



# Lincoln County Wildfire Readiness



Module 3: Property Protection by  
Understanding Wildfire Risk

Lincoln County Public Safety Agencies have organized the wildfire readiness information into 8 modules. A recorded version and the presentation slides are available on the [Lincoln County Emergency Management website](#) for viewing.

The modules are intended to be used as a self learning guide. Each of the presentation slides have links to additional local, state, federal resource information.

If you have questions, feel free to reach out to any of the agencies represented in this presentation.



# 8 Wildfire Readiness Modules

- 1 – Financial and Business Preparedness
- 2 – Animal Preparedness
- **3 – Property Protection by Understanding Wildfire Risk**
- 4 – Emergency Notifications and Evacuations
- 5 – Sheltering with the American Red Cross and Medically Fragile Persons
- 6 – Air Quality Considerations and Access and Functional Needs Persons Preparedness
- 7 – Local Fire District Restrictions-Precautions
- 8 – Wildfire Cautionary Re-Entry
  
- Available on [County Website on Wildfire Readiness Page](#)

# Module 3: Property Protection by Understanding Wildfire Risk



Source: Photojournalist/Editor: Will Caldwell. Reporter: Rick Holmes.

# Section Overview

- A. Administrative Brief and Sponsors
- B. Wildfire Knowledge, Terms
- C. Wildfire History, Local Risk, Seasonal Outlook
- D. Community and Individual Risk Reduction
- E. How to Prepare Your Home For Wildfires
- F. Additional Resources
- G. Questions

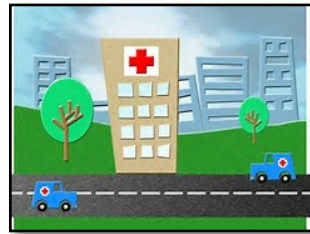
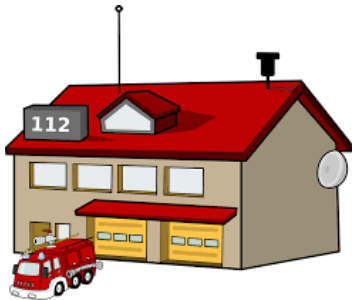


# Section A: Administrative Brief and Sponsors



# Wildfire Advocates

Local government, public safety, utilities, healthcare providers and volunteer groups have an advocacy role to ensure their agencies and our communities are prepared for, know how to respond to and recover from wildfire events.



# Community Presentation Sponsors



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.  
*Lincoln County*



**American  
Red Cross**

# Our objective!

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Strengthening your knowledge of our local wildfire risk and your role in preparedness, response and recovery

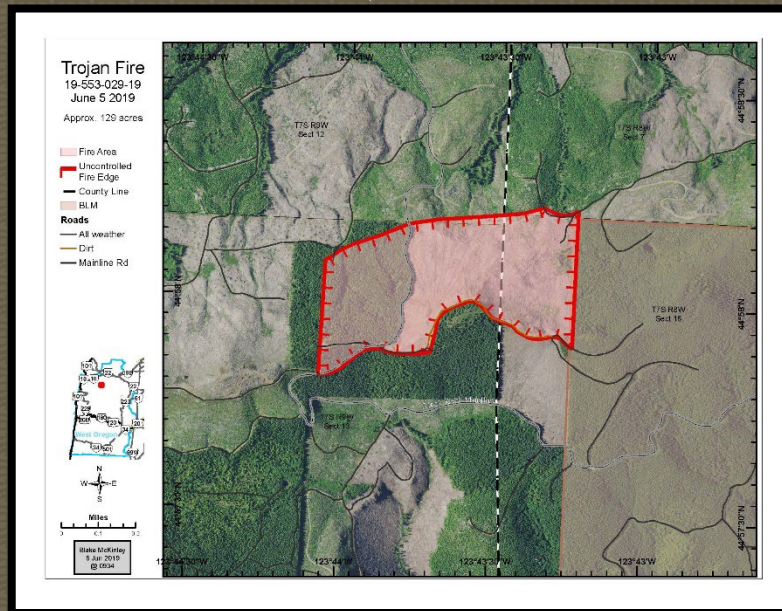


What  
community  
mind sets did  
we see in  
Lincoln County  
- pre 2020 and  
post 2020?

- The coast isn't at risk for wildfires; there will be plenty of time to evacuate.
- Understands the risk but hasn't made any preparations.
- Understands the risk and has made some preparations.
- *Understands the risk and has made preparations.*

# Section B: Wildfire Knowledge, Terms

Trojan Fire  
2019, 108 acres



# Knowledge – New Terms

- **Buffer Zone** - can be used to reduce fire damage to buildings and sensitive areas in landscapes prone to wildfire.
- **Containment** - normally expressed as a percentage, indicates how much of the fire has been enclosed by a control line. A wildfire with 25 percent containment means control lines have been completed around 25 percent of the fire's perimeter.
- **Defensible Space** – An area around a building in which vegetation, debris, and other types of combustible fuels have been treated, cleared, or reduced to slow the spread of fire to and from the building. Starts with the home and works outward.
- **Ember Zone** – Embers can destroy homes or neighborhoods far from the actual flame front.
- **Fire Watch Warning** - A Fire Weather Watch means that critical fire weather conditions are forecast to occur. Listen for later forecasts and possible Red Flag Warnings.

# Knowledge – New Terms

- **Hardening your Home** – Measures you can take to safeguard your home from wildland fire. Construction materials and the quality of defensible space surrounding it are what give a home the best chance to survive a wildland fire
- **Home** - Structures both residential and business
- **Home Ignition Zone** - The concept of the home ignition zone was developed by retired USDA Forest Service fire scientist Jack Cohen in the late 1990s, following some breakthrough experimental research into how homes ignite due to the effects of radiant heat. The HIZ is divided into three zones.
- **Ladder Fuels** - are typically shrubs or small trees. They help carry the fire from the surface up to the tops of trees.
- **Prescribed Fire/Burn or Controlled Burn** - Prescribed fire, also called prescribed burning or controlled burning, form of land management in which fire is intentionally applied to vegetation.

# Knowledge – New Terms

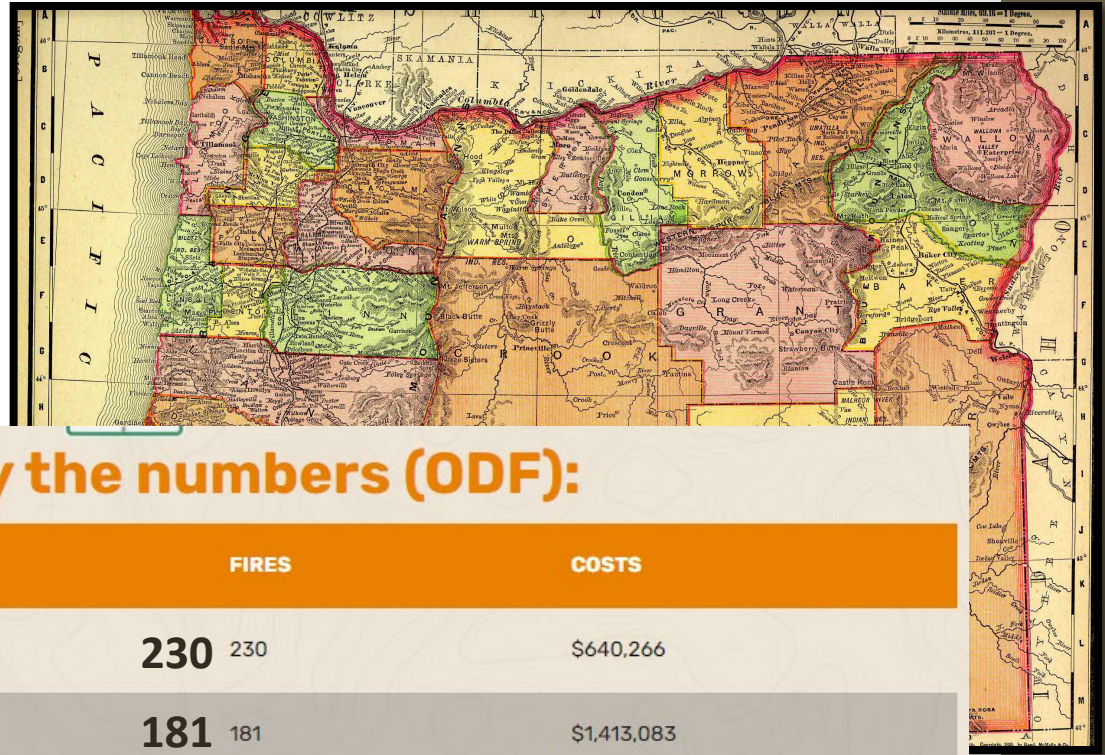
- **Public Safety Power Shut Off's** - A Public Safety Power Shutoff, also called a PSPS, may occur in response to severe fire weather conditions. Utility providers may shut off power to help prevent wildfire situations. Multiple factors are at play when deciding to shut off power to communities – the first priority is community safety. There may be some warning or no notice when power is shut off in response to wildfire risk conditions.
- **Red Flag Warning** – A Red Flag Warning means that critical fire weather conditions are either occurring now or will shortly. A combination - of the above conditions can contribute to extreme fire behavior.
- **Safety Zone** – An area used for escaping the wildfire that is clear of flammable materials.
- **The Wildland-Urban Interface** – Refers to the zone of transition between unoccupied land and human development. Lands and communities adjacent to and surrounded by wildlands are at risk of wildland fires.

# Section C: Wildfire History, Local Risk and Seasonal Outlook

2500 Road Fire  
Depoe Bay, August 2016  
202 Acres



# Oregon Fires 2021



## Last year by the numbers (ODF):

Category	ACRES	FIRES	COSTS
Debris Burning	1603	230	\$640,266
Equipment Use	351	181	\$1,413,083
Recreation	418	92	\$1,192,643
Smoking	9	29	\$36,451
Juveniles	1	6	\$983
Misc.	22,852	181	\$5,345,336
Unknown	14,614	13	\$19,519,534
Arson	15	40	\$72,591
<b>Totals</b>	<b>39,863</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>\$28,220,887</b>



Year 2021

**\$28,220,887**



# Local Fire History Report

Report Date	Fire Yea	District	Unit	Fire Name	General Cause	ODF Acr
7/1/2021	2021	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Baker Creek	Debris Burning	0.01
7/25/2021	2021	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Panther Pile Fire	Debris Burning	0.01
7/25/2021	2021	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Bayview Car Fire	Equipment Use	0.01
8/10/2021	2021	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Crystal Creek Loop	Equipment Use	0.05
6/4/2021	2021	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Overlook Loop	Debris Burning	0.01
8/24/2021	2021	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Anderson Cr. Pile	Debris Burning	0.01
9/3/2021	2021	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Ojalla Rd	Equipment Use	0.5
9/3/2021	2021	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	229 Field Fire	Smoking	2.84
9/4/2021	2021	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	229 Camper Fire	Equipment Use	0.01
9/8/2020 0:44	2020	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Kimberling Mt	Under Invest	279.66
9/7/2020 23:43	2020	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Echo Mountain	Under Invest	1246.9
9/7/2020 23:02	2020	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Salmon River MP 4	Equipment Use	0
8/27/2020 15:59	2020	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	South Drift Cr. Rd.	Recreationist	0.1
8/11/2020 9:00	2020	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	William Cr.	Equipment Use	0.01
7/22/2020 11:32	2020	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Hwy 229 Fire	Debris Burning	0.01
7/17/2020 19:00	2020	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	MP 18	Arson	0
3/18/2020 17:00	2020	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Alea River Fire	Debris Burning	1.8
6/19/2019 0:50	2019	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	North Beaver	Miscellaneous	0.01
6/4/2019 15:57	2019	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Trojan	Equipment Use	108
5/13/2019 21:45	2019	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Eddy Creek Fire	Debris Burning	0.01
5/8/2019 15:35	2019	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Baker	Debris Burning	0.25
5/1/2019 15:00	2019	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Harlan Rd	Debris Burning	3.5
3/19/2019 12:03	2019	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Crystal Creek	Equipment Use	9.67
9/8/2018 16:40	2018	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Harlan Burnt Woods	Equipment Use	0.01
7/30/2018 15:35	2018	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Fall Cr.	Smoking	35.3
7/10/2018 7:30	2018	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	101	Equipment Use	0.01
6/27/2018 14:00	2018	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Shelter	Recreationist	0.01
6/25/2018 18:01	2018	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Bentley Ct Fire	Debris Burning	0.01
10/30/2017 7:00	2017	55 - Western Oregon	Toledo	Slick Rock	Debris Burning	140

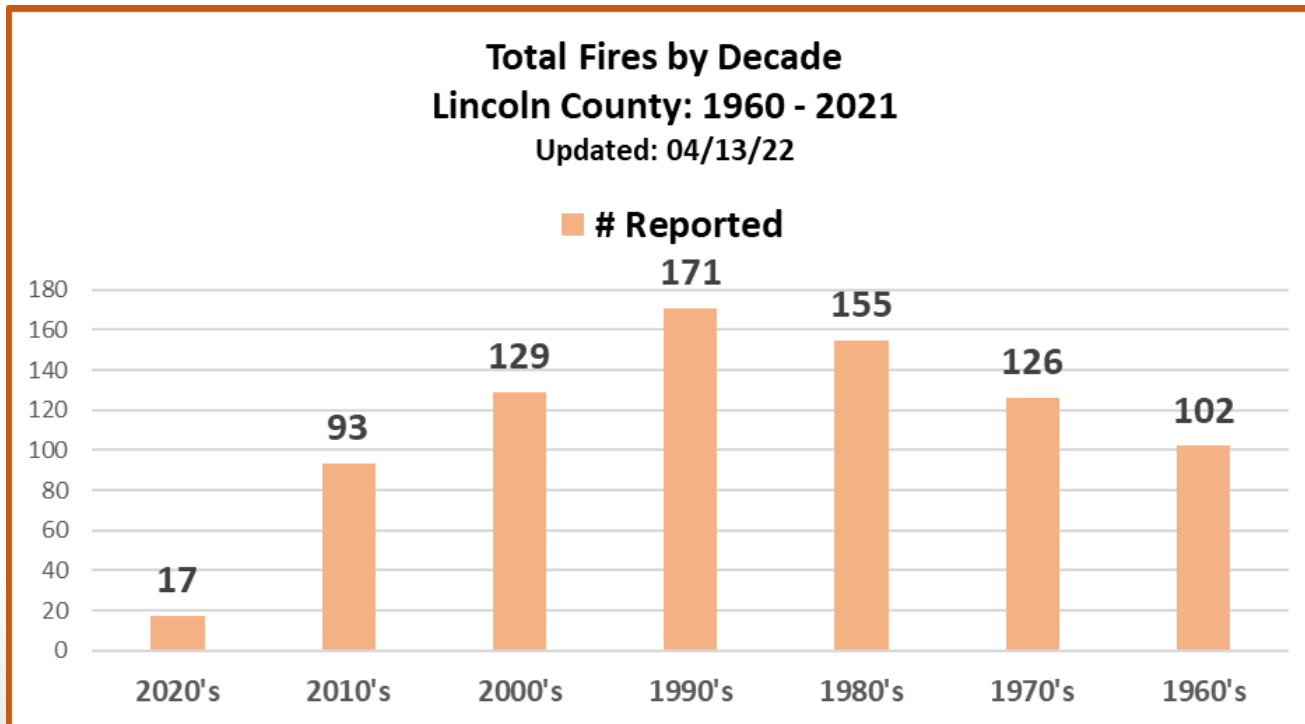
Oregon  
Department of  
Forestry

Information  
and Statistics

Notable fires  
outlined in  
green.

# Lincoln County History: Total by Decade

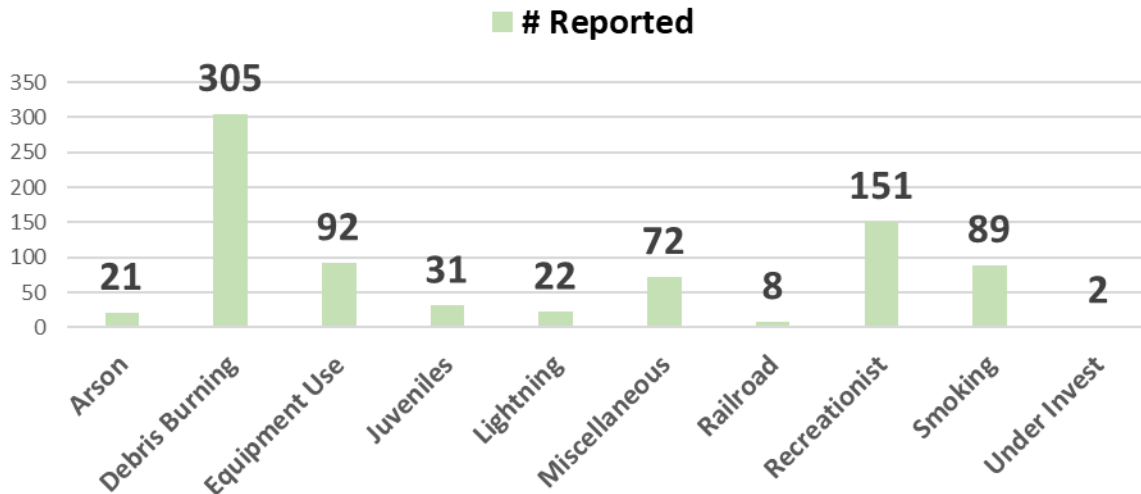
Activity 1960 -2021	# Reported	Total Acres
2020's	17	2166
2010's	93	592
2000's	129	463
1990's	171	384
1980's	155	467
1970's	126	458
1960's	102	2666
<b>Total</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>7197</b>



# Lincoln County History: Total by Fire Type

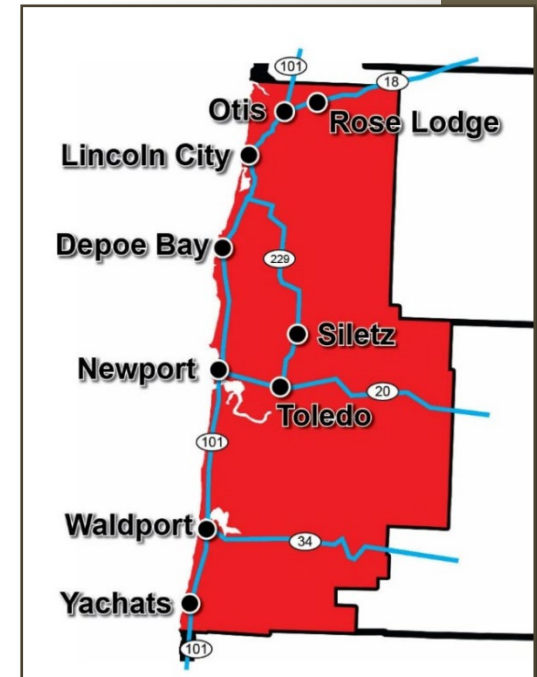
Activity 1960-2021	# Reported	Total Acres
Arson	21	80
Debris Burning	305	2374
Equipment Use	92	2206
Juveniles	31	3
Lightning	22	4
Miscellaneous	72	125
Railroad	8	5
Recreationist	151	70
Smoking	89	170
Under Invest	2	2161
<b>Total Fires</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>7197</b>

**Total Fires by Type**  
Lincoln County: 1960-2021  
Updated: 04/13/22



# Recent Lincoln Co. Fires

- 09/08/20 - Echo Mtn. 1246 Acres, Kimberling Mtn. 279, Otis area Hwy 18 (under invest.)
- 06/04/19, Trojan Fire, NE Lincoln Co-Polk, Hwy 18, 135 acres (equipment use)
- 03/19/19, Crystal Creek Loop, Hwy 20, 9.67 acres (equipment use)
- 07/30/18, Fall Creek Fire, SE Lincoln Co-Benton Co Line, Hwy 34, 35 Acres (smoking)
- 10/30/17, Slick Rock, 140 acres, (debris burning)
- 08/22/16 - 2500 Road Fire east of Depoe Bay, 202 acres (equipment use)



# ODF Weather Seasonal Climate Forecast

Weather seasonal climate forecast video

**Weather Seasonal Climate Forecast for April - Jun...**  
The Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)

Positive "Warm" Phase

Negative "Cool" Phase

SST Anomalies

0.8  
0.4  
0.2  
0.0  
-0.2  
-0.6

Courtesy: [http://research.jisao.washington.edu/pdo/img/pdo\\_warm\\_cool.jpg](http://research.jisao.washington.edu/pdo/img/pdo_warm_cool.jpg)

Watch on YouTube

Share

# NWS Seasonal Weather Briefing

- 2022 Summer Outlook will be out early May 2022 by NWS
- [NWS Portland](#)



**Summer**  
**OUTLOOK**

**COMING SOON**

Living with Fire Weather  
Book May 2021

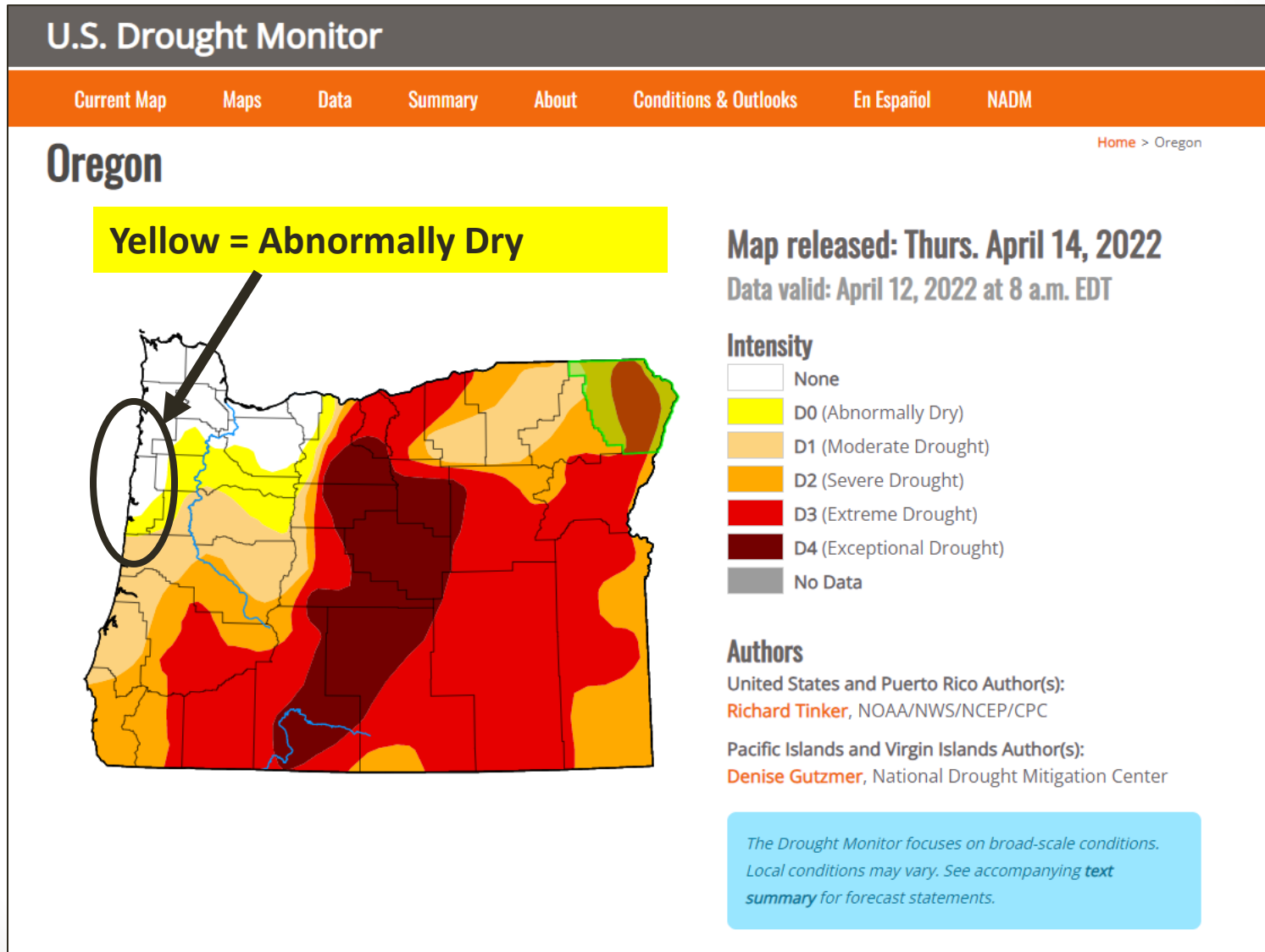
Scott Weishaar  
National Weather Service  
Portland, Oregon

Weather-Ready Nation  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

weather.gov &  
mobile.weather.gov

 NWSPortland  
 @NWSPortland

# Drought Conditions



# Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer – Home Owners Report

OREGON  EXPLORER



The Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer is designed to increase wildfire awareness, give a comprehensive view of wildfire risk and local fire history, and educate users about wildfire prevention and mitigation resources. This viewer directly serves homeowners and community leaders. The Advanced Wildfire Risk Explorer serves professional planners to inform updates to Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and Natural Hazard Mitigation Plans (NHMP), with extensive data resources, detailed summaries, and full wildfire risk inventory report.

Click on the map to view risk information →



[Create  
Homeowner's Report](#)



[Create  
Summary Report](#)

[Go To Layers ->](#)

# Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer – Homeowners Report



## Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer - Homeowner's Report

**Lat/long:** 44.634 N 123.7765 W

**Report Date:** April 15, 2022

Weather and vegetation conditions vary daily and seasonally. For current local fire restrictions, contact your local fire district or visit: [www.keeperogongreen.org/current-conditions/](http://www.keeperogongreen.org/current-conditions/)

### THE FIRE ENVIRONMENT IN YOUR LOCATION

To evaluate a home's wildfire ignition risk, a homeowner must consider the home ignition zone, which includes the home and its immediate surroundings, and the fire environment, which is the landscape surrounding their home's location. This report is designed to provide homeowners with information and resources to help adapt to their fire environment and resources to help them manage their home ignition zone. See the second page of this report for more information about reducing your risk in the home ignition zone. The information below describes the fire environment, which is important because wildfire can move quickly and embers can travel miles ahead of a fire.

#### Nearly all areas in Oregon experience some level of wildfire risk.

Conditions vary widely with local topography, fuels, and weather, especially local winds. In all areas, under warm, dry, windy, and drought conditions, expect higher likelihood of fire starts, higher fire intensities, more ember activity, a wildfire more difficult to control, and more severe fire effects. Be aware of ember travel or spot fire potential from fires anywhere there are burnable fuels nearby.



The aerial view of your location shown here may help determine your defensible space needs in the home ignition zone. Compare the photo to the diagram and guidelines on the next page.

*This report is not a substitute for an on-the-ground site assessment from a professional forester or fire personnel. Contact your local Oregon Department of Forestry office, forest protective association or fire department for an assessment.*

Three major elements of the **Fire Environment** in your area are summarized below by the values in your sub-watershed. Sub-watersheds encompass an area of roughly 10,000-40,000 acres around a home where fire movement may occur.

### LOCAL INFORMATION

**Oregon Department of Forestry Office**  
Toledo Unit Office  
763 NW Forestry Road Toledo, OR 97391  
541-336-2273

**Structural Fire Protection District**  
East Lincoln Fire & Rescue  
**Rangeland Protection Association**  
None

**City or Town**  
None

**Urban Growth Boundary**  
Outside Urban Growth Boundary

**Community Wildfire Protection Plan**  
Lincoln County C/WPP

**Wildland Urban Interface**  
Outside WUI

**Firewise Sites**

#### Burn Probability

Humans are the most common cause of fires in Oregon. There are an average of 0 fire starts each year in your area, caused by both people and lightning. The average probability of a large wildfire (>250 acres) is **Very Low**, meaning the chances of an ignition that spreads to a large size are generally between <= 1 in 10,000. Some areas may experience a burn probability of **Low**.

#### Fire Intensity and Flame Length

The intensity of a fire indicates how difficult it will be to control and can be measured by expected flame lengths. Under high fire intensities, a fire is more difficult to control and will likely have higher impacts to property and risk to lives. Average flame lengths in your area are expected to be **4-8 feet**, but flame lengths may be much higher in some places and under severe weather.

#### Hazard to Potential Structures

Hazard to potential structures depicts the hazard to a hypothetical structure anywhere on the landscape (not just existing structures) if a wildfire were to occur. If a fire were to occur in your area, the average hazard to a potential structure is **Low**, with some areas experiencing **Low**. Note that this rating reflects the broader fire environment around the home and not building materials of your home (see next page).



## Oregon Wildfire Risk Explorer - Homeowner's Report

**Lat/long:** 44.634 N 123.7765 W

**Report Date:** April 15, 2022

### CREATE DEFENSIBLE SPACE IN THE HOME IGNITION ZONE

The home ignition zone primarily determines the home's ignition risk. Maintain defensible space in the home ignition zone by following these guidelines to improve the chances your home will survive an approaching wildfire. First consider the home and its surroundings within 30 feet, then assess vegetation and other materials within 30-100 feet of your home to minimize high intensity burning.

**Begin with the home.** If you are building or modifying your home, use **fire-resistant construction materials**. For roof materials, consider asphalt, metal, slate, clay tile, or concrete. Box in eaves and screen roof and attic vents.

Make sure any attachments to your home, such as porches, decks and fences, are made of fire-proof material. In addition, use fire-resistant siding such as brick, fiber-cement, plastic or stucco, and tempered or double-paned glass windows.



**Remove Ladder Fuels** Remove low hanging tree branches and crowded shrubs and small trees that allow fire to climb up into the forest canopy.

In addition to the guidelines in the diagram, maintain a **5 foot fire free zone** around your home. Remove all burnable material and use non-flammable landscaping.

From the outside edge of your home, deck, or out-building, **widely space and prune vegetation** for a distance of approximately 100-200 feet. Homes on steep slopes should extend defensible space out to 200 feet.



**Remember the embers!** Embers or firebrands carried by the wind are a common cause of home ignition. Clear tree needles, leaves, and debris from roofs and decking. Make sure embers cannot enter structures through eave vents.



Figure courtesy CAL FIRE

### BE PREPARED FOR A WILDFIRE

Be prepared with a disaster plan in case you need to evacuate during a wildfire. Develop, discuss, and practice an emergency plan with everyone in your household. Include plans for pets and livestock. Know two ways out of your neighborhood and determine a meeting place. Program your phones with emergency numbers and maintain an emergency water source. **Ensure emergency responders can access your home** by making your driveway 12 feet wide with 15 feet vertical clearance.

#### MORE RESOURCES

Oregon Ready Set Go! [www.oregonrsg.org](http://www.oregonrsg.org)  
Firewise [firewise.org](http://firewise.org)

Keep Oregon Green [keeperogongreen.org](http://keeperogongreen.org)

Oregon Department of Forestry [www.oregon.gov/ODF](http://www.oregon.gov/ODF)  
OSU Extension [extensionweb.forestry.oregonstate.edu](http://extensionweb.forestry.oregonstate.edu)





Report generated from [https://tools.oregonexplorer.info/OE\\_HtmlViewer/index.html?viewer=wildfire](https://tools.oregonexplorer.info/OE_HtmlViewer/index.html?viewer=wildfire). Wildfire risk data is from the USDA Forest Service 2017 Pacific Northwest Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessment and the 2013 West Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment. The information is being provided as is and without warranty of any kind either express, implied or statutory. The user assumes the entire responsibility and liability related to their use of this information. By accessing this website and/or data contained within, you hereby release the Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon State University, Oregon State University Libraries and Press and all data providers from liability. This institution is an equal opportunity provider. This publication was made possible through grants from the USDA Forest Service.

# Red Flag Warnings

- Red Flag Warnings can occur year round
- 2021 – Red Flag Warning issued 04/15/21, earliest in 20 years
- Red Flag Warnings provide situational warning of high-risk weather patterns



## Ready, Set, Go!

GET SET: Red Flag Warning



Powered by the IAFC

### What is a Red Flag Warning?



A Red Flag Warning is issued by the National Weather Service when low humidity, warm temperatures, dry fuels and strong winds could combine to produce extreme fire behavior that is either occurring or will occur within 24 hours. These are some of the criteria\* considered prior to issuing a Red Flag Warning:

- Sustained wind speeds averaging 15 mph or greater
- Relative humidity of 25% or less
- Temperature over 75 degrees F
- Ten hour fuel moisture at 8% or less for one day

*\*specific weather criteria can vary by region*

During a Red Flag Warning you should **ALWAYS** follow the instructions provided by your local fire department and be prepared to take action if a fire develops in your area.

### Red Flag Warning Safety Tips

#### Equipment

- Avoid using lawn mowers on dry vegetation.
- Follow all local fire restrictions on the use of chainsaws, mowers and other equipment during high risk times.

#### Outdoor Fires

- Be mindful of any burn bans in your area and obtain a permit if needed.
- Extinguish outdoor fires properly, never leave them unattended. Always drown them with plenty of water.
- Soak ashes and charcoal in water and dispose of them in a metal can. These materials can re-ignite days after a fire or BBQ is extinguished.
- Report unattended outdoor fires immediately to 911.

#### Property

- Keep your lawn green and mowed all season.
- Create at least 100 feet of defensible space around your home by removing leaves, weeds, brush, firewood and other flammables. Make sure to clean roof and gutters too.

#### Vehicles

- Make sure access roads to your property are cleared and properly labeled.
- Do not throw cigarettes or matches out of a vehicle. They can ignite grass on the side of the road and start a wildfire.
- Do not pull your vehicle over in dry grass.
- Ensure that trailer chains don't drag on the ground.

### Set



#### Always Maintain Situational Awareness

Watch weather reports and make sure you are signed up for state and local emergency alerts.

During a warning, your local fire department can:

- Send text alerts, post information on social media and notify media outlets.
- Suspend open burning.
- Increase staffing and patrol highly vulnerable areas.
- Staff reserve equipment.
- Discuss allied resources with community stakeholders.
- Change fire threat signs to extreme.

For more information, contact your local fire department.

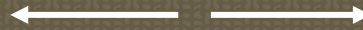


The Ready, Set, Go! Program seeks to share information with residents on what they can do to successfully prepare for a wildland fire. Residents are encouraged to be "Ready" by taking personal responsibility for their themselves, their family and their property, to be "Set" with situational awareness and to "Go" and act early. Speak with your local fire department about your area's threat for wildland fire and learn more about the wildland urban interface (WUI).

# Section D: Community and Individual Property Risk Reduction

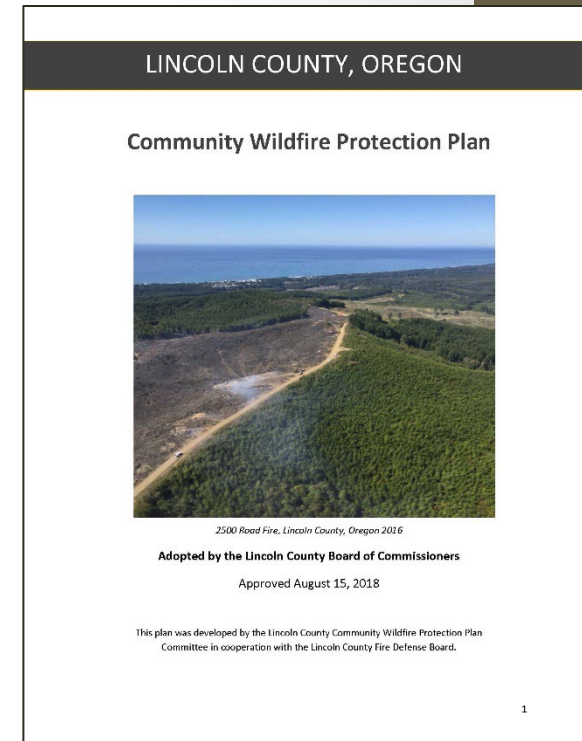


Fall Creek Fire  
2018, 35 acres



# Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

- This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) for Lincoln County, Oregon, is the result of analyses, professional collaboration, and assessments of wildfire risks and other factors focused on reducing wildfire threats to people, structures, infrastructure, and unique ecosystems in Lincoln County.
- The CWPP builds on and supplements the wildfire chapter of the Lincoln County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan and upon adoption shall be incorporated as an element the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.
- **Mission Statement - Decrease the vulnerability** of the residents, properties, businesses, and resources of Lincoln County to the negative effects of wildland fires.
- **Vision Statement - Promote awareness** of the countywide wildland fire hazard and propose **sustainable solutions to reduce the wildfire risk.**



# Annual Public Safety Readiness



- Public Safety Partners, City/County/Tribal Government, Schools, Utility Districts, Healthcare, Volunteer Groups annually participate in exercises to challenge our response protocols each year.
- Prior annual wildfire exercise scenario locations:
  - 2021 – Outskirts of City of Yachats area
  - 2020 – COVID – Cooperator Virtual Preseason Agency Briefing
  - 2019 – Outskirts of City of Toledo area
  - 2018 – Outskirts of City of Waldport area
  - 2017 – Outskirts of City of Depoe Bay area
  - 2016 – Outskirts of City of Newport area
  - 2015 – Outskirts of City of Siletz/Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians area

# Wildfire Programs/Campaigns

- **Local**

- [Fire Districts/Departments](#)
- [County/City/Tribal Emergency Management](#)

- **State**

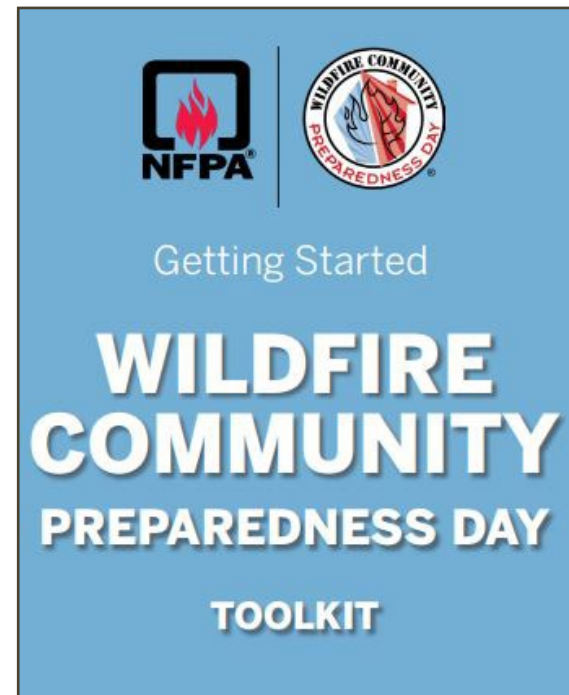
- [Oregon Department of Forestry](#)
- [Oregon State Fire Marshal Office](#)

- **National**

- [National Fire Protection Agency](#)
- [Ready, Set, Go](#)

- **Federal**

- [FEMA – Ready.gov](#)
- [US Forest Service – Smokey Bear](#)



# Fire Wise Communities

- [NFPA's Firewise USA®](#) program teaches people how to adapt to living with wildfire and encourages neighbors to work together and act now to prevent losses.
  - Contact local Fire District for assistance on how to become a Fire Wise Community
  - Lincoln County Areas: Salishan and Logsden
  - Fuels Reduction Grant: Panther Creek/Eckman Creek



**FIREWISE USA®**  
RESIDENTS REDUCING WILDFIRE RISKS

# Video: Understanding Wildfire Threat to Homes

- This online learning module is an overview of fire history, fire basics, and how homes burn.
- Upon completion of this self learning module, you will be able to:
  - Describe the threat of wildfire to homes and communities
  - Explain the three things that can affect the speed and intensity of wildfire.
  - Identify the primary sources of ignition for a home during a wildfire.
- [Watch the Video Click Here](#)
- [Download the transcript Click Here](#)
- [Spanish version](#)



# Video: How to Make Your Home and Property Fire-Safe

How to Make Your Home And Property Fire-Safe

Watch later Share

## How to make your Home and Property Fire-Safe

 Oregon State University  
Extension Service



with Kris Babbs and Tom Fields

MORE VIDEOS

0:01 / 5:04

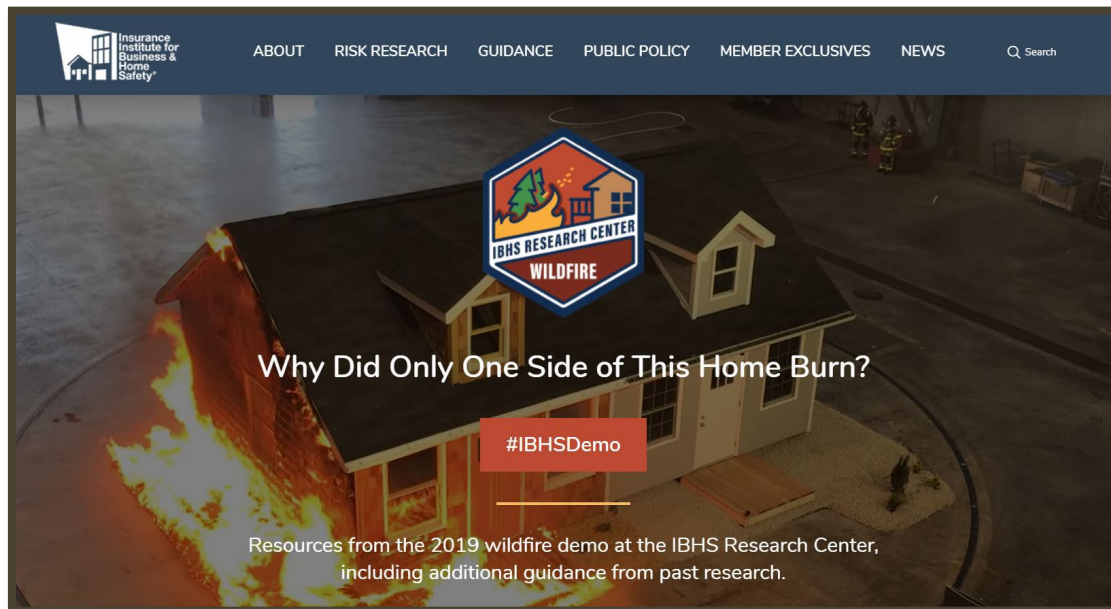
CC Settings YouTube

The video player interface shows a title bar with the video title and 'Watch later' and 'Share' buttons. The main content area features a blurred background of trees and a large white title. Logos for Oregon State University Extension Service and the Oregon Department of Forestry are positioned on the left and right respectively. Below the title, the names of the hosts are listed. A 'MORE VIDEOS' button is in the bottom left, and a progress bar with a play button and a timestamp of 0:01 / 5:04 is at the bottom. The bottom right corner contains icons for Creative Commons, settings, the YouTube logo, and a full-screen button.

5 Minute Video

# Video: Why Did Only One Side of This Home Burn?

- Up to 90% of ignitions from wildfires are caused by embers
- This video demonstrates how a structure (home) with fire resistant building materials can make the difference in a wildfire
- The non-resistant side of the home caught fire within 10 minutes of exposure to the ember shower



# Fire Resistant Structures

“No such thing as a fireproof home...but there is a wildfire resistant home”

IBHS



**This fire-resistant home is the next line of defense against climate change**

Wildfires destroyed more U.S. homes and buildings last year than at any other point in recorded history. It is impossible to build a fully fire-proof home, but researchers are now laser focused on making homes at least fire-resistant. CNBC's Diana Olick reports.

**REMEMBER THE EMBER**

**UP TO 90% OF WILDFIRE HOME IGNITIONS START FROM EMBERS.**

**KEEP COMBUSTIBLES AWAY!**  
Maintain your home's defensible space and get neighbors to do the same.

**WILDFIRE-RESISTANT BUILDING MATERIALS COST THE SAME – OR LESS.**

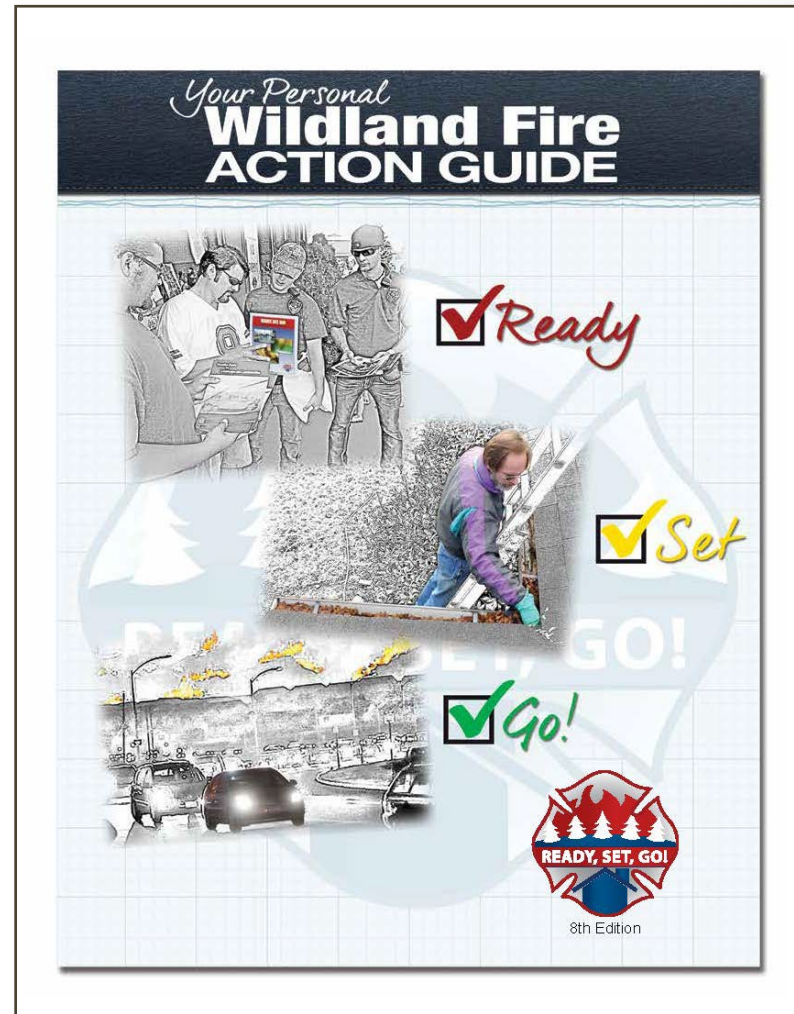
IBHS RESEARCH CENTER WILDFIRE

IBHS.org

The infographic features a dark background with a house silhouette and a fire burning in the foreground. A large orange banner at the top left contains the text "REMEMBER THE EMBER". Three bullet points with orange square markers provide key statistics and advice. A logo for the IBHS Research Center Wildfire is in the top right, and the website "IBHS.org" is in the bottom right.

# Wildland Fire Action Guide

- [Download and review](#)
- Helps define wildfire-urban interface.
- Review defensible space and how you can create around your home or structure.
- Identifies opportunities to make your home fire resistant.
- Review the evacuation levels and what they mean to you and your family.



# Wildland Fire Action Guide

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## Making Your Home Fire Resistant – Harden Your Home

**C**onstruction materials and the quality of the defensible space surrounding the structure are what increases the chance of survival in a wildland fire. Embers from a wildland fire will find the weak spot in your home's fire protection scheme and can easily catch because of small, overlooked, or seemingly inconsequential factors. Below are some measures you can take to safeguard your home.

### Home Improvements



Residential Fire Sprinkler System

#### BALCONIES and DECKS

**Construct your balconies or decks with noncombustible materials, and do not store combustible items underneath them. If there is a fire threat, bring any furniture into your home.** Embers can collect in or on combustible surfaces, or beneath decks and balconies, igniting the material and entering the home through walls or windows.

**To harden your home even further, consider protecting your home with a residential fire sprinkler system.** In addition to extinguishing a fire started by an ember that enters your home, a sprinkler system can help protect you and your family year-round from any home fire.



Gutter Guards or Screens

#### ROOFS

Roofs are the most vulnerable surface where embers land because they become lodged and can start a fire. Roof valleys, open ends of barrel tiles, and rain gutters are all points of entry. **Block off all open spaces, and regularly inspect these areas.**



Enclosed Eaves

#### EAVES

Embers can gather under open eaves and ignite combustible material. **Enclose your eaves to prevent ember intrusion, and regularly clear away debris that collects here.**



Screened Vents

#### VENTS

Embers can enter the attic or other concealed spaces and ignite combustible materials. Vents in eaves and cornices are particularly vulnerable, as are any unscreened vents. **Use corrosion resistant metal mesh to screen all vents, and check them regularly to remove any debris that collects in front of the screen.**



Noncombustible Fencing

#### WALLS and FENCING

Combustible siding or other combustible/overlapping materials provide surfaces and crevices for embers to nestle and ignite. **Build or remodel with noncombustible or ignition-resistant materials wherever possible, regularly clear away debris from any crevices, and perform annual upkeep.**



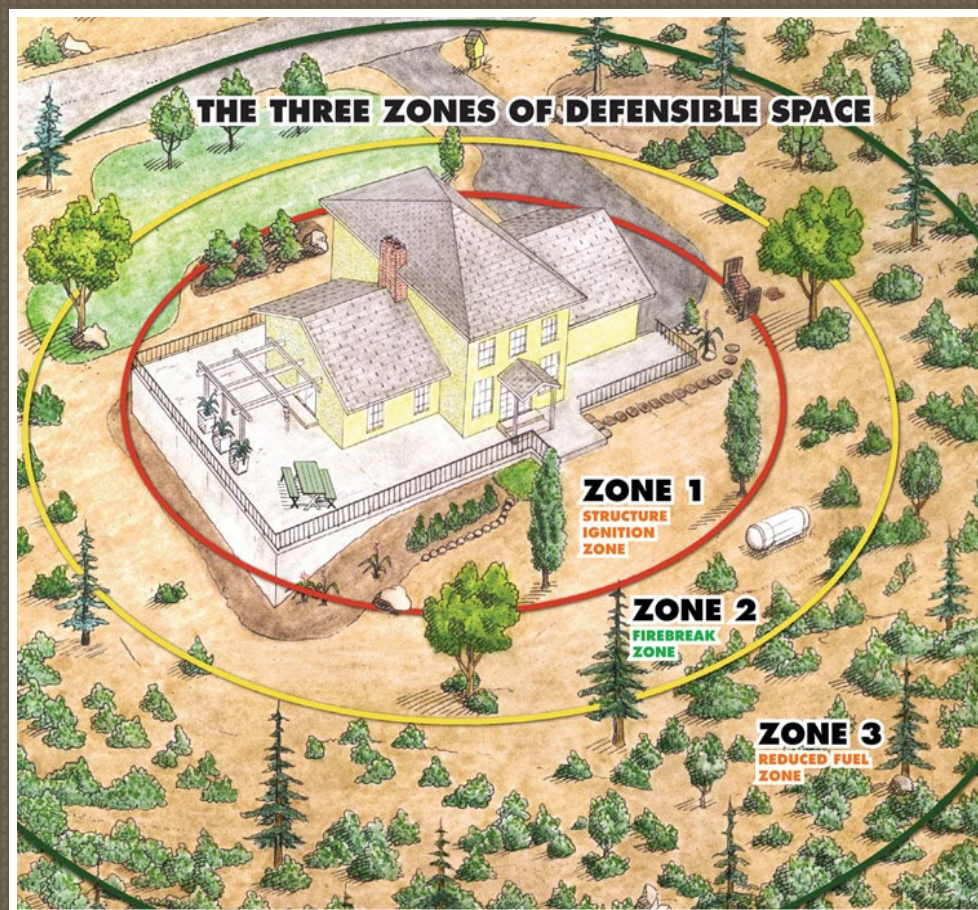
Windows Clear of Vegetation

#### WINDOWS and DOORS

Embers can enter gaps in doors, including garage doors. **Install weather proofing around your garage door, and if your garage is attached to your home make sure the interior door is solid and on self-closing hinges.**

Plants or combustible storage near windows can be ignited from embers and generate heat that can break windows and/or melt combustible frames. **Wherever possible, use dual-paned windows with tempered glass, as they are less likely to shatter from radiant heat.**

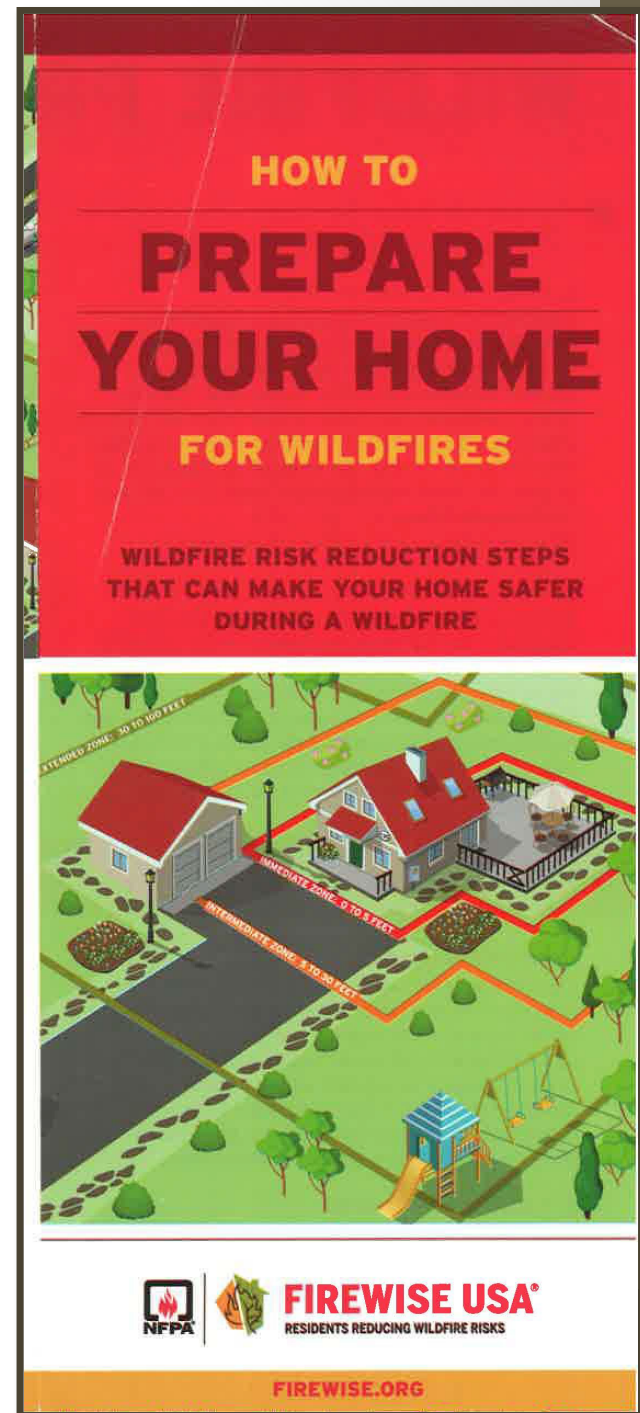
# Section E: How to Prepare Your Home for Wildfires



# Home Ignition Zone Checklist

## 3 Zones of Protection or Defensible Space

*Ask your local Fire Department/District,  
City/County/Tribal Emergency Management for  
these brochures*



# WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS

ORDER A REDUCING WILDFIRE RISKS  
IN THE HOME IGNITION ZONE  
CHECKLIST/POSTER AT [FIREWISE.ORG](http://FIREWISE.ORG)

## ■ VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

### 1. HOME IGNITION ZONES

Limiting the amount of flammable vegetation, choosing fire-resistant building materials and construction techniques, along with periodic exterior maintenance in the three home ignition zones - increases the chances your home will survive a wildfire when exposed to embers and/or a surface fire. The zones include the **Immediate Zone:** 0 to 5' around the home; **Intermediate Zone:** 5 to 30' and the **Extended Zone** 30 - 100'. Visit [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org) for more details on the Home Ignition Zones.

### 2. LANDSCAPING AND MAINTENANCE

To reduce ember ignitions and fire spread, trim branches that overhang the home, porch and deck and prune branches of large trees up to (depending on their height) 6 to 10 feet from the ground. Remove plants containing resins, oils and waxes and replace mulch in the **Immediate Zone** of 0 to 5 feet with non-combustible mulch products like crushed stone and gravel. Maintain vegetation annually.

## ■ FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION

### 3. ROOFING AND VENTS

Class A fire-rated roofing products offer the best protection. Examples include: Composite shingles, metal, concrete and clay tiles. Inspect shingles or roof tiles and replace or repair those that are loose or missing to prevent ember penetration. Box-in eaves, but provide ventilation to prevent condensation and mildew. Roof and attic vents should be screened to prevent ember entry.

### 4. DECKS AND PORCHES

Never store flammable materials underneath decks or porches. Remove dead vegetation and debris from under decks/porches and between deck board joints.

### 5. SIDING AND WINDOWS

Embers can collect in small nooks and crannies and ignite combustible materials; radiant heat from flames can crack windows. Use fire-resistant siding such as brick, fiber-cement, plaster or stucco and dual-pane tempered glass windows.

## ■ BE PREPARED

### 6. EMERGENCY RESPONDER ACCESS

Ensure your home and neighborhood has legible and clearly marked street names and numbers. Driveways should be at least 12' wide with a vertical clearance of 15' for emergency vehicle access.

### 7. DISASTER PLAN

Develop, discuss and practice an emergency action plan with everyone in your home. Include details for pets, large animals and livestock. Know two ways out of your neighborhood and have a pre-designated meeting place. Always evacuate if you feel it's unsafe to stay - don't wait to receive an emergency notification if you feel threatened from the fire.

### 8. ANNUAL INSURANCE CHECK-UP

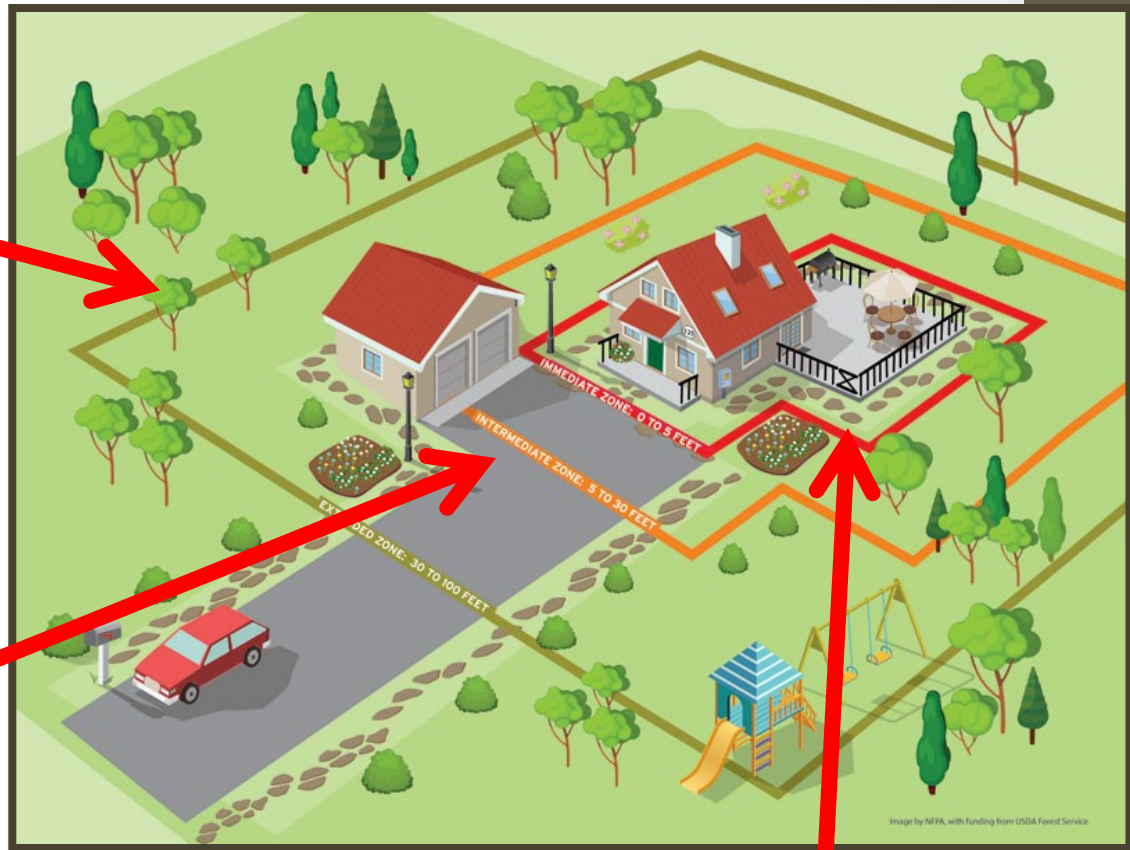
Conduct an annual insurance policy check-up to adjust for local building costs, codes and new renovations. Create/update a home inventory to help settle claims faster.



**FIREWISE USA**  
Residents reducing wildfire risks

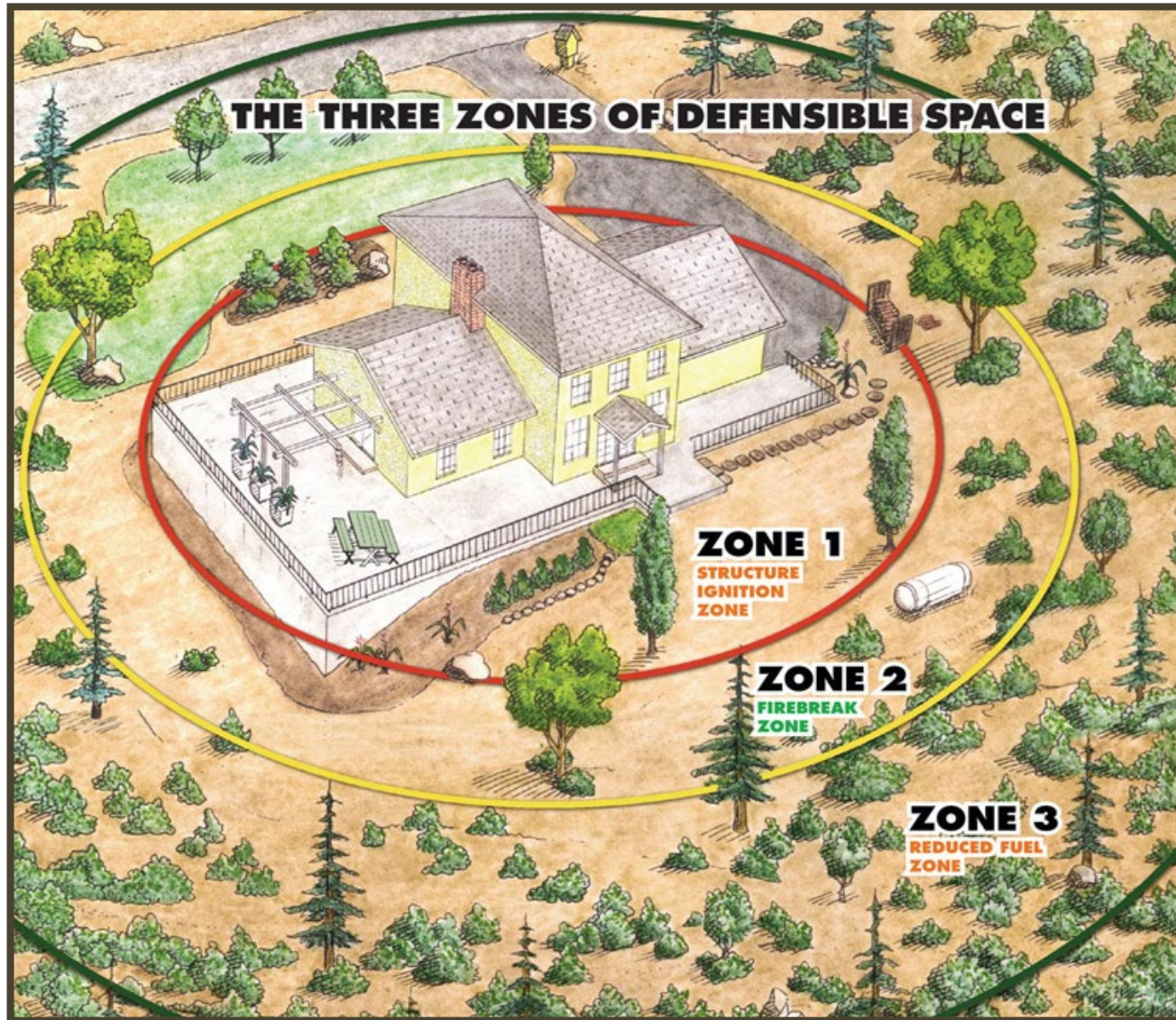
**Extended  
Zone 30-100'**

**Intermediate  
Zone 5-30'**

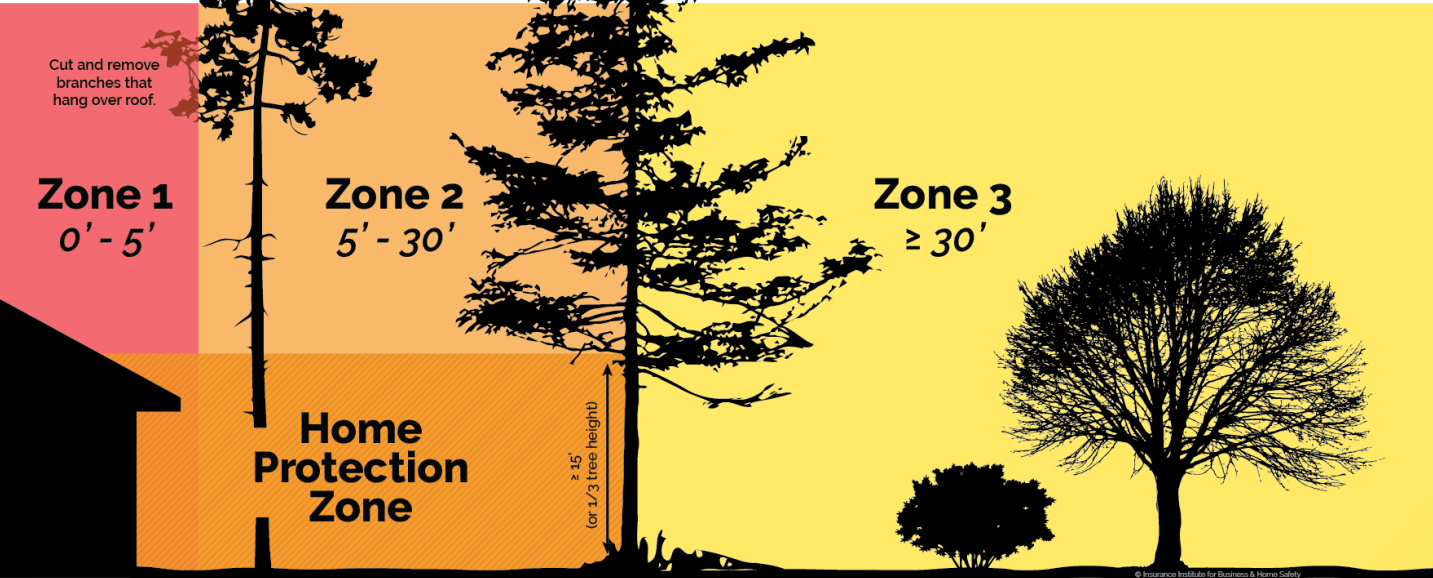
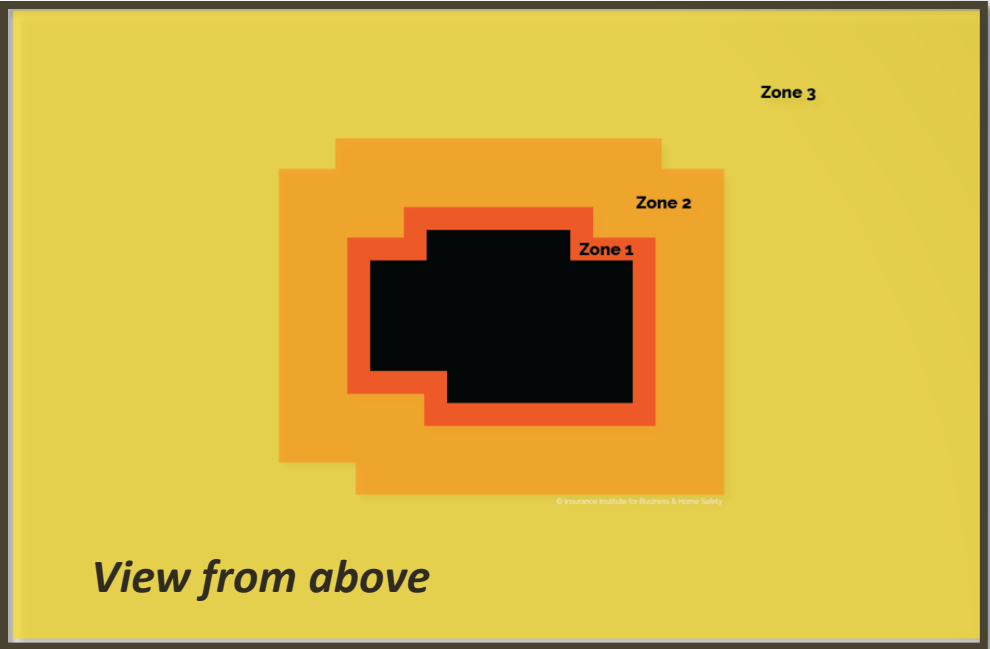


**Immediate Zone 0-5'**

# 3 Zones of Defensible Space



# Home Protection Zone



# Immediate Zone 0-5'

- This **zone is closest to your home or business**, so it requires the most careful selection and intensive management of plants and materials. **Maintaining this zone will reduce** the chance that fire will ignite near your building and lead to a direct flame contact exposure.
  - Install **hard surfaces** in this zone (such as a concrete walkway) or use noncombustible mulch products (such as rock mulch).
  - **Regularly water** your lawn and plants to **prevent dry vegetation** in this area.
  - **Remove dead plant material** from plants.
  - **Remove plants adjacent** to combustible siding and foundation vents, as well as plants under or next to windows and under-eave vents or in interior corners.
  - **Do not store** combustibles under the deck.

# Intermediate Zone 5-30'

- **Maintaining plants** in this zone will help prevent fire from climbing into the top portion of trees or shrubs and stop fire from burning directly to your home.
- **Wind-blown embers can still ignite** individual islands of plants in this zone, plant selection and maintenance in Zone 1 and plant spacing in Zone 2 critical.
  - **Maintain** trees and shrubs in well-spaced groupings.
  - **Remove** dead material and lower tree branches.
  - Maintain trees by keeping a **minimum horizontal spacing of 10 feet** between crowns, with the distance increasing with increasing slope.
  - **Prune limbs** and branches to a height of up **to 15 feet**. For shorter trees, pruning should not exceed **1/3 of the tree height**.

# Extended Zone 30-100'

- Maintaining plants in this zone will help **slow down and reduce the energy** of the wildfire, slowing its advance to your building.
- Tree and brush **spacing should force any fire in the tops** of the trees, brush, or shrubs to drop to the ground.
- The **rate of spread and flame length of a wildfire is affected by slope**. A **steeper** slope will result in a **faster-moving fire** with longer flame lengths.
  - **Remove** dead plant material and tree branches from vegetation on a regular maintenance schedule.
  - **Create islands** or groupings of vegetation.
  - **Remove** lower tree branches.
  - Maintain trees with a minimum horizontal **spacing of 10 feet** between crown edges.

# ODF Defensible Space

## Defensible Space Protects Your Home & Property from Wildfire



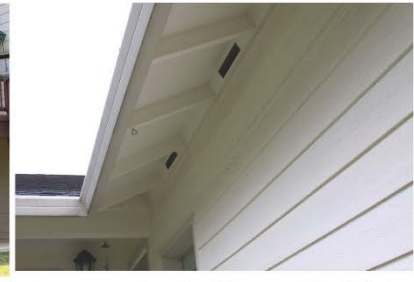
Create a 100-foot or larger fuel break around your home and other structures. Keep the vegetation near your home lean, clean, and green.



Keep over hanging tree limbs pruned at least 10 feet away from chimneys and stove pipes. Use fire-resistant building materials.



Keep your roof, gutters, and areas under decks clear of needles, leaf litter, or other flammable materials.



Cover your attic and soffit vents with 1/8 inch or smaller metal mesh screen to keep hot embers out.



Create a fuel break along each side of your driveway and allow clearance for emergency vehicle access.



Store piles of lumber and firewood at least 20 feet from your home or other structures.



Thin out thickets of trees and brush while retaining healthy, dominate, fire-resistant trees.



Prune trees to remove ladder fuels. Remove all dead material from vegetation.



Integrate hardscapes into your landscaping and plant fire-resistant vegetation.



Remove all debris from around propane tanks.



Keep vegetation away from windows and from touching your roof.



Mow tall dry grass to no more than 4 inches in height.



Use defensible space to protect all structures on your property.



More fire prevention and home protection information can be obtained at [rvfpc.com](http://rvfpc.com).





# Attic and Crawl Space Vents

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**Windblown embers can enter attics and crawl spaces through vents.**

**INSTALLING THE RECOMMENDED MESH SCREENING AND ELIMINATING STORAGE IS CRITICAL TO REDUCING BUILDING IGNITIONS DURING A WILDFIRE.**

### VENTS IN ATTICS AND CRAWL SPACES

Attic and crawl space vents, and other openings on the vertical wall of a home, serve important functions, including providing ventilation to remove unwanted moisture from these typically unoccupied spaces and oxygen for gas appliances such as hot water heaters and furnaces. Wind-blown embers are the principal cause of building ignition and can readily enter these spaces, which are often hot and dry. Providing air for ventilation, while also keeping out embers can present a dilemma. Dry materials are more easily ignited by embers, so limiting the entry of embers into attic spaces is critical. Adding to the problem are the combustible materials we tend to store in these spaces (e.g., cardboard boxes, old clothes and other combustible materials) because embers accumulate against them and they can be easily ignited.

### HOW VENTS FUNCTION

Ventilated attic spaces have openings in two locations. Inlet air comes from vents located in the under-eave area at the edge of your roof. Exiting air leaves through vents located on the roof or at the gable ends of your home. If your home is built over a crawl space, you will typically have vents on each face of your home to provide cross-ventilation. Experiments conducted at the IBHS Research Center demonstrated that regardless of whether a vent had an inlet or outlet function, when wind blows against its face, it is an inlet vent. Therefore, any vented opening on your home should be able to resist the entry of embers. Unvented attic and crawlspace designs are available for some areas of the country. These designs are more easily implemented with new construction. Check with local building code officials to see if this is an option where you live.

### USE MESH SCREENING TO REDUCE EMBER ENTRY INTO VENTS

Building codes require vent openings to be covered by corrosion resistant metal screens, which are typically 1/4-inch to keep out rodents. However, research shows that embers can pass through 1/4-inch mesh and ignite combustible materials, particularly smaller materials such as saw dust. Embers also can enter smaller screening, such as 1/16-inch, but cannot easily ignite even the finer fuels; however, this size screening is more easily plugged with wind-blown debris and is easily painted over if you are not careful when re-painting your house. Installing 1/8-inch mesh screening is suggested in wildfire prone areas, as it effectively minimizes the entry of embers. It's important to note that 1/8-inch screening only minimizes the size and number of embers and does not eliminate them entirely; making it very important to reduce what's stored in the attic and crawl space.

## BEST CHOICES FOR VENTS TO RESIST EMBER ENTRY:

**1** For (under-eave) inlet vents, opt for a soffited eave design. IBHS research demonstrates that gable end vents and other vent openings are vulnerable to wind-blown embers when the face of the vent is perpendicular to the wind flow, while embers are less likely to pass through vents with a face that is parallel to the wind flow. Therefore, soffited eave construction is preferred to open eave.

**2** For outlet vents, opt for a ridge that is rated to resist wind driven rain. These vents have an external baffle at the vent inlet. Vents that have been approved for use by the [California Office of the State Fire Marshal](#).

**3** Turbine vents also help keep embers out, but you should attach a piece of 1/8-inch mesh to the bottom of the roof sheathing at the opening for the vent.



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# Decks

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## Reduce the Vulnerability of Your Deck to Wildfire

**MANY HOMES LOCATED IN WILDFIRE-PRONE AREAS HAVE ATTACHED DECKS, WHICH CAN POTENTIALLY SPREAD FIRE TO THE HOUSE WHEN IGNITED DURING A WILDFIRE.**

A burning deck can ignite siding or break the glass in doors or windows, allowing fire to gain entry into the house. Consequently, making decks less vulnerable to wildfire also makes your house less vulnerable. Reducing the deck's vulnerability requires an approach that focuses on the materials and design features used to build the deck, and creating a noncombustible zone around and under the deck.

### EMBER EXPOSURE AND IGNITION

Walking surfaces of decks are either solid surface or constructed using deck boards (with between board gaps). Solid surface decks are commonly light weight concrete or tile. Combustible deck board types include: solid wood and wood-plastic composites (these products are more widely used than noncombustible deck boards). Noncombustible deck board types include: metal and fiber cement.

Recent testing at the IBHS Research Center showed embers mostly lodge between deck board gaps and where deck boards rest on joists. Embers can accumulate and potentially ignite decking and combustible joists. Embers can also fall through board gaps and land on materials stored beneath the deck. It's critical to remove all combustible materials from the under-deck area to minimize the opportunity for ignitions; where resulting flames would impinge on the decking (some wood-plastic decking products are vulnerable to flaming exposures).

IBHS tests also showed that even without vegetative debris in between deck gaps, medium density softwood decking products, such as redwood or western redcedar are vulnerable to ember ignitions. Most wood-plastic composites, along with higher density tropical hardwood, and fire-retardant treated decking products are less vulnerable to embers. The vulnerability to embers in these locations is a reminder to remove debris that accumulates in these areas.

### BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS

The International Wildland Urban Interface Building Code (IWUIC) and the California Building Code are the most commonly referenced construction codes for wildfire-prone areas; both include requirements that focus on the walking surfaces of decks. Noncombustible products are allowed by both codes.

The California Code provides provisions for accepting combustible decking products. These types of products are more commonly used by homeowners living in wildfire-prone areas across the country. Their requirement governs the amount of heat released when

combustible decking is ignited by a gas burner. This mimics burning debris that could be located under the deck, or burning vegetation impinging on the underside of the deck, but does not mimic ember exposure. Combustible decking products that comply with the California Code can be found at: [http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/licensinglistings/licenselisting\\_bml\\_searchctest](http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/licensinglistings/licenselisting_bml_searchctest).

The IWUIC prohibits common combustible deck boards with the exception of fire-retardant treated decking (rated for outdoor exposure) and other materials

- Photo Captions:**
- A** Embers that pass through deck board gaps will land on the ground, or on combustible materials stored under the deck, as shown during this IBHS test.
  - B** The near home noncombustible zone that surrounds the foundation should include a noncombustible area underneath the deck.
  - C** Vegetative debris in between deck board gaps will make this location even more vulnerable to ember accumulation.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR YOUR DECK:

**1** Combustible materials should not be stored beneath decks. This will effectively create a noncombustible zone under the entire footprint of the deck.

**2** Routinely remove debris that accumulates in between deck board gaps and debris that can accumulate at the intersection between the deck and house.

**3** If the deck is a non-fire-retardant treated softwood deck, consider removing and replacing deck boards within a few feet of the house. Be careful to match the deck board thickness.

**4** When building new decks, select deck boards that comply with the California Building Code requirements. If using wood joists, cover the top and part of the sides with a foil-faced bitumen tape product.

that meet the requirements of an Ignition Resistant Material. However, as of this date, no other materials meet these requirements. The IWUIC allows an enclosed deck option that uses a horizontal construction attached to the bottom of the deck joists. This option should only be used with a solid surface deck. Using this option with deck boards (and the associated gaps), will cause moisture-related degradation problems (corrosion of fasteners and wood rot). Water from rain or melting snow will easily get into the enclosed space and will have a much harder time getting out.



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# Fire Spread on Ember-Ignited Decks

Wind-blown embers generated during wildfires are the single biggest hazard wildfires pose to homes, and homeowners should never overlook the potential risk that an attached deck can create. Recent testing by the Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety (IBHS) offers important findings that can help minimize risk from wind-blown embers to decks.

**Nothing that can ignite should be stored under a deck.** This action, along with development of effective and well-maintained home ignition zones, will minimize the chance of all but a wind-blown ember exposure to your deck. An ignited deck can result, for example, in the ignition of combustible siding, or glass breakage in a sliding glass door.

### ABOUT THE RESEARCH TESTS

IBHS's tests evaluated how an ember-ignited fire on an attached deck can spread to the home, and yielded important guidance to minimize the chance of fire spread to the house. Tests showed that the fire was typically small (Figure 1), sometimes just smoldering (not flaming). It spread slowly, taking more than an hour to travel the 4 to 6 feet from the ignition point to the home. Research from IBHS showed all ember-ignited deck fires occurred in the gaps between deck boards and initially started as a small smoldering fire that transitioned to a flaming fire. Although these small fires self-extinguished during IBHS tests that did not include any wind, wildfires almost always involve elevated wind speeds. During lab tests, even mild wind speeds of 12 mph, enabled fires to spread. Under certain conditions, the small fire did grow, always in the under-deck area (see Figure 2). Our results demonstrated that fire growth occurred in the under-deck area when joist spacing was 8" to 12", less than the typical 16".

Wind blowing against a building has a return flow component, so if fire were able to burn to the home, it would have to travel there as a backing fire, or against the wind. Research shows the "fuel" has to be close together for this to occur. That "fuel" could be the deck boards, or a combination of deck boards and support joists.

### HOW DOES THE FIRE SPREAD?

IBHS tests demonstrated that fire spreads both toward, and away from, the house

regardless of the deck board's orientation (parallel or perpendicular). When deck boards were perpendicular to the building, the fire would spread in the gap between boards. The 1/8" gap between deck boards was narrow enough for the fire to continue burning into the unburned wood (the fuel), in both directions from the ignition point. The fire spread pattern was more complicated when deck boards were parallel to the test building. In this case, fire could spread parallel to the test building, or directly to it. Fire spread directly to the building included a smoldering mode that occurred in the space between the top of the joist and the bottom of the deck board. Flaming combustion occurred when smoldering reached a gap between deck boards. Lateral flame spread can result in the ignition of joist members, resulting in fire growth.

### IMPORTANCE of the HOME IGNITION ZONES

To minimize the possibility of deck ignitions, reduce fuels in the home ignition zones by carefully selecting and positioning vegetation and implementing regular maintenance. Pay particular attention to the area under the footprint of the deck, where storage of combustible materials should be avoided.

Although there are noncombustible deck and decking options, many of the commercially available deck board products are combustible. IBHS research on deck materials is available at: [disastersafety.org/ibhs/wildfire-ignition-potential-decks-subjected-ember-exposure](http://disastersafety.org/ibhs/wildfire-ignition-potential-decks-subjected-ember-exposure).

### CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

IBHS research shows that, for medium density softwood decking products (such as redwood and cedar), which can be vulnerable to ignition from embers, the associated fire spread on the deck can be minimized by the following:

**1.** Increase the gap between deck boards from 1/8 inch to 1/4 inch.

Fire spread in the gap between deck boards. Note the small flame burned all the way to the test building.



**2.** Increase joist spacing from 16 inches to 24 inches.



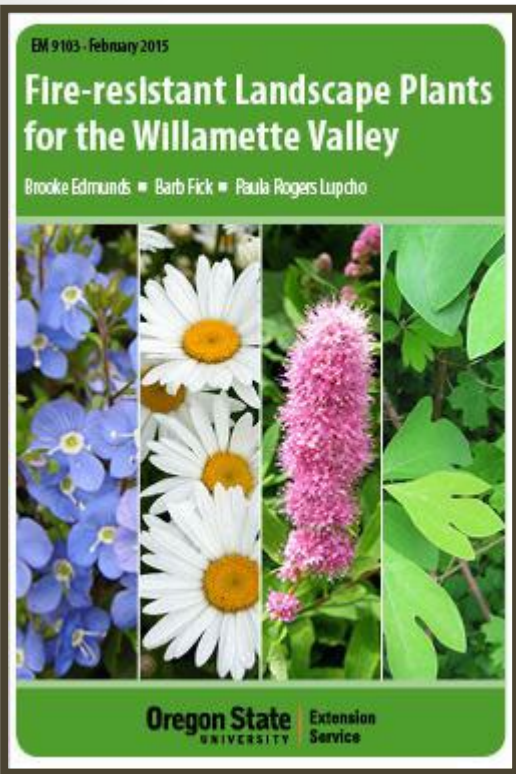
Narrow joist spacing was a condition that could result in fire growth in the under-deck area.

**3.** Apply a foil-faced self-adhering adhesive flashing tape (foil-faced bitumen tape) on the top of each joist.

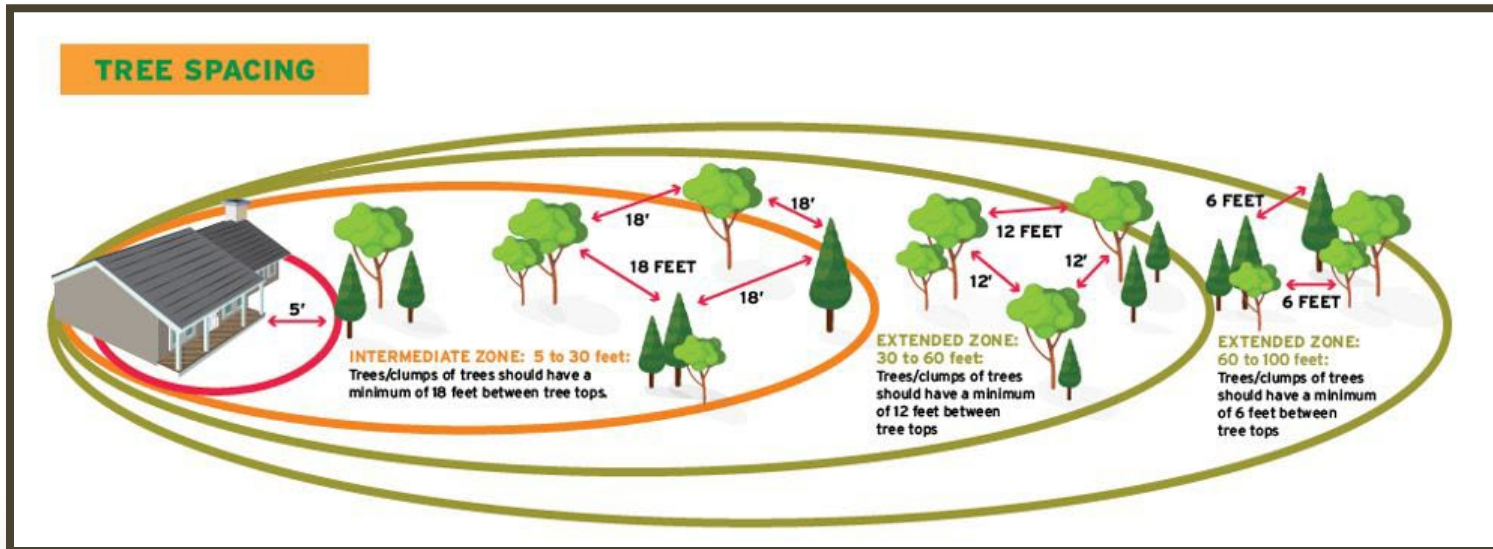
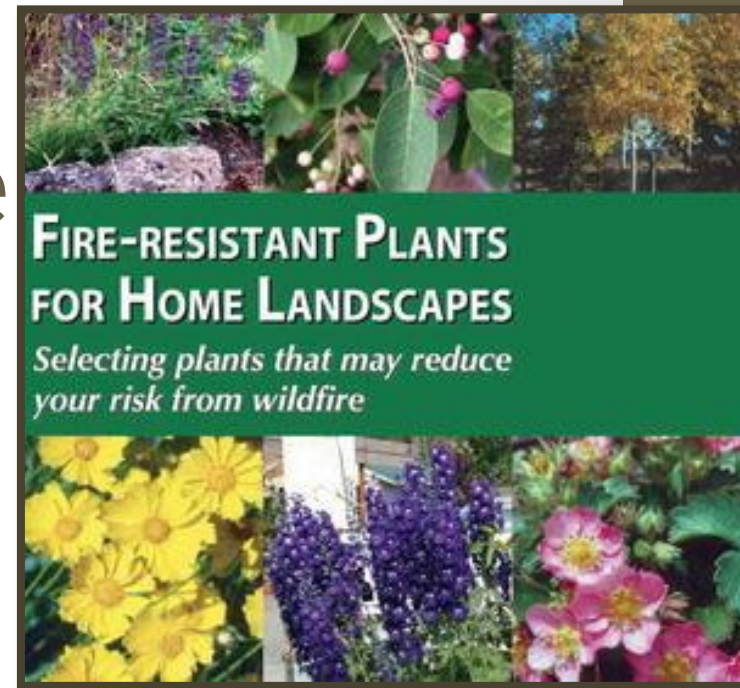
Using a foil-faced self-adhering bitumen flashing tape reduces flame spread by removing the joist as a fuel source for both parallel and perpendicular deck board installations.



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# Landscape Resistant Plant(s) Resources



# Home Assessment Checklist





**Wildfire**  
HOME ASSESSMENT &  
**Checklist**

What to know and what you can do to prepare.


**Wildfire Home and Property Checklist**

Use the following checklist to help determine what parts of a home and the surrounding property may be most vulnerable during a wildfire. Reduce those risks with the guidance provided in the following pages.



**PROPERTY**



- Slope / Terrain
- Location of home on parcel
- Defensible space
  - 0-5'
  - 5-30'
  - 30-100'



**Know Your Space**  
Create defensible space to keep wildfire from getting too close to your property.

**HOME**

- Roof
  - Fire rating of covering
  - Shape
  - Edges
  - Skylights
- Vents and Other Openings
  - Face perpendicular to wind
  - Face parallel to wind
  - Ridge vents
  - Mesh screens
- Exterior Wall
  - Type
  - Foundation type / clearance
  - Eave type (under-eave construction)
  - Windows / Doors
- Attachments
  - Deck
  - Enclosure
  - Garage
  - Fence







Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety 2

# Wildfire Risk/Liability Public Regulated Use Restrictions

- Oregon Department of Forestry covers all areas outside of City limits
- Contact your local fire district for specific restrictions, burn permits for your area
- [Fire Season Requirements](#)

2022 NWOA Public Use Restrictions

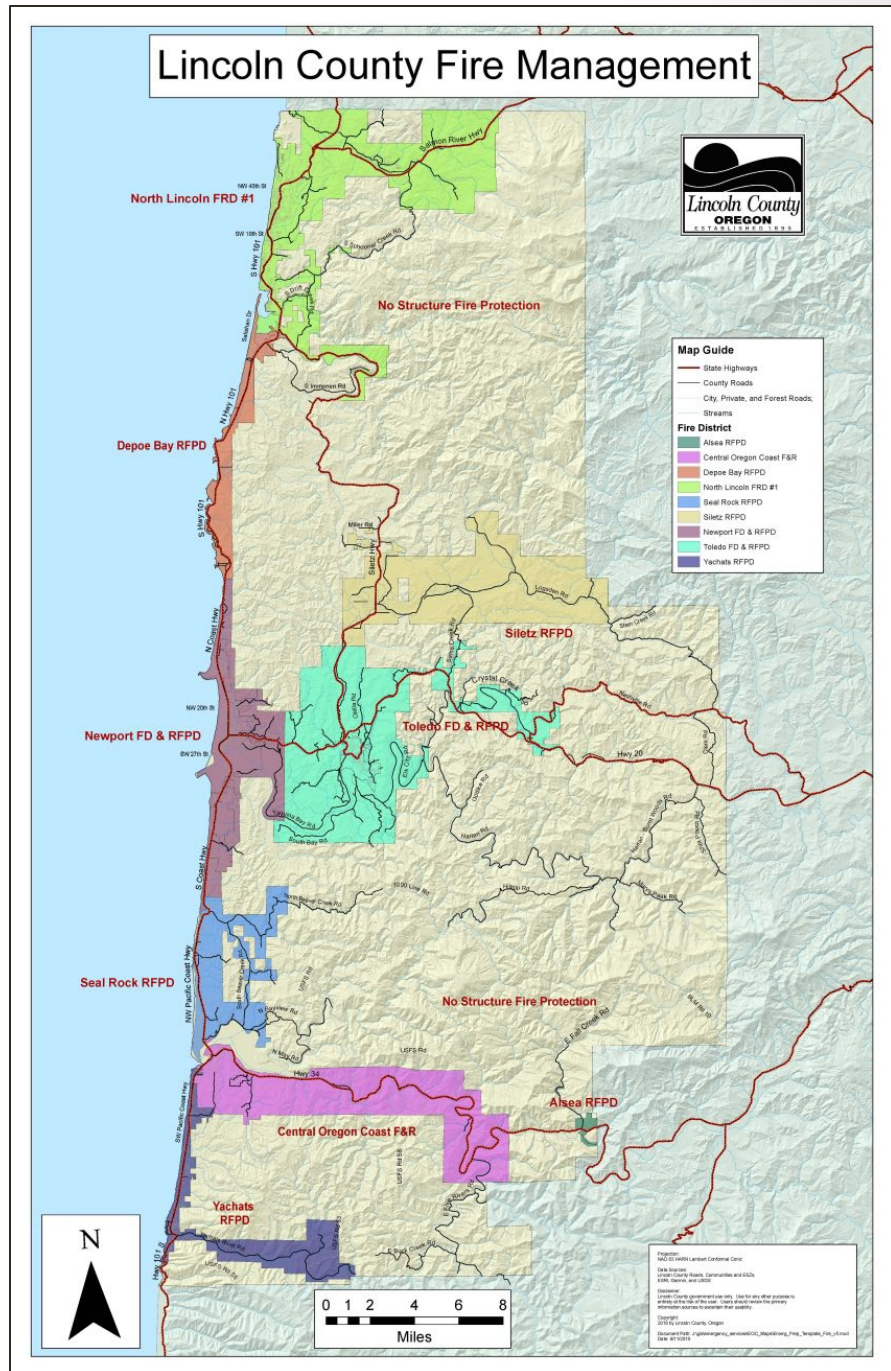



	Fire Danger Level			
	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
<b>Smoking is Prohibited</b> <small>While traveling in forestlands, except in closed vehicles on improved roads and other designated locations.</small>	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
<b>Debris Burning (Permit Required)</b>	District Specific	District Specific	Prohibited	Prohibited
<b>Fireworks are Prohibited</b>	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
<b>Exploding Targets and Tracer Ammunition are Prohibited</b>	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
<b>Sky Lanterns are Prohibited</b>	Prohibited Year Round	Prohibited Year Round	Prohibited Year Round	Prohibited Year Round
<b>The Following Activities Have Various Restrictions</b>				
<b>Recreational Fires</b> <small>Including campfires, charcoal fires, cooking fires and warming fires. The use of portable appliances such as camp stoves and fire pits using liquified or bottled fuels are allowed in clear areas free of flammable vegetation. The following is required where open fires and appliances are allowed: one shovel and one gallon of water or one 2 1/2 pound fire extinguisher.</small>	Allowed with Landowner Approval	Only at Designated Sites	Only at Designated Sites	Prohibited
<b>Non-Industrial Power Saws</b> <small>When allowed each saw must have one shovel and one ABC fire extinguisher of at least 8 ounce capacity, and be equipped with a spark arresting screen. A fire watch is required for one hour following the use of a saw.</small>	Allowed All Day	Allowed All Day	Allowed Before 1 pm or after 8 pm	Prohibited
<b>Motor Vehicles</b> <small>Allowed on improved roads. In addition, each vehicle traveling on forestlands must have one shovel and one gallon of water or a 2.5 lb. or larger ABC fire extinguisher.</small>	Allowed All Day	Allowed All Day	Allowed All Day	Allowed All Day
<b>Off-Road Motorized Vehicles</b> <small>On Designated Trails and Unimproved Roads must have a 2.5 lb. or larger fire extinguisher.</small>	Allowed All Day	Allowed All Day	Allowed Before 1 pm or after 8 pm	Prohibited
<b>Cutting, Grinding, or Welding of Metal</b> <small>When allowed, is restricted to areas that are cleared of flammable materials and have either a charged hose or 2.5 lb. or larger ABC fire extinguisher.</small>	Allowed All Day	Allowed All Day	Allowed Before 1 pm or after 8 pm	Prohibited
<b>Mowing/Cutting of Dried, Cured Grass</b> <small>The cultivation and harvest of agricultural crops is exempt from this requirement.</small>	Allowed All Day	Allowed All Day	Allowed Before 1 pm or after 8 pm	Prohibited
<b>Other Spark-Emitting Internal Combustion Engine</b> <small>When allowed, is restricted to areas that are cleared of flammable materials and have either a charged hose or 2.5 lb. or larger ABC fire extinguisher.</small>	Allowed All Day	Allowed All Day	Allowed Before 1 pm or after 8 pm	Prohibited
<p>For more information on ODF West Oregon District:  <a href="https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Fire/Pages/Restrictions.aspx">https://www.oregon.gov/ODF/Fire/Pages/Restrictions.aspx</a>                      Philomath Office: 24533 Alsea Hwy, (541) 929-3266                      Dallas Office: 825 Oak Villa Road, (503) 934-8146                      Toledo Office: 763 NW Forestry Rd, (541) 336-2273</p>				
				
Additional restrictions or closures may be in place by landowners or public land management agencies on the lands they own or manage. BLM Managed Public Lands: www.blm.gov    USFS Managed Public Lands: www.fs.fed.us				
The State Forester or an authorized representative may, in writing, approve a modification or waiver of these requirements. These restrictions shall remain in effect until replaced, suspended, or terminated by an additional proclamation of the State Forester or an authorized representative.				

# Section F: Additional Resources



# Lincoln County Fire Districts by Area



# Fire District Contact Info

## Non-Emergency Phone Numbers for Dispatch Centers Serving Lincoln County, Oregon Communities

Community Areas	Non-Emergency Number to Dispatch	Business Number
<b>Depoe Bay, Gleneden Beach, Lincoln Beach</b>		
Police: Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	541-265-0777	541-265-4277
Fire: Depoe Bay Rural Fire Protection District	541-574-5809	541-764-2202
<b>East Lincoln County (Elk City, Harlan, Burnt Woods, Eddyville, Chitwood, Nashville)</b>		
Police: Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	541-265-0777	541-265-4277
Fire: OR Dept. of Forestry	541-929-9154	541-336-2273
Fire: Toledo Rural Fire Protection Dist.	541-336-5555	541-336-3311
<b>Lincoln City (City)</b>		
Police: Lincoln City Police	541-994-3636	541-994-3636
Fire: North Lincoln Fire and Rescue District 1	541-994-3636	541-994-3100
<b>Newport (City and North/South)</b>		
Police: Newport City Police Dept.	541-574-5807	541-574-3348
Fire: Newport City Fire Dept.	541-574-5808	541-265-9461
Fire: Newport Rural Fire Protection Dist.	541-574-5808	541-265-9461
<b>North Lincoln County (Otis, Rose Lodge, Kernville)</b>		
Police: Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	541-265-0777	541-265-4277
Fire: North Lincoln Fire and Rescue District 1	541-994-3636	541-994-3100
<b>Seal Rock</b>		
Police: Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	541-265-0777	541-265-4277
Fire: Seal Rock Rural Fire Protection District	541-574-5811	541-563-4441
<b>Siletz (City and Unincorporated Areas)</b>		
Police: Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	541-265-0777	541-265-4277
Fire: Siletz Valley Rural Fire Protection District	541-574-5812	541-444-2043
<b>Toledo (City)</b>		
Dispatch: Toledo City Dispatch	541-336-5555	541-336-5555
Police: Toledo City Police	541-336-5555	541-336-5555
Fire: Toledo City Fire	541-336-5555	541-336-3311
<b>Waldport (City and Unincorporated Areas)</b>		
Police: Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	541-265-0777	541-265-4277
Fire: Central Oregon Coast Fire and Rescue	541-574-5810	541-563-3121
<b>Yachats (City and Unincorporated Areas)</b>		
Police: Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	541-265-0777	541-265-4277
Fire: Yachats Rural Fire Protection District/So. Lincoln Ambulance	541-547-3266	541-547-3266
<b>Other and State Agencies</b>		
Oregon Department of Forestry (Toledo District)	541-265-4231	541-336-2273
Oregon Department of Transportation (Lincoln Co Highways)	503-362-0457	541-757-4211
Oregon State Police Dispatch and Newport Office	503-375-3555	541-265-5353
Pacific West Ambulance (ASA Zone 1, 2, 3 & 4)	541-574-5814	541-994-6690
South Lincoln Ambulance (ASA Zone 5)	541-547-3266	541-547-3266

Revised: 04/15/21

# Additional Resources: Lincoln Co.

- [Lincoln Alerts](#)
- [Seasonal - Wildfire Readiness Information](#)
- [Active Wildfires – Lincoln County](#)
- [Current Conditions \(all weather conditions\)](#)
- [When to Call 911 and Public Safety Agency Contact Info](#)
- [Review the videos of our local readiness presentations:](#)
  - Module 1 – **Financial and Business Preparedness**
  - Module 2 – Animal Preparedness
  - Module 3 – Property Protection by Understanding Wildfire Risk
  - Module 4 – Emergency Notifications and Evacuations
  - Module 5 – Sheltering with the American Red Cross and Medically Fragile Persons
  - Module 6 – Air Quality Considerations and Access and Functional Needs Persons Preparedness

One of the most valuable preparedness sessions to watch

# Additional Resources

- State – Oregon:
  - [Keep Oregon Green](#)
  - Oregon State University Extension Service - [Wildfire Wednesdays](#)
  - Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office – [Wildland Urban Interface](#)
  - Oregon Department of Forestry – [Fire Prevention](#)
  - Oregon Health Authority – [Prepare for Wildfire/Reducing Health Effects of Wildfire Smoke](#)
  - Oregon Emergency Management – [Oregon Wildfire Response](#)
- State – California:
  - [Ready for Wildfire](#)
- Federal/National:
  - [Ready.Gov](#)
  - National Fire Protection Agency:
    - [Fire Wise Community](#)
    - [Wildfire Community Preparedness Day](#)
  - [Ready, Set, Go Program](#)
  - [American Red Cross](#)
  - Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety
    - [Wildfire Home Assessment & Checklist](#)

# Section G:

## Questions



Oregon State University  
Extension Service



### Contact Information

Virginia "Jenny" Demaris  
Emergency Manager  
Lincoln County Sheriff's Office  
[\(541\) 265-4199](tel:5412654199)  
[vdemaris@co.lincoln.or.us](mailto:vdemaris@co.lincoln.or.us)  
[County EM Website](#)

