

MITIGATION COMMITTEE REPORT

JUNE 6, 2019





Desired Outcome

- Refined Marching Orders from Council



Agenda

1. Committee Status Report
2. E. WA Forest Strategy: Opportunities and Challenges
3. Needs to Develop Forest & Community Health Plan
4. Observation from Mitigation Committee Chair

COMMITTEE STATUS REPORT - MITIGATION

Element	Status
Deliverable	Oregon Forest Health and Community Health Plan
Leadership and Support	Joe Furia, Chair Chad Davis, ODF Staff Brett Brownscombe, Facilitator Andrew Spaeth, Project Manager
Membership	22 Confirmed Members Diverse Geographic, Professional Backgrounds Highly Experienced Forest Management, Collaborative Planning, Conservation
Meetings	Meeting #1: May 21, 2019 (Completed) Meeting #2: June 26, 2019 Meeting #3: July 31, 2019 Meeting #4: August 21, 2019 Meeting #5: September 6, 2019 *Additional Meetings to be set as needed through December 2019



Current Committee Observations

- Oregon's systems and resources are inadequate to support pace and scale of treatments necessary to address wildfire risks to ecological, social and economic values;
- Oregon's public-private partnership approach would benefit from a Forest and Community Health Plan that prioritizes treatment investments;
- Prioritization depends on Council leadership on strategy and ecological, social and economic objectives.



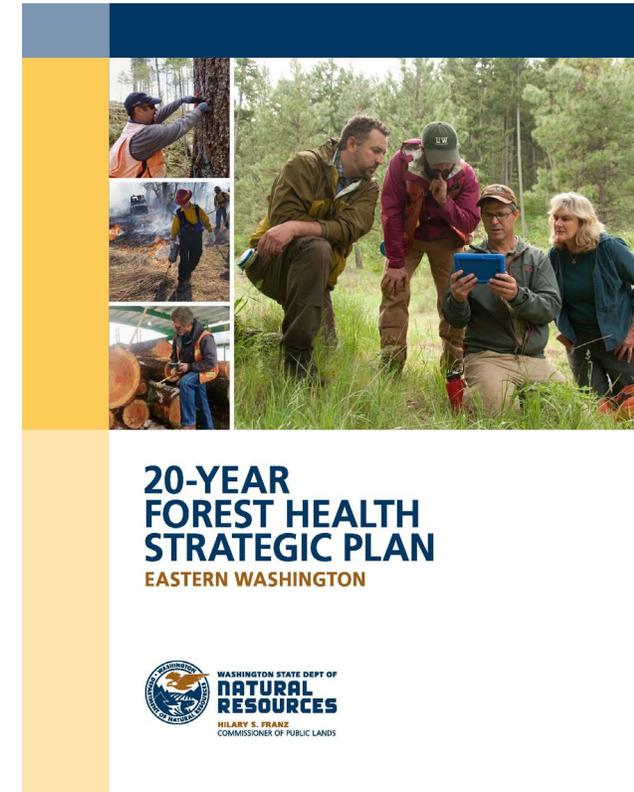
E. WA Forest Health Plan – Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

- A Model for a forest health strategic plan:
 - matching treatment to outcomes;
 - setting priorities;
 - establishing timelines and implementation plan

Challenges

- Unproven funding model:
 - \$14.2 million annually / cost-per-acre treated * 20 years
≠ 1 million acres treated by 2033
- First mover = Leading Precedent for State-Fed Partnership





State Approaches to Wildfire Forest Plans – Key Setup Differences

Element	E. WA 20 Yr Forest Plan	OR Forest & Community Health Plan
Directives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ESHB 2376, Sec. 308: funds and directs DNR to develop 20yr Forest Health Strategic Plan; - SB 5546: directs DNR develop assessment and treatment framework to treat 1 million acres by 2033; - HB 1711: directs DNR to prioritize investments in forest health treatments; 	<p>Executive Order No. 19-01: convenes council to review Oregon’s current model for wildfire prevention, preparedness and response; develop recommendations to strengthen, improve or replace.</p>
Timeline	<p><u>Total:</u> 2 years; <u>Forest Plan:</u> 1yr</p>	<p><u>Total:</u> 8 mo. ; <u>Forest Plan:</u> 6 mo.</p>
State Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated Legislative funding • 12 agency staff incl. 4 FTE • DNR Forest Health and Resilience Division • \$14.2M anticipated 2019 dedicated to Forest Health not including Fed. match 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Dedicated Legislative Funding • 1 Partial FTE • No ODF dedicated division • \$2.5M annual funding Federal Forest Working Group incl. match



State Approaches to Wildfire Forest Plans – Key Strategic Differences

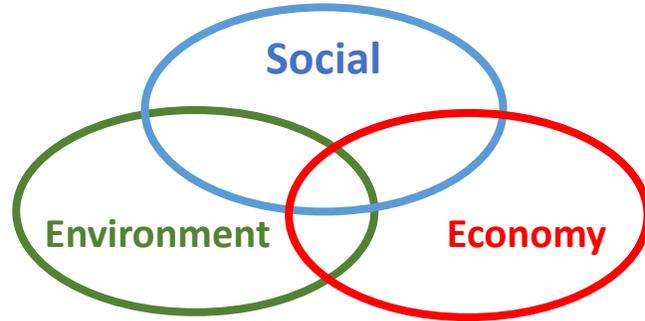
Element	E. WA 20 Yr Plan	OR Forest & Community Health Plan
End Users	- State: DNR Funding/Implementation Strategy - Feds-State: SSA	State: Public-Private Partnership Feds-State: SSA



Shared Stewardship Agreement

- 1. Healthy Forest Ecosystems
- 2. Healthy Watersheds
- 3. Vibrant Communities
- 4. Outdoor Experiences

Vision & Outcomes

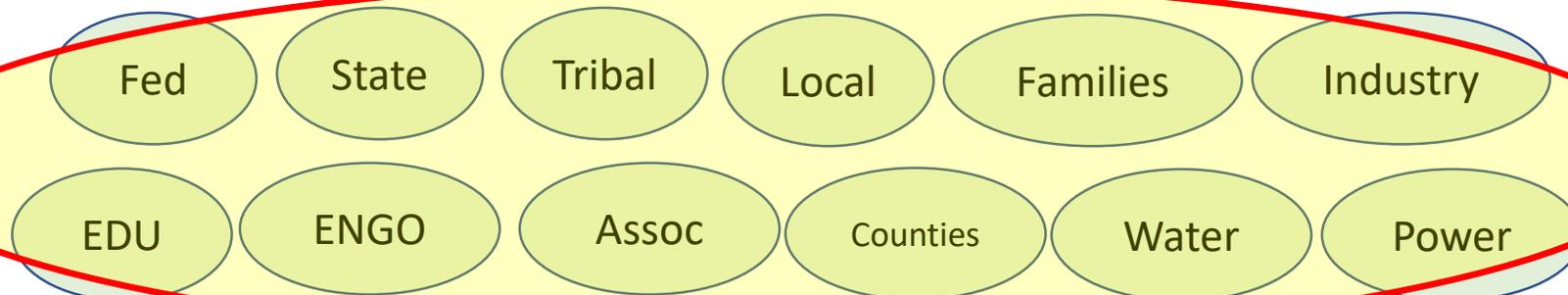


Objectives & Priorities



Cohesive Strategy

Resources & Policies



Public-Private Partnership

GOVERNOR'S WILDFIRE RESPONSE COUNCIL



Oregon Public-Private Partnership – Current Status

Elements	Current Status
Federal Agencies	- New policy tools (GNA, SSA, etc); SSA calls for “pace and scale”
State	- ODF needs direction on FTE’s for GNA
Collaboratives	- Geographical well distributed; org. capacity highly variable
Counties	- Health, human services affected by timber payments
Industry	- Remains national leader; E. OR threatened by atrophy & contraction
EDU’s	- Leading national forestry school; seeking Wildfire and Drought Center
ENGO’s	- Increasing consensus driving to on-the-ground solutions; providing science and policy support
Tribal	- Significant forest resources; varying federal support; industry partnership needs
Infrastructure (Power, Water, etc.)	- Significant risks; public investment needed in forest mgmt



Comparison -- Prioritization Methodology

Element	E. WA 20 Yr Plan	OR Forest & Community Health Plan
<p>Prioritization Methodology</p>	<p>“Criteria” selected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire risk - WUI areas - Drinking water - Aquatic resources - Wildlife habitat - Timber volumes - Climate change factors 	<p>“Objectives” Proposed today:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Safety 2. Human Health, Smoke Mitigation 3. Social Justice 4. Water Security 5. Power Security 6. Transportation Security 7. Culture/Tradition – Tribal, Family 8. Structure Protection 9. Healthy & Resilient Forested Ecosystems 10. Healthy Watersheds w/ Functional Habitat 11. Carbon 12. Growing Timber Jobs 13. Diversifying Economy 14. Funding Public Services 15. Other?



Strategy Informs Prioritization

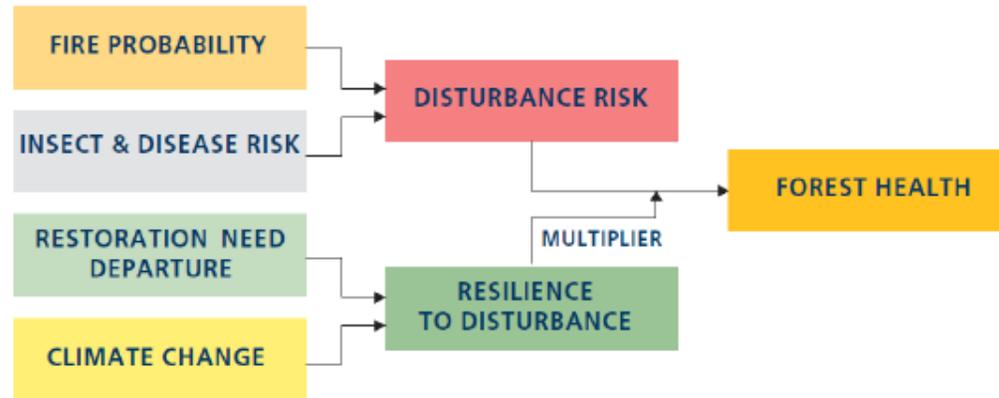
1. Council choosing a Public-Private Partnership Approach determines range of objectives;
2. Council selecting Strategic Emphasis informs how objectives are prioritized;
3. Mitigation Committee then Runs Prioritization and Develops Plan



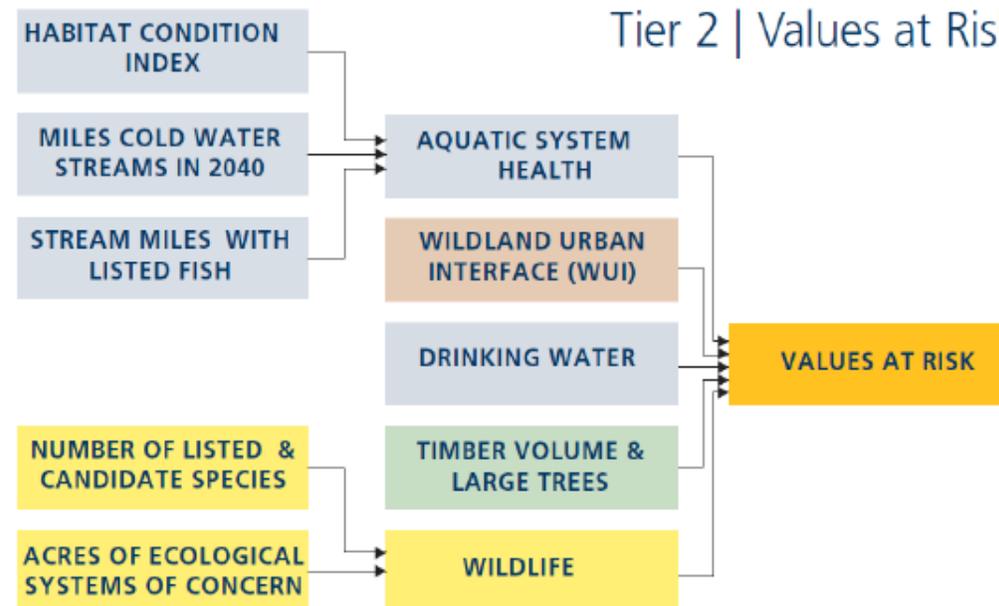
E. WA Prioritization Process

- Select metrics
- ID Data
- Run Models
- Generate Map

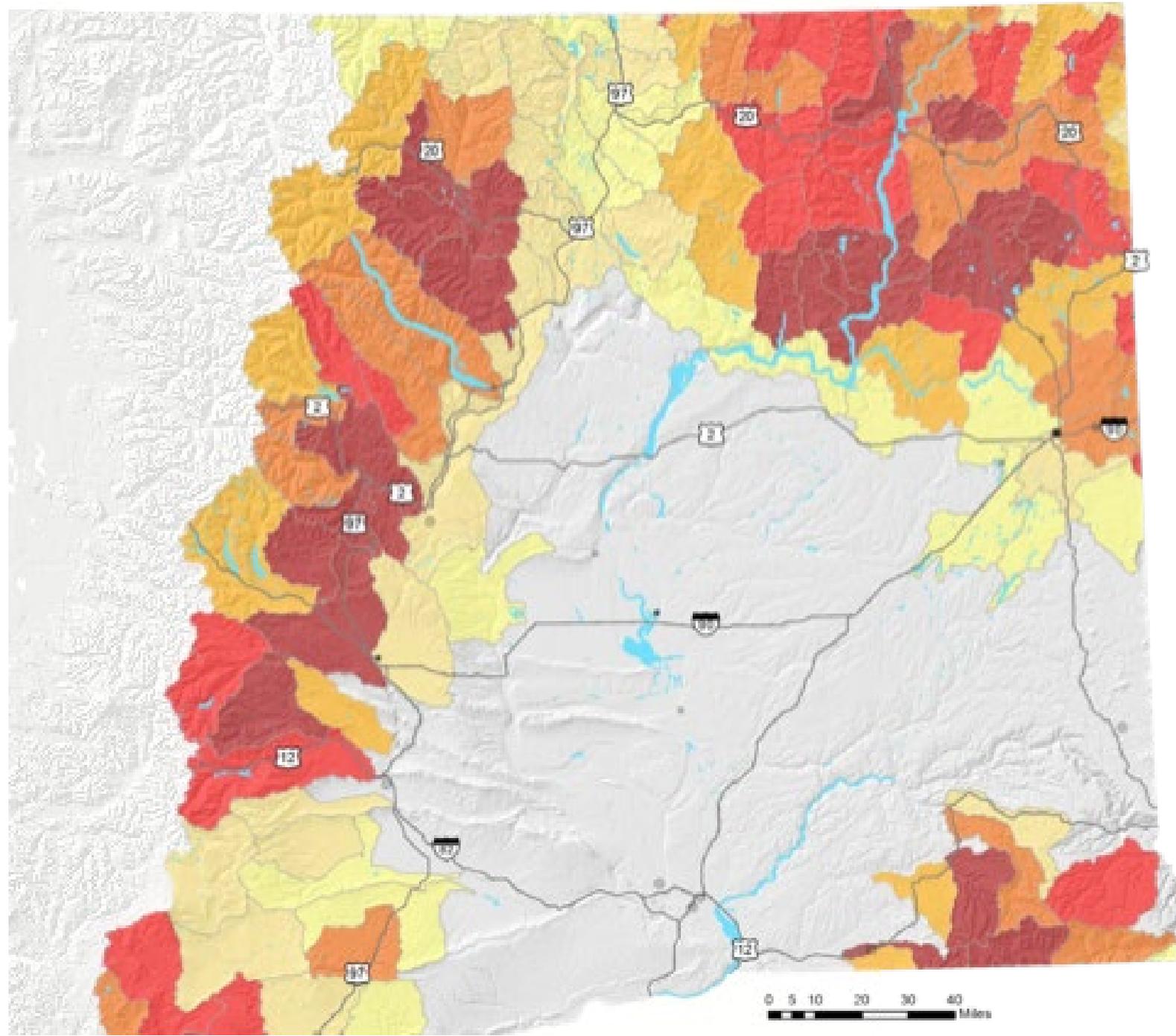
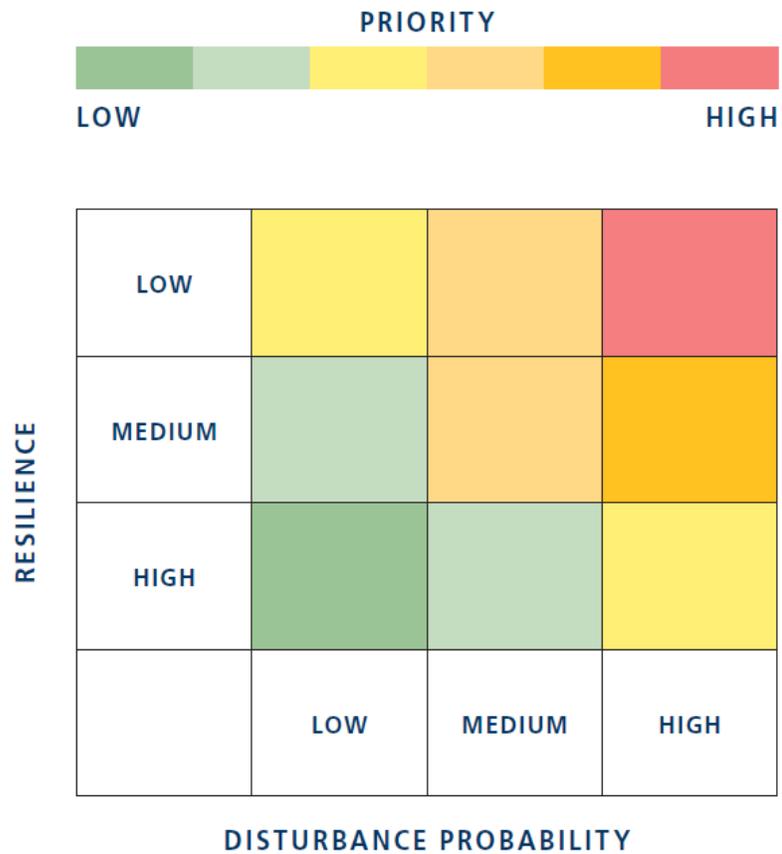
Tier 1 | Forest Health



Tier 2 | Values at Risk



E. WA Prioritizing Watersheds





Observations of a Humble Chair

1. The Opportunity: State must capitalize on SSA;
2. Objectives: Governor, ODF and Council must set strategy and objectives;
3. PPP Strategy: PPP requires a “package” of policies and investments optimized to meet objectives;
4. Funding: expanded public and private funding sources must align with Objectives and PPP Strategy;
5. Role of State: direct and lead with policies that guide and revitalize the PPP;
6. Federal Agencies: key partner coordinating objectives, funding and resources required to implement a cohesive strategy;
7. Tracking Performance: Even if all the above is implemented short-term tracking must be on inputs (e.g., acres treated) as outputs (reductions in catastrophic fire and smoke) will be long-term.



Observations from Council...