State Spending and Local Financial Impacts from California 2017 Wildfires in Napa and Sonoma Counties

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State Spending and Local Financial Impacts from California 2017 Wildfires in Napa and Sonoma Counties

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### THIRA- State Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATURAL</th>
<th>TECHNOLOGICAL</th>
<th>HUMAN CAUSED</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>Aviation accident</td>
<td>Active shooter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>Dam failure</td>
<td>Armed assault</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epidemic</td>
<td>Hazardous materials</td>
<td>Biological attack</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>Levee failure</td>
<td>Chemical attack</td>
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<tr>
<td>Space weather</td>
<td>Pipeline accident</td>
<td>Cyber attack against data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>Radiological accident</td>
<td>Cyber attack against infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildland interface fire (2)</td>
<td>Train accident</td>
<td>Explosive attack</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transportation accident</td>
<td>Improvised explosive device attack</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Urban conflagration (1)</strong></td>
<td>Nuclear terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Utility disruption</td>
<td>Radiological attack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- (1) 85% of urban fire department calls for service are medical calls
- (2) Changes in philosophy of forest management
  - Fire versus environmentalist perspective
  - Forest floor fires versus canopy fires
  - Heat levels due to dead trees
    - Drought
    - Bark beetle
  - Climate-
    - Wind-driven- 50 mph
California State Support

Mitigation
• Building Code & Enforcement
• Zoning

Preparedness
• Office of Emergency Management
• Citizen Outreach – “Bear Responsibility”, CERT
• Emergency Plans
• Training, equipping, exercising

Response
• Local and state public safety personnel
• Local care and shelter
• Local and state EOCs

Recovery
• Debris removal
• Cost share – 75%/18%/7%
California State Support:
Investments and Outcomes

• **Caltrans**
  - Mitigation – construction standards
  - Preparedness- EOC, EOP, Training
  - Response – support Fire in field; SOC; ESF 1
  - Recovery – debris, bridge inspection, restoration, overweight permits, culvert repairs, landslide/erosion repairs

• **Office of Emergency Services**
  - Grants management – EMPG, Haz Mit
  - Fire Division- mutual aid, SOC, CSTI
  - Law Enforcement Division- mutual aid, SOC, CSTI

• **Calif. Div. of Forestry and Fire Protection**
  - General Fund – Prop 13
    - Mitigation – bark beetle, drought; landscaping/weed abatement, building code influence, zoning advice (local control)
    - State Fire Plan – prevention, suppression, mitigation
      - Controlled burns, vegetation thinning and reforestation on more state lands

• **Cap & Trade – AB 32**
  - Regional Forest & Fire Capacity Program
Tubbs Fire: 10/8/17

2\textsuperscript{nd} largest losses:

- 22 deaths;
- 5,636 structures;
- 36,807 acres;
- $1.2 Billion

Wind-driven - 50 mph

- Fire travelled 12 miles in 4 hours = 1 acre/minute
- Embers created new fires all over

Strategic Fire Plan developed in 2018 with workshops in Santa Rosa and Ventura

Added an 8\textsuperscript{th} goal focused on statewide fire prevention activities, climate change/recognize value of forest as carbon sink
Tubbs Fire, 10/8/17 Financial Impact

• State waived the local share of the debris removal for Napa and Sonoma = $13 million each
  • 2.2 million tons
  • $1.3 billion total – haz mat
• Budgetary impact on Sonoma County
  • Loss of sales tax, TOT/tourism
  • Wineries damaged, some grapes destroyed
  • Loss of real estate taxes
    • $21.8 million from state to cover property tax losses from destroyed structures
  • Loss of value increase in county
• Annual increased value of county of 5.46% was below expectations due to loss of fire destroyed properties from tax rolls
• Post fire environmental impact
  • Cal EPA project to clear creeks
  • State/county program to warn of post-fire flooding, erosion, debris flows
• County Permit Resiliency Center
  • Low cost permits – loss of revenue to stimulate recovery
  • Landscape plans – water saving and fire resistant
• 90 miles of road affected by fire
  • Removal of dangerous vegetation and burned trees