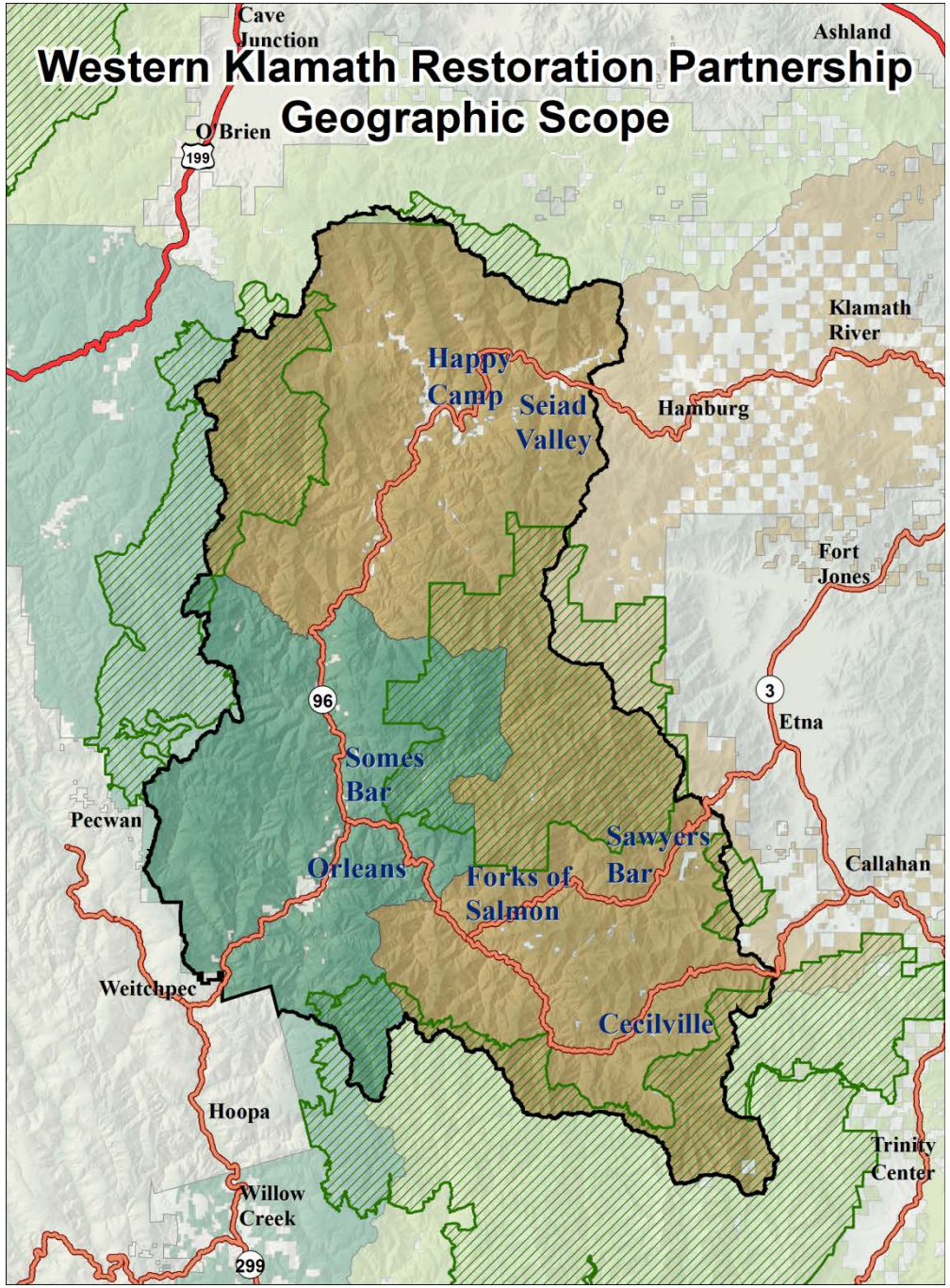
2017 Klamath Fire Ecology Symposium

Cohesive Strategy – Local Implementation from a National Framework

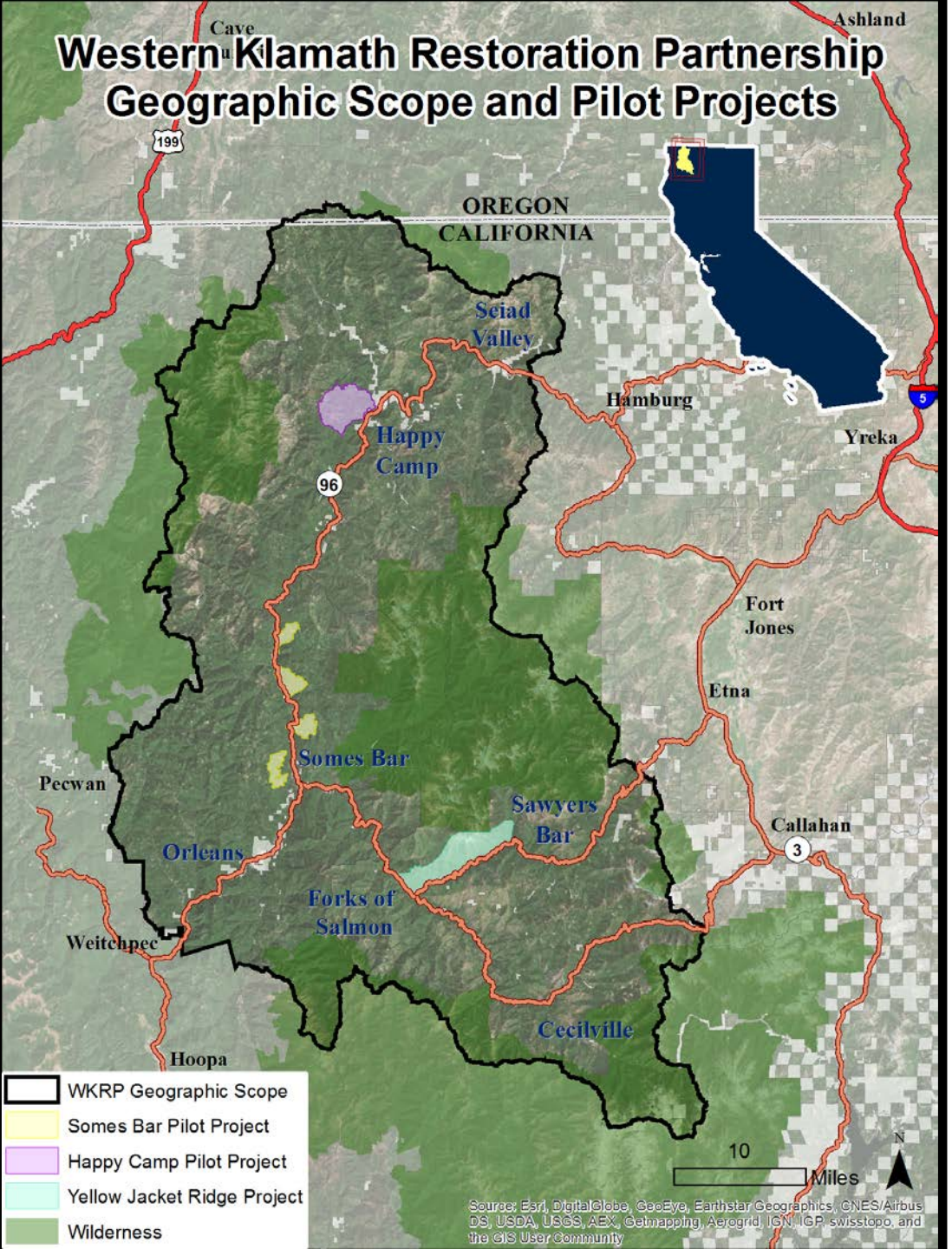
WESTERN KLAMATH
RESTORATION
PARTNERSHIP

Bill Tripp
Deputy Director of Eco-Cultural Revitalization
Karuk Tribe, Department of Natural Resources



WESTERN KLAMATH RESTORATION PARTNERSHIP

- Initial meetings in 2007. Focused on instream issues.
- Began facilitated upslope restoration workshops w US FLN in Spring 2013.
- An open group comprised of Federal, Tribal, Non-governmental Organization (NGO) and local participants. FS not convener.
- Collaboratively identified planning area (1.2 million acres)
- Goal: Restore “historic” (natural w people) fire regimes in the Western Klamath Mountains.



1,197,719 Total Acres

<2% Percent Non-Forest Service

68.5% Klamath National Forest
29.1% Six Rivers National Forest

86.7% Siskiyou County
11.2% Humboldt County
1.9% Del Norte County

84% Karuk Aboriginal Territory
29.4% Wilderness
20.9% Roadless

5.6% HC FSC WUI acres
8.7% Seiad FSC WUI acres
5.9% OSB FSC WUI acres
11.2% Salmon R FSC WUI acres

10.9% Identified as Moderate to High priority for treatment.

Somes Bar Integrated Wildland Fire Management and Capacity Development Project

- Bring us from agreement in principal to agreement in practice
- Build multi-organizational capacities

Happy Camp Integrated Community Protection and Workforce Development Project

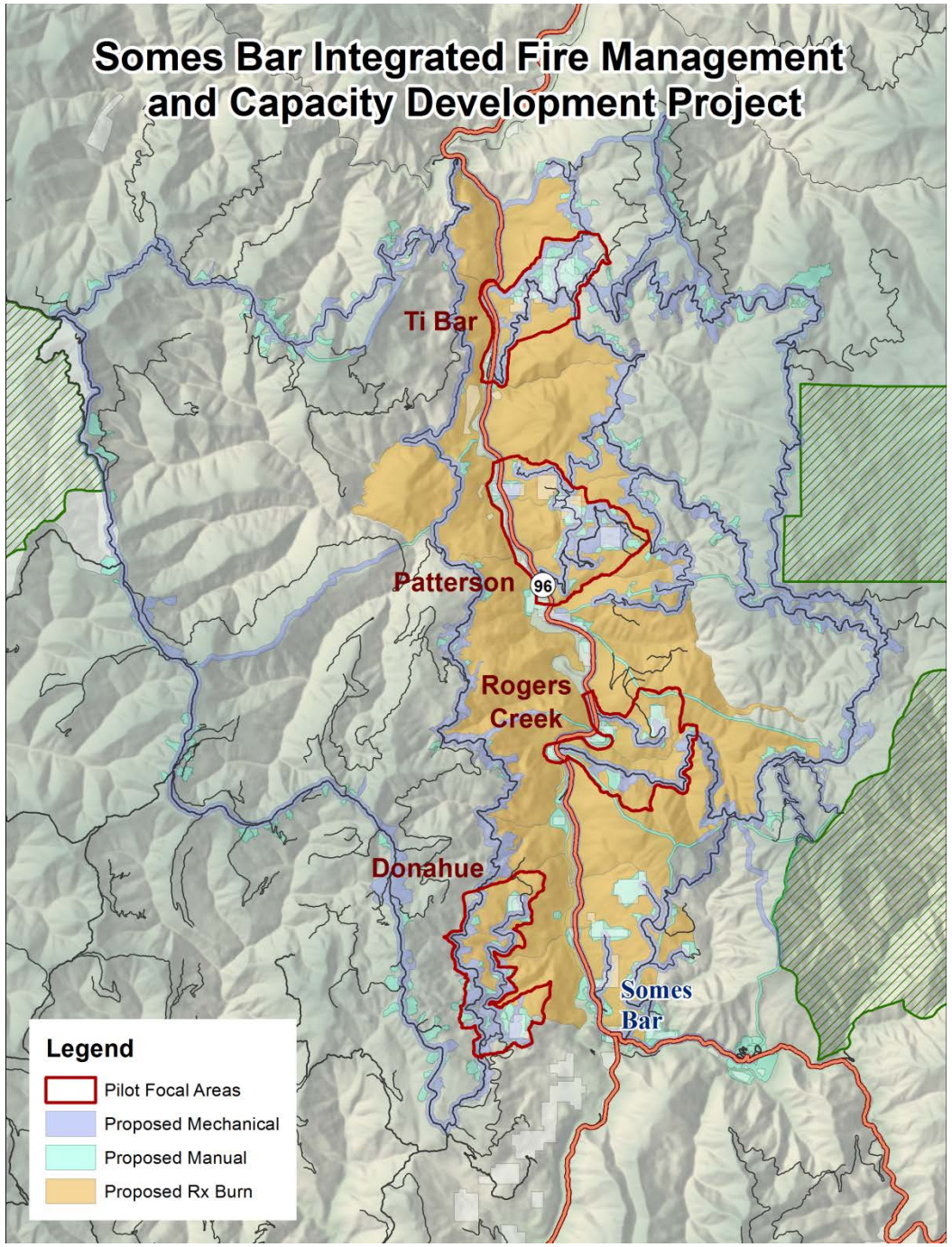
- Learn from our Somes Bar Progress
- Invest in well trained local workforce (lots of shelf NEPA)

Salmon River Integrated Large Fire Management Project

- Build off recent fire footprints, fill in the gaps.
- Restore frequent fire regime

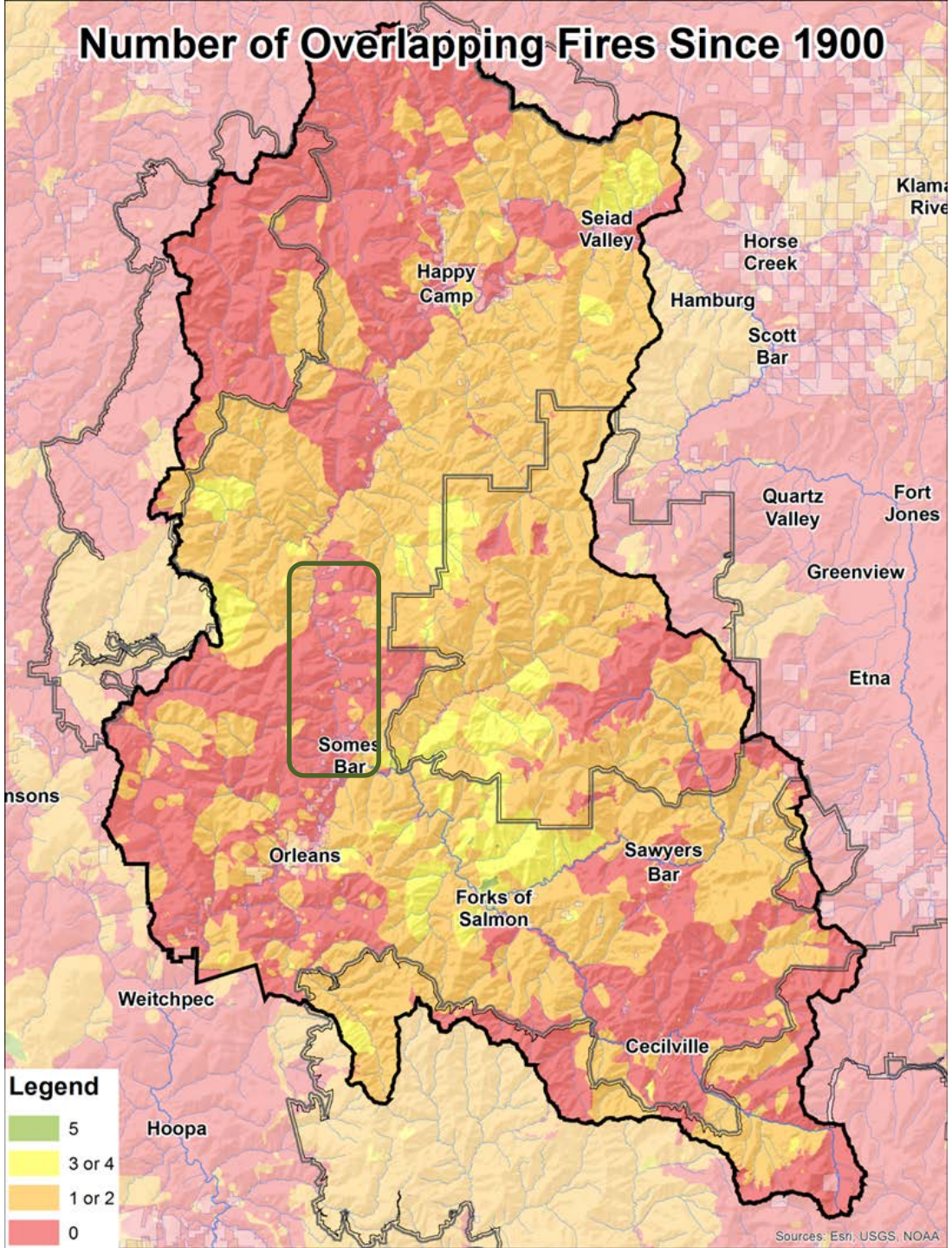
All Hands – All Lands

- **Restore Resilient Landscapes:** Landscapes across all jurisdictions are resilient to fire-related disturbances in accordance with management objectives
- **Fire Adapted Communities:** Human populations and infrastructure can withstand a wildfire without loss of life and property
- **Wildfire Response:** All jurisdictions participate in making and implementing safe, effective, efficient risk-based wildfire management decisions



Agreement in Principle

- 3,456 acres Mechanical Treatment
- 3,440 acres Manual Treatment
- 10,342 acres Mechanical and/or Manual Treatment
- Totaling 17,239 acres potential pre-burn treatments
- 25,674 acres potential Prescribed/Cultural Burn Treatment
- Pilot Project Planning Area Approximately 100,000 acres
- Phase I Focal Areas 6,480 acres targeted for NEPA coverage



Grim Realities and Potential Opportunities From Fire History Analysis

- **NO areas are within their historic fire return intervals, or even remotely close.**
- **With no fire exclusion and continued native and early settler burning patterns, we would see smaller self-limiting fire footprints, and some places with 30-116 fire overlaps.**

Overlapping Fires Since 1914 in the Klamath Mountains		
Number of Fires	Sum of Acres	Percent of Planning Area
0	583,971	48.8%
1	362,278	30.3%
2	75,496	14.7%
3	67,048	5.6%
4	7,339	0.6%
5	618	0.1%
Total Acres	1, 196,750	100%

Traditional and Contemporary Knowledge

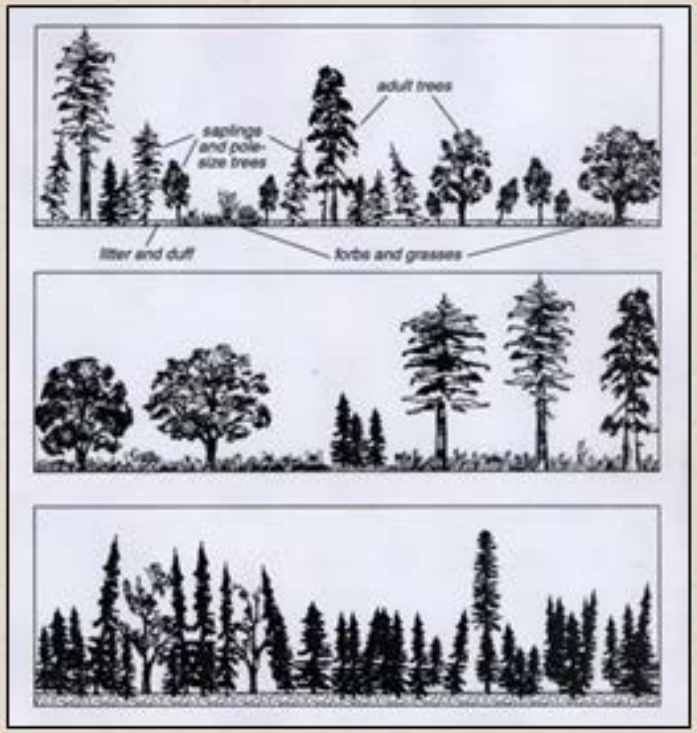
- **TEK as an available science.**
- **Stories and cultural expressions**
- **Identification of foundational principles**
- **Identification of shared values/targets**
- **Correlation with scientific studies.**
- **Ceremonial and subsistence practices**
- **Cultural/community characterization of relationship with Cohesive Strategy**
- **Climate vulnerability assessment**
- **Food system assessments**
- **Landowner/cultural practitioner information**
- **NEPA Specialist program area references**
- **Student project, thesis, dissertation coordination**
- **Research, monitoring, and adaptation outcomes**
- **Analytical tools**
- **Cumulative body of knowledge, practice and belief**

Restore and Maintain Landscapes:

- Lightning fire regime creates resilient diversified habitats
- Lightning and Indigenous burning creates productive and maintainable fire management features
- Fire exclusion sets stage for fire in worst of conditions

Affects of Indigenous land management practices on forest diversity

- **Forest types and fire regime**
- **Composition, structure, function and productivity**
- **Interplay of lightning fires and indigenous burning**
  - **Top-lightning**
  - **Middle-lightning/Indian burning**
  - **Bottom-fire suppression**



Anderson and Barbour 2002: Calif. Forests

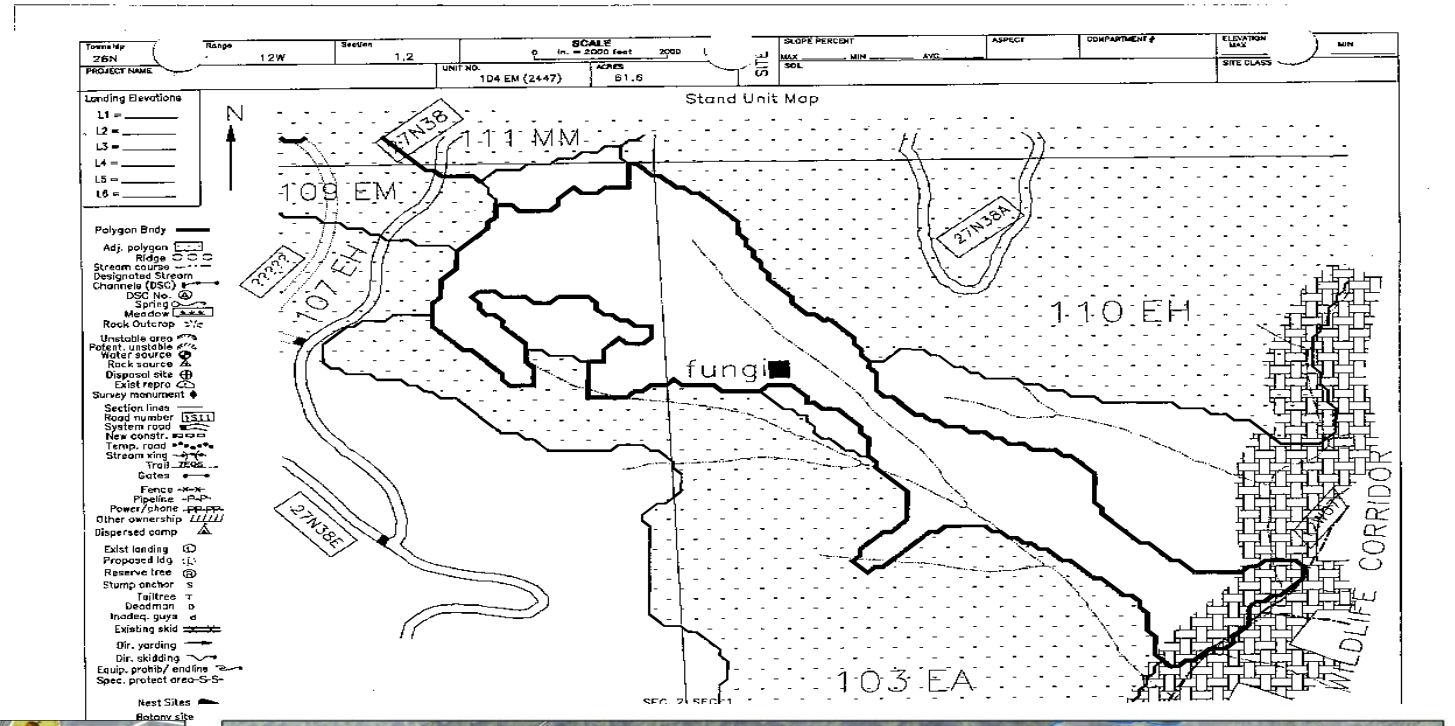


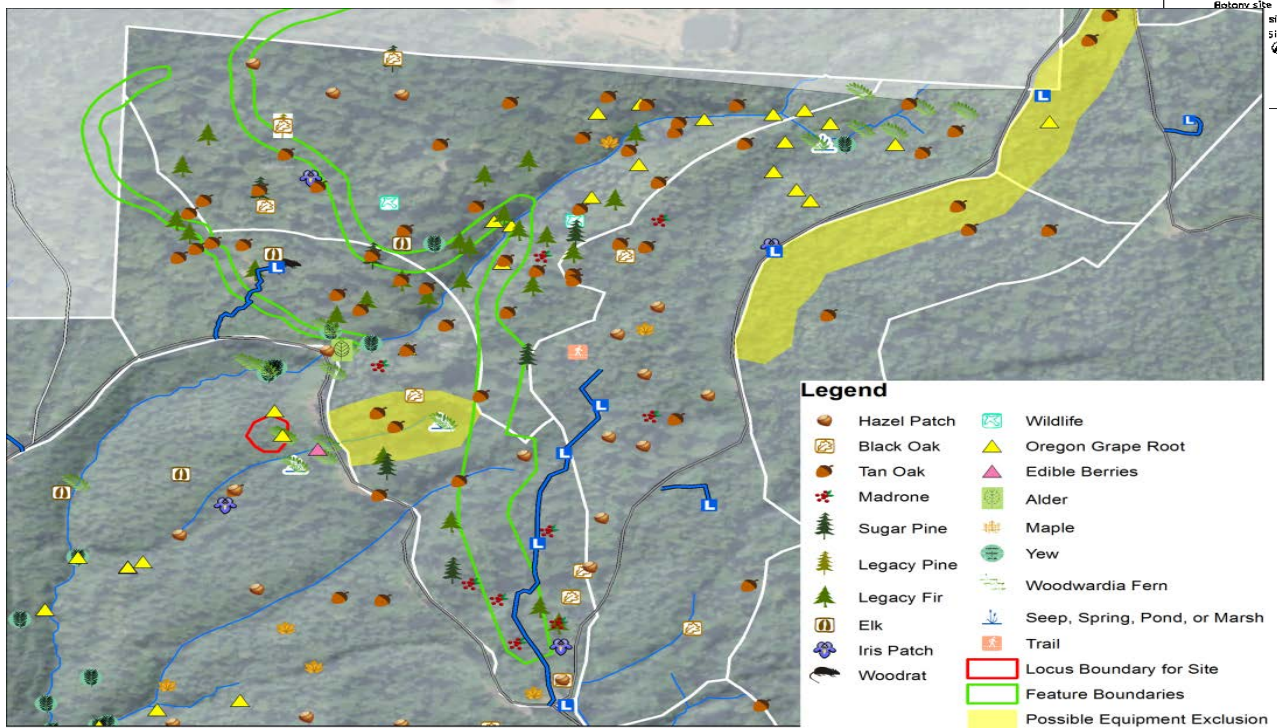


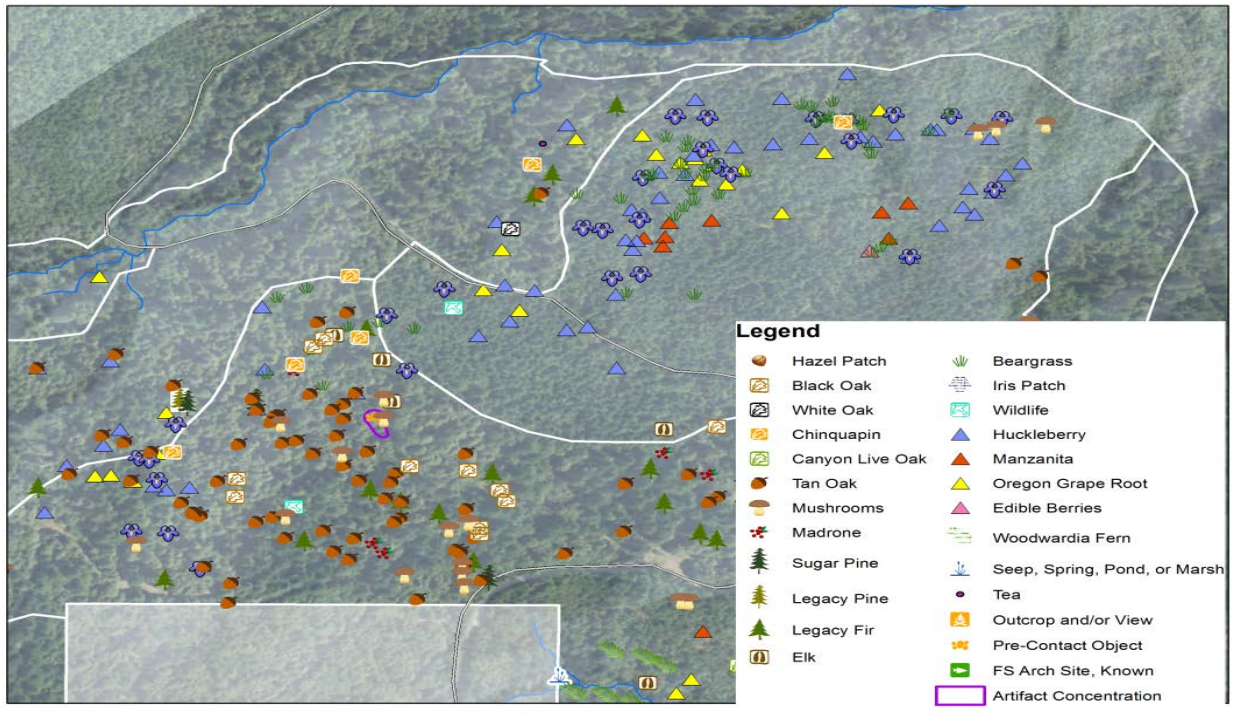


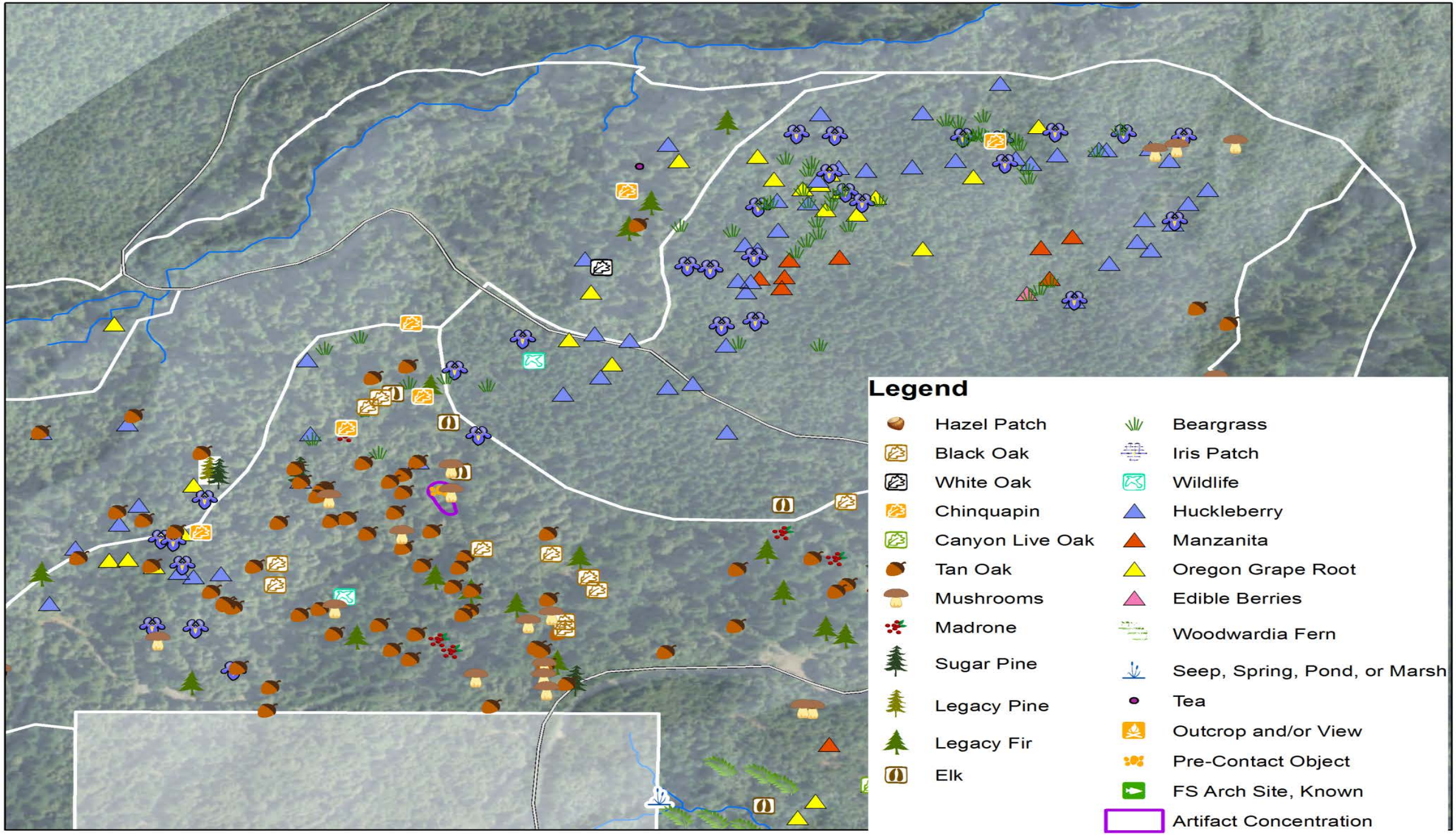



1. Conceptualize
• Define planning purpose and project team
• Define scope, vision, targets
• Identify critical threats
• Analyze the conservation situation
2. Plan Actions and Monitoring
• Develop goals, strategies, assumptions, and objectives
• Develop monitoring plan
• Develop operational plan
3. Implement Actions and Monitoring
• Develop work plan and timeline
• Develop and refine budget
• Implement plans
4. Analyze, Use, Adapt
• Prepare data for analysis
• Analyze results
• Adapt strategic plan
5. Capture and Share Learning
• Document learning
• Share learning
• Create learning environment
Conservation Measures Partnership Open Standards


Stand Unit Map
N
111 MM
108 EM
107 EH
110 EH
103 EA
fungi
27N38
27N38A
27N38E
WILDLIFE CORRIDOR


Legend
Hazel Patch
Black Oak
Tan Oak
Madrone
Sugar Pine
Legacy Pine
Legacy Fir
Elk
Iris Patch
Woodrat
Wildlife
Oregon Grape Root
Edible Berries
Alder
Maple
Yew
Woodwardia Fern
Seep, Spring, Pond, or Marsh
Trail
Locus Boundary for Site
Feature Boundaries
Possible Equipment Exclusion


Legend
Hazel Patch
Black Oak
White Oak
Chinquapin
Canyon Live Oak
Tan Oak
Mushrooms
Madrone
Sugar Pine
Legacy Pine
Legacy Fir
Elk
Beargrass
Iris Patch
Wildlife
Huckleberry
Manzanita
Oregon Grape Root
Edible Berries
Woodwardia Fern
Seep, Spring, Pond, or Marsh
Tea
Outcrop and/or View
Pre-Contact Object
FS Arch Site, Known
Artifact Concentration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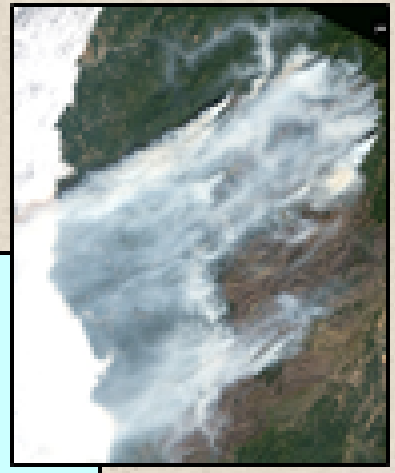
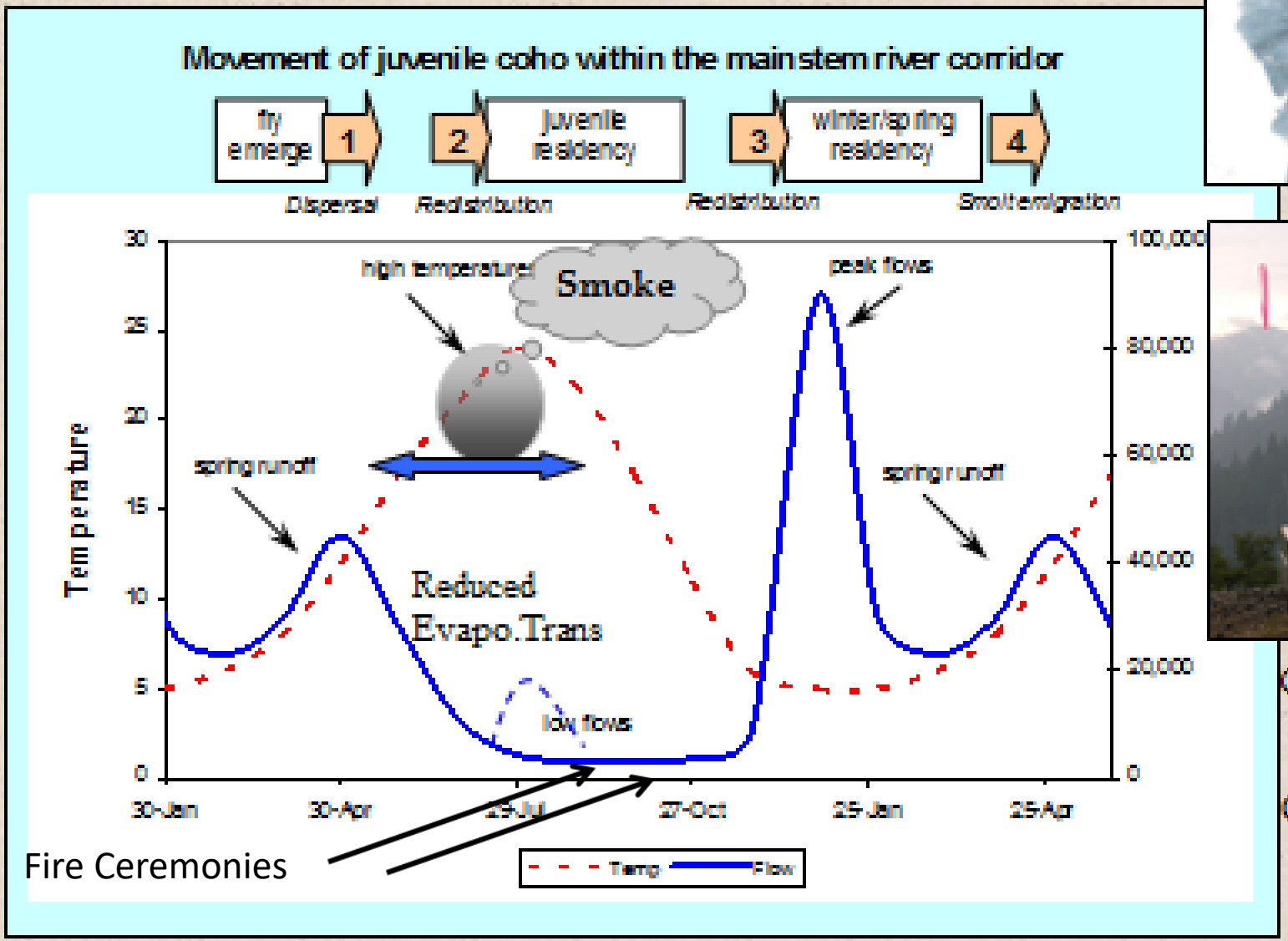
LINKING TEK, SALMON LIFE HISTORY MIGRATION, AIR & WATER QUALITY, AND WILDLAND FIRE

FIRE REGIMES RELATE TO FISH & RIVER HEALTH





Graph: Karuk Tribe, Top Photo: MODIS, Collaborative discussion and data sharing

Implement projects that utilize the local workforce first

NFWF

Pacific Southwest Fuels Management
Strategic Investments Partnership

2016 REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

Full Proposal Due Date: **Tuesday, May 17, 2016 by 11:59 PM Eastern Daylight Time**

Fire Adapted Communities

- Collaboration is a critical success factor
  - WKRP Collaboration fully integrated from developing concepts through implementation, monitoring, and adaptation
- All hands bridge all lands in achieving resilient landscapes and fire response goals
  - Multi-organizational capacities progress our vision and improve the viability of our shared values
- Humans are a component of ecosystem process and function
  - We burn together, we learn together… Humans are the only creature on the planet capable of maintaining balance in fire process and function

Safe and Effective Response:

- The response framework may be our greatest opportunity for a paradigm shift.
- Changing the view:
  - Responding to fire ignitions; or
  - Responding to the consequences of landscape level fire events.
- Incorporate a broader scope of consideration into risk based decision making is appropriate.
- What are the deferred risks of our action or inaction is a question to be asked frequently.
- Fire Adapted Communities can provide a knowledgeable and reliable workforce.
- Restoration and maintenance of fire resilient landscapes can build upon recent fire, and act in anticipation of fires to come.
- Multiple fire intervals in close proximity can begin to create self limiting fire extent.
- People can transition from fire fighters to fire lighters at a stable and lesser cost overall.

Bringing Good Fire Back at the Landscape Scale

Thank You

Western Klamath Restoration Partnership