

EMERGENCY FIRE COST COMMITTEE

March 5, 2024

In accordance with the provisions of ORS 477.455, a meeting of the Emergency Fire Cost Committee (EFCC) was held in the Tillamook Room of the Oregon Department of Forestry Headquarters in Salem and via Zoom Video Conferencing on March 5, 2024.

Committee Members Present

Brennan Garrelts, Chair
Kathryn VanNatta
Erik Lease (via Zoom)
Chris Johnson (via Zoom)

Others Present (in person)

Nancy Hirsch, EFCC Administrator
Lorna Hobbs, EFCC Finance Coordinator
Chrystal Bader, Executive Support, ODF
Kristine Klossen, Administrative Support, ODF
Mike Shaw, Deputy State Forester, ODF
James Short, Chief Financial Officer, ODF
Chris Cline, Acting Chief of Fire Protection, ODF
Kiel Nairns, Fire Cost Recovery Specialist, ODF
Levi Hopkins, Prevention & Policy Manager, Fire Protection, ODF
Eric Kranzush, Giustina
Kyle Williams, OFIC
Blake Ellis, Fire Operations Manager, ODF
Sarah Prout, State Aviation Coordinator, ODF

Others Present (via Zoom)

Pat Skrip, Association Manager, DFPA
Renaey Meyer, SCAS District Business Manager, ODF
Rob Pentzer, COD District Forester, ODF
Gina Miner, COD District Business Manager, ODF
Jamie Paul, Detection Camera Coordinator, ODF
Sione Filimoehala, Legislative Fiscal Office
Boone Zimmerlee, EOA Protection Policy Coordinator, ODF
April Ehrlich, reporter, OPB
Dominique Ray, Office Manager, CFPA
April McDonald, Legislative Fiscal Office
Jerilee Johnson, Area Accountant, ODF
Justin Hallet, EOA Assistant Area Director, ODF
Todd Scharff, DAS Risk Management
Shelby Berry, Admin Asst., Fire Protection, ODF
TJ Ramos, Assistant SOA Director, ODF
Robbie Lefebvre, Assistant NWOA Director, ODF
Dan Goody, Astoria District Forester, ODF
Susan Byrd, Umatilla County
Mike Dykzeul, retired
Randy Hereford, Starker Forests
Callie Baker, Admin Specialist, ODF

ITEM 1: CALL TO ORDER, CHAIR COMMENTS AND INTRODUCTIONS

Chair Garrelts called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, March 5, 2024. He and committee member Kathryn VanNatta were present in the room. Committee members Chris Johnson and Erik Lease were present via Zoom video conference and there was a quorum.

Chair Garrelts provided comments on his reappointment as Chair of the Emergency Fire Cost Committee by the Board of Forestry at their January 6 meeting.

He then highlighted [HB 4133](#) which is the wildfire funding fix bill that came out of Senator Steiner's Fire Funding Workgroup. Chair Garrelts hopes the bill receives bipartisan support so that it passes. He also mentioned Governor Kotek's letter of support, and that he remains hopeful.

ITEM 2: APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE JANUARY 2, 2024 EFCC MEETING *[Decision Item]*

Committee member Erik Lease motioned to approve the [January 2, 2024 Emergency Fire Cost Committee meeting minutes](#) as emailed to committee members. Kathryn VanNatta seconded the motion. All were in favor and none opposed and the motion passed unanimously.

ITEM 3: FINANCIAL STATUS OF OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND *[Information Item]*

The [financial status of the Oregon Forestland Protection Fund](#) was reported by Lorna Hobbs, EFCC Finance Coordinator and reviewed by the committee. This report covers the current fiscal year actual revenues and expenditures through January 31, 2024, and projected revenues and expenditures through the end of the fiscal year.

The beginning balance on July 1, 2023 was **\$12,029,626**.

On the report under estimated revenues/transfers in:

- Item #1: EFCC has been made aware of an issue with the department's direct bill system for county assessment revenues. A correction is being made and the correct assessment amounts will be reflected in the next report, in June. Lorna offered to send the committee an updated report once the corrections have been made.
- Item #2: Harvest tax revenues received to date total \$1,088,757. The two remaining payments for February and May will be reflected in the next report.
- Item #3: The current amount of interest received is \$256,528. The interest rate rose in February from 5% to 5.2%.

The total revenue as of January 31, 2024 is **\$10,651,192**.

On the report under estimated expenditures for FY24:

- Item #1: Payroll and operating expenses are still estimated at \$185,000 for FY24.
- Item #2: The OFLPF contribution of \$3M for FY24 severity costs was paid in January.
- Item #3: The reallocation of the \$100,873 received from Coos Forest Protective Association for the balance owed on their advance for fire season 2018.

For the 2023 fire season draft claims, the current estimated net claim total for FY24 is **\$35,705,177**.

\$10M was transferred to ODF for fire season 2023 in the form of advances or loans to Coos Forest Protective Association and Douglas Forest Protective Association.

Total expenditures to date total \$13,100,873, which includes the transfer of the payment from CFPA for FY19. Operating costs for the fiscal year will be transferred to the Department of Forestry in June.

The fund balance as of January 31, 2024 was \$9,579,944 and the estimated balance on June 30, 2024 is \$10,691,859.

There were no questions from committee members.

ITEM 4: INSURANCE POLICY *[Discussion Item]*

Chair Garrelts opened this agenda item by providing some background on ORS 477.775 which requires an insurance policy recommendation to the State Forester. He then made a recommendation to not purchase the insurance policy for FY25 and then followed up by asking Todd Scharff, DAS Risk Manager, for his thoughts.

Todd explained that it is a tough insurance market; on top of that, Oregon lost the lead underwriter and there's no indication of a replacement. Regardless, there is no positive indication the insurance policy would be able to get

enough investors to cover the policy and the program. He added that nothing has changed since last year, but DAS has not reached out to Lloyd's to confirm that there is no longer interested in insuring Oregon in a catastrophic wildfire policy.

Chair Garrelts mentioned the relationship between the agency, EFCC, and Lloyd's of London was wounded when the policy was not renewed last year and suggested DAS not reach out to Lloyd's right now.

Mike Shaw, Deputy State Forester, thanked the committee for the conversation on behalf of State Forester Mukumoto. He will take the committee's recommendation to not pursue the insurance policy back to the State Forester.

ITEM 5: WEATHER UPDATE *[Information Item]*

Blake Ellis, Fire Operations Manager for ODF, provided the [weather update](#) noting the El Nino pattern weakens through the month of March then transitions to La Nina by early summer. Drought has decreased over western Oregon but increased in central and northeast Oregon. March is showing neutral temperatures and an increased chance of precipitation. March through May is showing a below-average chance of precipitation and above normal temperatures. Overall, fire season 2024 will be "normal" according to this data, however, Arizona, New Mexico, the Great Basin, and Texas are heating up.

Chair Garrelts commented on the seasonal temperature outlook for the Pacific Northwest being well above normal, combined with the potential lack of precipitation and expressed his concern for fire season, specifically related to fuels conditions.

Blake responded that May will be a more accurate indicator of what this fire season will look like. The agency is monitoring and preparing.

Chair Garrelts emphasized the importance of conveying this information to boots on the ground and the public prevention messaging this summer.

ITEM 6: UPDATE ON STATUS OF LARGE FIRE COST COLLECTION EFFORTS *[Information Item]*

Kiel Nairns, Cost Collections Specialist for ODF, provided this update beginning with the first page of the [Fire Cost Collection Claim Status](#) sheet, which shows new cases added since the last report, which are highlighted in green.

- East Evans – missing from prior reports but agency is now receiving restitution payments.
- West Campbell – a new demand letter was sent; currently waiting on a response from the responsible party.
- Longview – a new demand letter was sent; currently waiting for a response from the responsible party.

Kiel noted that ODF is in communication with registered parties, lawyers, and insurance companies on several fires, and are working to identify the best path forward.

Also on the first page are fires in which the partial payments have been received through a payment plan or restitution. Over the last quarter, the agency has received \$3,581.60 in restitution payments and will be working with Revenue to identify default plans and strive to get back on track or move to next steps.

Closed fire cost collections:

- Twelvemile Road – paid (in full) in the amount of \$300k
- Days Coffee – paid (in full) in the amount of \$300k
- Fielder Creek – paid (in full) in the amount of \$300k.
- Kerby Ave, Dead Indian Memorial #3, Thompson Creek, and Hemlock fires were all written off.

Significant fire investigations in progress or under DOJ review:

- Since the last EFCC meeting, only the Days Creek fire has been added to this list and is almost ready for a demand to be sent.

Kiel noted that general status updates have been provided next to each fire on the report.

There were no questions from committee members.

ITEM 7: DETERMINE UNENCUMBERED BALANCE OF OFLPF AS OF FEBRUARY 16, 2024 *[Decision Item]*

Nancy Hirsch opened this agenda item by reminding the committee that ORS 477.760 requires the Emergency Fire Cost Committee to determine if the [unencumbered balance of the Oregon Forestland Protection Fund](#) exceeds the reserve base of \$22.5M. The cash balance on February 16, 2024 was \$9,738,820.51 which is a reduction of \$93,888.61 in admin expenses not yet paid through February 16. No other adjustments were necessary which resulted in an unencumbered fund balance of \$9,644,931.90, which is well below \$22.5M reserve base. OFLPF assessments will continue consistent with law and recommended to the committee to certify the balance as presented.

Chris Johnson made a motion to approve the unencumbered balance as of February 16, 2024 as presented to the committee. Erik Lease seconded. All were in favor and none opposed and the motion passed unanimously.

ITEM 8: AGENCY / BUSINESS SERVICES REPORT *[Information Item]*

Mike Shaw, Deputy State Forester, opened this agenda item noting he would be covering for State Forester Mukumoto who was unable to attend today due to a conflict. He then provided a few updates from the State Forester's Cabinet.

- HB 4133 (wildfire funding fix) continues to evolve rapidly.
 - This bill will affect some aspects of EFCC, however, the agency continues its commitment to maintain a relationship with the committee.
- Staff is currently working to prepare for the upcoming fire season.
- [ODF Financial Report](#)

James Short, Chief Financial Officer for ODF, provided the financial report for the agency noting the data he is reporting on is current as of February 14, 2024.

Account Balances:

- ODF main cash account balance is \$33.1M.
- OFLPF cash account balance is \$9.7M.
- ODF's total cash balance is \$43.5M.
- General Fund availability of \$12M and total operating reserves of \$55M.

Accounts Receivable:

Total outstanding amount is \$12M, which includes:

- \$12M outstanding in FEMA residential claims due from Oregon Department of Emergency Management (ODEM). Tracy Wrolson and finance staff are working with ODEM to receive the reimbursement by the end of the first quarter, however ODEM is going through some staff changes which is creating some delays. \$10M should be received within next month or two.
- \$461k in outstanding FEMA Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) claims have been invoiced with more expected as the agency processes additional claims.

Accounts Payable (AP) & Short-term liabilities:

- \$2.2M total overall due
 - \$10M paid to DAS in January for risk charges and state government service charges for agency operations.

Short-term estimated cash revenue in through first quarter 2024:

- \$12M from ODEM, as mentioned above.
- \$3M from the OFLPF portion of the severity claim.
- \$12M advance from fire season 2021 insurance claim to Lloyd's of London has been received. Waiting until cost shares and cost collections are complete and will revisit after the 2024 fire season.

- [Legislative Session & ODF Agency Request Budget Status](#)

Agency Request Budget (ARB)

- Currently waiting to present ODF's Policy Option Packages (POP) and Legislative Concepts (LC) to the Board of Forestry (BOF)
- POPS have been submitted to the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) and the Governor's Office, however, the department is waiting to hear back, which hopefully will occur near the end of March.

- Unfortunately, the department is unable to share information on the LCs with the committee at this time.
- The new ARB process, implemented by the Governor's Office, rushes the agency's internal process and moves up the timeline for submission of the ARB to September 1, however, Board approval is needed prior to that time.

Chair Garrelts asked what the ramifications are of the new process for the agency relative to the scope of this committee.

James explained that generally, the process sets alignment between the ARB and Governor's Requested Budget (GRB), but it also creates challenges between Governor's Office and CFO as all programs agency-wide are affected, not just fire.

Chair Garrelts then asked if the new process would affect preparedness heading into fire season this year.

James responded no, because the agency is fully funded for this fire season and the new process doesn't apply until the 2025-27 biennium budget cycle.

Committee member Kathryn Van Natta asked to be kept updated on the status due to the new process and time crunch. She would also like to view the Policy Option Packages as they are made available to the public. Chair Garrelts asked James Short to share updates through Nancy Hirsch, EFCC Administrator.

Nancy provided an update on behalf of the EOA Assistant Area Director, Justin Hallet, on the status of the Strategic Investment projects noting the area is close to completion of the communications trailers. She offered to share additional information at the June EFCC meeting.

Chair Garrelts then commented that it is good to see SI funds being utilized. He then requested a more thorough update on implementation of these projects on the ground. He also noted that any progress updates are also appreciated.

Deputy State Forester, Mike Shaw provided additional comments on the new budget process stating all state agencies with a board or commission are affected by this. It will require more work up front with the Governor's Office to ensure alignment, but also creates issues with stakeholders who want to be involved in the development of agency POPs.

- [Strategic Investments Financial Report](#)

James Short provided this report on behalf of ODF Fire Finance Unit Manager, Tracy Wrolson. He noted that this information is also available in the meeting handouts and the report is through February 14, 2024..

The remaining project balance tied to the [2017 strategic investments](#) has been spent. This wraps up the 2017 SI project funds and this will be the last report on those dollars. The [2020 investment status reports](#) from the field are located at the bottom of that page in the report.

- [FEMA Update](#)

This update is based on numbers through February 14, 2024 since there has been little movement of dollars since that time. The agency is close to completion of processing claims through fire season 2022, besides last fire season's Golden incident.

Open fire protection claims for fire seasons 2018 through 2023:

- The balance of claims left to reconcile and send to FEMA totals approximately \$1.5M of which \$1.2M is tied to two cost shares for the Beachie Creek and Holiday Farm fires. Invoices were just received for these two fires from USFS and paid by ODF.
- Amanda Ogden is wrapping up these claims which will mean all suppression claims from past fire seasons have been sent to FEMA/ODEM for further processing.
- The remaining amount of \$300k is tied to administrative claims but suppression claims need to be submitted before the administration claims can be finalized.
- ODEM is on pace to send over \$10M to ODF in the next month or two, which will put the agency in a really good place moving forward.

- [Severity](#)

- \$3M from last fire season is tied to OFLPF allotment
- Approximately \$400k GF allotment was carried over into this coming fire season

- The Protection Finance Unit continues to work on a new budgeting process for severity that is more transparent and accurate as well as more efficient and exact to track fire season estimates and expenditures.

ITEM 9: PROTECTION DIVISION REPORT [Information Item]

Chris Cline, Interim Chief of Fire Protection, provided the Fire Protection Division report on behalf of Deputy Chief Ron Graham.

- BLM Western Oregon Agreement

There are four months remaining in the current 5- year BLM Agreement. The department met with BLM last week for an after action review (AAR) of the current Western Oregon Operating Plan (WOOP). The CFPA and DFPA are parties to the WOOP, and they bring value to the process. Amiable discussions continue and Chris is optimistic both agencies can work through the process. ODF has submitted its requests for updates to the future agreement and it hopes to have a new, approved, and signed contract by the end of June. In his current role, Chris hopes to bring field experience and diplomacy to this process and will strive to strengthen the agency's relationship with BLM into the future.

Mike Shaw noted the current challenges with the cost of fire protection in Oregon. The passage of HB 4133 would be recognition that the Headquarter Services budget, including what is provided through Salem and the Admin Pro Rate to landowners, would be a General Fund reduction of costs to BLM and other public landowners. The services provided at the statewide level versus district base rate will be beneficial in maintaining ODF's longstanding relationship with BLM.

Chair Garrelts added that he has been involved in this process for the last 7 years and agrees with the challenges of fire protection to landowners, but said it will take away a talking point for BLM that culture and perspectives between federal and state firefighting exist and more conversations will need to be had in the future. He supports ODF on its requests to BLM for the new WOOP.

- Geoboard

Chris provided a brief background on the Geoboard stating that its purpose is to maintain continuity of support to ODF IMTs. The current work of the Geoboard is a succession management process to look for what is needed. It found that the strength and depth of the IMTs needs to increase in the future. With regional IMTs dwindling and wildfires increasing in intensity, there is a definite need for this work.

- Severity Resource Plan

Sarah Prout, State Aviation Coordinator for ODF, provided an update on the Severity Resource Plan.

Severity changes in 2024:

- Industry change in SEATs is causing instability in ODF's exclusive use SEAT contracts. The following locations will not have SEATs in 2024:
 - No SEATS in Roseburg
 - No SEAT in John Day
- No exclusive use fixed-wing detection aircraft in Klamath Falls due to low utilization. Instead, they will utilize a call-when-needed (CWN) agreement.
- The Large Airtanker contract for Medford has expired. The department is currently soliciting for a Type 2 Airtanker.

New aircraft solicitations for 2024:

- Fixed wing detection in LaGrande is complete
- Type 3 helicopter in John Day
- Type 2 airtanker in Medford
- SEATs in LaGrande and Prineville

The ODF Aviation Unit has encountered unusual changes within the single engine airtanker industry this year due to a mass sale of aircraft both nationally and internationally, which will directly impact ODF's severity program in 2024. It's expected that some of the agency's existing contractors will not renew due to selling of their aircraft as well as significant increases in rates.

The severity budget will also be limited due to increased costs of the new aircraft contracts and inflationary factors. One decision made by the severity planning group was to solicit for a Type 2 airtanker to replace the Type 1 airtanker previously prepositioned in Medford as that contract expired. The Aviation Unit continues to work hard to procure the necessary aircraft and hopes to have a suite of aircraft confirmed by May 2024.

Sarah then shared statistics for the existing multi-mission aircraft (MMA), funded with EFCC Strategic Investment dollars. Since 2020, the MMA has detected 135 fires (not previously reported) and conducted 5 operational support and 10 mapping missions. A large percentage of detected fires were found when fire danger levels were categorized as extreme, meaning fires have the potential to start and spread rapidly, have erratic behavior, and the potential to become large fires. In 2022, following a lightning event, the crew detected 21 new fires in a single flight mission. In 2023, ODF was one of the first in the nation to test an onboard Starlink antenna which made it possible for observers to livestream video of the fire. The demand for this resource continues to grow year after year and the agency is very proud of its accomplishments and lessons learned year to date.

Multi-mission aircraft acquisition and hangar (bond sale):

- There is potentially \$12M for an aircraft purchase and \$2M for a hangar.
- Currently waiting for outcome of the submitted bond language from the legislature for purchase of aircraft and a resolution on the debt service plan, a request for solely GF dollars.
- If ODF decides to move forward, the Aviation Unit has determined a Twin Otter meets the bond language requirements and needed all-hazard mission profile. The unit is currently conducting research and project planning for a sale of bonds in May and anticipates having an operational aircraft in 2026. The hangar timeline is to be determined by an architectural study on viable options, one of which is consideration of retrofitting the current hangar in Salem and building a basic hangar to house the new aircraft.

Erik Lease then asked about the SEATs being decommissioned and Sarah replied that is due to increased costs. Chair Garrelts noted the increase in supply and demand for air assets and asked if there were any other reason for the increased costs.

Sarah said that ODF's Aviation Program doesn't adjust for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) every year so the Severity budget remains stagnant, while more of the base budget is eaten away at due to increased costs. The insurance market continues to be complex and expensive for firefighting – sometimes 100% premium increases. Chair Garrelts asked if there were any indications from contractors that manufacturers will increase production due to demand. Sarah expects demand will be higher than the number of aircraft available for some time, and while ODF will be able to procure aircraft in the future, it will be more expensive than the previous SEAT contracts. The east side of the state will have SEATs returning to LaGrande, Prineville, and The Dalles. The west side will transition from two SEATs in Roseburg to a helicopter or helicopter(s). Sarah then explained that the Severity budget is submitted every biennium in the form of a POP. In the past, CPI has not been a part of that, and was denied for the current biennium. Moving forward, the agency will add in the CPI adjustment with the next POP submission in order to keep its aircraft budget, but it still won't cover all aviation costs.

Sarah noted the annual increase was based on CPI in the past, but has now moved to a flat increase of 2%. Since 2021, the agency has lost \$1.6M in inflationary costs.

Chair Garrelts emphasized the importance of aircraft as a firefighting tool. With Oregon experiencing a continual increase (and worsening) in wildfires since 2013. Chris added that ODF is also working to broaden relationships with other states to leverage resources, however, there are contractual legalities across state borders. Kathryn VanNatta asked when the agency will know what contracted resources are available for this fire season.

Sarah responded that solicitations should be complete around May, unless there is a failed solicitation in which case the agency will extend the time period and ODF has authority to move forward with emergency contracts if necessary.

If all goes well, the department will have new aircraft up and running in 2026 and the retrofit and construction of a new hangar will be needed for the new platform. Chair Garrelts asked for a status update on the procurement decision and outcome of the legislative session at the June EFCC meeting.

Chris Cline then closed by highlighting the strike team of engines which ODF sent to Texas noting they arrived Sunday and are fully engaged. He added that this is the worst fire season in history for the state of Texas and the particular fire that the strike team is on started in February.

ITEM 10: EFCC ADMINISTRATOR REPORT *[Information Item]*

Nancy Hirsch provided the [audit schedule](#) for fire season 2023. She then extended an invite to committee members to join any of the audits they would like, either in person or virtually.

Nancy then offered her comments about HB 4133 if it passes. There will be a lot of transitional work to implement and execute multiple components, including EFCC performing more policy work than it has done in the last few years. Nancy will provide regular and ongoing updates to the committee on the status of this bill.

Kathryn Van Natta asked if the bill language would provide ODF with additional resources or if that is something the agency has to fund with its current budget.

Mike Shaw replied that ODF submitted its fiscal impact statement (FIS) but did not include additional capacity in at this time. There was language added that allows the agency to add capacity in the future if necessary. If this language passes, the department will be leaning to EFCC to help determine what that would look like.

Chair Garrelts added that this bill would allow EFCC to bring additional staff (temporary or long term) on to help with the transition if the bill passes.

Kathryn stated her concern was about resources with the passage of this bill and asked ODF to stay in contact with the committee on resource needs going into fire season.

Mike responded that ODF shares that concern too, then noted that communication will be critical to the agency's success if the bill passes.

ITEM 11: PUBLIC COMMENT / GOOD OF THE ORDER

There being no further business before the committee, Chair Garrelts adjourned the meeting at 11:20 am. The next regular meeting of the Emergency Fire Cost Committee will be held at **10:00 a.m.** on **Tuesday, June 4, 2024** at the Oregon Department of Forestry Headquarters in Salem and via Zoom Video Conferencing.

Minutes drafted by: Chrystal Bader
Minutes reviewed by: Nancy Hirsch and Erik Lease

Emergency Fire Cost Committee - Oregon Forestland Protection Fund

April 30, 2024

FY24 Actual and Estimated OFLPF Account Balance

FUND BALANCE

BEGINNING BALANCE (as of 7/1/23)		OFLPF Account			\$12,029,626
REVENUE/TRANSFERS IN		Previous FY Revenue	Estimated FY24 Revenue	Actual FY24 Revenue	
Landowner Assessment & Surcharges:					
Federal	BIA, Corp of Engineers (100% collection rate)		\$26	\$0	
BOF & State	BOF & DSL (100% collection rate)		\$46,118	\$39,052	
Private & Other Public	County Assessments & Direct Bill (97% collection rate)		\$776,737	\$745,276	
Minimums	County Assessments & Direct Bill (97% collection rate)		\$681,027	\$725,843	
Improved Lots	County Assessments & Direct Bill (97% collection rate)		\$7,933,885	\$7,548,813	
1	Total Assessments from above		\$9,437,792	\$9,058,984	
2	Harvest Taxes		\$2,041,531	\$1,503,685	
3	Interest Income		\$485,918	\$396,706	
REVENUE TOTALS		\$0	\$11,965,242	\$10,959,375	
ACTUAL REVENUE RECEIVED AS OF April 30, 2024					\$10,959,375
EXPENDITURES/TRANSFERS OUT		Previous FY Expense	Estimated FY24 Expense	Actual FY24 Expense	
1	FY24 Payroll & Operating Expense		(\$185,000)		
2	Fire Season 2023 Severity (used \$3M cap as estimate)		(\$3,000,000)	(\$3,000,000)	
3	FY19 CFPA Advance Reimbursement to Large Fire Fund	(\$100,873)			
		(\$100,873)	(\$3,185,000)	(\$3,000,000)	
2023 FIRE SEASON CLAIMS** Net Amount					
Estimated FY24 Total	\$34,357,325				
COD	\$254,822				
CFPA	\$397,825			(\$7,700,000)	
DFPA	\$18,429,912			(\$2,300,000)	
KLD	\$4,072,399				
NCAS	\$968,754				
NEO	\$1,185,646				
NWO	\$60,884				
SCAS	\$7,060,474				
SWO	\$1,296,507				
WLD	\$326,242				
WOD	\$303,861				
			(\$10,000,000)	(\$10,000,000)	
EXPENDITURE TOTALS		(\$100,873)	(\$13,185,000)	(\$13,000,000)	
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES AS OF April 30, 2024					(\$13,100,873)
CURRENT FUND BALANCE ON April 30, 2024 (Beginning Fund Balance plus actual revenues minus actual expenses)					\$9,888,127
ESTIMATED FUND BALANCE ON June 30, 2024***					\$10,708,994

** Fire Season Claims listed are based on a Fiscal Year July 1 - June 30.

*** based on assumptions/estimates that \$13.185 million will be expended from the fund.

AGENDA ITEM # 3



Oregon Department of Forestry

2024 Fire Season Outlook

Fire Weather & Potential

ODF Emergency Fire Cost Committee

June 4, 2024

TzA @ ODF

teresa.alcock@odf.oregon.gov

With contributions from ODF Meteorologists Peter Parsons, Gary Votaw, and Sherri Pugh,
and Northwest Interagency Coordination Center Meteorologist John Saltenberger

AGENDA ITEM #4

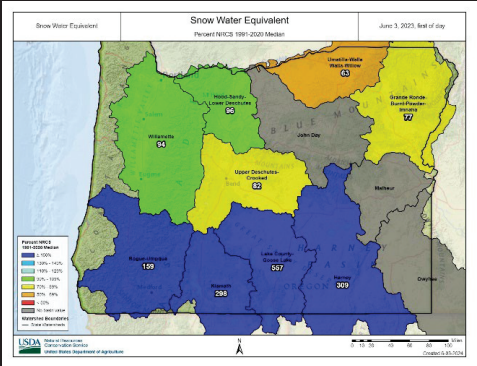
In this briefing

- setting the stage:
 - snowpack and snow-water equivalent
 - drought status: Oregon, and national outlook
 - quick glance at large fuel moistures
 - influence of El Niño transition to ENSO neutral and La Niña, North American Monsoon
- seasonal forecasted temperatures, precipitation
- ODF Significant Fire Potential
- National Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook
- summary

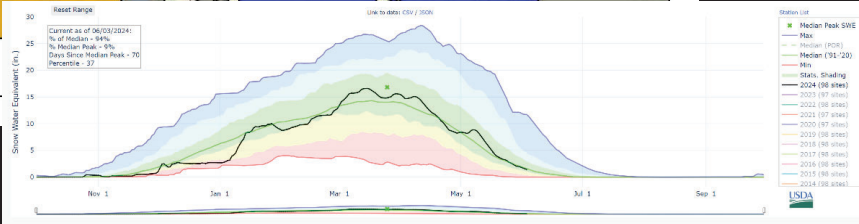
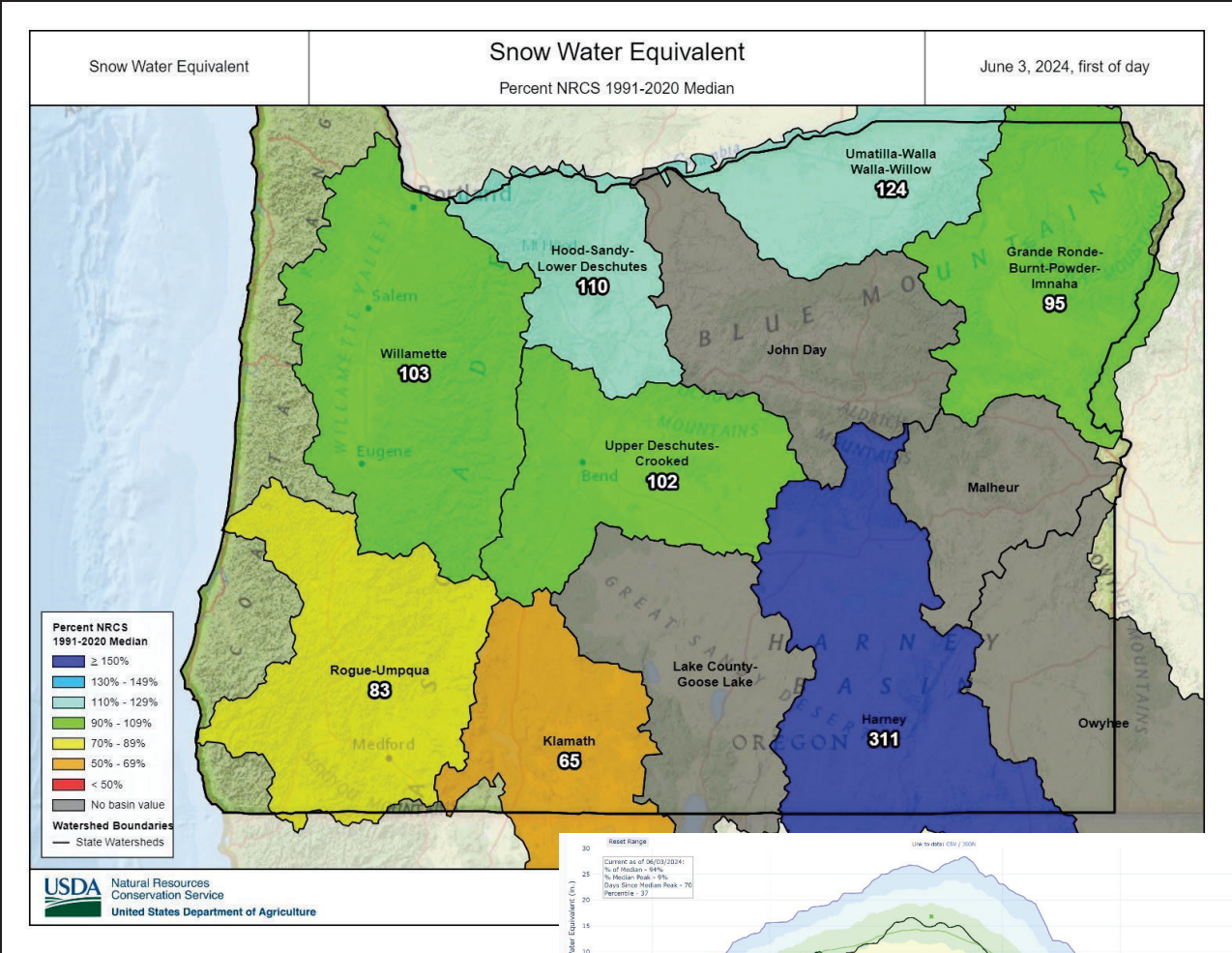
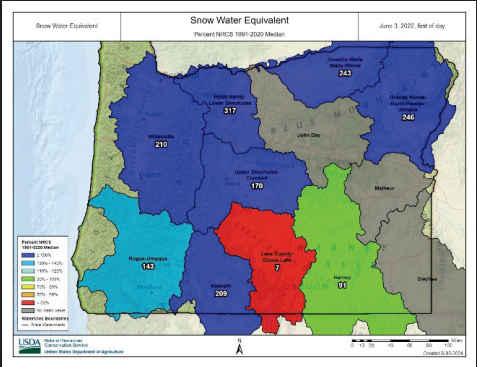


snow water equivalent

June 3, 2023



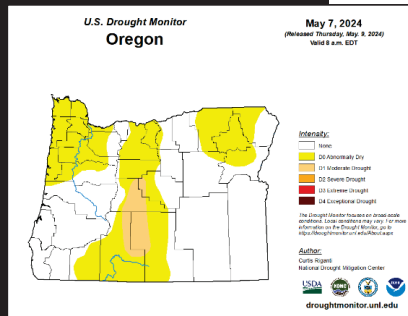
June 3, 2022



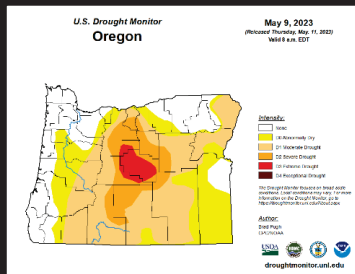
AGENDA ITEM #4
info and graphics courtesy NRCS

drought in Oregon

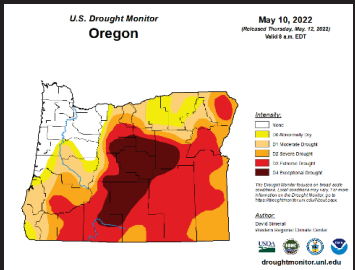
May 7, 2024



May 9, 2023



May 10, 2022

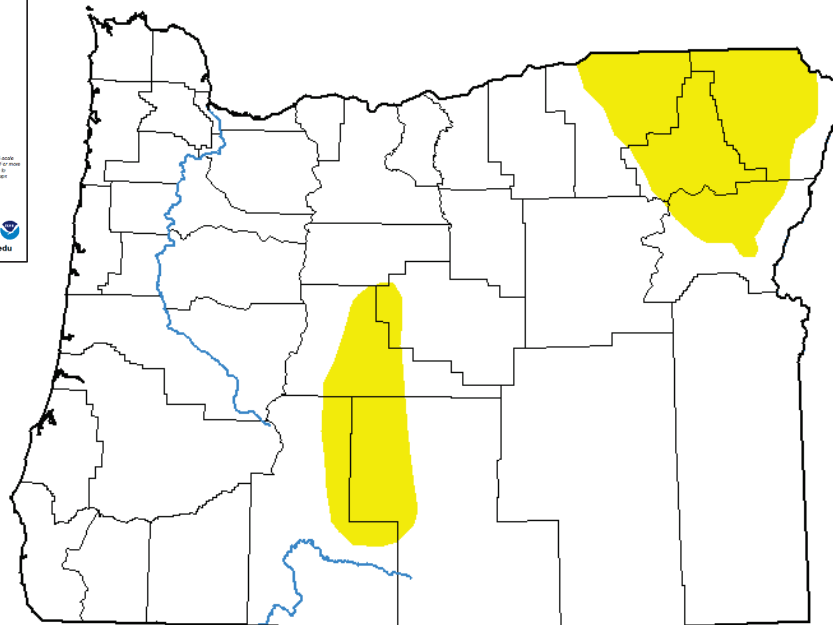


U.S. Drought Monitor Oregon

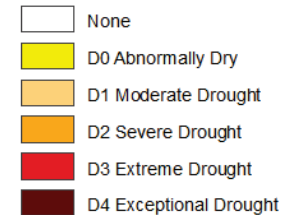
May 28, 2024

(Released Thursday, May 30, 2024)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Rocky Bilotta
NCEI/NOAA



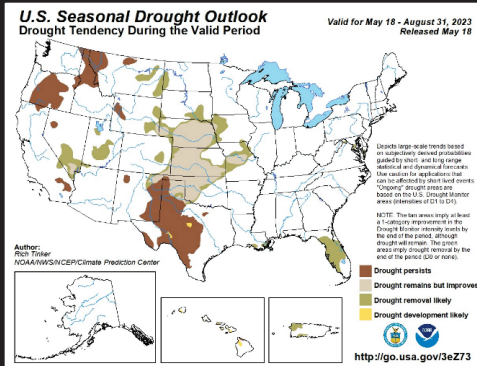
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

AGENDA ITEM #4

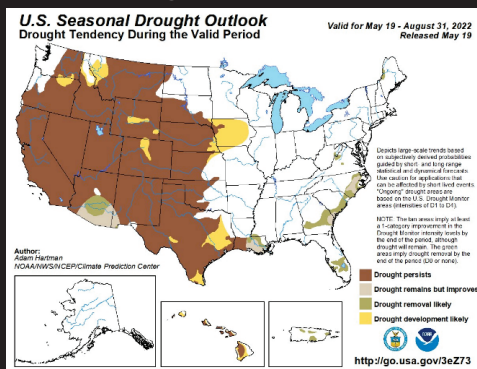
info and graphics courtesy UNL

drought outlook

May-Aug 2023



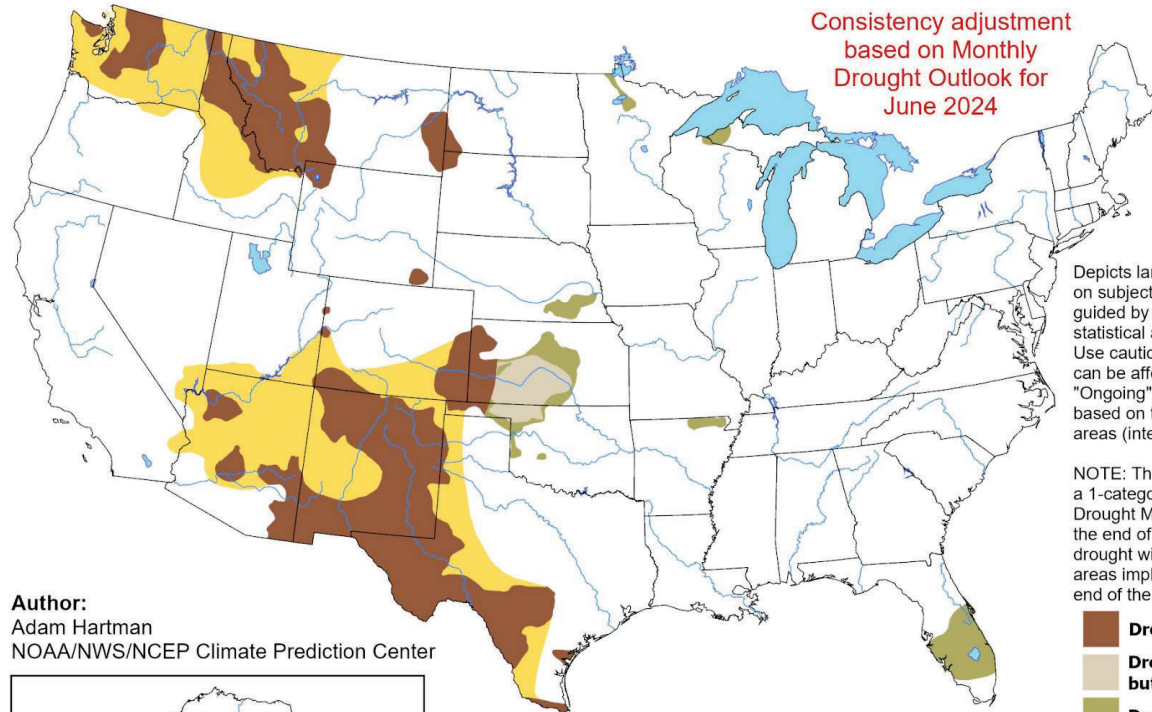
May-Aug 2022



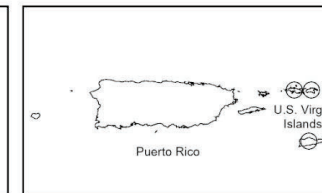
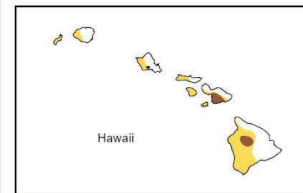
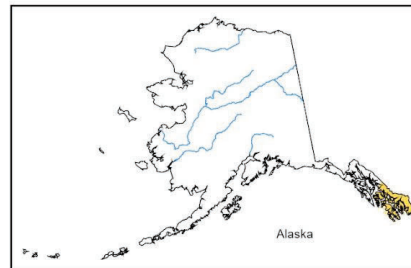
U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for June 1 - August 31, 2024
Released May 31, 2024



Author:
Adam Hartman
NOAA/NWS/NCEP Climate Prediction Center



Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

- Drought persists
- Drought remains, but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely
- No drought

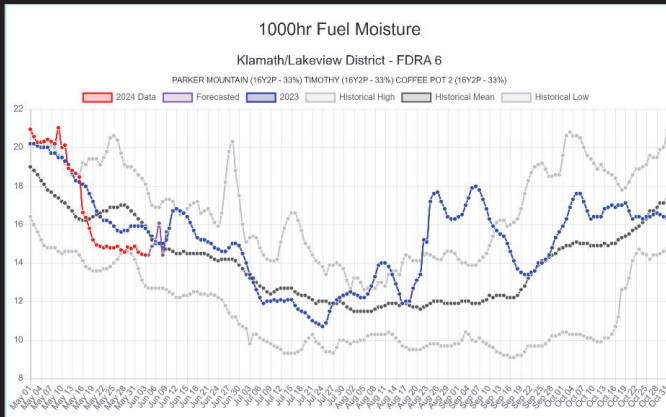


<https://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>

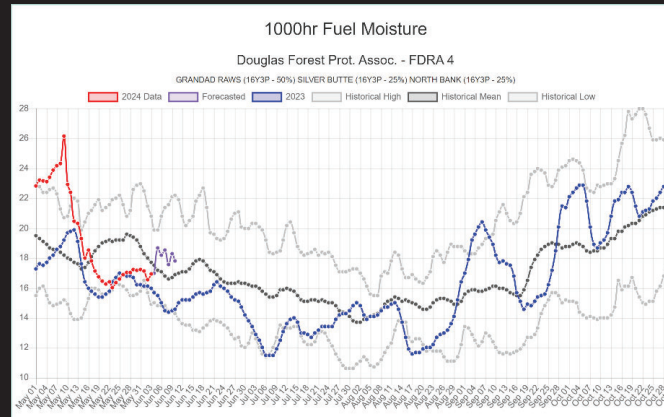
AGENDA ITEM #4

info and graphics courtesy UNL

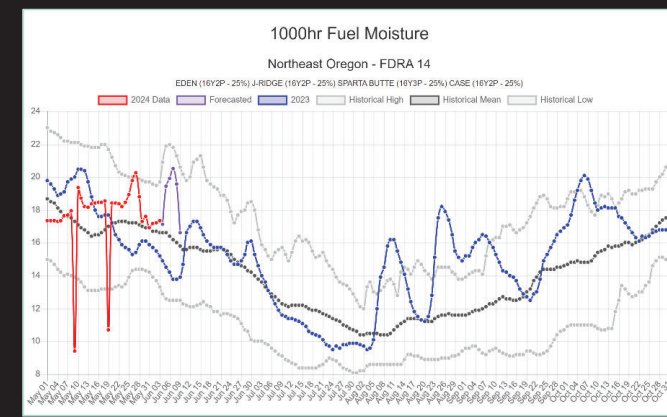
large fuel moistures



Klamath-Lakeview



DFPA

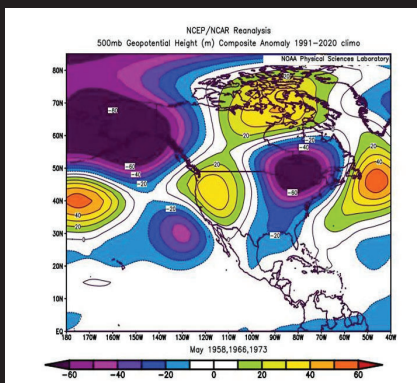
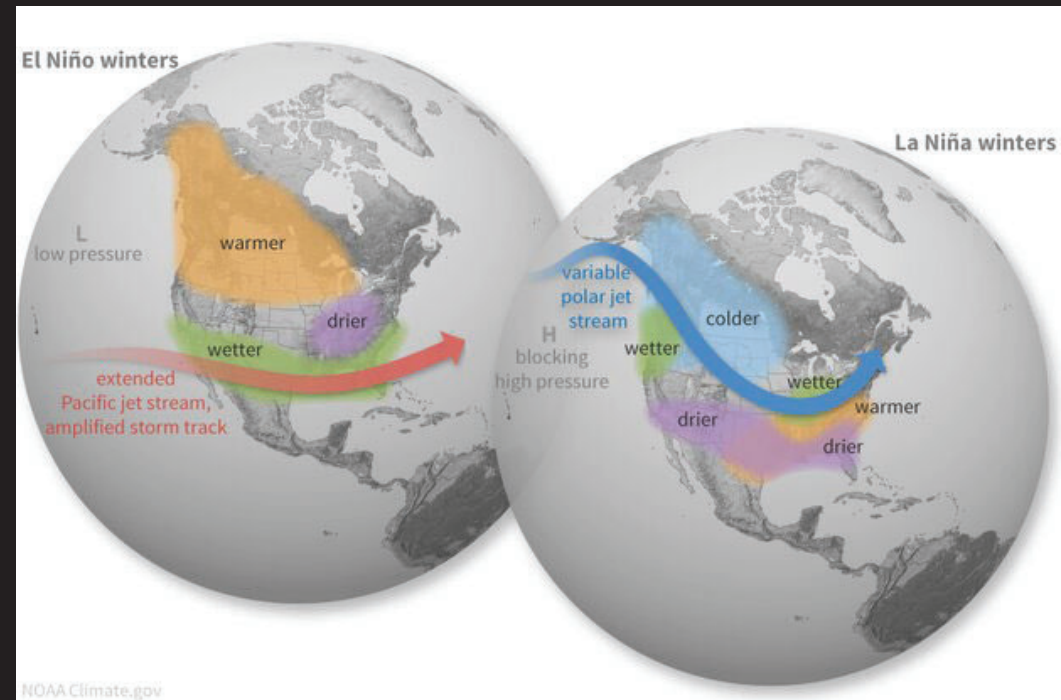
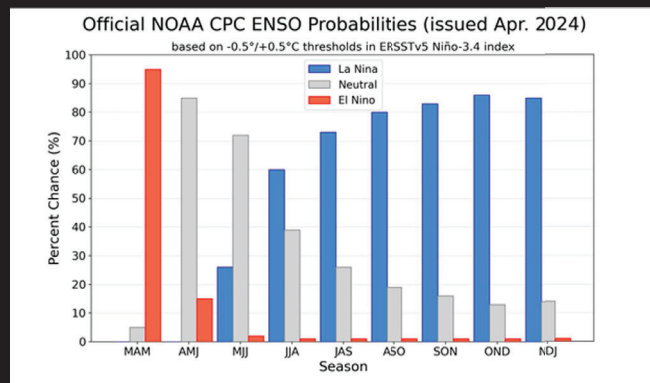


Northeast Oregon

Smaller fuels running about average/normal, green up continuing, some snow cover still on fuels at higher elevations

influence of El Niño, La Niña

Rapid transition from El Niño through ENSO neutral to La Niña, but El Niño effects may linger



Split jet stream from El Niño brings potential for southerly flow and instability = thunderstorm potential

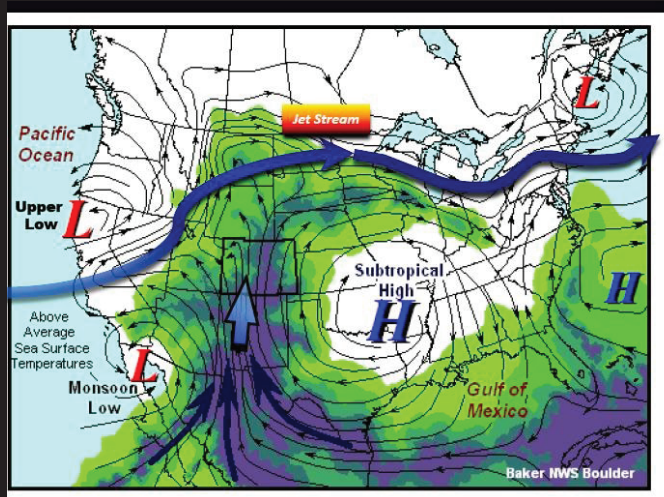
AGENDA ITEM #4

info and graphics courtesy NWCC, Climate.Gov, Pete Parsons

north american monsoon

pronounced increase in rainfall in the American southwest from mid-June through Sept

potential to bring residual moisture north (thunderstorms) as winds shift from westerly to southerly

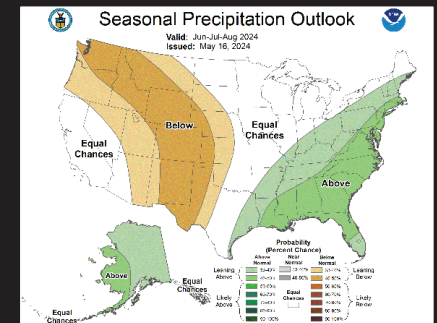


any lingering El Niño effects can delay onset of the monsoon season

transition to La Niña may bring more storms during peak of hurricane season (Sept)

NOAA June-Aug forecasts Above Normal temps and Below Normal precip through Aug

hotter and drier conditions are expected



Castro, C. Hydrology and Atmospheric Sciences at the University of Arizona WeatherAndRadar.com, Graphics courtesy NOAA CPC,

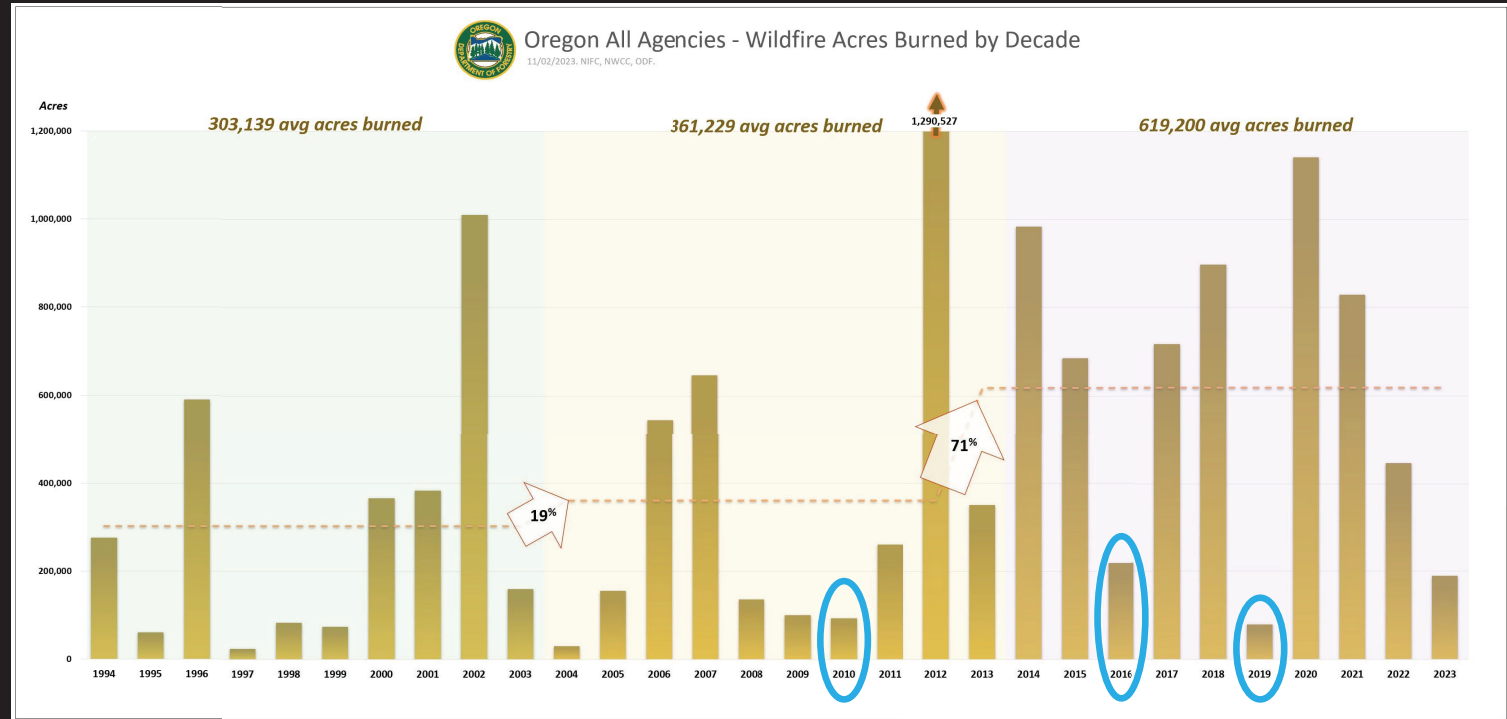
influence of El Niño, La Niña

Coming out of a strong El Niño has influenced a moderation of fire season activity in recent years:

2010 (~26% of avg acres)

2016 (~1% of avg)

2019 (~3% of avg)

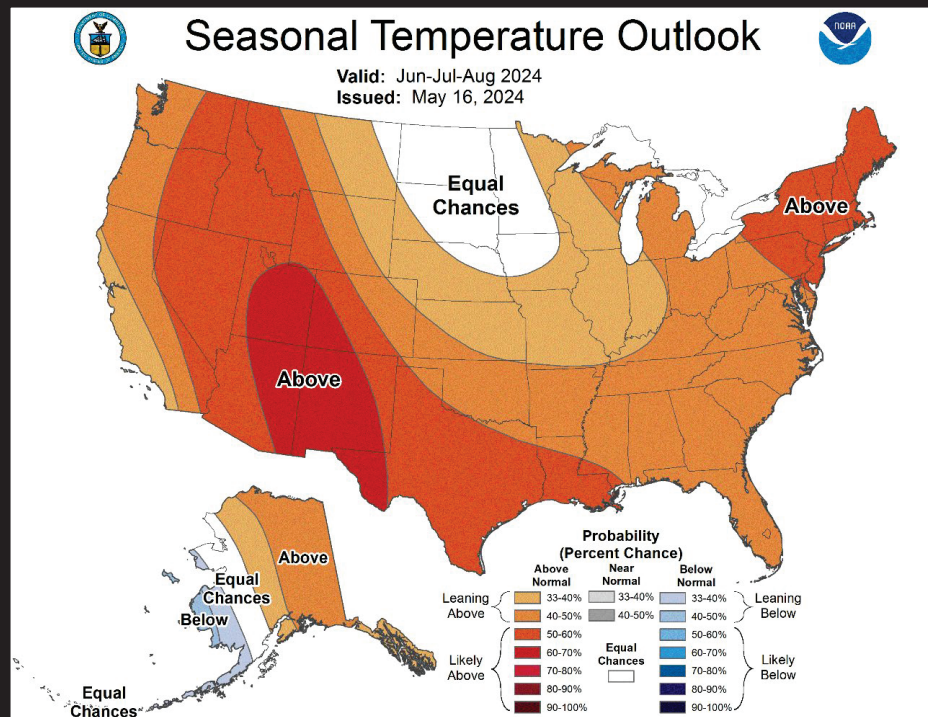


Residual impacts of the waning El Niño may moderate jet stream amplitudes and reduce potential for *very strong* heat waves like experienced in recent years

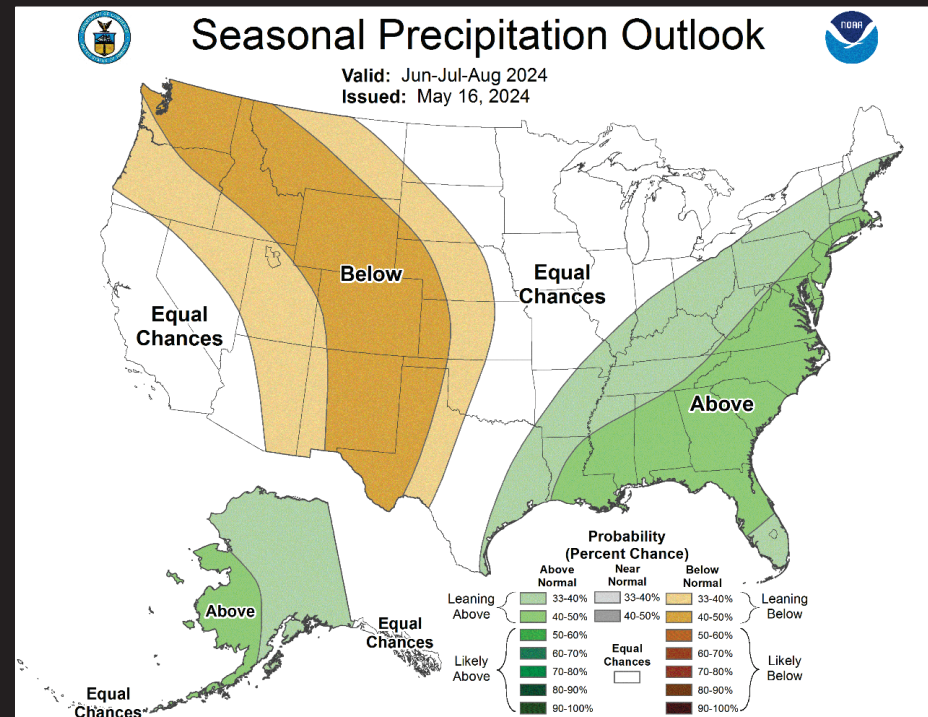
AGENDA ITEM #4

info and graphics courtesy NWCC, ODF

NOAA 3-month seasonal outlook: June-Aug



temperature



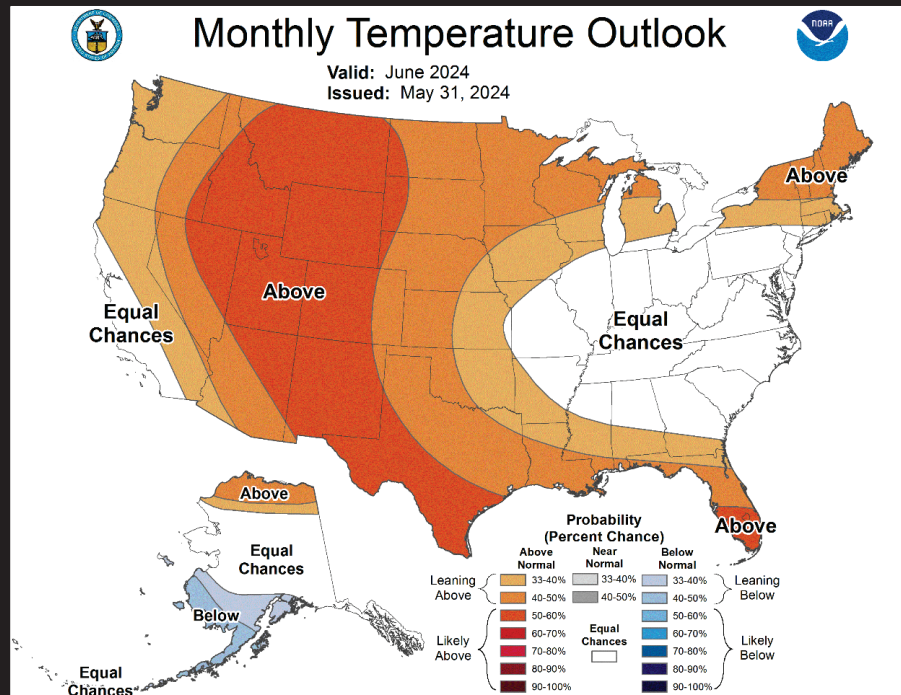
precipitation

valid June-July-Aug 2024

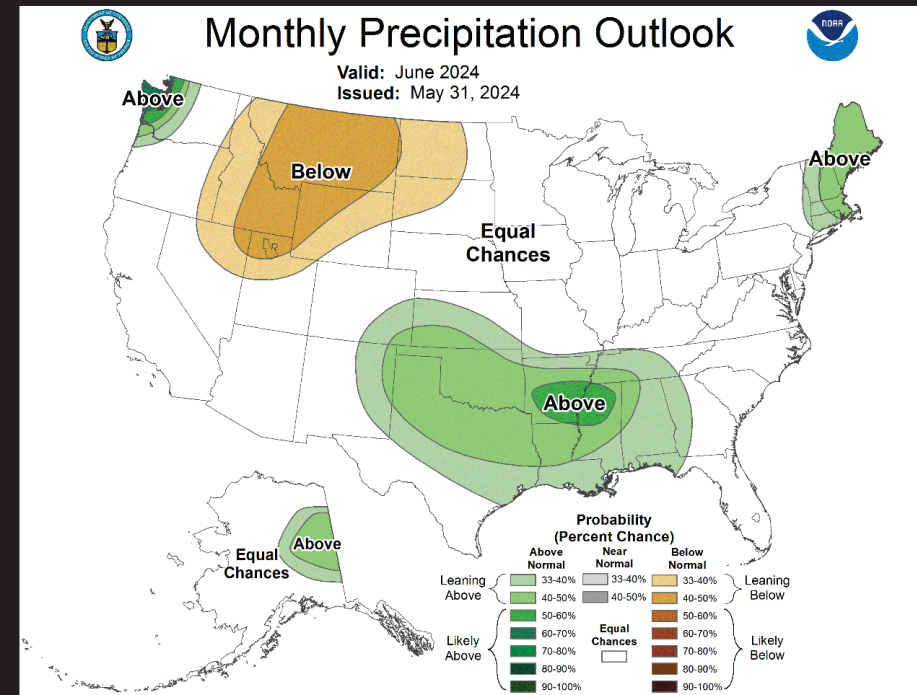
AGENDA ITEM #4

info and graphics courtesy NOAA CPC

NOAA monthly outlook: June



temperature



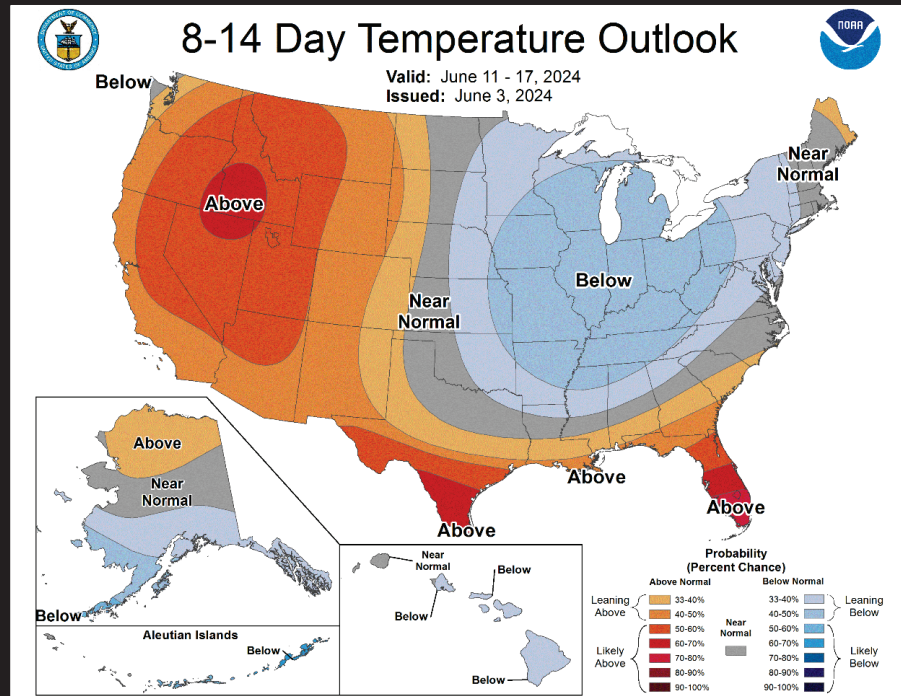
precipitation

valid June 2024

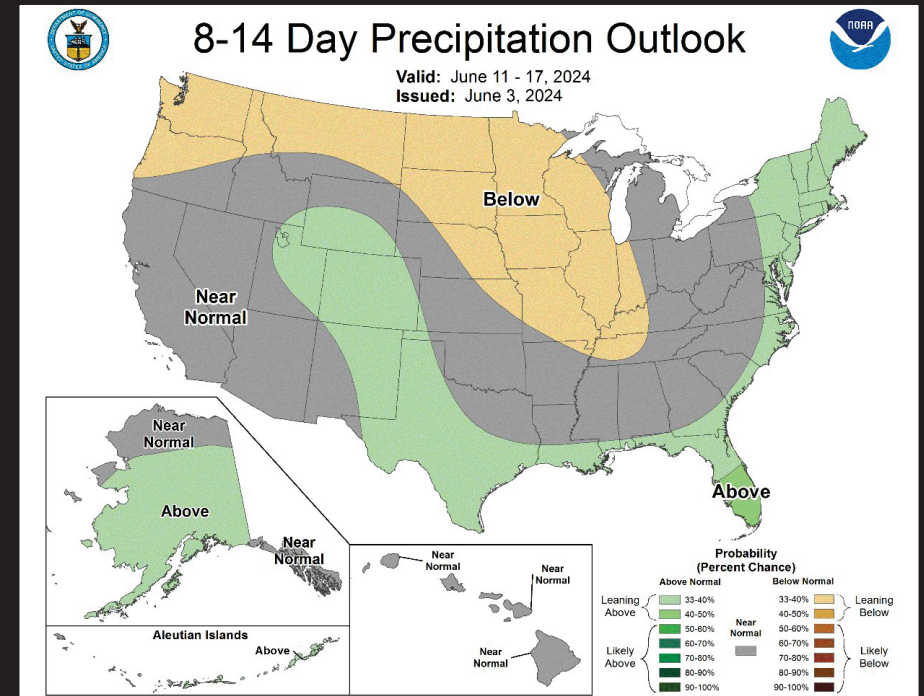
AGENDA ITEM #4

info and graphics courtesy NOAA CPC

NOAA outlook: 8-14 day



temperature



precipitation

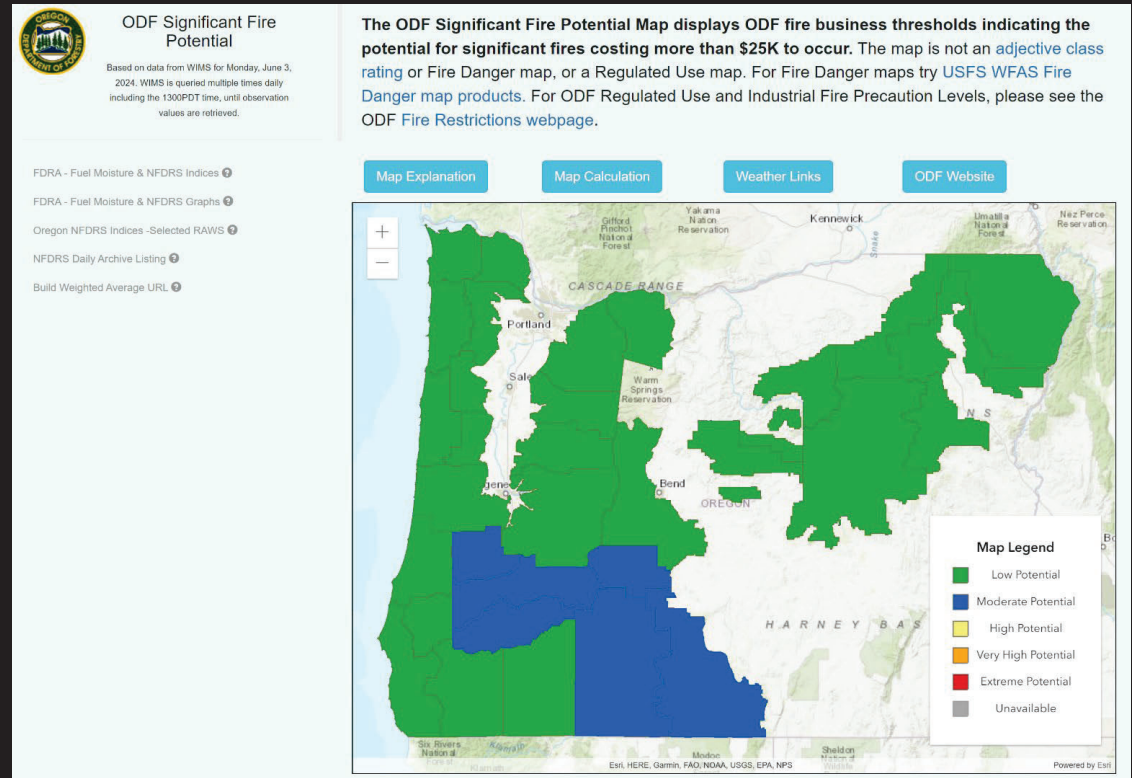
valid June 11-17, 2024

AGENDA ITEM #4

info and graphics courtesy NOAA CPC

ODF significant fire potential

DFPA and Klamath-Lake moderate but about average, running similar to last year at this time
forecasted to hover around average for the week

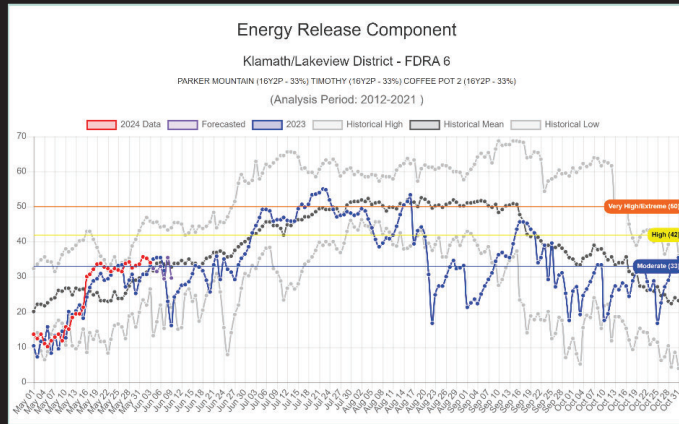


The potential for large costly fires in each District is shown as ERC thresholds from NFDRS, using a cost factor in addition to fire history and climatology.

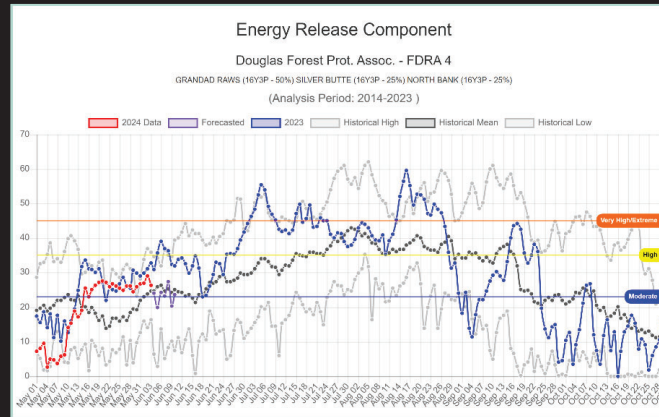
AGENDA ITEM #4

info and graphics courtesy ODF

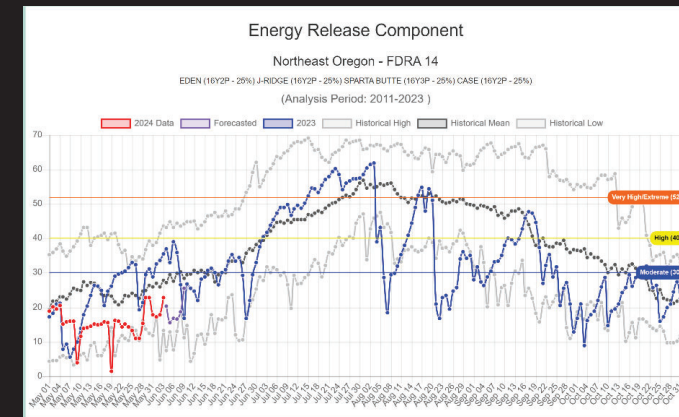
ODF significant fire potential - ERC



Klamath-Lakeview



DFPA



Northeast Oregon

The potential for large costly fires in each District is shown as ERC thresholds from NFDRS, using a cost factor in addition to fire history and climatology.

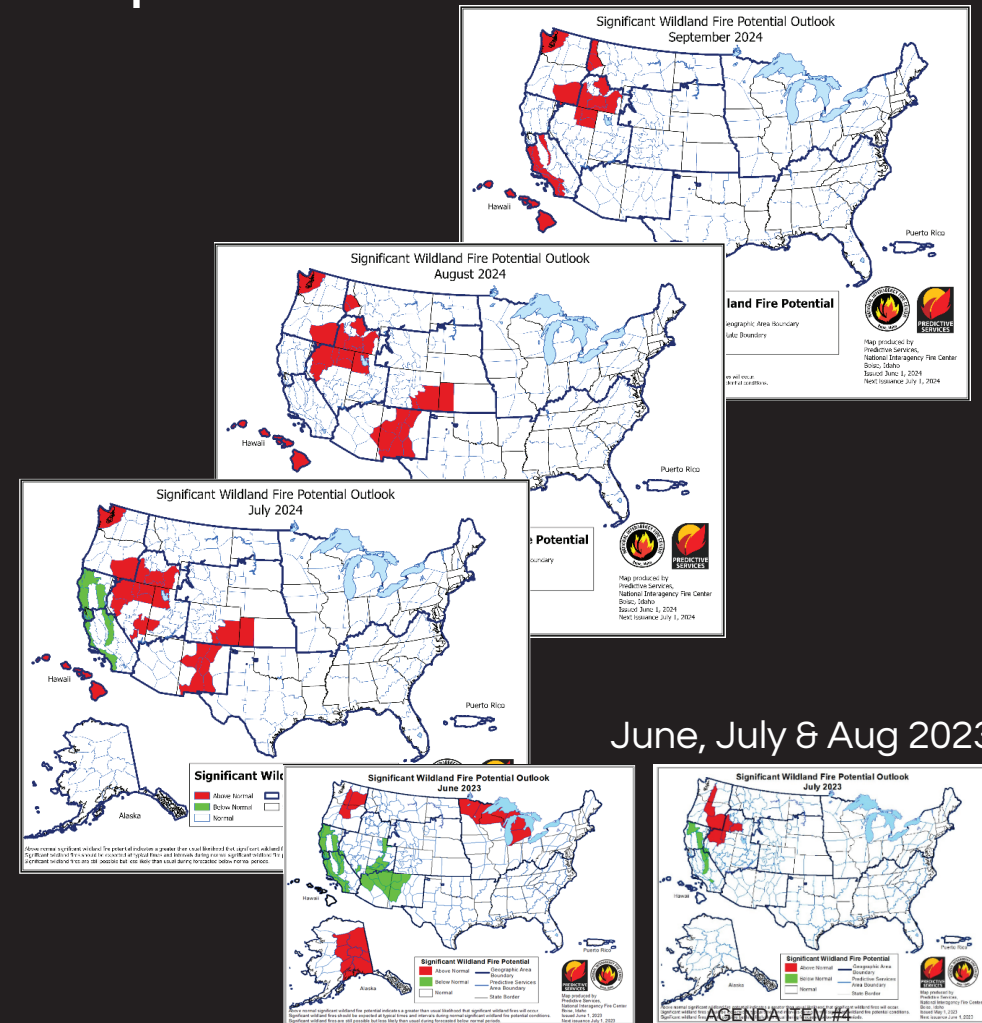
Energy Release
Component (ERC)

Related to available energy at the flaming front of a fire, factors in live and dead fuel moistures, weighted toward heavy fuels and tracks the influence of drought over the season

AGENDA ITEM #4

info and graphics ODF

national significant wildland fire potential outlook



info and graphics courtesy NIFC



summary

- encouraging snowpack and drought recovery
- El Niño is rapidly waning, but effects may linger
 - potential instability, thunderstorms
 - Some reduced potential for *very strong* heat waves
 - delayed monsoon forecasted
- forecasted warmer and drier than normal fire season
- national significant fire potential forecast accounts for fire history from similar El Niño transition years
- continue to monitor fuel moistures and local weather forecasts including thunderstorm potential

**FIRE COST COLLECTION CLAIM STATUS
CLAIMS GREATER THAN \$5,000**

DISTRICT	FIRE NAME	YEAR	AMOUNT BILLED	STATUS
DFPA	ARCHIE CREEK/STAR MOUNTAIN	2020	\$12,843,270.45	Communicating with RP
CFPA	NORTH BANK LANE MM8	2020	\$934,818.45	Working with DOJ
TL	PIKE ROAD	2020	\$757,136.30	Communicating with RP
WO	KIMBERLING MOUNTAIN	2020	\$370,860.34	Working with DOJ
DFPA	COUGAR CREEK	2022	\$335,530.77	Communicating with RP
KLD	Ponina	2021	\$353,004.51	Demanded
DFPA	MYSTIC MOUNTAIN	2021	\$244,515.67	Communicating with RP
NEO	West Campbell	2022	\$119,446.83	Communicating with RP
KLD	Ana 238	2017	\$109,436.31	Communicating with RP
SWO	Neil Rock	2019	\$104,793.10	Working with DOJ
COD	Bologna Canyon	2011	\$69,781.22	Demanded
COD	Bull Springs	2021	\$68,907.56	Working with DOJ
DFPA	Longview	2019	\$58,820.00	Communicating with RP
COD	Straw Fork	2017	\$40,918.39	Communicating with RP
SCAS	Jasper/Lowell	2013	\$39,149.07	Communicating with District
SCAS	Green Peter Peninsula	2020	\$30,238.33	Demanded
NCAS	Tom Rock	2019	\$19,980.42	Communicating with District
SWO	Jack Creek #6	2018	\$13,848.48	Communicating with District
NCAS	Gard Rd Fire	2018	\$11,118.03	Communicating with District
SCAS	McGowen Lookout	2013	\$10,669.01	Communicating with District
SWO	15360 Jones Rd	2019	\$6,529.68	Communicating with District
NEO	Carney Butte	2023	\$5,290.00	Demanded
TOTAL	22		\$16,548,062.92	

PAYMENT PLANS FOR FIRES GREATER THAN \$5,000

DISTRICT	FIRE NAME	YEAR	AMOUNT BILLED	PAYMENT RECEIVED	TYPE
WL	Sweet Creek MP 2	2020	\$4,575,880.73	\$147.03	Restitution
SWO	East Evans	2019	\$3,601,460.00	\$3,850.00	Restitution
SWO	Stratton Creek 1-3	2017	\$570,441.53	\$5,520.45	Restitution
NCAS	Paradise McBride	2004	\$66,900.69	\$13,982.36	Payment Plan
COD	Jewel Road	2014	\$48,259.22	\$150.00	Payment Plan
SWO	North Applegate Rd 9244	2017	\$45,129.80	\$9,425.00	Payment Plan
SCAS	Northernwood	2021	\$27,535.08	\$19,678.36	Payment Plan
SWO	N River Road	2017	\$25,008.45	\$5,100.00	Payment Plan
CFPA	Carpenterville Road	2012	\$22,849.94	\$2,975.00	Payment Plan
SWO	Takilma Rd 5430	2018	\$19,398.23	\$3,000.00	Payment Plan
CFPA	Lampa Ln	2018	\$16,535.40	\$5,700.00	Payment Plan
WL	26175 Siuslaw	2019	\$10,762.65	\$5,608.87	Payment Plan
DFPA	Happy Valley Rd	2017	\$8,538.70	\$2,100.00	Payment Plan
DFPA	Lowe Rd	2017	\$7,500.00	\$3,987.00	Payment Plan
KLD	Egert	2013	\$6,296.62	\$10.00	Payment Plan
SWO	Mo Creek	2019	\$5,228.09	\$1,246.00	Restitution
CFPA	Marlow Creek	2019	\$5,000.00	\$3,450.00	Payment Plan
TOTAL	17		\$9,062,725.13	\$85,930.07	

CLOSED FIRE COST COLLECTION CLAIMS GREATER THAN \$5,000

DISTRICT	FIRE NAME	YEAR	AMOUNT BILLED	PAYMENT RECEIVED	CURRENT STATUS
COD	Grizzly Fire	2017	\$426,595.62	\$0.00	Closed
SWO	MEDCO B	2019	\$381,629.99	\$300,000.00	Settled
DFPA	Days Creek	2020	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	Paid in Full
CFPA	Hwy 38 MM 16	2020	\$231,752.53	\$45,709.84	Settled
CFPA	Transpacific Parkway 2	2022	\$101,058.03	\$101,058.03	Paid 4-20-23
DFPA	RICE CREEK	2020	\$59,295.00	\$45,000.00	Settled
SWO	Sterling Ditch	2012	\$38,545.00	\$0.00	Closed
FG	Grabhorn Fire	2018	\$13,151.84	\$0.00	Closed
KLD	Drews	2012	\$8,982.96	\$0.00	Closed
FG	Holaday Road #1	2016	\$6,584.40	\$0.00	Closed
SWO	Griffin Creek Road 4442	2020	\$5,000.00	\$500.00	Closed
TOTAL	11		\$1,572,595.37	\$792,267.87	

SIGNIFICANT FIRE INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS OR UNDER DOJ REVIEW

DISTRICT	FIRE NAME	YEAR	FIRE COSTS	CURRENT STATUS
WL	7K	2023	\$2,300,000.00	Finalizing report
KLD	Golden	2023	\$5,000,000.00	Finalizing report
SCAS	Rueben Leigh	2023	\$370,000.00	Finalizing report
WL	Moon Mountain	2023	\$342,000.00	Finalizing report
NCAS	224	2023	\$488,000.00	Finalizing report
NEO	Jones Butte	2023	\$650,000.00	Conducting follow-up for report
NEO	Grossman	2023	\$375,000.00	Conducting follow-up for report
NCAS	Mclver	2022	\$158,000.00	Finalizing report
KLD	Cutoff	2021	\$4,000,000.00	Conducting follow-up for report
COD	Grandview	2021	\$2,500,000.00	Conducting follow-up for report
NEO	Elbow Creek	2021	\$15,500,000.00	Waiting for BLM/USFS final reports
TL	Cedar Butte	2021	\$636,400.00	Finalizing report
WO	Echo Mtn.	2020	\$3,500,000.00	Finalizing report
SWO	South Obenchain	2020	\$14,000,000.00	Report complete, Certifying costs
NCAS	Santiam Canyon Fires	2020	\$10,000,000.00	Finalizing report
NCAS	Clackamas Co. Complex	2020	\$3,700,000.00	Finalizing reports
COD	Fir Mountain	2020	\$3,000,000.00	Writing report
SCAS	Holiday Farm	2020	\$18,000,000.00	Waiting for USFS final report
SWO	Slater	2020	\$700,000.00	Conducting follow-up for report
KLD	242	2020	\$2,600,000.00	Waiting for USFS final report
KLD	Ben Young	2020	\$688,600.00	Finalizing report
TOTAL	21		\$88,508,000.00	

Timeline - Eligibility Work

Calendar year	2024							2025						
Fiscal year (FY)	FY 24	FY 25												FY 26
Month	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July
BOF meetings														
EFCC OAR FYI		tbd -4/5 tbd												
EFCC Meetings	June 4	Sept. 3 Jan. 7												July 1
TBD Special Meetings														
Directive/Policy	Initiate	Review / Draft		decision		tbd								
EFCC OARs	Initate	Review / Draft		decision		rulemaking		tbd						
Implementation														
Budget Development														
Fiscal year 26														
Training														

Agenda Item 6. Eligibility for Emergency Fire Suppression Cost Reimbursement

Information / decision item

Purpose

Provide a brief background on the current policy, the need for change, proposed next steps, a timeline, and recommendations to accomplish the work.

Background

Historically, the Oregon Department of Forestry's fire protection system has had two tiers – the base (districts/associations) and emergency fires. The base has always been a mix of readiness (pre-suppression) and suppression costs. This mixture at the base has created a level of complexity in budgeting, tracking, processing payments, and reporting across multiple systems and platforms internally (districts/associations, divisions, and agency) and externally (public, Board of Forestry, Legislature).

Through appropriate authorities in both law and rules (Attachment A), the Emergency Fire Cost Committee (EFCC) has defined emergency fires and emergency fire suppression costs, established deductibles, and put further limits on what qualifies as being eligible for emergency fire suppression cost reimbursement through an approved policy. That policy (Attachment B) is in Directive 1-2-7-001, *Guidelines for Eligibility of Firefighting Costs for the Oregon Forestland Protection Fund*. This policy further builds on the premise of districts providing readiness and some level of suppression costs through a comprehensive and extremely complex set of standards. See attachment C for a flow chart of eligibility rules that frames a good picture of the current complexity.

Need for change

Decomplex and improve efficiency and effectiveness. While everyone in the complete and coordinated protection system has demonstrated a commitment to following these complex rules and standards, there has been a recognized need by EFCC and ODF staff to decomplex, simplify and modernize this framework for a decade. The fiscal tracking and processing of fire financials has increased from earlier decades of average annual cost of less than \$10 million to the most recent decade now averaging annually \$70 million. This workload has everyone committed to creating efficiencies where possible while maintaining fiscal responsibility and accountability.

MGO recommendations. In 2019, Marcias, Gini, & O'Connell LLP (MGO), a CPA and advisory firm was hired to perform a review and assessment of ODF's fire finance operations, including accounts receivable, accounts payable and district fire budgeting. The MGO report highlights 28 observations and recommendations in five areas of concern: Budgeting, Financial Resources, Information Technology, Oversight, and Policy and Procedures. While most of the MGO recommendations have been addressed or mitigated, simplifying, and improving the eligibility

directive is in alignment with the MGO recommendations and will build on the work already completed.

Proposed next steps and timeline

Since the Wildfire Protection Act passed in 2013, the OFLPF and GF share reimbursements of emergency fire suppression. Since then, ODF has endorsed the eligibility directive, consistent with EFCC, on any reimbursements associated with GF. The EFCC Chair and Administrator, ODF Executives and Business Services Division agree that working on improving eligibility standards should be a collaborative effort.

In approaching this the following principles should guide this work:

- Simplify (Decomplex) and make it more transparent.
- Seek to gain efficiencies and effectiveness of fiscal processes.
- Be fair and equitable across districts, while striving towards consistency
- Continue to tease ‘suppression’ from base budget.
- Maintain deductibles – incentives towards keeping fires small.
- Improve financial tracking, and accuracy of reports.

Collaboration should be through a small workgroup of representatives that are intimately familiar with ODF operations, finance, and policy including representatives of the EFCC, EFCC staff, ODF Business Services CFO, Protection Finance Unit Manager, Fiscal Services Program Accountant, Protection Policy Deputy Chief, and district forester/district manager representatives. As needed, the ODF and EFCC leadership will also work closely with ODF’s Department of Administrative Services Chief Financial Officer, and their Legislative Fiscal Officer.

The EFCC would consider the new draft policy at its September meeting. Necessary draft rule changes would also be brought to the committee to initiate rule making.

It is envisioned that any approved policy changes by the EFCC would be supported by ODF and implementation would take effect on July 1, 2025 (Fiscal year 26). See attachment D for timeline.

Recommendations

1. Initiate an eligibility workgroup to
 - a. develop a new draft eligibility policy consistent with the next steps (above) for the EFCC to consider and
 - b. propose draft rule changes for EFCC consideration to move forward with rule making.

Policy context for eligibility requirements

Oregon revised statute (ORS) 477.770 directs the EFCC to promulgate rules relating to the disposition of moneys from the Oregon Forest Land Protection Fund. The statute then states that under these rules the committee may require that prior to payment from the funds, a district expend an amount for emergency fire suppression. Lastly, the statute spells out a limit on those district expenditures and that they must apply uniformly to each district.

Several Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) apply.

OAR 629-165-0000 Definitions

OAR 629-165-005 Emergency Fires – examples

OAR 629-165 Additional Amount Not Considered Emergency Fire Suppression Costs (Per Fire/daily Deductible).

OAR-165-0100 Deductibles – Amount per Acre

ORS 629-165-0305 Qualifications for Payment

(5) allows the EFCC to further limit qualifying emergency fire suppression costs, which the committee has done through its Directive 1-2-7-001, *Guidelines for Eligibility of Firefighting Costs for the Oregon Forestland Protection Fund*.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PURPOSE	3
POLICY	3
AUTHORITY	4
SCOPE	4
DEFINITIONS	4
STANDARDS.....	9
A. Qualifications for an Emergency Fire	9
B. Pre and Post Season Fires.....	9
C. Fires Originating on Non-Paying Lands and Threatening a District Boundary.....	10
D. Fires Originating on Lands Protected by Agreement or Protection Offset Agreements.....	10
E. Operator - Owner - Negligent Person Responsibility	11
F. District, Area, and Salem Personnel, Equipment, and Support	12
G. Contingency Forces	17
H. Protection-Funded District Hand Crews	18
I. Cooperative Crews, Youth Crews, and Other Similarly Funded Personnel.....	18
J. Firefighting Labor (Emergency Workers), Equipment, Supplies, and Support	19

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

K. Aircraft.....	20
1. Fixed Wing - Contract	20
2. Fixed Wing - CWN	20
3. Helicopters – CWN, Contract, SPA, and Other Agency	21
4. Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)	23
L. Miscellaneous	23
1. Meals, Groceries, and Related Supplies	23
2. Equipment Fuel and Oil Purchases Used on Emergency Fires	24
3. Other Miscellaneous	24
a. Cell Phones	24
b. Internet Service Provider and Support.....	24
c. Telephone Service	25
d. Water.....	25
e. Insurance	26
f. Equipment Rental	27
g. Capital Outlay and Non-Consumable Items	27
M. Fire Investigation and Cost Recovery Efforts	27
N. Property Damage - Land Rehabilitation	29
O. Replacement Costs - Tools & Equipment.....	29
P. General Instructions.....	30
RESPONSIBILITIES.....	30
REVIEW.....	31

GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND

PURPOSE: The purpose of this directive is to provide guidance and direction for determining eligibility of fire suppression costs for reimbursement from the Oregon Forest Land Protection Fund (OFLPF).

POLICY: Under Oregon law, the Forester is required to provide a complete and coordinated forest fire protection system. The funding for this fire protection system is diverse and complicated. At times, challenges arise in identifying fire costs that are to be paid with funds from district protection fiscal budgets and those to be reimbursed from the OFLPF. In order for the system to function, it is essential that activities necessary to the basic protection capability be funded through the district protection fiscal budgeting process. District protection fiscal budgets are established to provide districts with the fire pre-suppression and suppression resources to handle the expected fire load in each district. Only those costs that are in excess of the basic district capability should be regarded as OFLPF responsibility. It is expected that the established methods of timekeeping be followed for all personnel and equipment eligible for OFLPF reimbursement.

The State Forester accomplishes the fire pre-suppression and suppression responsibility through the various protection districts working in concert with statewide forest protection programs. The complete and coordinated system is designed to provide pre-suppression and suppression action demanded by the fire risk and fire occurrence levels existing within the various districts.

The OFLPF was established by the Oregon Legislature for the purpose of spreading the risks of emergency fire suppression costs among the protection districts. The OFLPF system operates to spread the risk whereby all forestland owners contribute into the fund so that money will be available to any protection district to pay fire suppression costs on "emergency fires."

It is not unusual for emergency fires to occur at times other than during fire season. It is not reasonable or necessary for a district to provide a fire readiness force at all times; however, the district's responsibility to suppress fires exists at all times and control action is required whenever a fire occurs. The resources a district must apply on any fire before it is termed an emergency fire is measured against what the district would have provided on the fire if it had occurred during fire season at the suppression resource level of "High" based on the energy release component (ERC).

Example: A fire occurs in a district during August when the district's suppression resource level is "High" (based on ERC) and the district is at full strength. The pre-planned dispatch on this fire at this time specifies a dispatch of two engines, six persons, and a district dozer. If these forces are inadequate to suppress the fire and additional forces must be hired, it becomes an emergency fire. If the same fire occurs outside of fire

GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND

season, when the readiness resources are substantially less, the district must still suppress the fire. Resources hired from cooperators will normally be used to supplement limited district resources. The fire becomes an emergency fire when hired and regular district resources exceed those resources equivalent to the district's pre-planned dispatch when the fire suppression resource level is "High" (based on ERC).

An "emergency fire" situation may also occur when there are multiple fires in a district, although none of the fires may escape the initial attack stage. This situation generally occurs during and after severe lightning storms. Extra resources hired to supplement regular forces in a multiple fire situation are "emergency" resources eligible for reimbursement from OFLPF funds.

AUTHORITY: Oregon Forest Land Protection Fund pursuant to ORS 477.750 through 477.775.

SCOPE: This directive applies statewide to any forestlands in a forest protection district that pay assessments under ORS 477.277, 477.295, and 477.880 or as provided in a forestland protection agreement.

DEFINITIONS: Unless otherwise defined below, terms will have the meanings given in ORS 477.001.

Administrator – an employee of the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) appointed pursuant to ORS 477.455(2) to serve as administrator of the OFLPF and to carry out the direction of the Emergency Fire Cost Committee (EFCC).

Area of responsibility – the geographic area of responsibility for protection-funded personnel is the protection district for district employees, the area in which area staff employees work, statewide for Salem employees, and the radio service unit in which radio personnel are assigned.

Base eight – a budgeted employee's regular hours; eight hours per day or 40 hours per week.

Call when needed (CWN) – aircraft that are hired for a limited period using a pre-determined list of available vendors, and that are not under a longer term contract.

Consumable – items that "get used up;" something that is capable of being consumed or spent. For example, consumable personal use and firefighting items include batteries, plastic canteens, ear plugs, gloves, light sticks, air filter masks, etc.

GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND

Dispatch plan – the guiding document for pre-planned dispatch of initial attack suppression resources.

District hand crew – crew of not less than five people who are budgeted, trained, organized, and manifested as a hand crew at the time of dispatch. Manifests for these crews may consist of a combination of a fiscal budget verifying the budgeted crew and shift tickets.

District personnel – all state and association employees assigned to a protection district.

District warden – a forest worker appointed by the State Forester authorized under 477.355 and 477.360 to manage a fire protection district, e.g., District Forester or District Manager.

Emergency fire – a statistical fire that requires greater suppression action than a protection district can reasonably provide during fire season at the suppression resources level of “High” (based on ERC). The suppression action required by this definition is measured against the capability of the district at the full budgeted readiness level during fire season. Suppression action does not require a district to allocate every resource in the district to a given fire before it can be termed an emergency fire. A district allocates resources according to a dispatch plan, and when those resources are inadequate to suppress a fire, it becomes an emergency fire.

Emergency fire suppression costs – those fire suppression costs in excess of \$25,000 in any single day, or for a multi-day fire for the duration of that fire, which are incurred in a forest protection district in excess of the regular fire suppression costs. Generally, the \$25,000 “daily deductible” is administered on a 24-hour daily basis, beginning at 0001 hours and concluding at 2400 hours. However, if a lightning storm continues past 2400 hours, the daily deductible applies to all fires started by the one storm. Fire reports must reflect the fire’s ignition date as the day the storm started (e.g., the date before midnight.) If a second lightning storm develops and causes fires requiring emergency cost expenditures after 2400 hours, a district is expected to account for an additional daily deductible. Emergency fire suppression costs include, but are not limited to labor, services, transportation, supplies, reconditioning of fire cache equipment, rental of equipment, and eligible contingency forces’ costs and expenses incurred for the recovery of emergency fire suppression costs from responsible parties.

Emergency worker – an individual hired by the Forester, and paid using administratively determined (AD) or industrial wage rates when a fire requires greater suppression action than the district budget can reasonably provide. An emergency worker may also be referred to as casual labor, AD employee, or an industrial worker.

GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND

Expanded dispatch – an organization needed to support a fire, after initial attack, which expands along with the Incident Command System taking action to provide resources as needed for the control efforts of the fire. This organization may support single or multiple fires and is in addition to a protection district's regular dispatch function.

Extended attack – the suppression effort that occurs between the time a fire escapes initial attack and the next full shift managed by a Type 3 or greater incident management team.

Fiscal year – the period beginning July 01 of any year and ending on June 30 of the following year.

Incident management team (IMT) – those personnel assembled to manage the suppression actions during an emergency response to a fire.

Initial attack – the suppression effort on a fire that is made by pre-planned resources dispatched to a fire together with any unrequested cooperators or mutual aid attempting to extinguish the fire while it is still small.

Non-consumable – items that can normally be used more than once. For example, non-consumable personal use items and firefighting equipment include sleeping bags, helmets, fire shirts, fire hose, nozzles, reducers, etc.

Non-paying forestlands – those lands that are not classified pursuant to ORS 526.305 to 526.350 and that the State Forester has determined not to protect pursuant to ORS 477.205 to 477.281.

Oregon Forest Land Protection Fund (OFLPF) – that account established in the State Treasury as a trust fund for the purpose of equalizing emergency fire suppression costs pursuant to ORS 477.750.

Overhead – Personnel assigned to supervisory positions, i.e. Incident Commander, Command Staff, General Staff, Branch Directors, Unit Leaders, and other overhead approved by the committee. For the purpose of this directive, first-line supervisors such as engine, tender, crew, dozer, and falling bosses are not considered overhead positions.

Paying forestlands – lands within a forest protection district that pay assessment under ORS 477.277, 477.295, and 477.880.

GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND

Protection district – a forest protection district organized under ORS 477.225. This includes a district administered by ODF or by forest protective associations. The Northwest Oregon Forest Protection District includes the Astoria, Forest Grove, and Tillamook administrative districts.

Protection-funded personnel – those personnel defined as:

1. District, area, and Salem personnel whose positions are listed in a protection fiscal budget and are funded wholly or in part by that budget.
2. Radio personnel whose personnel time is budgeted in a radio service unit (RSU) budget. Personnel costs for radio employees are eligible for reimbursement when assigned as a communication unit leader (COML) to an eligible type 3 or larger emergency fire when:
 - a. Incurred by a field communication technician (OT and support costs) assigned within their RSU;
 - b. Incurred by a field communication technician (“base eight”, overtime and support costs) when assigned outside their RSU;
 - c. Incurred by a Salem radio engineer (OT and support costs) when assigned Statewide;
 - d. Incurred by a field communication technician or a Salem radio engineer (“base eight”, OT and support costs) assigned to an ODF IMT.
3. Motor pool personnel whose budget includes service of protection-funded vehicles.

Regular fire suppression costs – those fire suppression costs which are regularly budgeted for and incurred by the Forester in a forest protection district pursuant to ORS 477.205 to 477.281.

Special Purpose Appropriation funded resources (SPA) – statewide severity resources funded in part by the Oregon Legislature that are used for immediate readiness to provide aggressive initial attack and to complement a protection district’s regularly budgeted resources.

GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND

Statistical fire – a fire requiring suppression action by the Forester or cooperating agencies if it meets one of the following three conditions:

1. The fire originates on paying forestlands within the forest protection district, including but not limited to:
 - a. Fires occurring on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands identified in the ODF/BLM Western Oregon Operating Plan.
 - b. Fires occurring on federal lands identified in a protection offset agreement for which the Forester has the suppression responsibility.
2. The fire originates on land protected by another agency or in another protection district, and spreads into the reporting protection district.
3. The fire originates on land outside of the protection district but the fire spreads to within 1/8 of a mile of forestland (220 yards) or is determined by the Forester to be a threat to paying forestland, and:
 - a. the fire is not within the boundaries of another protection agency, or;
 - b. the fire is within another protection agency boundary; however, suppression is clearly needed to prevent the spread of fire to paying forestland. (This does not include suppression action provided by agreement or pre-planned dispatch.)

Type 3 fire – a fire that requires a management organization to effectively suppress the fire. All of the following must be present to qualify as a Type 3 fire:

1. Activation of at least three of the command and general staff functions, using people at least qualified at the interagency Red Book standard for Type 3 command, and general staff positions.
2. Multiple operational periods (a minimum of three day-shifts beyond initial and extended attack) to control the fire. This minimum shift requirement is waived when a fire is transitioned from a Type 1 or 2 incident management team (IMT) to a Type 3 IMT.
3. Two or more divisions on the fire due to the number of firefighting resources assigned.
4. A written incident action plan (IAP).

GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND

A Type 1 or 2 fire where the incident management team has been demobilized may be considered a Type 3 fire when an organization meeting the aforementioned requirements is still needed, in the judgment of the District Warden, to manage the incident.

Type 1 investigation – an investigation for a fire when potential fire suppression costs exceed \$100,000. These fires have significant elements of damages, losses, liabilities, or torts that would be subject to litigation. Type 1 investigations may also involve major injuries, deaths, major evidence and burden of proof requirements, significant cost recoveries, most arson fires, and all critical incidents or task force operations.

Type 2 investigation – an investigation for a fire when potential fire suppression costs are between \$5,000 and \$100,000. These fires, regardless of size or scope, have recognizable damages, losses, liabilities, or potential torts that would be subject to court actions beyond small claims. No critical injuries or deaths would be involved in a Type 2 investigation.

Type 3 investigation – an investigation for a fire that is relatively small in size or scope where suppression costs are less than \$5,000. Losses and liability for a Type 3 investigation are subject to small claims court actions where no torts against the State would be expected. These investigations will not involve any deaths, but may involve very minor personal injuries.

STANDARDS:

A. **Qualifications for an Emergency Fire**

Only statistical fires are eligible for reimbursement from the OFLPPF.

B. **Pre and Post Season Fires**

The same emergency fire suppression cost eligibility criteria for OFLPPF reimbursement apply during any time of the year and do not change with respect to the start or end of fire season.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

B. Pre and Post Season Fires cont.

1. Eligible Costs

Each protection district's fiscal budget must provide adequate fire suppression resources consistent with the district's pre-planned dispatch for the suppression resource level of "High" (based on ERC). Such resources may be on the payroll or hired on a contingency basis. The Administrator will allow those emergency costs that exceed the regular costs the Forester would be expected to expend during fire season when resource and readiness levels are equivalent to the suppression resource level of "High" (based on ERC).

C. Fires Originating on Non-Paying Lands and Threatening a District Boundary

1. Eligible Costs

Frequently a fire may occur on a rural fire district or on unprotected land adjacent to lands protected by the State Forester. When such fires constitute a threat to protected lands, the Forester may take fire control action necessary to stop the fire in order to protect forestlands within the district boundary.

The Administrator may reimburse a district budget for emergency costs expended on such a fire if no other agency (rural fire district, for example) has the responsibility and capability to suppress the fire. The District Warden must submit a request for reimbursement before the Administrator will consider such an expense to be included in the protection district's claim.

The request for reimbursement must include an explanation of the circumstances requiring the Forester's action and why costs of fighting such fires were not contemplated in the district's protection fiscal budget.

D. Fires Originating on Lands Protected by Agreement or Protection-Offset Agreements

1. Eligible Costs

- a. Eligible costs for fires occurring on federal lands identified in a protection offset agreement for which the Forester has the suppression responsibility are eligible for reimbursement from the OFLPF.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

2. Ineligible Costs

- a. Suppression costs for fires occurring on lands identified in a protection offset agreement to be protected by the United States Forest Service (USFS) or BLM are not eligible for reimbursement with funds from the OFLPF.
- b. Suppression costs from fires occurring on BLM lands identified in the ODF/BLM Western Oregon Operating Plan are ineligible for reimbursement from the OFLPF.

E. Operator - Owner - Negligent Person Responsibility

1. Ineligible Costs

- a. Costs of personnel and equipment of an owner or operator having a responsibility under Oregon law (ORS 477.066) to control and extinguish the fire, are not eligible.
- b. Costs incurred by the Forester for suppression resources listed on a "State Forester's Record of Fire" or other agreement for the convenience of the responsible party to relieve said party from committing personnel and equipment to a fire or for relieving such forces on the fire are ineligible. The responsible party is required by law to fight the fire until it is out. Any agreement made by the Forester to meet this obligation at the party's cost is not an emergency cost eligible for reimbursement.
- c. Costs incurred by the Forester in fighting a fire for which others are responsible (ORS 477.085) are ineligible. If such costs are included in a claim, the District Warden must provide evidence, acceptable to the Administrator, of the emergency that required the district to incur this expense. (Reference Rule OAR 629-61-015.) This evidence may be in the form of a letter setting forth the emergency conditions and need for incurring the expense and why the responsible party did not perform as required by law. If approved, the Administrator will "advance" the necessary funds to the district until such time as the funds are recovered, at which time the amount advanced must be returned to the OFLPF. Should the cost recovery action of the State Forester and the Attorney General fail, then the amount advanced becomes an eligible cost and not subject to be returned to the OFLPF. (Reference Rule OAR 629-61-050, 060 and 065.)

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

E. Operator - Owner - Negligent Person Responsibility continued

1. Ineligible Costs continued

- d. The Forester shall pursue aggressive cost recovery action in all cases when a person or entity responsible for fire costs is identified, unless a fire's costs are determined to be uncollectable or less than the Forester's costs of recovery. Failure to pursue recovery action aggressively will result in such costs becoming ineligible for reimbursement.
- e. Districts must follow procedures specified in State Forester's Directive 1-1-3-203 in all fire cost recovery actions. Failure to follow specified procedures may result in costs becoming ineligible.

F. District, Area, and Salem Personnel, Equipment, and Support

1. Eligible Costs

- a. Costs of personnel ("base eight" and overtime costs) having no protection funding when used AFTER initial and extended attack when the emergency fire is within the employee's area of responsibility, are eligible.
- b. Costs of State Forest personnel ("base eight" and overtime costs) when used DURING initial and extended attack when the emergency fire is within the employee's area of responsibility and the fire involves additional emergency suppression resources to suppress the fire.
- c. Costs of personnel ("base eight" and overtime costs) assigned to an emergency fire outside of their area of responsibility are eligible.
- d. Overtime costs for protection-funded personnel when relieved of their normal duties and assigned to an overhead position on an eligible Type 3 or more complex fire within their area of responsibility whether managed by an ODF, an interagency, or a local Type 3 IMT are eligible, except:

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

F. District, Area, and Salem Personnel, Equipment, and Support

1. Eligible Costs

d. Continued

- (1) because of their ongoing normal duties, overtime costs for Area Directors, District Foresters, and District Business Managers on fires within their area of responsibility are only eligible for reimbursement if they are relieved of their normal duties and are assigned to an overhead position on a Type 1 or Type 2 fire. This eligibility may be extended to District Business Managers on eligible Type 3 assignments if relieved of their duties and performing one or more functions on that assignment – the re-assignment must be documented in writing.

e. Costs of personnel assigned to a payment team or cost share reconciliation process are eligible for reimbursement when:

- (1) the emergency fire is outside of their area of responsibility (“base eight” and overtime costs); or
- (2) costs are incurred by personnel (“base eight” and overtime costs) having no protection funding when the assignment is within the employee’s area of responsibility; or
- (3) costs are incurred by area and Salem protection-funded personnel (overtime costs) when working at the host protection district; or,
- (4) costs are incurred by area and district protection-funded personnel (overtime costs) from the host district/area assigned to and in travel status to complete a FEMA or Cost Share reconciliation process.

f. All costs of protection-funded personnel (“base eight” and overtime costs) who are members or substituting for a member of the published roster of an ODF IMT, and when the team is managing a fire within the employee’s area of responsibility are eligible.

- (1) COML’s and FBAN’s are rostered separately from the published roster of an ODF IMT but are considered ODF team

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

members. All costs of protection-funded personnel (“base eight” and overtime costs) who are members or substituting for a member on these rosters are eligible for reimbursement when the team is managing a fire within the employee’s area of responsibility.

- g. Personnel costs for those assigned to expanded dispatch are eligible for reimbursement when:
 - (1) costs are incurred by personnel (“base eight” and overtime costs) having no protection funding when used AFTER initial and extended attack when the emergency fire is within the employee’s area of responsibility;
 - (2) the emergency fire is outside of their area of responsibility (“base eight” and overtime costs); or
 - (3) protection-funded personnel (overtime costs) are relieved of their normal duties and assigned to expanded dispatch on Type 3 or larger fires within their area of responsibility, whether managed by an ODF, an interagency, or a local Type 3 IMT. See F.1.d. (1) for one exception to this rule.
- h. Personnel costs for trainees are eligible for reimbursement during Type 1 and Type 2 fires.
- i. Personnel costs for those assigned to an Area Command Team or a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group are eligible for reimbursement when:
 - (1) costs are incurred by personnel (“base eight” and overtime costs) having no protection funding when the assignment is within the employee’s area of responsibility;
 - (2) the emergency fire is outside of their area of responsibility (“base eight” and overtime costs); or
 - (3) protection-funded personnel (overtime costs) are relieved of their normal duties and assigned to an Area Command Team or MAC Group within their area of responsibility.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

- j. All related support costs, e.g., subsistence (meals and lodging), miscellaneous consumable supplies, and transportation costs, are eligible for reimbursement when:
 - (1) incurred by personnel with no protection funding AFTER initial and extended attack when the assignment is within the employee's area of responsibility;
 - (2) incurred by State Forest personnel when used DURING initial and extended attack when the assignment is within the employee's area of responsibility and the fire has escaped initial attack and involves additional emergency suppression resources to suppress the fire.
 - (3) incurred by eligible protection-funded personnel when relieved of their normal duties and assigned to an overhead position on Type 3 and larger fires that have an IAP;
 - (4) incurred by personnel assigned to an emergency fire outside of their area of responsibility;
 - (5) incurred by protection-funded personnel assigned to an ODF IMT when one of the eligibility requirements in F.1.f.(1) are met;
 - (6) incurred by personnel assigned to a payment team or cost share reconciliation process when one of the eligibility requirements in F.1.e.(1), (2), (3), and (4) are met;
 - (7) incurred by personnel assigned to expanded dispatch when one of the eligibility requirements in F.1.g (1), (2), and (3) are met;
 - (8) incurred by personnel not fully qualified (trainees) when eligibility requirements in F.1.h. are met (Type 1 and Type 2 fires).
- k. Mop-up costs of eligible personnel and equipment on emergency fires are eligible.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

F. District, Area, and Salem Personnel, Equipment, and Support

2. Ineligible Costs

- a. Costs for protection-funded personnel unless an eligibility requirement in “F.1.d., e, f, g (3), or h” is met; are ineligible.
- b. “Base eight” costs for protection-funded personnel when relieved of their normal duties and assigned to an overhead position on Type 3 and larger fires, within their area of responsibility, whether managed by an ODF, an interagency, or a local Type 3 IMT are ineligible. (The exception is rostered positions on ODF IMT’s – see eligibility requirement in F.1.f. and trainees on type 1 and 2 fires F.1.h)
- c. Costs of temporary personnel not hired for a specific fire, but who at times are assigned to an emergency fire as a part of the district operation; (unless the eligibility requirement in “F.1.d.” is met) are ineligible.
- d. Cost of equipment assigned to, owned by, or purchased for the protection district unless otherwise noted in this directive, is ineligible.
- e. All related support costs (e.g., subsistence (meals and lodging), miscellaneous non-consumable supplies, and transportation), incurred by protection-funded personnel working in their area of responsibility (unless eligibility requirements in “F.1.j, and h (3) or (5)” are met) are ineligible.
- f. Salaries and wages of protection-funded personnel will not be eligible for reimbursement when performing tasks within their job description and within their normal area of responsibility.
 - (1) Personnel costs for Area Directors and District Foresters assigned to an overhead position within their area of responsibility on a Type 3 or less complex fire are not eligible for reimbursement.
 - (2) Host district protection-funded personnel working on district payment teams are not eligible for reimbursement; they are performing tasks within their job description and within their normal area of responsibility.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

- (3) District budgets are required to provide for adequate dispatching services; costs for such services are not eligible for reimbursement.

G. Contingency Forces

Contingency forces are fire suppression resources added to district regular forces during times of higher fire hazard and risk. Contingency forces may be resources moved from other protection districts, or local forces (including contract crews and engines/tenders) placed on standby for initial attack.

1. Eligible Costs

- a. Contingency forces are eligible when assigned to eligible emergency fires. (This excludes the use of aircraft; refer to section “K. Aircraft” for those eligibility rules).
- b. All related support costs for mobilization and demobilization of contingency forces are eligible for reimbursement if the resources were immediately assigned to an emergency fire.
- c. If the contingency forces were ordered and assigned as standby resources, but then re-assigned to an emergency fire through the remainder of the assignment, only those related support costs once assigned to the emergency fire are eligible for reimbursement, including demobilization costs.

Example: If the contingency resources were ordered from Northwest Oregon Area (NWOA) to standby in Prineville and upon arrival, their first assignment is standby, mobilization costs to Prineville are not eligible for reimbursement; however, if the resources arrive and are immediately assigned to an emergency fire, mobilization costs are eligible for reimbursement. Upon release from the emergency fire, if the resources are released back to their home unit, demobilization costs would be eligible for reimbursement from the OFLPF; however, if the resources are released from the emergency fire to return to Prineville to continue their standby assignment and then released from Prineville to their home unit, demobilization costs are not eligible for reimbursement.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

G. Contingency Forces continued

2. Ineligible Costs

- a. Contingency forces used in lieu of regular district resources are not an eligible cost.
- b. Costs associated with availability/readiness time of contingency forces are ineligible charges.
- c. All related support costs of contingency forces not assigned to an emergency fire are not eligible charges.

H. Protection-Funded District Hand Crews

1. Eligible Costs

- a. Personnel costs ("base eight" and overtime costs) for organized protection-funded district hand crews are eligible for reimbursement from the OFLPF for assignments on eligible emergency fires. These costs are considered to be in excess of the basic district capability and are therefore eligible for reimbursement.
- b. All related support costs of protection-funded district hand crews dispatched to eligible emergency fires are eligible.

2. Ineligible Costs

Availability/readiness time of district hand crews is not an eligible cost.

I. Cooperative Crews, Youth Crews, and Other Similarly Funded Personnel

The Forester has authorization for hiring "cooperative" type firefighting crews that are used primarily in conservation and forest development work on private, other state, and federal agency lands.

These crews may be available as extra firefighting forces beyond the regular district initial attack forces in much the same manner as Department of Corrections (DOC) Inmate or BLM Snake River Valley (SRV) crews that may be utilized. These crews are not part of the protection district's protection fiscal budget authorization for fire.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

I. Cooperative Crews, Youth Crews, and Other Similarly Funded Personnel cont.

Some districts may also have personnel available that are funded from sources other than the district protection fiscal budget. Such personnel are paid solely from funds other than protection. Any work time beyond that allowed by the supporting fund must be paid from the using protection district budget. These specially funded personnel work on normal protection district projects and are used to supplement regular forces in the initial attack and mop-up on fires.

1. The cost of cooperative and youth crews when used in a protection district on a fire are eligible for reimbursement from the OFLPF when:
 - a. used in support of regular district forces on emergency fires; or
 - b. used on a multi-fire situation that is beyond the capability of the district's initial attack forces.
2. Non-protection-funded personnel costs are eligible for reimbursement after initial and extended attack when they are used on emergency fires in lieu of hiring other emergency workers.

J. Firefighting Labor (Emergency Workers), Equipment, Supplies, and Support

1. Eligible Costs

- a. Labor costs for emergency workers, as well as all related support costs for these employees are eligible when assigned to an emergency fire and hired only for the duration of the emergency related task.
- b. Cost of renting firefighting equipment other than the protection district's assigned equipment are eligible.

2. Ineligible Costs

- a. Wages for personnel working on a fire when the protection district's initial attack forces arrive are not eligible if the fire does not meet the definition of an emergency fire. It is not implied that such persons should not be paid. The intent is that costs of such persons should be paid from regular district protection funds if the fire does not meet the definition of an emergency fire.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

J. Firefighting Labor (Emergency Workers), Equipment, Supplies, and Support cont.

2. Ineligible Costs continued

- b. Cost of personnel and equipment hired because of expedience, or in lieu of using regular district forces when regular forces are readily available, are not eligible.
- c. In situations where a fire is controlled by protection district personnel and equipment, incidental costs incurred for the purchase of miscellaneous supplies and/or rental of small tools or equipment are not eligible. (Exceptions may arise in the event of a multiple fire situation that has, in itself, created an emergency, and the costs attributed to one fire are in fact a part of a total "multiple fire" emergency cost situation on that given day.)

K. Aircraft

1. Fixed Wing – Contract

a. Eligible Costs

- (1) Flight time and support costs for contract aerial tankers and lead planes used on emergency fires are eligible for reimbursement if the contract is based only upon availability of aircraft.
- (2) Once a fire meets the requirements of an emergency fire, flight time and support costs for fixed wing aircraft used in excess of guaranteed flying hours included in a contract are eligible for reimbursement.

b. Ineligible Costs

- (1) The cost of the first load of retardant is not eligible for reimbursement when dispatched automatically on an emergency fire pursuant to a district's dispatch plan.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

2. Fixed Wing – CWN

a. Eligible Costs

- (1) Costs of fixed wing aircraft used to transport eligible personnel and equipment to an emergency fire for firefighting or support purposes are eligible.
- (2) Costs of fixed wing aircraft used as an Air Support Module (ASM) on an emergency fire are eligible.
- (3) Costs of infrared fire mapping flights on emergency fires are eligible.

b. Ineligible Costs

- (1) Costs of fixed wing aircraft used in fire detection, reconnaissance, and administration are not eligible.

3. Helicopters – CWN, Contract, SPA, and Other Agency

a. Eligible Costs

- (1) Type 1 helicopter flight time and support costs are eligible for OFLPPF reimbursement in the same manner as large fixed-wing air tankers; (refer to “K.1.a (1)”), if they are not automatically dispatched to an emergency fire pursuant to a district’s dispatch plan.
- (2) Type 2 or 3 helicopter flight time and support costs (e.g., fuel truck mileage, drivers, mechanics, etc.) are eligible for OFLPPF reimbursement once a district meets the fixed amount of money to be expended as a helicopter deductible in a seven day period on an emergency fire.

Districts with a contract helicopter will be subject to 50% of the fixed amount of money expended as a helicopter deductible in a seven day period when used on emergency fires.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

3. Helicopters – CWN, Contract, SPA, and Other Agency

a. Eligible Costs continued

The deductible requirement is per district, and not per helicopter; e.g., if the same helicopter is used in two districts in the same seven day period, a separate fixed deductible must be applied to each district. If two helicopters are used in one district during the same seven day period, only one deductible combined for the two need to be met before further costs become eligible for reimbursement.

The fixed amount to be expended as the helicopter deductible will be determined for each FY by the Administrator, reviewed by the Fire Protection Division Chief, then provided in writing to District Wardens prior to July 1.

A seven day period is that period which begins when helicopter(s) start flying on eligible emergency fires on any given day. The deductible requirement for a seven day period applies to new fires. Regardless of the number of days the helicopter(s) fly on the original fire, only one deductible applies; no single fire (or multiple fires with the same ignition date) are subject to more than one deductible.

(a) Once seven calendar days from the date a helicopter(s) began flying has elapsed, another deductible period begins the next time a helicopter(s) is dispatched to a new eligible emergency fire.

(b) Helicopter(s) flying on a new fire that started within the seven day deductible period of an original fire and continues to work on that fire beyond the original seven day period must meet the deductible requirement once the first seven calendar day period ends.

b. Ineligible Costs

Aerial detection and administrative flight costs are not eligible.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

4. Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)

a. Eligible Costs

- (1) The costs of UASs and support used for infrared mapping or other activities in support of the fire suppression operation on emergency fires are eligible.

b. Ineligible Costs

- (1) The cost of UASs used for detection, research and testing are not eligible costs.

L. Miscellaneous

1. Meals, Groceries, and Related Supplies

a. Eligible Costs

- (1) The costs of groceries purchased on emergency fires for use in an incident camp kitchen to feed personnel eligible for reimbursement from the OFLPF are eligible.
- (2) The costs of sack meals purchased from a commercial facility, or from DOC to feed personnel eligible for reimbursement from the OFLPF are eligible. The total number of sack meals ordered must be equal to or less than the total number of personnel assigned to the incident.
- (3) The costs of food services provided by a commercial facility or incident camp kitchen for personnel eligible for reimbursement from the OFLPF are eligible.
- (4) Bottle deposit fees are eligible for reimbursement.
 - (a) Bottles should be disposed of at the incident in the same manner that any other items are disposed of, i.e. recycled, donated to a non-profit organization, etc.
 - (b) If revenue is collected for such deposits, the revenue must be distributed to the fund to offset the fee.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

2. Equipment Fuel and Oil Purchases Used on Emergency Fires

a. Eligible Costs

- (1) Costs of fuel and oil used for pumps, power saws, generators, etc., not belonging to the protection district, are eligible when used on emergency fires.
- (2) If a fuel vendor is established at the fire, the cost of the truck and driver are eligible for reimbursement.

b. Ineligible Costs

- (1) When the State pays for the rental of equipment it is intended that the owner will supply fuel and oil. If fuel is supplied to these owners the costs are not eligible for reimbursement – deductions should be made from the equipment payment for these costs.
- (2) Gas, diesel, and lubricating oil purchases made for protection district vehicles are not eligible; the equipment rental rate charged includes operating costs. Normal motor pool accountability is required.
- (3) Deposit charges for returnable barrels sometimes used for the delivery of bulk fuel and/or oil are ineligible costs.

3. Other Miscellaneous

a. Cell Phones

(1) Eligible Costs

Cell phone usage charges related to managing eligible fires are eligible costs when incurred by personnel who are eligible for OFLPF reimbursement.

b. Internet Service Provider and Support

(1) Eligible Costs

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

Costs for service and technical support are eligible when hired to provide connection services for a computer system at an incident camp.

c. Telephone Service

(1) Eligible Costs

Costs for telephone service provided at an incident camp are eligible.

(2) Ineligible Costs

Telephone communications are a normal part of the district protection fiscal budgeting process, long distance traffic at district facilities due to local fire activity should be anticipated and are not eligible costs.

d. Water

(1) Eligible Costs

- (a) The cost of metered water when used from a city water supply to support an incident camp AND when used to fill eligible water equipment being used to support an eligible emergency fire is an eligible charge to the OFLPF.

When metered water is used, districts must provide justification for the use of the city water as well as a usage log identifying date of fill, equipment identification and gallons used as back up for the water costs.

- (b) Reimbursement for the use of privately owned pumps, electrical costs associated with the use of pumps, or for personnel needed to provide pumping services when using water from creeks, rivers, ponds, lakes, etc. during suppression action is an eligible cost to the OFLPF.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

(2) Water Ineligible Costs

Water used from creeks, rivers, ponds, lakes, etc., when used for suppression action is not an eligible cost. These water sources are considered “waters of the state.” Use of water for emergency firefighting does not require a water right application, permit, or certificate (Reference ORS 537.141.) However, an impoundment (pond) owned by a landowner may be eligible for a reasonable/nominal reimbursement for use of the impoundment. A landowner may not be compensated for the use of the impoundment/pond if the development of the pond was cost-shared or paid for by the government.

If fire managers determine that the most cost effective operation is to use water from a pond, or other water impoundment, and during suppression action water levels are significantly depleted, cost to refill the pond/impoundment is an eligible cost. In this instance, cost saving measures may include reduced helicopter ferry time, engine refill time, or elimination of the need to hire additional water tenders. District Wardens should be prepared to provide an explanation of the circumstances requiring this action.

e. Insurance

(1) Eligible Costs

- (a) Payroll charges for workers compensation and employee group insurance for personnel eligible for reimbursement from the OFLPF is an eligible charge. The workers compensation costs for contract resources included in their bid price are also eligible for reimbursement.
- (b) Vehicle and equipment insurance premium costs are eligible for reimbursement when included within the vehicle mileage or hourly equipment rental rate charge for vehicles and equipment owned by districts or other government agencies if the equipment is an eligible cost.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

(2) Insurance Ineligible Costs

- (a) Insurance premium and deductible costs for risk management, employer liability, general liability, and additional travel/accident hazard are not eligible for reimbursement.
- (b) No other insurance costs for firefighting activities are eligible.

f. Equipment Rental

(1) Eligible Costs

Cost of renting equipment is eligible for reimbursement. This may include firefighting equipment as well as office equipment such as chairs, tables, copy machines, etc. when needed for support of the fire.

(2) Ineligible Costs

Costs of a protection district's assigned equipment are not eligible for reimbursement unless the eligibility requirement in F.1.h or i. is met.

g. Capital Outlay and Non-Consumable Items

(1) Ineligible Costs

Costs for purchase of capital outlay or non-consumable items are not eligible. A fire does not own anything.

M. Fire Investigation and Cost Recovery Efforts

1. Eligible Costs

- a. Costs of fire investigations, legal counsel, and court costs relative to fires which may involve responsibility of entities or persons to pay fire suppression costs on fires are eligible when emergency funds have been expended to suppress the fire.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

M. Fire Investigation and Cost Recovery Efforts

1. Eligible Costs continued

- b. Costs of personnel (“base eight” and overtime costs) having no protection funding when assigned to a Type 1, 2, or 3 investigation of an emergency fire, when the emergency fire is within the employee’s area of responsibility, are eligible.
- c. Costs of personnel (“base eight” and overtime costs) assigned to a Type 1, 2, or 3 investigation of an emergency fire outside of their area of responsibility are eligible.
- d. Costs of personnel (“base eight” and overtime costs) for protection-funded personnel assigned to a Type 1 or 2 investigation of an emergency fire when the emergency fire is within their area of responsibility are eligible.
- e. All related support costs, e.g., subsistence (meals and lodging), miscellaneous consumable supplies, and transportation costs are eligible for reimbursement when:
 - (1) incurred by personnel with no protection funding when assigned to a Type 1, 2, or 3 investigation of an emergency fire when the emergency fire is within the employee’s area of responsibility,
 - (2) incurred by personnel when assigned to a Type 1, 2, or 3 investigation of an emergency fire when the assignment is outside of their area of responsibility,
 - (3) incurred by eligible protection-funded personnel assigned to a Type 1 or 2 investigation of an emergency fire when the emergency fire is within their area of responsibility are eligible.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

M. Fire Investigation and Cost Recovery Efforts

2. Ineligible Costs

- a. Legal, court, and fire investigation costs are ineligible when only regular protection district suppression costs are involved in the recovery effort.
- b. Costs of arson investigation teams and other personnel working on protection district arson situations are ineligible.
- c. Costs for protection-funded personnel (“base eight” and overtime costs) assigned to a Type 3 investigation of an emergency fire within their area of responsibility are ineligible.
- d. All related support costs (e.g. subsistence (meals and lodging), miscellaneous non-consumable supplies, and transportation), incurred by protection-funded personnel assigned to a Type 3 investigation of an emergency fire within their area of responsibility are ineligible.

N. Property Damage - Land Rehabilitation

1. Eligible Costs

Incidental water barring of fire trails before equipment is removed from a fire area is not considered rehabilitation work and may be included in the cost of firefighting equipment.

2. Ineligible Costs

- a. The costs of repairing damage to property or equipment, either as a result of fire action or negligent acts, are not eligible.
- b. Costs of land rehabilitation are not eligible.

O. Replacement Costs - Tools & Equipment

1. Ineligible Costs

- a. Replacement costs for tools, equipment, and supplies lost, damaged, or stolen are ineligible.

**GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS
FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND**

O. Replacement Costs - Tools & Equipment continued

1. Ineligible Costs

- b. Cost for replacement or repair of damage to rented equipment is not eligible.
- c. Costs of normal wear, tear, and replacement of parts on rented equipment are ineligible.

P. General Instructions

Any deviation or cost not appearing in the foregoing that the District Warden believes to be eligible for emergency funding requires a statement of justification submitted to the Administrator. This statement of justification must establish the emergency situation or conditions that warrant the inclusion of these costs as a part of a claim.

If the deviation falls into a miscellaneous or contract service category, an explanation of the need for purchasing the item or service should be included in the statement. The purpose of requiring this statement is two-fold; 1) it requires the District Warden to establish the emergency nature of the issue in question before costs are placed in a claim, and 2) it provides information that will aid the Administrator and Committee in setting rules and guidelines for eligibility in the future.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

All Employees	Employees will read, understand, and comply with this policy.
Area Directors, Program Directors, and District Foresters	Management will ensure compliance to this policy within their units.
Administrator, EFCC	Administrator will conduct audits with assistance of the EFCC Finance Coordinator to ensure department-wide compliance. The Administrator will report results of audits to the EFCC.
Records Manager	Review and request update as needed.

GUIDELINES FOR ELIGIBILITY OF FIREFIGHTING COSTS FOR THE OREGON FOREST LAND PROTECTION FUND

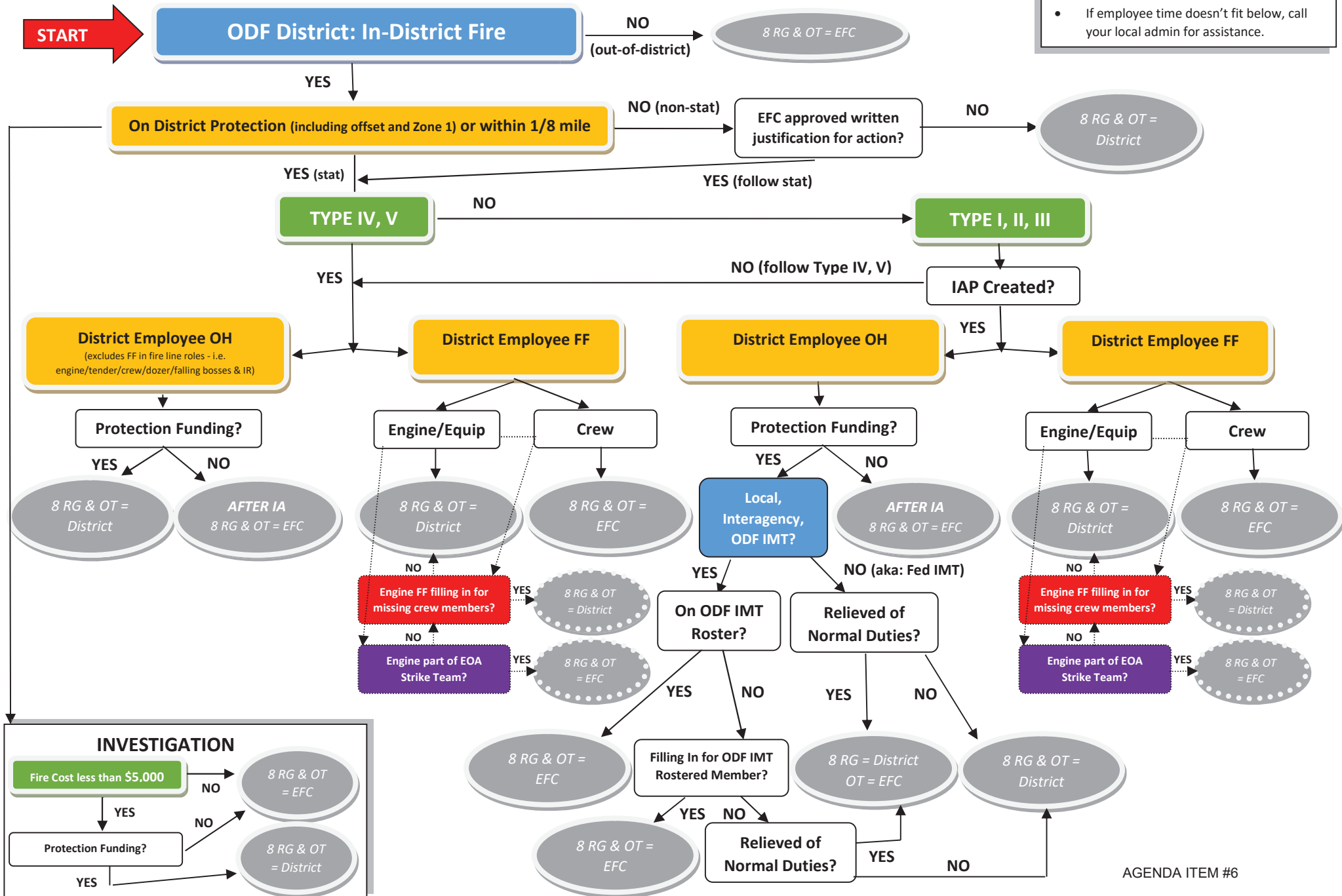
REVIEW: This directive will be reviewed at least every three years or as needed by the EFCC Administrator.

Directive History

<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
07/09	180-Day Directive - Complete revision of directive dated 05/93.
07/10	Replaces 180-Day Directive with minor edits to document.
07/12	Revisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section Definitions – Emergency fire suppression costs, Protection-funded personnel, Type 3 fire.• Section F – Costs of personnel assigned to a payment team are eligible for reimbursement when...• Section L (3) (d) – Water• Section M – Fire Investigation and Cost Recovery Efforts
07/13	Minor revision – Added definition for Overhead. 180 Day Directive status extended.
06/14	Minor revision – Section L (a) (1) – Added paragraph that provides for waiver of name rosters when food services are being provided at an incident camp by an ODF kitchen or an ODF-sponsored DOC kitchen when groceries are purchased by ODF for operation of the kitchen to support a Type 3 or more complex fire.
07/15	Revisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides for the eligibility of bottle deposit fees for EFC reimbursement (pages 21 and 22 for eligibility details)• Provides that State Forest personnel time during initial and extended attack is eligible for EFC reimbursement, assuming that the fire involves additional emergency suppression resources to suppress (page 11)• Deletes specific timekeeping form names in the Policy section (page 3)• Clarifies eligible payment team costs for those personnel assigned from the 'host district' (page 12)
07/18	Revision: Changes made as a result of new BLM Western Oregon Operating Plan
06/20	Revision – effective July 1, 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Edits definition language related to funding of severity resources• Clarifies reference to BLM operating plan• Revises name of Office Manager to District Business Manager• Corrects reference of eligible protection equipment costs within area of responsibility• Simplifies and provides clarity on trainee eligibility• Adds cost share reconciliation assignments for eligibility• Adds language for UAS eligibility• Eliminates name rosters for purchased sack meals, and adds reference to IAP as tracking mechanism for control.

EFC DIRECTIVE: IN-DISTRICT INCIDENT EMPLOYEE CODING

- Applies to any ODF employee working in or at any ODF unit.
- Meals, vehicle costs, supplies follow the same flow as employees.
- FEMA period overtime only replace EFC with 19474 and District with 19374.
- If employee time doesn't fit below, call your local admin for assistance.



Strategic Investment (SI) Fund Recap

Updated Through: 04/30/2024

Description	Transferred Date	Transferred Amount	Totals
2020 Investments	Carry-Over Previous Funds		\$14,416.30
	6/26/2020	\$1,166,029.51	
	7/20/2020	\$338,930.42	\$1,504,959.93
Actual Spent			\$558,321.90
Pending Expenditures			\$0.00
Remaining Project Balance			\$903,678.10
Undistributed Funds			\$57,376.23

2020 Strategic Investment Project Expenditures

Updated Through: 04/30/2024

Strategic Investment Fund Investment						\$1,504,959.93	
Previous Strategic Investment Carry-Over						\$14,416.30	
Approved Projects	Project Owner	Project Number (PCA 13273 & Unit Index)	Funds Approved	Actual Spent	Pending Expenditures	Remaining Project Balance	Project Status
1) EOA (KLD) Guard Stations							
a. Bly Guard Station	Teresa Williams	44101A-20	\$300,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$300,000.00	In progress
b. Chiloquin Guard Station	Randy Baley	44101B-20	\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Completed
2) SW Detection Center	Matt Fumasi	441002-20	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Completed
3) EOA Detection Cameras							
a. COD #1 (Snow Mountain)	Allison Rayburn	44104A-20	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	In progress
b. COD #2 (Tamarack previously Baldy)	Allison Rayburn	44104B-20	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	In progress
c. NEO #3 (Weston Mt previously McEntire)	Allison Rayburn	44104C-20	\$75,000.00	\$10,572.00	\$0.00	\$64,428.00	In progress
d. NEO #4 (Eden previously TV Towers)	Allison Rayburn	44104D-20	\$75,000.00	\$2,883.64	\$0.00	\$72,116.36	In progress
e. KLD #5 (Warner Canyon)	Allison Rayburn	44104E-20	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	In progress
f. KLD #6 (Sage Hen)	Allison Rayburn	44104F-20	\$75,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$75,000.00	Not Started
4) CFPA Microwave	Mike Robison	441005-20	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Completed
5) EOA T3 Trailers	Allison Rayburn	441006-20	\$225,000.00	\$129,866.26	\$0.00	\$95,133.74	In progress
6) COD Grapple Dozer	Marc Desjardin	441007-20	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Completed
7) DFPA Fire Web Licenses	Jonna Blomberg	441008-20	\$72,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$72,000.00	In progress
TOTALS			\$1,462,000.00	\$558,321.90	\$0.00	\$903,678.10	
Undistributed Funds (includes Carry-Over)-->			\$57,376.23				

\$903,678.10 <-- Cross Check

Remaining SI Project balance will be forwarded to the next years' balance after all projects have been completed.

Project Status Reports	
1) EOA (KLD) Guard Stations	
a. Bly Guard Station	The Bly Guard Station is moving along. KLD has diligently worked with Amanda Becker in Facilities to complete the agreement. Due to the nature of this "build to suit" type of agreement, there has been a lot of work to abide by the policies and regulations of ODF and DAS surrounding this type of lease agreement. The agreement is 38 pages long and includes two exhibits: a work letter and a public works requirement. The Klamath-Lake District Forester and the Landlord are currently reviewing the agreement. Once the documents are agreed upon, they will be sent to the DOJ for final approval and signed. Since this process has taken significant time, the Landlord has decided to move forward with the project at his own cost. The test holes have been dug for the septic, and the power company is scheduled to move power into the location. A contractor and sub-contractor site meeting took place in April and the site prep begins in May. If the agreement can be in place relatively soon, the contractor and Landlord feel that the project can be completed by December 31, 2024.
b. Chiloquin Guard Station	Project completed.
2) SW Detection Center	
Project completed June 2023.	

3) EOA Detection Cameras	
a. COD #1 (Snow Mountain)	We are currently building a cost analysis to see if we can meet the requests of the Malheur National Forest for structural analysis, the potential requirements following the analysis, and whether modifying existing infrastructure or bringing in new infrastructure is within the confines of the SI dollars. I believe we will come in under budget on Tamarack and would look to use those funds for the likely more expensive price tag associated with Snow Mountain. This is ongoing, immediate costs will likely be this summer (FY25) for the structural analysis with best case installation being late FY25 (Spring 2025) or beginning of FY26 (Summer 2025).
b. COD #2 (Tamarack previously Baldy)	A camera site on Baldy was determined not to be a viable site. This camera will now be installed on Tamarack Mountain existing lookout tower. We are waiting for final word from the Umatilla National Forest regarding any potential analysis of the structure or NEPA but have been given the nod to suggest it will be relatively painless. Given that we have given permission and coding to begin making equipment purchases for this site. Our intent is to begin installation as soon as we get the official go ahead from the Umatilla. At earliest, we anticipate a summer 2024 (FY25) installation. This may get pushed to the fall given fire season priorities.
c. NEO #3 (Weston Mt previously McEntire)	Name "McEntyre" changed to "Weston Mountain" and location moved approximately 10 miles west. Original LO wanted more \$ per year with agreement than originally estimated, decision was made to co-locate with County Radio District at new location. Agreement with County in progress, equipment is in procurement process, estimate camera on-line July/August 2024. Remaining funds (if any) will go towards 3rd identified camera site (Mt Harris). McEntyre is still a desirable camera site for the district and we will continue to communicate with the LO.
d. NEO #4 (Eden previously TV Towers)	Name "TV Towers" changed to "Eden" as TV towers not viable at this time. Eden camera was initiated under SB762 and ran into delays due to remoteness and SB762 funding expired. Eden is the priority site in Wallowa County thus our plan to continue under SI funds. Agreement is in place with ODF&W (landowner), will be installing a steel power pole (first of concept) to house camera, all equipment is either ordered or in hand, estimate completion late summer of 2024. Any remaining funds will be combined with the other project and routed to Mt Harris.
e. KLD #5 (Warner Canyon)	The Warner Canyon camera site has presented us with a few complexities. The land, owned by Lake County and leased by the Warner Mt Ski Club, is surrounded by USFS and Collins Timber grounds. The location has been a challenge due to the rocky terrain and the need to avoid interfering with the ski runs. We are currently scheduled to meet with the Warner Mt Ski Club president to finalize the location. Once we've decided, we'll explore power pole options versus a tower for this camera site. Tentatively, we are aiming for a Fall 2024 completion for this site, barring any unforeseen issues.
f. KLD #6 (Sage Hen)	Since the last update, there has not been much to report. Heavy snowfall has made it difficult to gain access. Pending snow melt, we are scheduled to meet with the site's landowner in mid-May. If the location cannot be determined by June 1, our alternate site is Drakes Peak on USFS land, as we have been working through the potential quick movement on that site as a backup plan. If a site is secured by June, completing is expected by Fall 2024. If neither site can be secured by June, the funds may need to be reallocated outside of the Klamath-Lake District.
4) CFPA Microwave	Project completed June 2023.
5) EOA T3 Trailers	Currently all 3 trailers are in various stages of build, all are on track of completion by July 1, 2024. All large purchasing has been completed, I don't believe all those costs have hit our reporting system as of this update. The district is having a "Focus on Fire" meeting May 23rd and a walkthrough and demo of one of the trailers is scheduled. This will include a "how to" on the setup and operation of the trailer.
6) COD Grapple Dozer	Project completed.
7) DFPA Fire Web Licenses	The project is fully in place and ready to be utilized for the 2023 fire season. All SOA dispatch centers will be using FireWeb as a CAD, citation and burn permit database, daily vehicle roster, radio log, Fire Report data collection, incident cost estimator, and as the portal for all ODF Detection Camera systems. This summer (FY24) each dispatch center will pay for their licensing using the strategic funds awarded. This summer will be spent looking at the ways to utilize FireWeb through-out the agency in multiple capacities. FireWeb staff will be spending in person time with ODF and association staff mid-April through mid-May for customer support and training needs.

2023 Fire Season Severity Budget Status

Severity Allocation Status

Fiscal Year	OFLPF & GF Allocation	Allocation Balance	Remaining % Allocation	Projected Allocation Balance	Projected % Allocation
2023	\$0	(\$3,746)	6%	\$617,015	6%
2024	\$10,000,000	\$622,761			
FS2023 Total	\$10,000,000	\$617,015	6%	\$617,015	6%

←FY23 \$267,369 expenses moved to SB762 (total expense remains in the detail table below, thus net numbers do not match with the summary table)

←FY24 \$209,720 expenses moved to incident due to mis-coding (total expense remains in the detail table below, thus net numbers do not match with the summary table)

FEMA Prepo Claims

Prepo Incident	Claim Amount
Golden Fire 7/22 - 981010-24 (T-104, 2WL, T-864)	\$301,316
Liberty (OSFM) 8/23 - 552028-24 (OLA, 4RX)	\$79,054
FS2023 Total	\$470,370

Note: Fire season expenses run from May 1 through April 30. Revenue is tied to the FY the transaction happened in.

Severity Expenses & Recovery Summary

Fiscal Year	Fire Season Budget	Aircraft Contract Expenditures	Managers & Pilot Expenditures	Crew & Helitack Expenditures	Salem & Area Expenditures	Gross Severity Expenditures	ODF Fire Cost Recovery	Other Agency Cost Recovery	FEMA Prepo Claims	Recovery % of Expenses	Net Severity Expenditures	Remaining Budget	Remaining % Budget	Projected Expenses (Assumes No Flights)	Projected Remaining Budget	Projected % Budget	"Fly Off" Accrued (Availability & FEMA)	"Fly Off" Balance
2023	\$13,560,742	\$61,180	\$156,490	\$47,699	\$5,746	\$273,115	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$5,746	\$4,177,757	31%	\$0	\$4,177,757	31%	\$0	(\$617,015)
2024		\$14,933,082	\$764,357	\$396,661	\$394,505	\$16,478,606	\$3,470,128	\$2,951,150	\$470,370	42%	\$9,377,239			\$0	\$4,177,757	31%	\$2,584,263	(\$617,015)
FS2023 Total	\$13,560,742	\$14,994,262	\$922,848	\$434,360	\$400,251	\$16,751,721	\$3,470,128	\$2,951,150	\$470,370	41%	\$9,382,965	\$4,177,757	31%	\$0	\$4,177,757	31%	\$2,584,263	(\$617,015)

Severity Expenses & Recovery Detail

Resource Location	Resource Type	Fire Season Budget	Gross Severity Expenditures	ODF Fire Cost Recovery	Other Agency Cost Recovery	FEMA Prepo Claims	Recovery % of Expenses	Net Severity Expenditures	Remaining Budget	Remaining % Budget
Medford	LAT - T104	\$3,079,500	\$4,939,518	\$430,410	\$505,515	\$247,906	24%	\$3,755,687	\$223,813	6%
La Grande	Detection - 018	\$77,925	\$112,495	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$112,495	(\$34,570)	-44%
Klamath Falls	Detection - 62C	\$56,700	\$72,644	\$0	\$1,703	\$0	2%	\$70,942	(\$14,242)	-25%
Salem	Parlenavia - 00V	\$58,685	\$45,158	\$1,350	\$2,025	\$0	7%	\$41,783	\$16,903	29%
Klamath Falls	Type 1 - 2WL	\$1,734,000	\$1,897,605	\$1,248,907	\$437,328	\$143,410	96%	\$57,960	\$1,666,040	96%
Pendleton	Type 2 - 3NP	\$442,680	\$486,360	\$112,855	\$123,875	\$0	49%	\$249,630	\$193,050	44%
John Day	Type 2 - 8CC	\$479,400	\$511,802	\$170,863	\$85,942	\$0	50%	\$254,998	\$224,403	47%
Grants Pass	Type 2 - 4MM	\$482,640	\$573,821	\$159,996	\$128,374	\$0	50%	\$285,451	\$197,189	41%
Fossil	Type 2 - 9KB	\$486,360	\$528,692	\$105,268	\$69,115	\$0	33%	\$354,309	\$132,051	27%
Roseburg	Type 2 - 0NH	\$496,920	\$555,162	\$347,305	\$71,517	\$0	75%	\$136,339	\$360,581	73%
John Day	Type 3 - 7AB	\$298,050	\$386,472	\$22,954	\$26,761	\$0	13%	\$336,757	(\$38,707)	-13%
Prineville	SEAT - TB29	\$273,900	\$484,124	\$22,068	\$175,909	\$0	41%	\$286,146	(\$12,246)	-4%
Prineville	SEAT - TB04	\$230,550	\$422,550	\$19,300	\$159,049	\$0	42%	\$244,201	(\$13,651)	-6%
John Day	SEAT - TB60	\$249,750	\$381,386	\$78,128	\$21,007	\$0	26%	\$282,251	(\$32,501)	-13%
La Grande	SEAT - TB69	\$253,425	\$444,554	\$41,775	\$116,319	\$0	36%	\$286,461	(\$33,036)	-13%
La Grande	SEAT - TB22	\$225,525	\$411,585	\$39,663	\$108,540	\$0	36%	\$263,382	(\$37,857)	-17%
Roseburg	SEAT - TB62	\$288,750	\$493,727	\$173,260	\$27,089	\$0	41%	\$293,378	(\$4,628)	-2%
Roseburg	SEAT - TB64	\$288,750	\$500,380	\$189,270	\$18,262	\$0	41%	\$292,849	(\$4,099)	-1%
The Dalles	Fire Boss - 0LA	\$230,025	\$857,702	\$141,243	\$436,410	\$39,527	72%	\$240,522	(\$10,497)	-5%
The Dalles	Fire Boss - 4RX	\$230,025	\$888,528	\$165,513	\$436,410	\$39,527	72%	\$247,078	(\$17,053)	-7%
Various	Managers/Pilots	\$1,626,055	\$922,848					\$922,848	\$703,207	43%
John Day	Helitack JD	\$200,700	\$261,278					\$261,278	(\$60,578)	-30%
Grants Pass	Handcrew SWO	\$50,148	\$96,823					\$96,823	(\$46,675)	-93%
Medford	Helitack SWO	\$70,279	\$76,258					\$76,258	(\$5,979)	-9%
NWOA	NWOA Requests	\$250,000	\$49,388					\$49,388	\$200,612	80%
SOA	SOA Requests	\$250,000	\$141,585					\$141,585	\$108,415	43%
EOA	EOA Requests	\$250,000	\$209,278					\$209,278	\$40,722	16%

No cost recoveries for these categories as expenses to incidents are coded directly to an incident and not applied to Severity expenditures.

Days/Hours Left on Contract
0
0
0
33.10
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0

Projections for Managers run through aircraft end date.
Crews & Areas run through September 30 (unless tab date changed)

Projected Expenses (Assumes No Flights)	Projected Remaining Budget	Projected % Budget	"Fly Off" Accrued (Availability & FEMA)	Budgeted "Fly Off" Remaining
\$0	\$223,813	6%	\$247,906	\$1,056,452
\$0	(\$34,570)	-44%	\$0	\$25,541
\$0	(\$14,242)	-25%	\$0	\$18,585
\$0	\$16,903	29%	\$3,375	\$15,860
\$0	\$1,666,040	96%	\$1,344,205	(\$775,853)
\$0	\$193,050	44%	\$109,932	\$35,165
\$0	\$224,403	47%	\$127,840	\$29,293
\$0	\$197,189	41%	\$129,911	\$28,284
\$0	\$132,051	27%	\$109,431	\$49,983
\$0	\$360,581	73%	\$214,918	(\$52,043)
\$0	(\$38,707)	-13%	\$9,091	\$88,601
\$0	(\$12,246)	-4%	\$21,150	\$68,626
\$0	(\$13,651)	-6%	\$18,064	\$57,504
\$0	(\$32,501)	-13%	\$10,290	\$71,571
\$0	(\$33,036)	-13%	\$16,616	\$66,449
\$0	(\$37,857)	-17%	\$14,708	\$59,212
\$0	(\$4,628)	-2%	\$26,936	\$67,708
\$0	(\$4,099)	-1%	\$27,893	\$66,750
\$0	(\$10,497)	-5%	\$75,242	\$153
\$0	(\$17,053)	-7%	\$76,756	(\$1,361)
\$0	\$703,207	43%		
\$0	(\$60,578)	-30%		
\$0	(\$46,675)	-93%		
\$0	(\$5,979)	-9%		
\$0	\$200,612	80%		
\$0	\$108,415	43%		
\$0	\$40,722	16%		

OFLPF & General Fund Summary

Reporting Through: 5/24/2024

Fiscal Year	FS2022 Net Severity Expenses	FS2023 Net Severity Expenses	OFLPF 60% (FY up to \$3 million)	General Fund 40% (FY up to \$2 million)	General Fund 100% (FY over \$5 million)	FS2023 GF Request
2023	\$9,274,596	\$5,746	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,280,342	\$6,382,985
2024		\$9,377,239	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,377,239	
Total	\$9,274,596	\$9,382,985	\$6,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$8,657,581	\$6,382,985

Retardant Use Billings (per incident details shown on retardant billing memo tab)

FireIce/Blaze Tamer Gel product is bought by ODF and the expense is placed in a coop code, which is then balanced out as product is used and billed out to incidents. This expense does not hit the Severity budget.

Red Retardant product is typically used from Federal supplies and the Feds bill incidents for its use. If ODF has purchased red retardant, that expense will be placed in the coop code and billed as shown below.

Retardant Type	Total Gallons Dropped	Product Gallons Used	Product Gallon Cost	Total Incident Billing	Coop Code Beginning Balance	Coop Code Ending Balance
ODF Retardant	19,135	2,985	\$27.75	\$82,835		
Gel	319,783	2,111	\$129.00	\$272,263	\$443,280	\$88,181
FS2023 Total	338,918	5,096		\$355,099		

FS24 projected budget will be between \$14 to \$14.5 million (work still in progress wrapping up contracts)

ODF FEMA/Public Assistance Status

[illegible][illegible]

EOA Strategic Investment: Internet Solutions Trailers



1

What are they?

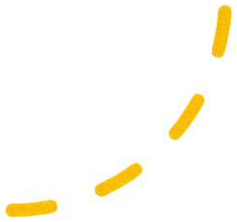
Stand alone trailers that will provide highspeed Wi-Fi internet to a large area via satellite and cellular connections.

Easy use and setup for anyone to deploy.

2



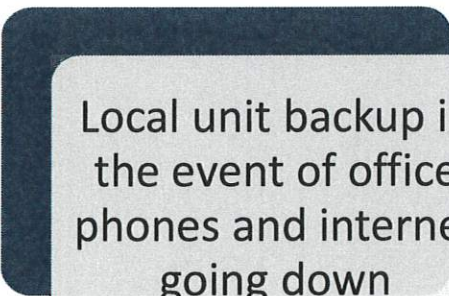
Purpose:

- Provide a type 3 fire camp with highspeed internet even in remote locations.
- 

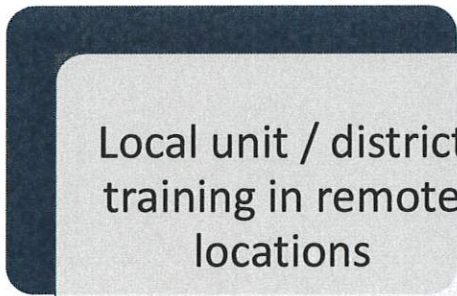
3




Also useful for:



Local unit backup in
the event of office
phones and internet
going down



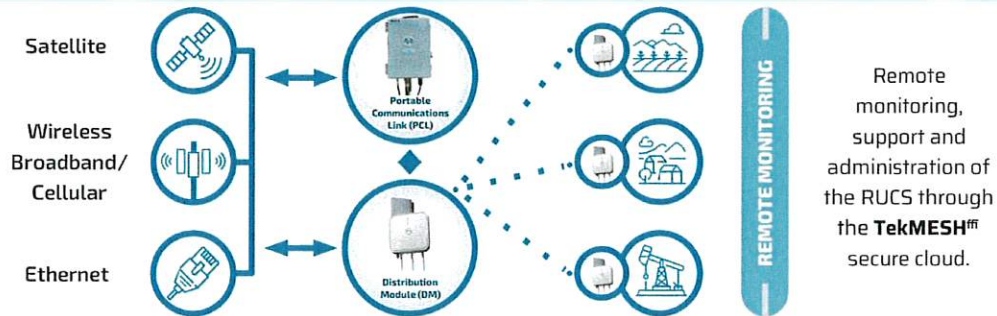
Local unit / district
training in remote
locations



4

How RUCS Works

Portable Communications Link (PCL) creates a standalone network, aggregating the signal from existing satellite, ethernet, broadband or cellular networks.



DMs extend network signal from a PCL or any Ethernet source. They broadcast signal locally over a 1000+ ft radius and extend signal over a wide area through a wireless

5

Parts and Pieces:



6x12 enclosed cargo trailer. Light enough to tow with almost any vehicle we have in district.



Mobile Starlink permanently mounted to the top of the trailer. No messing around with setting up an antenna each time trailer is used.



Dual fuel generator permanently mounted to the tongue of the trailer, pre-wired for operation. Simply start the generator and equipment will be ready to power on.



Wi-Fi broadcast antenna box (Distribution Module, or DM) permanently mounted to a pole on the side of the trailer that needs to be raised for use.

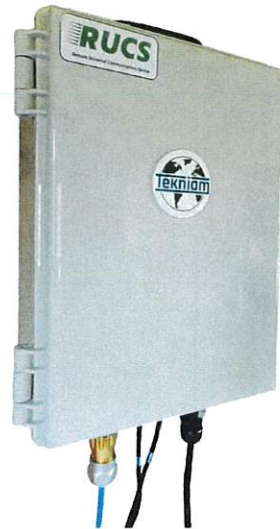


Portable Communications Link (PCL). This is the brains of the system that will be mounted inside the trailer on a wall.

6

What does it all
look like?

Portable
Communications
Link (PCL)



7

Distribution
Module (DM)



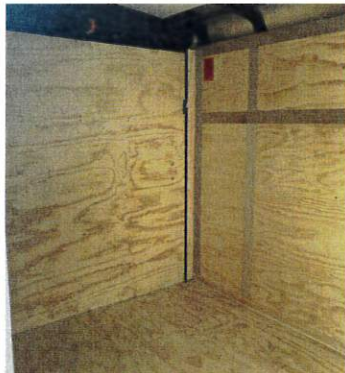
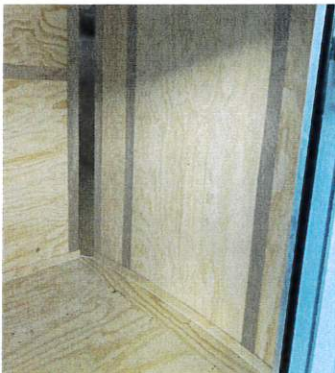
8

Trailer



9

Trailer Interior



10

When?

- All trailers will be operational by the end of June 2024, which includes user guides, and training provided to each destination district on delivery.

Aircraft 30-Minute Response Times

Aircraft Type	# of Aircraft	Operational Characteristics
Type 1 Helicopter	3	Heavy Helicopter with 700 gallons of water capacity.
Type 2 Helicopter	8	Medium Helicopter with 200-300 gallons of water capacity.
Type 3 Helicopter	1	Light Helicopter with 100-150 gallons of water capacity.
Type 3 Helitack Helicopter	3	Aerial delivery of fire fighters with 100-150 gallons of water capacity.
Single Engine Air Tanker (SEAT)	4	Single Engine Air Tanker with 800 gallons of fire chemical capacity.
Single Engine Scoopers	2	Scooping Single Engine Air Tanker with 800 gallons of fire chemical capacity.
Detection Aircraft	5	Light Fixed Wing Aircraft used for Fire Detection and Aerial Supervision of Tactical Aircraft assigned to an incident.
Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS)	30	Type 3 UAS (some with infrared capability) support fire line operations such as mapping, situational awareness and detection.
Call When Needed Aircraft (All Types)	100+	Emergency access to Airtankers, Helicopters, Light Fixed Wing Aircraft, and Uncrewed Aircraft Systems

