

## Oregon and Washington Hazardous Fuels Reduction Program Summary

The following tables are based on a Statewide assessment of accomplishments, fuels reduction treatment types implemented, and cost/per acre for fiscal years 2004 to 2009. At the State level, accomplishments are reported based on whether the treatments are in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) or Non-WUI areas, and are grouped in prescribed burning or mechanical treatments. Figures are based on data generated using the National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS), which is the department's official source of accomplishments data for all activities related to hazardous fuels reduction.

The Oregon/Washington (OR/WA) hazardous fuels program has historically received funding based on an estimated 70/30 split of funding. This means 70 percent of the funding was for projects within the WUI, and 30 percent for projects in the Non-WUI areas. In fiscal year 2009, OR/WA received a shifting of funds with a split of 65 WUI/35 Non-WUI split. Table 1 displays the total treatment acres broken down by WUI vs. Non-WUI, and mechanical treatments vs. prescribed burning. With the exception of fiscal year 2009, acres treated in the WUI account for approximately 60 percent of the total acres accomplished since 2004. Treatments that occur within the WUI tend to cost more per acre to treat based on several factors such as; limited access, checkerboard ownership, smaller unit sizes, and higher percentage of mechanical acres treated. The fiscal years with higher prescribed burn acres accomplished in the Non-WUI directly correlate with large landscape project burns completed on the East side of the Cascades. In addition, in the Non-WUI approximately 57 percent of the treatments are prescribed fire, and 43 are mechanical treatments, while in the WUI approximately 36 percent of the treatments completed are prescribed burning, with mechanical treatments accounting for 64 percent of the acres treated.

**Table 1. Acres accomplished from Fiscal Year 2004 to 2009.**

Fiscal Year	Mechanical		Prescribed Burning		Total		Total Acres
	WUI	Non WUI	WUI	Non WUI	WUI	Non-WUI	
2004	35,869	19,941	16,843	37,024	52,712	56,965	109,677
2005	42,644	13,430	23,363	23,025	66,007	36,455	102,462
2006	43,877	8,944	19,652	9,849	63,529	18,793	82,322
2007	29,972	8,248	21,814	19,268	51,786	27,516	79,302
2008	33,827	9,453	22,044	17,623	55,871	27,076	82,947
2009	22,789	20,655	17,712	33,579	40,501	54,234	94,735
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,978</b>	<b>80,671</b>	<b>121,428</b>	<b>140,368</b>	<b>330,406</b>	<b>221,039</b>	<b>551,445</b>

Actual treatment costs vary across Oregon and Washington based on hazardous fuels and resource management objectives, location, size of treatment unit, vegetation types, percent cover, number of trees per acre, accessibility, and contractor availability. Table 2 represents estimated average cost per acre for the most common treatment types completed through both States for fiscal years 2004 to 2008 for all acres treated.

**Table 2. Estimated average cost/acre by treatment type.**

<b>WUI vs. Non_WUI Estimated Average Cost/acre Based on NFPORS Data by Treatment Type for FY2004 to FY2008</b>		
<b>Treatment Type</b>	<b>Non-WUI</b>	<b>WUI</b>
Biomass Removal	\$ 250	\$ 396
Broadcast Burn	\$ 79	\$ 220
Chipping	\$ 298	\$ 406
Hand Pile	\$ 476	\$ 486
Hand Pile Burn	\$ 81	\$ 84
Jackpot Burn	\$ 66	\$ 89
Lop & Scatter	\$ 263	\$ 314
Machine Pile	\$ 183	\$ 219
Machine Pile Burn	\$ 48	\$ 47
Mastication	\$ 193	\$ 103
Thinning	\$ 125	\$ 226

The treatment type and how often each treatment type occurs, also varies, and would be dependent on the hazardous fuels or resource management objectives. Table 3 displays the most common treatments types used across OR/WA, and the percentage of total acres that these treatment types have occurred from fiscal year 2004 to 2009. For an example, broadcast burning, and thinning account for over 45 percent of the treatment types used to completed hazardous fuels reduction and resource management projects, while jack pot burning and lop & scatter are used much less frequently.

**Table 3. Treatment types used to accomplish hazardous fuels and resource management objectives.**

<b>Treatment Type</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Biomass Removal	4%
Broadcast Burn	25%
Chipping	1%
Hand Pile	10%
Hand Pile Burn	12%
Jackpot Burn	3%
Lop & Scatter	3%
Machine Pile	5%
Machine Pile Burn	5%
Mastication	10%
Thinning	23%