 5	3.1.2	Risk Ready Campaign	Establish a communication strategy for disseminating risk reduction messages through existing stakeholder channels.	CWPP-WG	M
NS	3	1, 4, 5	3.1.3	Fire Aware Communities	Creating and maintaining a website focused on county-specific wildfire risk.	MCEM	L
2026	3	1, 4, 5	3.1.4	Safe Route Signs	Creating and posting evacuation route signage along major and secondary roads, including “no outlet”, highways, and interstates.	MCEM	H
2026	3	1, 4, 5	3.1.5	Underserved & Rural Community Population & Infrastructure Vulnerability Assessment	Develop evacuation planning, routes, and mapping during the Vulnerable Population Assessment Project with the University of Oregon, tentative start date Fall-Winter 2024 or Early 2025.	MCEM	H
O	3	1, 4, 5	3.1.6	Wildfire Resilience Outreach	Conduct outreach and coordination with cities and residents to enhance wildfire preparedness, prevention, mitigation, and defensible space efforts.	CWPP-WG	M
O	3	1, 4, 2, 5	3.1.7	Ignite Awareness: Fire Season Readiness	Utilize community and agency reader boards, radio, and social media to improve public awareness before and during fire season.	CWPP-WG	M

Marion County CWPP Goals & Objectives							
Tasks							
Target Timeframe	HFRA Goal	NFP Goal(s)	Task #	Project Name	Description	Coordinating Jurisdiction	Priority
O	3	1, 2, 3, 4	3.1.8	Structural Fire Resilience	Expand "Rural Response: Priorities for Fuel Reduction" Map to include additional local information, structural vulnerability assessments and updated hazardous fuel treatment maps for example.	CWPP-WG	H
O	3	1, 2, 3, 5	3.1.9	Reducing Structural Ignitability	A review of fuels treatment methods and a mixture for future fuel reduction projects in Marion County.	CWPP-WG	H
O	3	1, 2, 3, 4	3.1.10	Expanding Prescribed Fire as a Wildfire Mitigation Tool	Increase local capacity, coordinating, and policy improvements to enhance the use of prescribed fire as a tool for reducing wildfire risk across public and private properties.	CWPP-WG	H
O	3	1, 4	3.1.11	Fire Apparatus Access: Ongoing Monitoring and Resolution	Monitor driveway accessibility for fire apparatus in districts and collaborate with property owners to address concerns.	FIRE, MC-FDB	L

Objective: 3.2		Promote the use of regulatory incentives to reduce structural ignitability.					
Tasks							
Target Timeframe	HFRA Goal	NFP Goal(s)	Task #	Project Name	Description	Coordinating Jurisdiction	Priority
O	3	1, 2, 3, 4	3.2.1	Incentives for Hazardous Fuel Removal	Identify and implement landowner and homeowner programs for funding fuel reduction projects, including cost-share incentives. Increase local capacity, establish incentive programs for yard debris disposal, and explore alternative disposal methods for burning.	CWPP-WG	H

7.2.2 Organization Action Items

The following section provides information on which organizations are conducting CWPP projects.

Agency	Category	Action	Land (s) Impacted	Project Name	CAR	Hazard Rating	Priority	Year Submitted	'24-'29 Update	Partners
USFS/BLM	PFR & TSI	FHR	FED	Elkhorn WUI	County	H	H	2017	NR	Lyons Fire, Stayton Fire
				Forest Fuel Reduction	Breitenbush	Ex	H			Breitenbush Fire
				Idanha-Detroit WUI	Idanha-Detroit	Ex	H			Idanha-Detroit Fire
	DSCFB	EC	All	USFS Road 46	Breitenbush, Detroit	Ex	H			NR
Breitenbush Fire	DSCFB	DS	All	Breitenbush (Private)	Breitenbush	Ex	H	2017	NR	ODF, USFS, PL, MC-FDB
	C	NA	NA	Breitenbush Fire District Initiative		NA	L	2017	NR	MC-FDB, OSFM
Detroit-Idanha Fire	DSCFB	DS	All	Idanha-Detroit	Idanha-Detroit	Ex	H	2017	NR	ODF, USFS
MCEM	C	All	All	MC CWPP	All	Ex	H	2017	Cont.	All
				Inclusive Firewise Communities		Ex	H	ST		
				Wildfire Resilience Committee		Ex	H	NEW		
				Firewise Nexus		Ex	H	NEW		
	PFR & TSI	FHR		WUI Risk Assessment Tool		Ex	H	Comp.		
	TSI	FHR		Fire Aware Communities		Ex	H	NEW		
				Safe Route Signs		Ex	H	NS		

2025-2030 COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Agency	Category	Action	Land (s) Impacted	Project Name	CAR	Hazard Rating	Priority	Year Submitted	'24-'29 Update	Partners
MCEM	All	EVAC	All	Underserved & Rural Community Population & Infrastructure Vulnerability Assessment	All	All	H	2023	S	All
MC-GIS	PFR	WUI Data	All	WUI Risk Assessment Data Management	All	All	M	2024	ST	All
		LIDAR Data		High-Risk LIDAR Integration			M			
MC-HHS	All	Smoke Management	All	Smoke-Ready Communities	All	All	M	2024	NS	MC-FDB, CWPP-WG, FIRE, ODF, OSFM, USFS/BLM
MC-FDB	PFR	Prevention	All	CWPP Land Resilience Project	All	All	M	2017	O	All
		Permit Reviews		Fire-Resilient Permit Review			M			
		Staffing		Firefighter Resilience Program			H			
		Rural Address Data		Rural Address Data Management			L			
		Fire Access		Fire Apparatus Access: Ongoing Monitoring and Resolution			L			

Agency	Category	Action	Land (s) Impacted	Project Name	CAR	Hazard Rating	Priority	Year Submitted	'24-'29 Update	Partners
CWPP-WG	PFR	Mapping	All	Cross-Boundary Fuel Reduction	All	All	H	2017	O	All
	TSI	Outreach		Wildland Resilience Initiative			M			
				Risk Ready Campaign			M			
				Wildfire Resilience Outreach			M			
				Ignite Awareness: Fire Season Readiness			M			
				Mapping			Structural Fire Resilience			
		Treatments		Reducing Structural Ignitability			H			
		Rx Burning		Expanding Prescribed Fire as a Wildfire Mitigation Tool			H			
	Hazardous Fuels	Incentives for Hazardous Fuel Removal		H						

2025-2030 COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Agency	Category	Action	Land (s) Impacted	Project Name	CAR	Hazard Rating	Priority	Year Submitted	'24-'29 Update	Partners
Jefferson Fire	PFR & TSI	FHR	Non-FED	Center Woods WUI	Jefferson	H	H	2017	NR	NR
				Spring Lakes WUI		H	M			
				Marion Hill / Valley View		H	H			
	DSCFB	DS	All	Center Wood WUI		Ex	H			
				Spring Lakes WUI		Ex	H			
				Marion Hill / Valley View		Ex	H			
Marion County Fire District 1	PFR & TSI	FP	All	Defensible Space 1	Hayesville	Ex	H	2024	New	OSFM
				Defensible Space 2	Pratum	Ex	H			
				Defensible Space 3	MacLeay	Ex	H			
				Defensible Space 4	Brooks	Ex	H			
				Defensible Space 5	Four Corners	Ex	H			
				Defensible Space 6	Fruitland	Ex	H			
ODF	PFR & TSI	FHR	FED	North Santiam River Acres	County	H	H	2017	NR	USFS/BLM, Idanha-Detroit Fire
			Non-FED	Idanha-Detroit WUI	Idanha & Detroit	Ex	H			Idanha-Detroit Fire
				Little North Fork WUI	All area in Little North Fork Santiam Canyon	Ex	H			USFS/BLM

Agency	Category	Action	Land (s) Impacted	Project Name	CAR	Hazard Rating	Priority	Year Submitted	'24-'29 Update	Partners		
ODF	PFR & TSI	FHR	Non-FED	Crooked Finger WUI	Scotts Mills	H	M	2017	NR	Silverton Fire		
				Gates WUI	Gates	H	H			Gates Fire		
				Drakes Crossing WUI (Powers Creek, North Fork, Spring Villa, Bridge Creek, Maulding Estates Development)	Drakes Crossing	H	M			Drakes Crossing Fire		
				Mill City WUI	Mill City	Ex.	H			Mill City Fire, USFS/BLM		
	DSCFB	DS	All	Elkhorn Woods	Lyons	Ex.	H			2017	NR	Stayton Fire
				Taylor Park		Ex.	H					
				Dogwood Subdivision		H	H					
				Stout-Fern Ridge		M	L					
				Coon Hollow		M	L					
				Scotts Mills	Scotts Mills	M	H					Sublimity Fire
				Oregon Garden Area	Silverton	H	L					Silverton Fire, Drakes Crossing Fire
				Drift Creek		H	L					
				Silver Creek / Hwy. 214		H	L					
				Victor Point		H	L					
				Finlay Rd.		M	L					

Agency	Category	Action	Land (s) Impacted	Project Name	CAR	Hazard Rating	Priority	Year Submitted	'24-'29 Update	Partners	
ODF	DSCFB	DS	All	Powers Creek	Drakes Crossing	H	M	2017	NR	Drakes Crossing Fire	
				North Fork		M	L				
				Phelps Subdivision		H	H				
				Maulding Estates		Ex	H				
				Bridge Creek		M	L				
				Spring Villa		H	H				
				Gates	Gates	M	L				Gates Fire
				Bud Long	Mill City	H	H				Mill City Fire
				Sitkom Rd.		M	L				
				HWY. 22		H	M				Idanha-Detroit Fire
	North Santiam River Acres	Idanha-Detroit		H	M	All					
	Hwy. 22	Stayton, Lyons, Mill City, Gates, Idanha, & Detroit		EX	H						
	N. Fork Rd SE USFS Rd. 2209 to Jawbone Flats Trail Head	Lyons		EX	H		Stayton Fire, MC				
	Gates Hill Rd.	Lyons & Gates		EX	H		BLM/USFS, Stayton Fire, MC				
	Silver Falls Hwy.	Drakes Crossing & Silverton		EX	H	Drakes Crossing Fire, Silverton Fire, MC					
	EC										



Agency	Category	Action	Land (s) Impacted	Project Name	CAR	Hazard Rating	Priority	Year Submitted	'24-'29 Update	Partners	
Silverton Fire	PFR & TSI	FHR	Non-FED	Oregon Garden WUI Area	Silverton	H	M	2017	NR	NR	
Turner Fire	PFR & TSI	FHR	Non-FED	Delaney-Battle Creek WUI	Jefferson	H	H				
				Summit Loop	Turner	H	M				
				Parrish Gap		M	M				
				Sunnyside		M	H				
	DSCFB	DS	All	All	Delaney-Battle Creek WUI	Jefferson	H				H
					Summit Loop	Turner					
					Parrish Gap		M				L
					Wetzel & Gath		M				L

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