

Presentation for the Natural Resources Subcommittee, Joint Ways and Means

> May 10, 2021 Conducted via web conference

Today's Agenda

- Introductions
- Objectives and Approach
- Findings
- Recommendations
- Questions and Discussion

We'll pause periodically to field questions

Project Objectives

In 2020 HB4304 Sec. 69 outlined 5 study objectives:

- 1. Gather data that describes the cost of wildfire suppression on lands protected by the Oregon Department of Forestry;
- 2. Identify private and public funds used to pay for fire suppression;
- Compare Oregon's wildfire costs and funding mechanisms with those states of comparable ecology and land management;
- 4. Describe regional difference in costs, funding sources and measures of equity within Oregon;
- 5. Provide recommendations that can bring transparency to the program's function and performance, and to improve tracking and substantiation of cost data.

Out of Our Scope

- o Contributions of the ODF State and Private Forest Divisions to preparedness and suppression.
- Accounting for the taxes, fees, and assessments paid by forestland owners but which are unrelated to wildfire preparedness and suppression.
- Fuels management and resilience investments and activities under the Oregon Forest Practices Act and related programs.
- o Discussion of appropriateness and fairness of resource distribution, assessments, and expenditures.
- Federal forest management policy and wildfire spending within federal jurisdictions.

Team and Approach

Technical Advisory Group Members

Cassandra Moseley, UO Institute for a Sustainable Environment

Doug Grafe, ODF Fire Protection Division

Jaime McGovern, Legislative Revenue Office

Kaola Swanson, Sustainable Northwest

Ken Cummings, Emergency Fire Cost Committee

Kyle Williams, Oregon Forest Industries Council

Matt Stayner, Legislative Fiscal Office

Mike Barsotti, Oregon Small Woodlands Association

Core Team

Adam Crawford, DAS

Mark McMullen, Office of Economic Analysis

Josh Lehner, Office of Economic Analysis

Project Team

Trygve Madsen, Earth Economics

Matt Chadsey, Nonlinear Ventures

Johnny Mojica, Earth Economics

Key Terms – Wildfire Activities

Preparedness

Maintaining at the ready the necessary resources (personnel, equipment, infrastructure, training) to prevent, detect, and respond to wildfires.

Suppression

Attacking and extinguishing wildfires using the necessary resources, primarily those made available through *preparedness* activities.

Key Terms – Budgeting Concepts

Base Fire

Funds the 'adequate level of protection' provided by each district, regular operations. Base Fire encompasses both preparedness and basic fire suppression activities that are the responsibility of the districts, often with support of local landowners and local fire departments. Base Fire also funds administration at the district, regional, and Fire Division headquarters, which are necessary for providing the adequate level of protection to landowners.

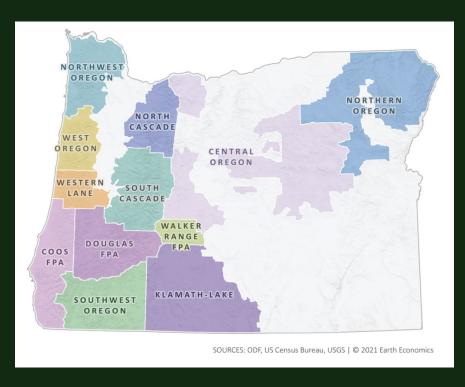
Large Fire

Fires that require more suppression resources than the responding district can provide within its annual budget and available assets are the responsibility of the Large Fire funding structure.

Severity Resources

Boosting preparedness at critical times, severity resources funds strategically pre-positioned suppression assets—often air support—used in times of elevated fire risk to prevent small fires from growing larger.

Key Terms - District Types



Regions

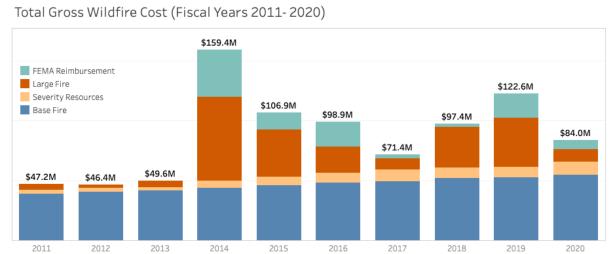
Fire Protection Districts (FPD)

Forest Protective Associations (FPA)

- Operating / Non-Operating

Findings

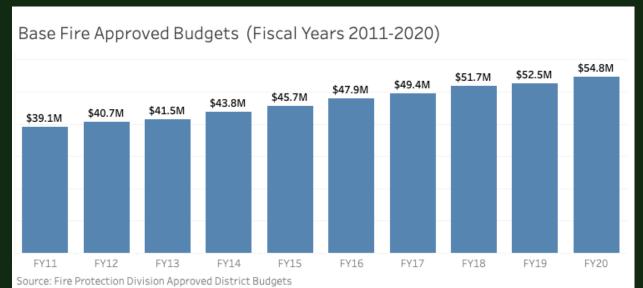
Findings – Total Gross Wildfire Cost



Source: ODF Administration and ODF Fire Protection Division. Notes: Large Fire represents expenditures from OFLPF, General Fund, and insurance benefits. Severity Resources includes both OFLPF and General Fund. Base Fire totals are taken from annual, approved Fire Protection Division Budgets because earlier year actuals were not available at time of analysis, value shown is expected to be within 5% of actual. FEMA values represent "Revised Estimates" provided by ODF Fire Protection Division.

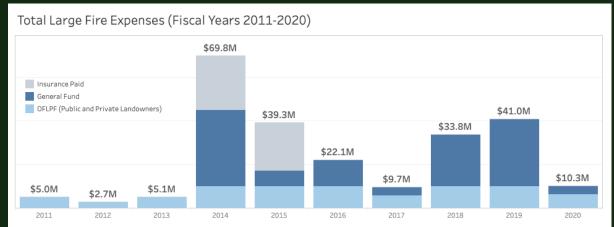
This gross cost includes only expenses that pass through ODF.
The complete cost of wildfire is much higher including private damage, ecosystem loss, etc.

Findings – Base Fire Budgets



Funds Base Fire for districts and ODF regional and HQ admin

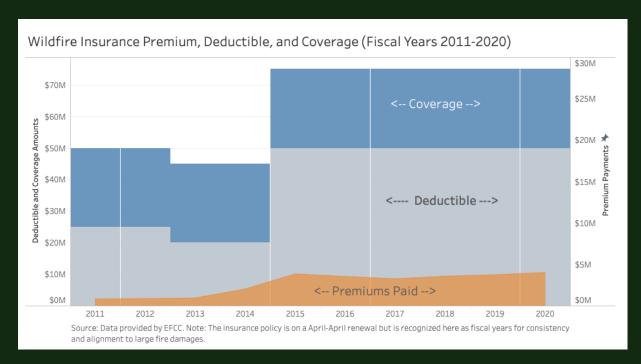
Findings – Total Large Fire Expenses



Source: ODF Administration. Notes: In FY14 expense allocation for large fire transitioned from OFLPF paying first \$10M to OFLPF/General Fund sharing the first \$20M dollar-for-dollar. Listing OFLPF below General Fund in these bars does not indicate order of payment; moneys from these two funds are expended simultaneously. Calendar year 2020 fires are not included as they occured in fiscal year 2021.

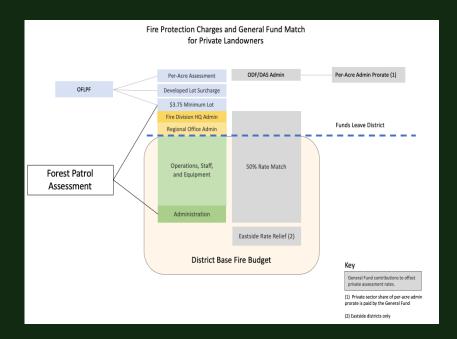
Includes final Large Fire expense after FEMA reimbursements are processed

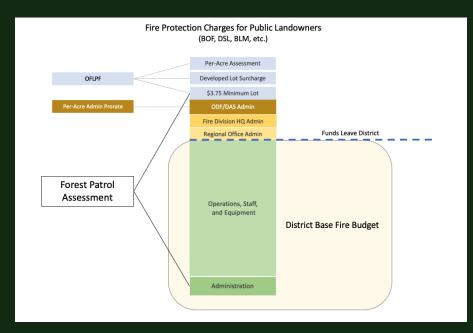
Findings – Wildfire Insurance



Net benefit of insurance has been \$20.7M over this period

Findings – Revenue Sources





Forest Patrol Assessment ... levied by districts on each protected acre to fund Base Fire

OFLPF ... levied on protected acres and lots for Large Fire and Severity Resources



Findings – Forest Patrol Assessment Rates

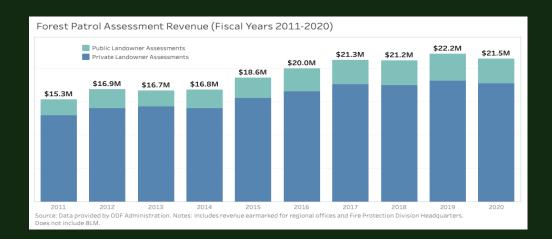
Approved District Rates for Fiscal Year 2020

Eastside Rate Relief.

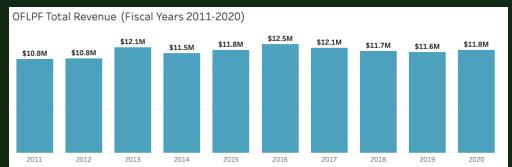
			Public Rate	Private Rate
Timber	Eastern	Central Oregon	\$4.24	\$1.93
		Klamath/Lake	\$3.41	\$1.52
		Northeast Oregon	\$3.32	\$1.48
		Walker Range	\$3.57	\$1.60
	Northwest	North Cascade	\$3.21	\$1.61
		Northwest	\$2.21	\$1.10
		West Oregon	\$2.30	\$1.15
	Southern	Coos FPA	\$3.12	\$1.56
		Douglas FPA	\$3.69	\$1.84
		South Cascade	\$2.91	\$1.46
		Southwest	\$4.42	\$2.21
		Western Lane	\$2.35	\$1.17
Grazing	Eastern	Central Oregon	\$1.66	\$0.64
		Klamath/Lake	\$1.43	\$0.53
		Northeast Oregon	\$1.07	\$0.35
		Walker Range	\$0.43	\$0.03
	Southern	Coos FPA	\$2.37	\$1.18
		Douglas FPA	\$1.55	\$0.77
		Southwest	\$2.04	\$1.02
Grazing Z1	Eastern	Central Oregon	\$0.30	\$0.15
Source: ODF	Fire Protection	Division. Notes: Private rate	includes	

Rates vary substantially by region, land type, public/private, and by year

Findings – Revenue Sources



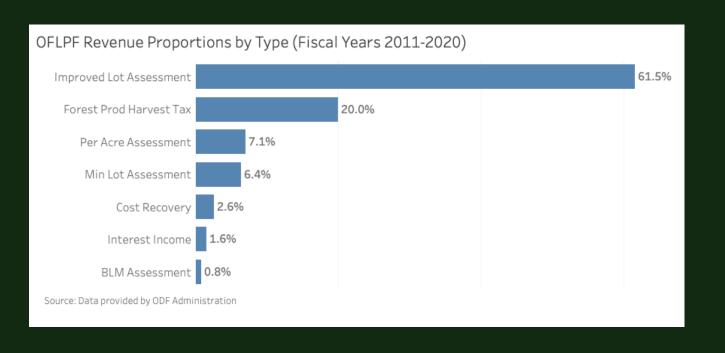
Forest Patrol Assessment for Base Fire



Source: Data provided by ODF Administration. Notes: Query is based on revenue in fund 9510 (9500 for older years); Excludes transfer activity related to claims and Large Fire.

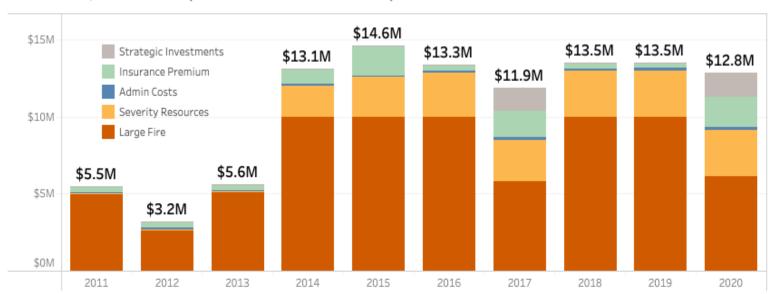
Oregon Forest Land Protection Fund (OFLPF)

Findings – OFLPF Revenue Proportions by Type



Findings – OFLPF Responsibilities

OFLPF Expenditures (Fiscal Years 2011-2020)

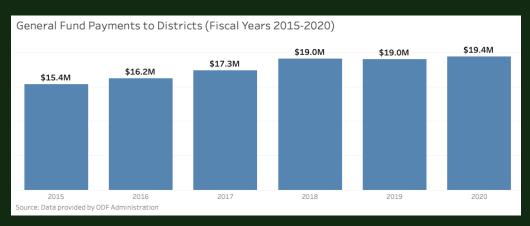


Source: Data provided by ODF Administration

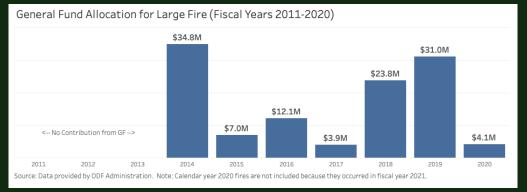
Questions?



Findings – General Fund Responsibilities

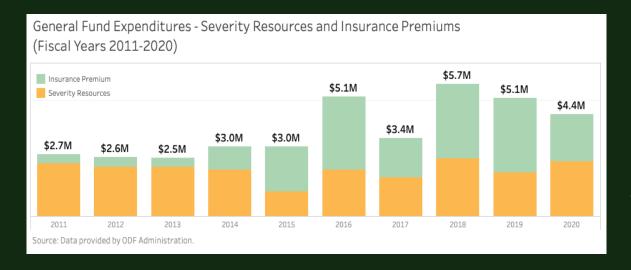


Payments to Districts for Base Fire



Allocations to Cover Large Fire

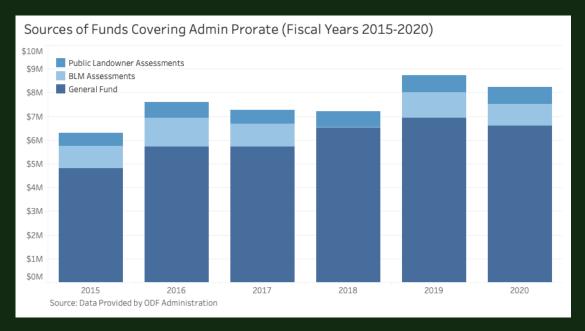
Findings – General Fund Responsibilities



Insurance Payments

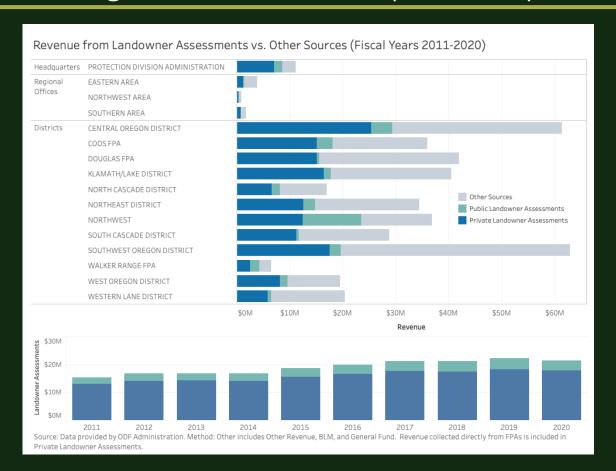
Severity Resources

Findings – General Fund Responsibilities



Admin Prorate and Private Landowner In-Kind Contributions are Linked

Findings – Landowner Responsibility for Base Fire



Other sources is a mixture of BLM revenues, General Fund, and cost recoveries

Questions?



Findings – Private In-Kind Contributions

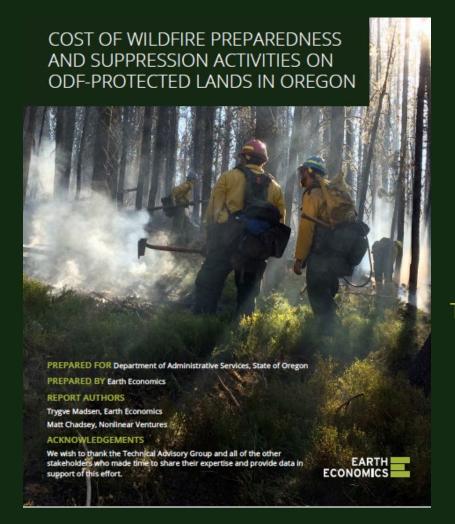
- "Historically, in-kind contributions have been viewed as roughly equivalent to the Fire Protection
 Program's share of ODF agency-wide administration costs. Therefore, it was considered appropriate for
 the state general fund to cover the program's share of these costs." 2007 Legislative Budget Note
 - > The rapidly growing admin prorate has increased by 82% between the '09-'11 and '19-'21 biennia
- Not outlined by ORS; admin prorate amount from GF appears in biennial agency request budget
- History of attempts to more precisely value landowner contributions have produced more questions than definitive answers
- We recommend a collaborative process to resolve uncertainty over value of in-kind services provided
 - Status quo; improve status quo; pick a value; rigorous valuation; no valuation

Findings – Other States

- Washington, Idaho, and Montana are also wrestling with adapting their funding mechanisms and firefighting strategies to the increased risk and cost of fires.
- All have similar, though simpler, funding mechanisms supporting their preparedness and suppression activities.
- Each state is attempting to smooth the impact of high-cost years on their General Funds by accumulating dollars during low-fire years to be expended during high-fire years.
- Given the many nuances in each program, it is not feasible to calculate reliable benchmarks for state-to-state comparison without significant additional research and collaboration between Oregon and the states.

Recommendations

- 1. Improve data consistency and reporting
- 2. Provide clarity on in-kind contributions
- 3. Advanced collaboration with neighboring states
- 4. Look for opportunities to simplify Oregon's wildfire funding structure(s)



Thank you

Matt Chadsey – <u>matt@nonlinear-v.com</u>

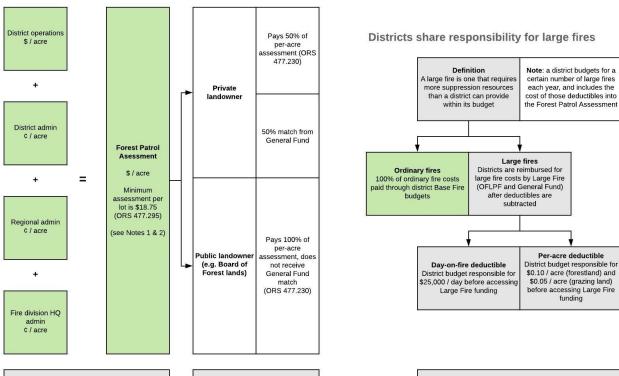
Trygve Madsen – <u>tmadsen@eartheconomics.org</u>

Johnny Mojica – <u>jmojica@eartheconomics.org</u>

Reference Charts for Q&A

Base Fire Protection

Each year, fire districts and operating associations create budgets to fund an adequate level of protection, which ensures that the necessary equipment and personnel are available to fight fire. These budgets also include certain administrative costs that allow ODF to coordinate fire preparedness and suppression across the district, region, and state levels. These costs are computed on a per-acre basis, and combine to form a per-acre rate unique to each district. This is called the **Forest Patrol Assessment**, and it raises revenue to support these budgets.



Note 1. Low productivity private forestland owners in four Eastern Oregon districts share \$2+ million in rate relief on the per-acre assessment, appropriated by the General Fund as part of the ODF biennial budget request (ORS 477.777)

Note 2. Rates vary within a district by land cover: timber land and grazing land are assessed separate rates

Note 3. The purpose of the deductibles is for the districts to have "skin in the game"; that is, they ensure that districts are expending their own funds prior to benefiting from the Large Fire funding structure.

Severity Resources

Funded By

Oregon Forest Land Protection Fund (OFLPF)

Details

60% of cost, up to \$3M annually (ORS 477.755) General Fund*

40% of cost, up to \$2M annually

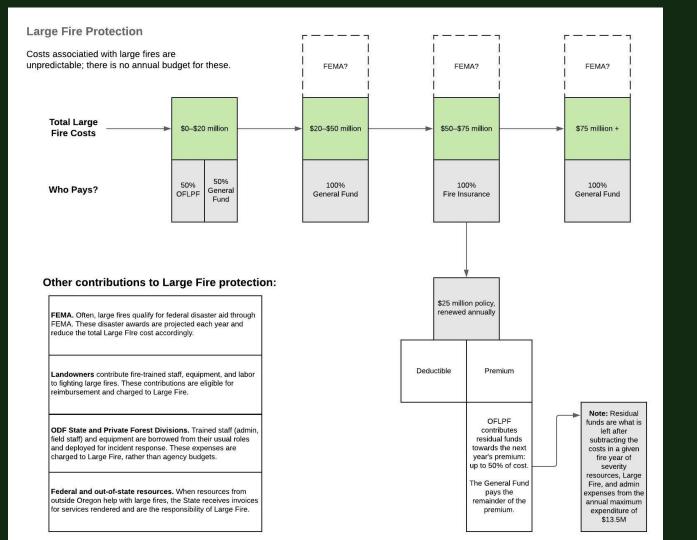


* Via Special Purpose Appropriation Other

FEMA: Fire Management Assistance Grant



For a qualifying fire, FEMA will pay for pre-positioning of resources. This amount is estimated and discounted from the General Fund special purpose appropriation to the Emergency Board



Oregon Forest Land Protection Fund (OFLPF)

Revenue Source Per-acre assessment (ORS 477.880) Minimum lot assessment (ORS 477.295) Developed lot surcharge (ORS.477.277) Forest Products Harvest Tax (ORS 321.015)

Interest (ORS 477.750)

Rate

Westside Forestland

\$0.05 / acre

\$3.75 / lot

\$47.50 / lot

\$0.625 / MBF

n/a

Eastside Forestland

\$0.075 / acre

All Grazing Land (Class 3)

\$0.075 / acre

The first 25 MBF harvested per owner each year are untaxed



State Treasurer invests the fund; earned interest is credited to the fund

General note: All revenue sources can be decreased for a year if OFLPF is above its reserve base (ORS 477.760).

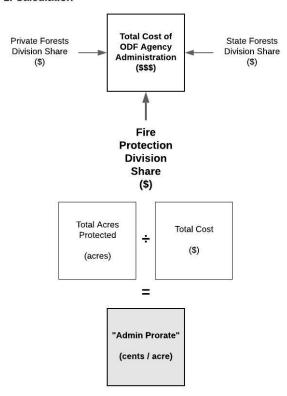
-Below \$22.5M: collected as usual; -\$22.5M<OFLPF<\$30M: reduced 50%; -Above \$30M: not collected Annual expenditures for OFLPF (ORS.477.755)

- 1. Total expenditures are capped at \$13.5M
- 2. Up to \$3M for severity resources
- 3. Up to \$10M for Large Fire
- 4. Up to \$500,000 for admin expenses, determined by EFCC and approved each biennium by the Legislature
- 5. After fire season costs are totalled, residual money is put towards the insurance premium, not to exceed 50% of the preumium cost or the \$13.5M annual limit. Premium not covered by OFLPF is the responsibility of the General Fund.

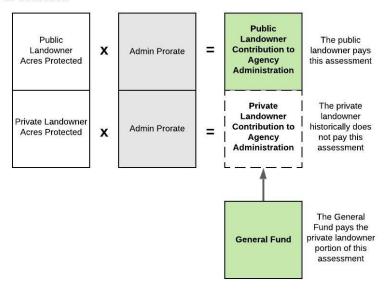
Admin Prorate

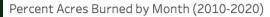
ODF agency administration supports all three ODF Divisions by providing essential services like HR, IT, finance, motor pool, public affairs, procurement, and budget. Each Division contributes its share to pay the total cost of ODF agency administration. The Fire Protection Division uses an assessment called the "admin prorate" to contribute its share.

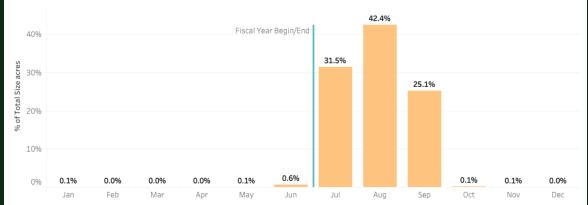
1. Calculation



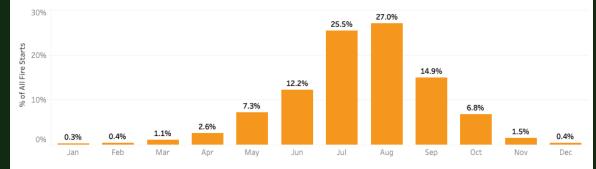
2. Collection







Fire Starts by Month (2010-2020)

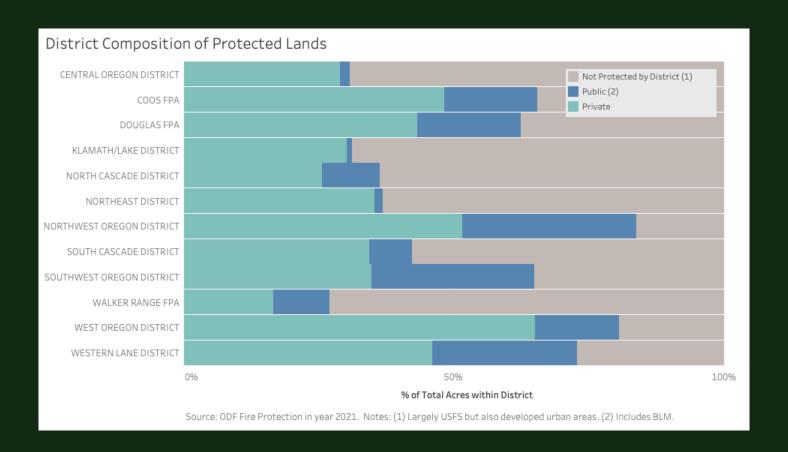


Source: FIRES Database Methods: Calculated using the Month of DiscoveryDate and Total Acres for Statistical Fires

District Acres With and Without ODF Protection

	Private With Assessment	Public With Assessment (1)	No Assessment (not forested)	With Protection Agreement (2)	W/O Protection Agreement (3)	Total District Acres
CENTRAL OREGON DISTRICT	2,165,012	130,493	370,250	3,216	4,805,634	7,474,604
COOS FPA	1,152,457	146,155	89,223	261,953	734,523	2,384,312
DOUGLAS FPA	1,163,853	17,896	66,142	495,176	944,695	2,687,761
KLAMATH/LAKE DISTRICT	1,458,154	44,621	671,191	1,282	2,650,563	4,825,810
NORTH CASCADE DISTRICT	460,617	68,923	167,199	123,202	976,710	1,796,651
NORTHEAST DISTRICT	1,854,091	53,096	285,867	27,019	3,021,984	5,242,057
NORTHWEST OREGON DISTRICT	1,086,001	578,346	222,076	98,169	118,281	2,102,873
SOUTH CASCADE DISTRICT	923,379	5,077	55,771	205,596	1,493,865	2,683,688
SOUTHWEST OREGON DISTRICT	1,007,317	55,252	157,201	816,483	859,996	2,896,249
WALKER RANGE FPA	114,337	71,734	700	0	501,707	688,477
WEST OREGON DISTRICT	877,185	65,126	68,560	143,912	192,916	1,347,699
WESTERN LANE DISTRICT	496,542	31,903	18,900	256,573	273,507	1,077,425
Total Acres by Type	12,758,944	1,268,623	2,173,080	2,432,580	16,574,380	35,207,606

Source: Custom data request provided by ODF Fire Division, February 2021. Notes: (1) DSL/BOF, County Lands. (2) BLM, BIA, USACE (3) USFS and non-protected federal lands within ODF boundaries.



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Dist Name	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20		
Central Oregon	6,185,964	6,386,771	7,026,169	7,391,232	7,484,319	7,340,102		
Coos FPA	4,312,244	4,448,369	4,624,652	4,830,237	5,074,906	5,376,571		
Douglas FPA	5,203,209	5,495,569	5,229,002	5,699,111	6,069,876	6,296,930		
Klamath/Lake	4,420,551	4,573,054	5,040,937	5,333,689	5,358,233	5,442,152		
North Cascade	1,916,580	1,837,749	1,935,650	1,976,472	1,931,319	2,146,713		
Northeast	4,328,492	4,413,395	4,531,773	4,881,259	5,072,790	5,331,630		
Northwest	4,110,129	4,425,415	4,627,318	4,764,002	4,780,553	4,987,700		
South Cascade	3,228,113	3,409,987	3,565,835	3,546,093	3,579,509	3,928,792		
Southwest	6,871,552	7,370,702	7,426,917	7,544,802	7,437,148	7,909,860		
Walker Range FPA	809,613	961,448	855,683	882,264	897,812	879,627		
West Lane	2,003,030	2,083,991	2,051,490	2,238,609	2,209,291	2,365,760		
West Oregon	2,293,911	2,470,556	2,530,407	2,636,604	2,592,368	2,767,736		
Grand Total	45,683,388	47,877,006	49,445,833	51,724,374	52,488,124	54,773,573		
	% Change From Prior Year	4.80%	3.28%	4.61%	1.48%	4.35%		

Source: Annual Board Summaries provided by ODF Fire Protection