

Bringing Good Fire Back to the Klamath Mountains:

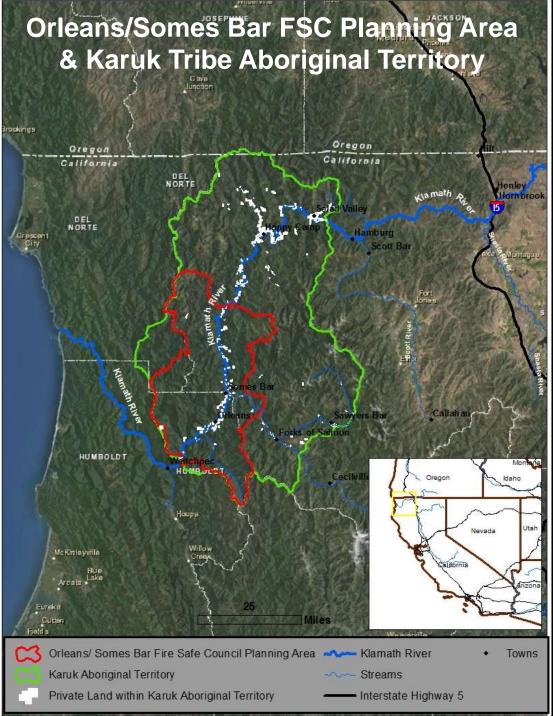
A Landscape Vision for Restoring Community and Ecosystem Resiliency Against All Odds



Outline



- Current Fire Situation in the Western Klamath Mountains
- How Did We Get Into This Situation?
- Local Efforts to Bring Good Fire Back to the Landscape
- Western Klamath Restoration Partnership
- Final Thoughts on Restoring Fire Processes



- 95% Federal Ownership (USFS National Forest)
- Rugged topography (500ft 9000ft)
- Mediterranean climate
- Highest conifer diversity in the world. Highest pyrodiversity?
- Communities incredibly "skookum" when it comes to fire.
- Tribal culture of fire management.



Нарру Valley Camp Somes Planning Area **Forks** Wilderness Area Burned Past 10 yrs Salmon # Fires Burned Since 1911 0 fires 1 fires 2 fires 3 fires 4 fires 5 fires

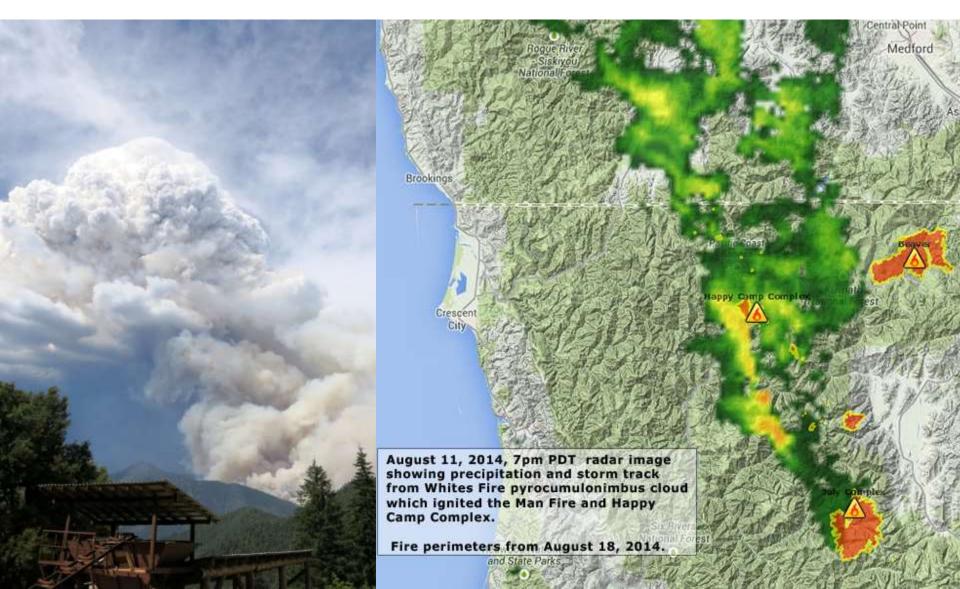
Grim Realities and Potential Opportunities From Fire History Analysis

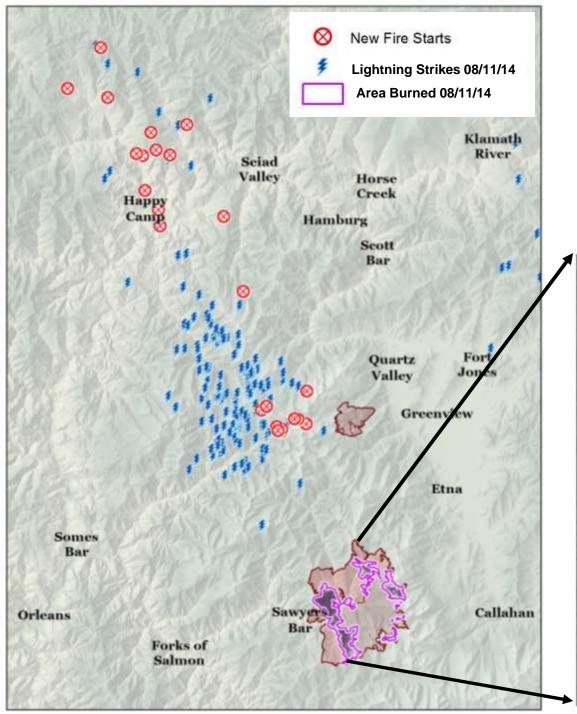
- NO areas are within their historic fire return intervals, or even remotely close.
- With no fire exclusion and continued indigenous burning patterns, we would see smaller self-limiting fire footprints, and some places with 30-100 fire overlaps.

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	196,750	100%

2014 Whites Fire

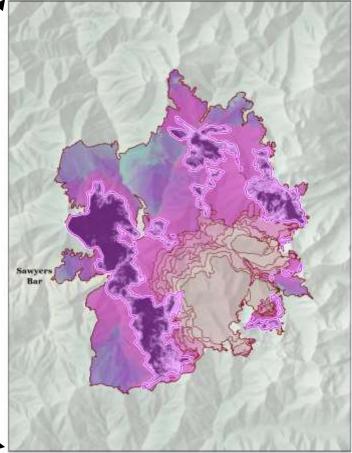
(Re-defining Spot Fires)

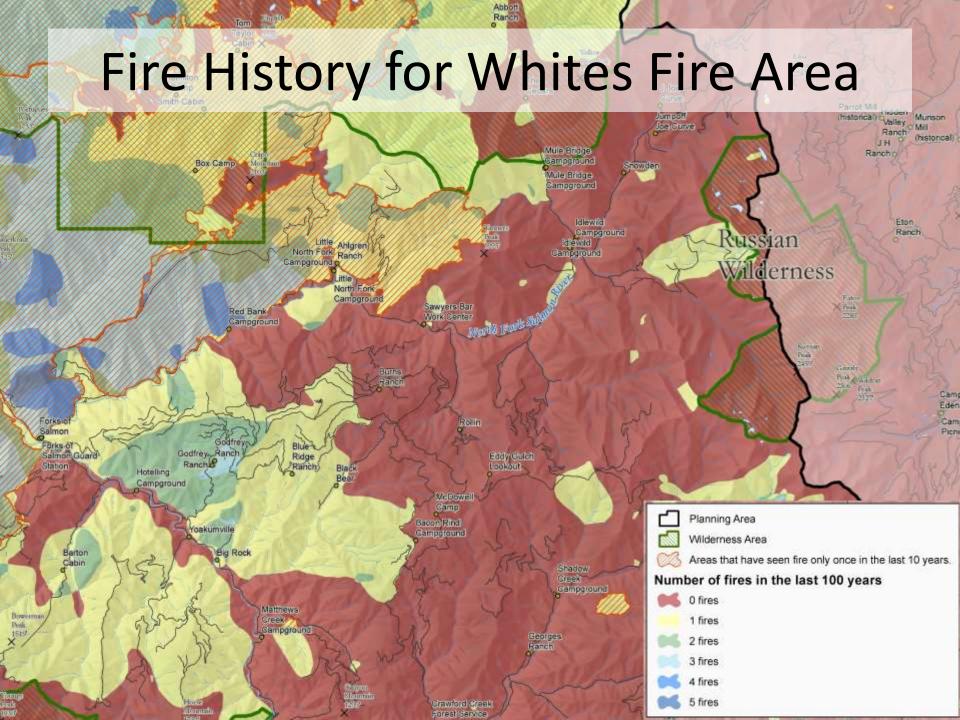


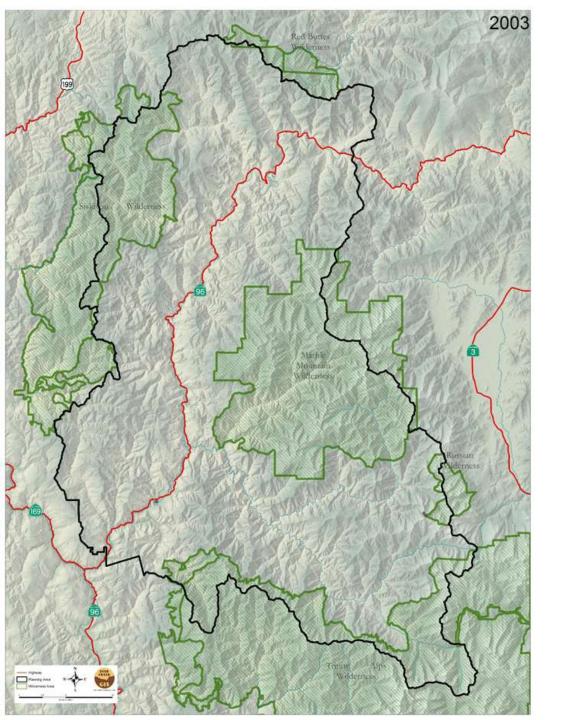


Lightning Fires from Whites Fire Pyrocumulus

Started 2014 Happy Camp Complex and 2014 Man Fire

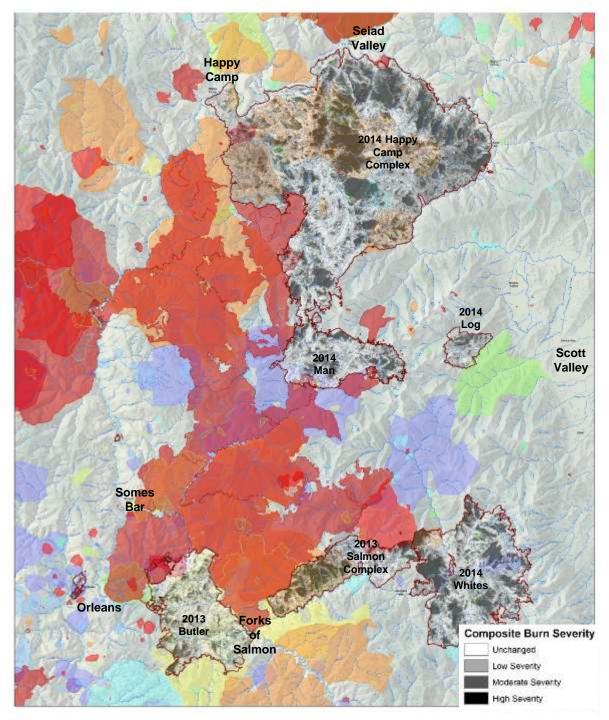






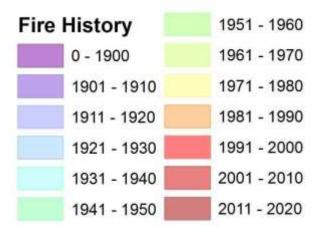
Animation of Wildfires Since 2003

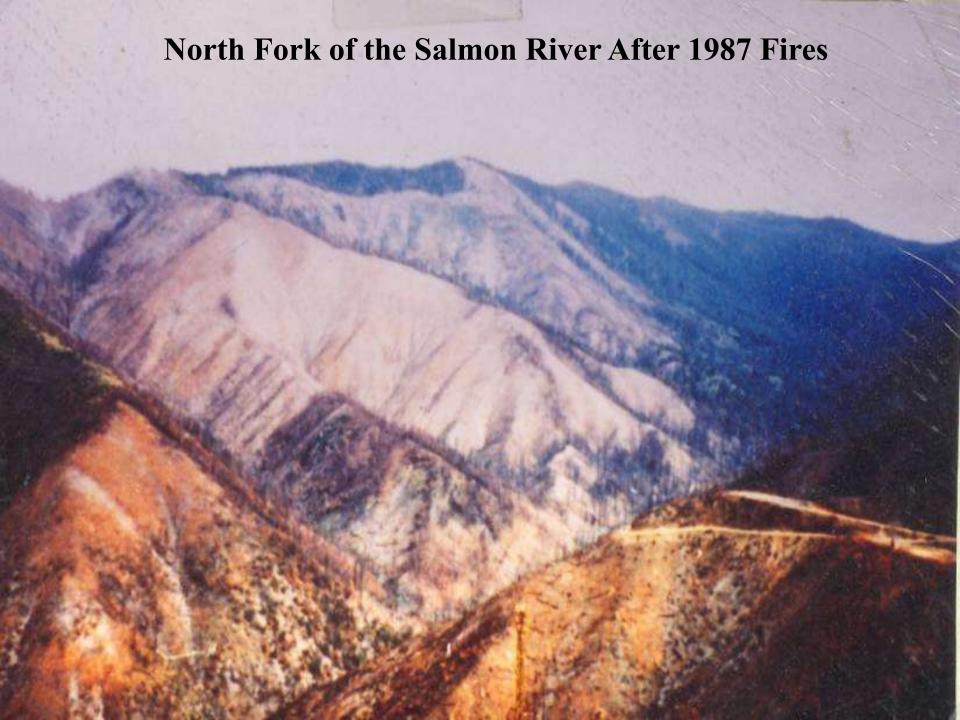
- Large fire footprints in the past 10 years offer an opportunity for fire regime restoration by providing landscape level fuelbreaks to initiate large scale prescribed fires mor manage wildfires with little risk to communities.
- Large fires from 2006 and 2008 are close to becoming a fire hazard instead of a fire break, unless we restore fire to these landscapes. All hands on deck moment.



Fire Perimeters by Decade with 2013-2014 Fire Severity

- Size and severity appear to be increasing.
- Only recent fire footprints (<10yrs) are stopping or significantly slowing new fire spread.







2013 Butler Fire:

Pre-emptive Retardant Drops from DC-10 SuperTanker near Somes Mtn





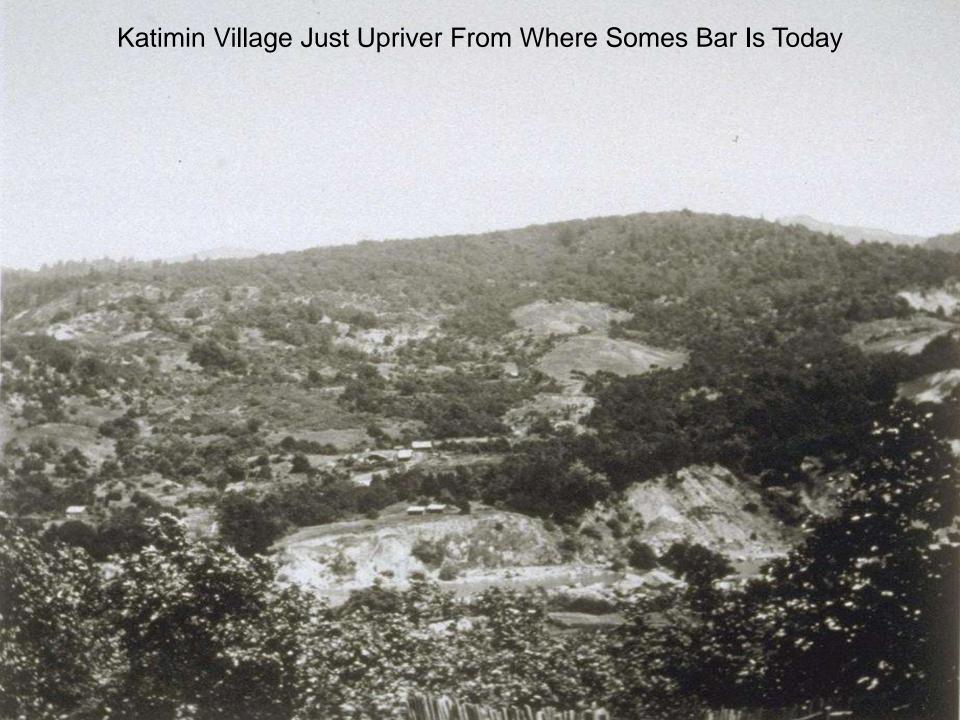


Current Fire Suppression Policy: Maximizing the Negative Impacts of Fire at the Landscape Level

- 98+ percent of all fire starts are suppressed.
- The few fires that escape suppression typically do so because they start at the hottest, driest times of year.
- proportion of high intensity fire, > risk to firefighters and communities.

- Fire suppression in the Western Klamath Mtns has become the primary threat to communities and wilderness areas.
- Wildfires are doing the "heavy lifting" when it comes to landscape level fuels reduction. But what are we left with?
- Over 400,000 acres burned, \$450 million dollars spent on fire suppression in Western Klamath in past decade.





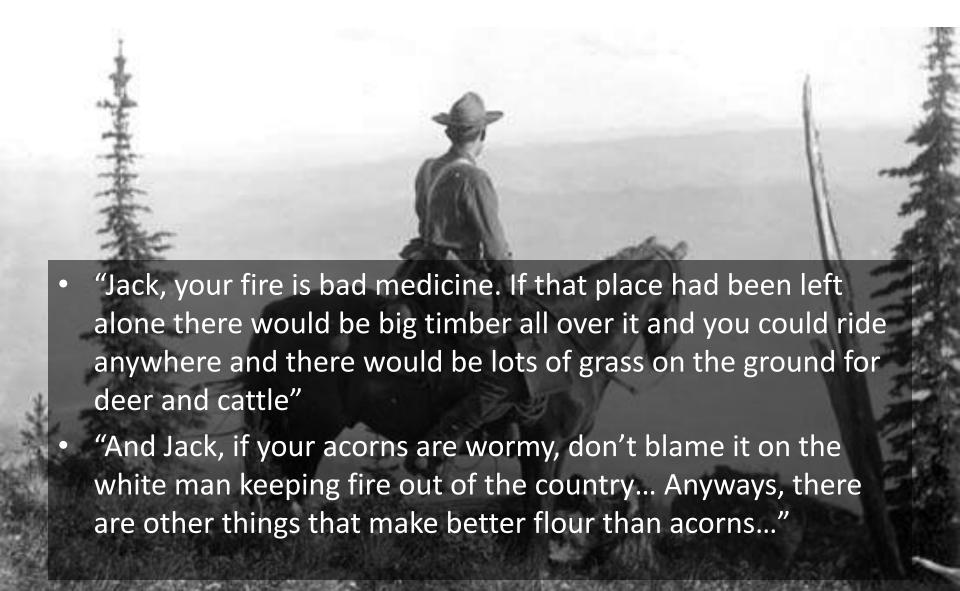
Fire Suppression and the Persistence of Indian Burning

- 1911 Congress Passes the Weeks Act
- 1916 Letter from Klamath River Jack and USFS Reply
- 1918 Letter from Orleans District Ranger Harley to Klamath
 NF Supervisor First 7 Years of Fire Suppression
- 1923 S.B. Show's "Analytical Study of the First Decade of Fire Suppression in California" and Review of the "Light Burning Theory"

Excerpts from Klamath River Jack Letter May 27, 1916 – Requa, CA

- "Now White Man never burn; he pass law to stop all fire in forest and wild pasture...White man say he don't understand why wild berry get small and more few every year and acorn all get wormy, and no more grass land, and why deer die when they eat sour grass, under brush and tree, made sour by too much shade."
- "Indian know, and bye-un-bye White Man say he know too, but Indian say, WHITE MAN YOU KNOW TOO LATE."

USFS Reply to Klamath River Jack



1918 Letter from Orleans District Ranger F.W. Harley to Klamath NF Supervisor Rider

- From 1911-1917 there were 43 fires averaging 5.7 acres
- "[We] are succeeding [at suppression]
 to a certain extent, and the
 consequence is, at the present time,
 there is more thick underbrush,
 windfalls and general humus as a
 forest cover than before the service
 was in effect".
- "In this district, there is practically no open range, old residents will tell you there used to be lots of open range..."



MAP OF
HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION
CALIFORNIA

1912

Exec Orders of June 23, 8% and Oct 16, 1891, Scale of Miles

Humboldt Meridian.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Hon EHAlboth Arting Commissioner

LEGEND

- III Indian Villages
- S Swamp Land
- Roads and Trails
- Mark Agency & Boarding School
- O Fires Har

Roads

Graded Trails

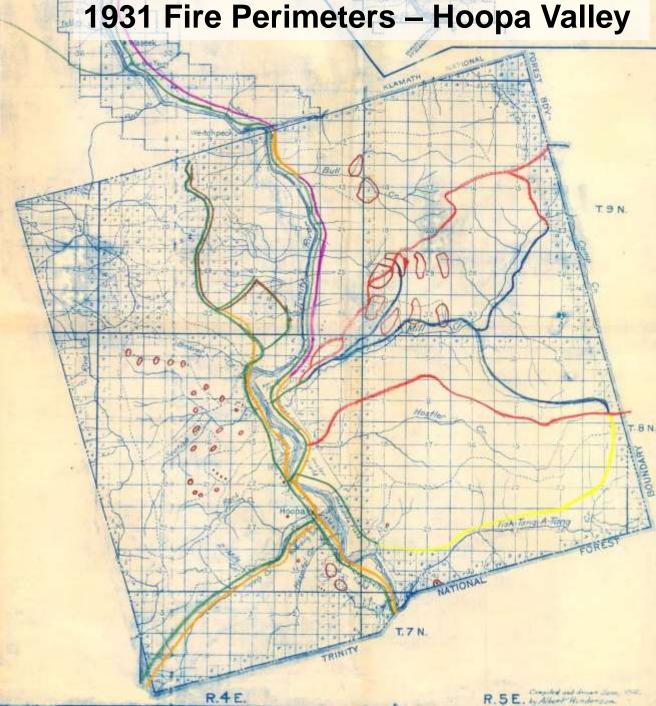
Good Paths

Lines-Copper

Lines- Iron

Lines to Rebuild

Proposed Trail



R.3 E.

1918 Ranger Harley Letter cont.

- "Cattlemen, Homesteaders, Prospectors, Hunters, and the "Pure Cussed Class" of "Renegade Whites and Indians" continue to light fires. How do we convince them otherwise?"
- Solution 1: Allow burns in certain areas for grazing, introduce goats, and "in the pure cussedness class, the only sure way is to kill them off..."
- Solution 2: Hire Mrs. Watkins, a white missionary, to "travel up and down the river..., stopping at different Indian houses, talking to them in regards to their own welfare, but the principle point to impress on them would be the fire question... My idea is that it be kept a secret that she was in the employ of the service."



Will Fire Prevent Fire? A Discussion of Light Burning

USFS R5 Regional Forester S.B. Show February 1920

- "Fires, even light fires, do destroy young trees. The light burners themselves admit that fact, for do they not state that as a result of the fire exclusion policy tree reproduction has increased immensely?"
- "Now the public, through its manager the Forest Service, unlike the lumbermen, is as vitally interested in the forests of the future as it is in the protection of the present mature stand. And it intends to make sure that the future timber crop, like any other crop, is as heavy (or complete) as can be secured."

Forest Fires in California, 1911-1920 USFS Regional Forester S.B. Show and E.I. Kotok February 1923

- "Essentially the past decade of fire protection in California has been an experiment on a tremendous scale.."
- "The demands on the protection organization [to fight] incendiary fires...vary greatly between forests. The Klamath, for example, shows 2.4 times the demand that the Shasta does within its own general group, and 16.9 times as much as the Modoc.
- "Although in the long run education will probably assist in preventing incendiarism, the strong arm of the law must be depended on in the main."





Historical photographs: Landscape 1890s to 2006



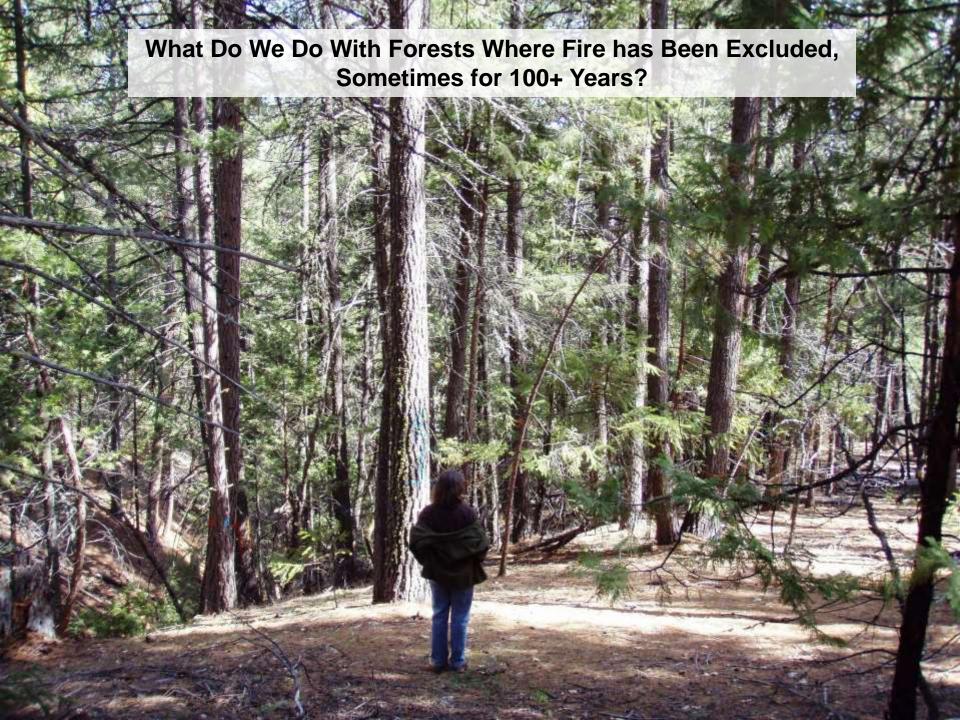


Left: 1890s. Ericson Right: 2006 Lake From Big Rock, Orleans, Ca. Looking up the Klamath River

1944 Aerial Photo Near Happy Camp, CA









How Do We Reign in the Rising Costs of Fire Suppression While Protecting Communities and Resources?





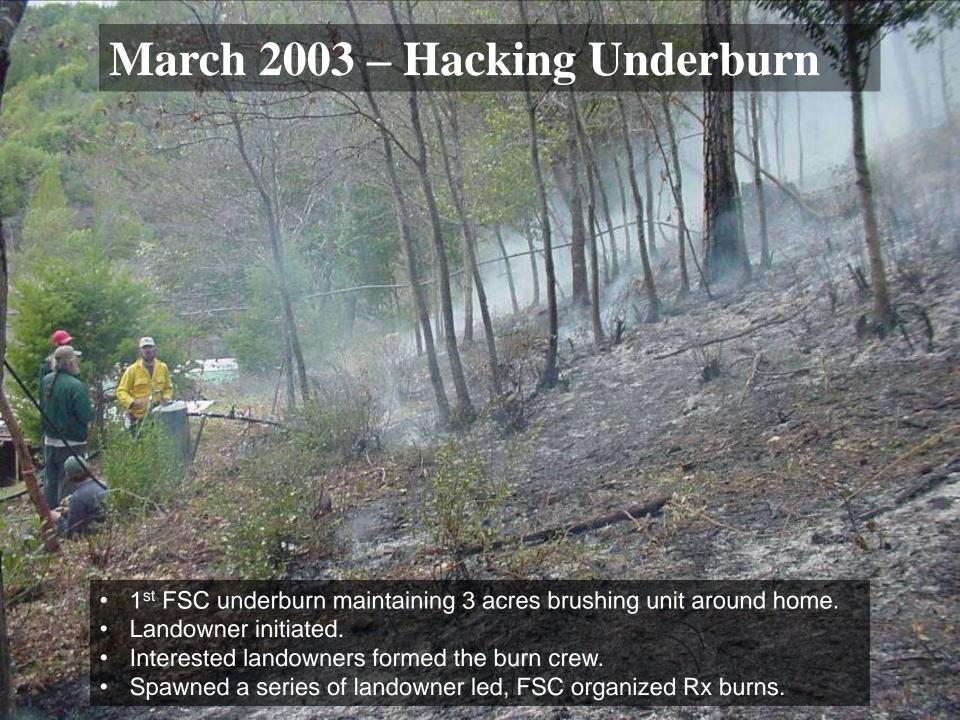
Fuel Reduction At the Time Scale It's Needed?





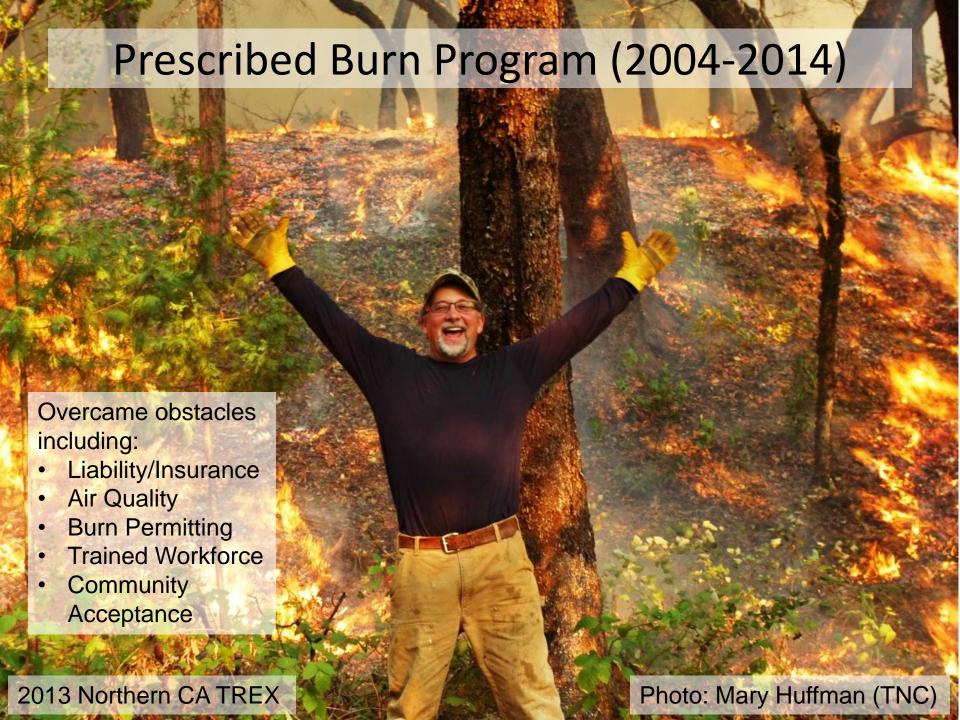


The purpose of the Orleans / Somes Bar FSC is to help plan, implement, and monitor the reinstatement of historic fire regimes primarily through the use of strategic fuels reduction in a manner that protects life and property, improves forest health, and enhances the resources valued by its stakeholders.











Fall 2014 Klamath River Prescribed Fire Training Exchange (TREX)



- Burned 240 acres in 10 days around 150 homes in six communities.
- 50+ participants. Half locals that got FFT II quals as part of TREX.
- Half of participants were out of area fire professionals (two RxB I's, four RxB II's, Firestorm engines/crew).
- Organized with Incident Management Team structure, daily Incident Action Plans.

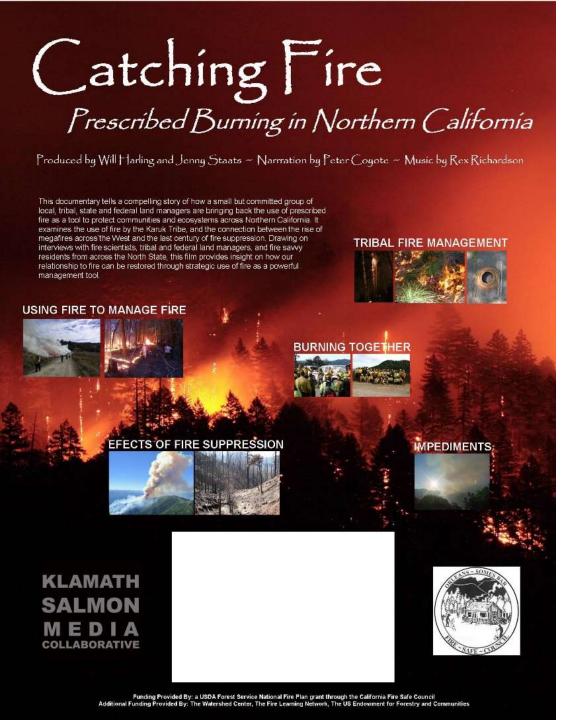


Fall 2014 Klamath River TREX

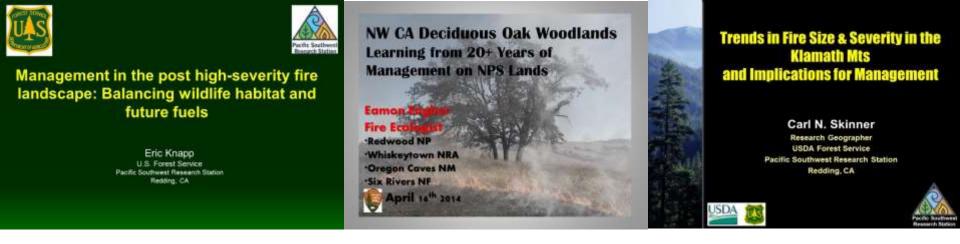
- Humboldt and Siskiyou CALFIRE units used Public Resource Code exemption to issue LE-5's during district wide burn ban. USFS assisted w permits.
- Direction from CALFIRE state director to issue unit level burn bans vs. statewide burn ban.
- Sea change of support within communities for prescribed fire use.
- Engaging adjacent FSC's and communities in planning future TREX and rx burns.
- Incredible training opportunity to rapidly increase qualifications. Two USFS RxB II's from Utah got 8 assignments as trainer or trainee in 10 days.
- Combining local, tribal, state and federal funding to increase the quality, scope and scale of future Klamath River TREX.







- 11,370 views on YouTube:
 Google "Catching Fire
 Prescribed Burning"
- Distributed over 1,000 DVD's locally and regionally
- Playing on Public Access TV in Redding, Eureka and Medford for past two years



Klamath Fire Ecology Symposia

1997,2008, 2011, 2014

Presentations online at: www.mkwc.org

The Social Impacts of Fire Exclusion



Paper is forthcoming in Humboldt Journal of Social Relations, 36, 2014

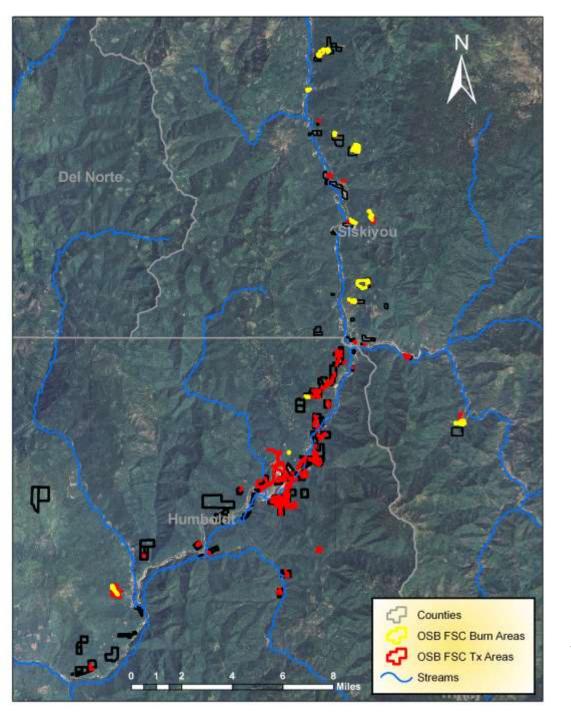
Ronald Reed, Karuk Tribe Department of Natural Resources Dr. Kari Norgaard, University of Oregon



Bridging the gap in northern California

UC Cooperative Extension/Northern California Prescribed Fire Council





Orleans/Somes Bar FSC
Fuel Treatments and
Prescribed Burn Areas:

2001-2014

1500+ acres of fuel reduction 600+ acres of controlled burning

Facilitating Conditions

Tribal burn practices

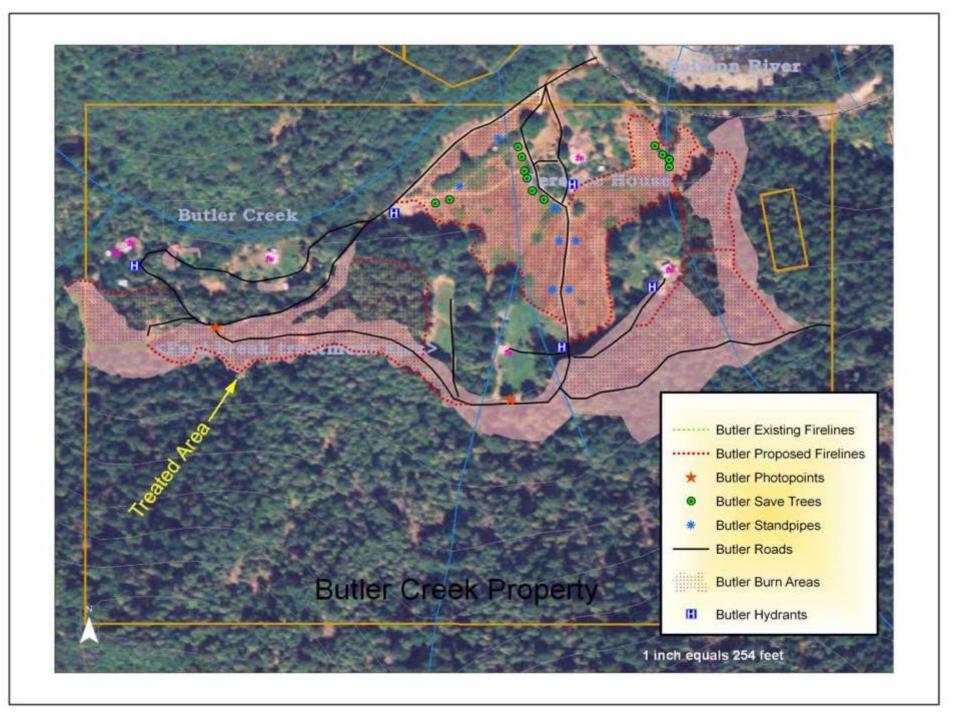
Built trust using local workforce

Community is "Firewise"

Understand imminent threat from wildfires





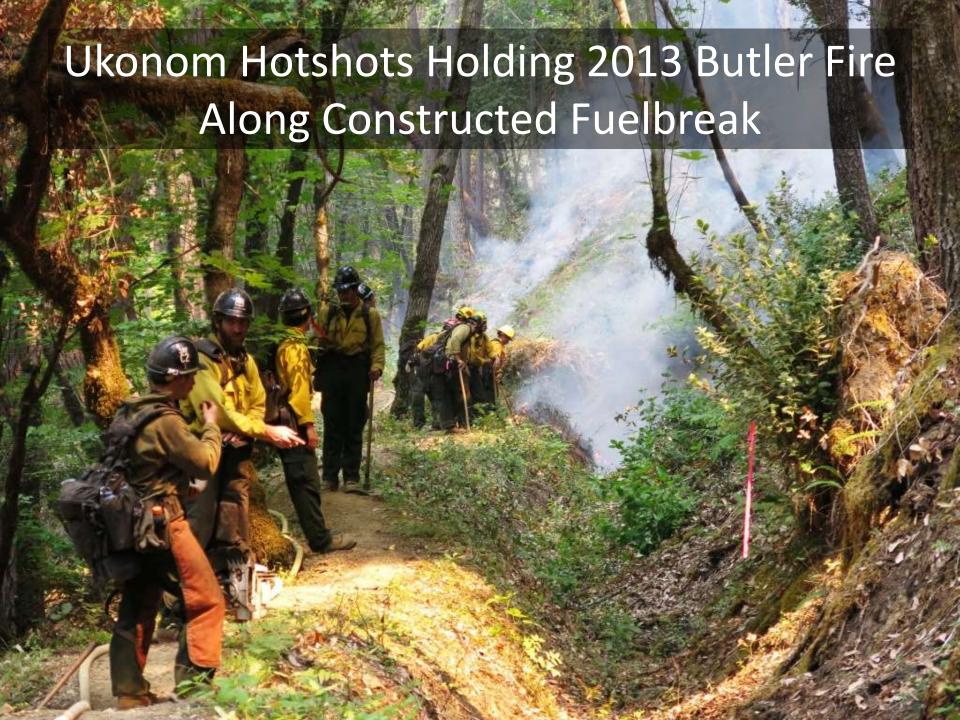
















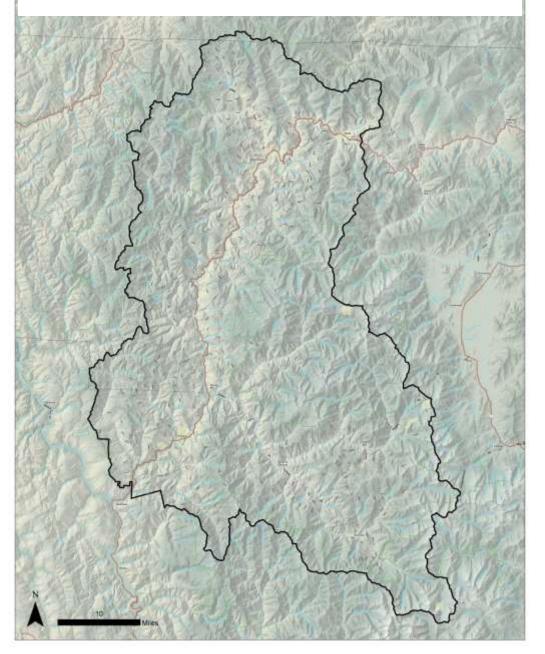






- 40+ locals worked for one week to prepare for the fire to come.
- Daily meetings with firefighters to coordinate activities.
- Collaborative structure protection plan and evacuation plan.
- Pre-fire planning to protect water systems maintained water for suppression efforts.
- New paradigm for collaboration between firefighters and residents.

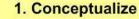
Western Klamath Restoration Partnership



- Initial meetings in 2007 w diverse partners
- Focused on Instream Habitat Restoration first (kumbaya!).
- Began facilitated upslope restoration workshops w FLN in Spring 2013
- •An open group comprised of Federal, Tribal, Non-governmental Organization (NGO) and local participants utilizing the US FLN facilitated Open Standards Process to identify Zones of Agreement on upslope restoration actions.
- Collaboratively identified planning area (1.2 million acre)
- Ultimate Goal: Restore "historic" fire regimes in the Western Klamath Mtns



- Focus on Fire Management from a wholistic perspective: social, cultural, ecological and economic
- **Currently in Phases 2 and 3:**
 - **Building support for upslope restoration** actions to expedite the creation of fire resilient communities and forests.
 - Initiating large scale project planning through multi-agency Inter-disciplinary Teams (Agreement in Principle to Agreement in Practice).
 - Implementing Rx Fire training exchanges.



- Define initial team
- Define scope, vision, targets
- Identify critical threats
- · Complete situation analysis

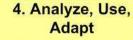
5. Capture and Share Learning

- Document learning
- Share learning
- · Create learning environment

Conservation Measures **Partnership Open Standards**

2. Plan Actions and Monitoring

- Develop goals, strategies, assumptions, and objectives
- · Develop monitoring plan
- Develop operational plan



- Prepare data for analysis
- Analyze results
- Adapt strategic plan

3. Implement Actions

- and Monitoring Develop work plan and
- timeline
- · Develop and refine budget
- Implement plans











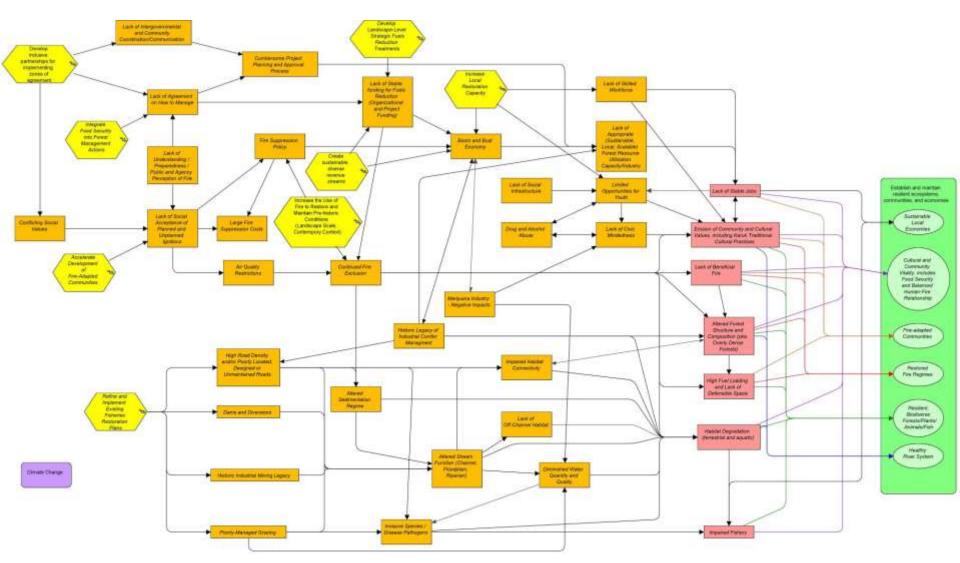


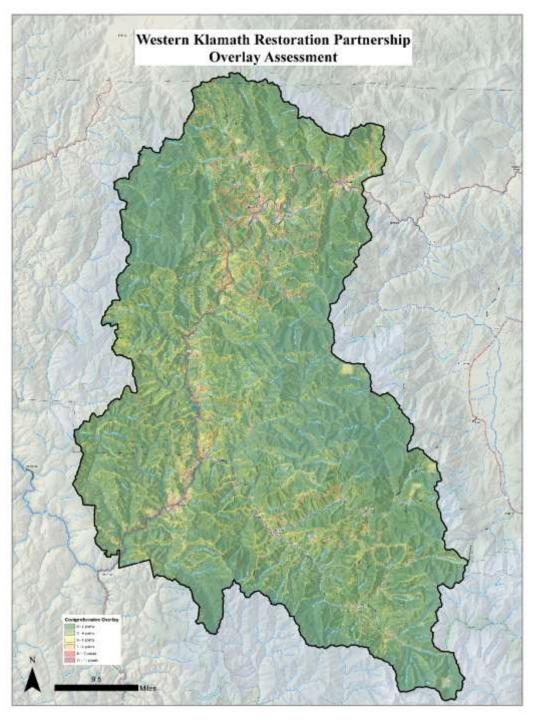






Situation Analysis Diagram – Open Standards Process for Conservation Planning





- Prioritizing Manual, Mechanical, and Rx Burn Treatments in 1.2million acres.
- Simple point scale (1-2 points per layer).
- Colors based on number of overlaps.
- Collaborating with Happy Camp FSC, Orleans Somes Bar FSC, Salmon River FSC, Karuk Tribe and USFS.
- Funding: USFS, NFF, FLN, USFWS, NFWF

Ranking Scheme for Treatment Prioritization of Western Klamath Restoration Partnership Planning Area

Community Wildfire Protection Plan Layers

- Structures Layers
- Public/Private Property Boundary Layers
- Critical Access/Egress Routes
- Complete Road System (Public and Private)
- Manual Fuels Treatments (Public and Private)
- Upper 1/3rd Slopes
- Existing Firelines
- Insolation (Solar Heating) South/Southwest Slopes

Karuk Eco Cultural Resource Mgmt Plan Layers

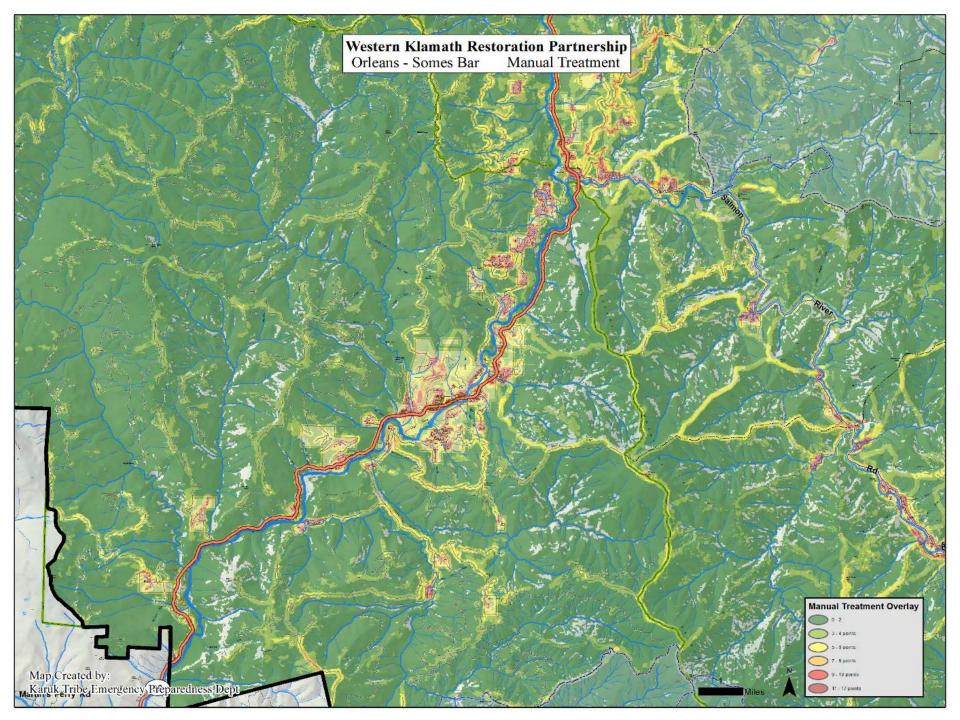
- Historic Trail System Layer
- Klamath Mixed Evergreen (Tan Oak range)
- Klamath Siskiyou Lower Montane Serpentine Woodland
- Black Oak BpS
- White Oak Bps

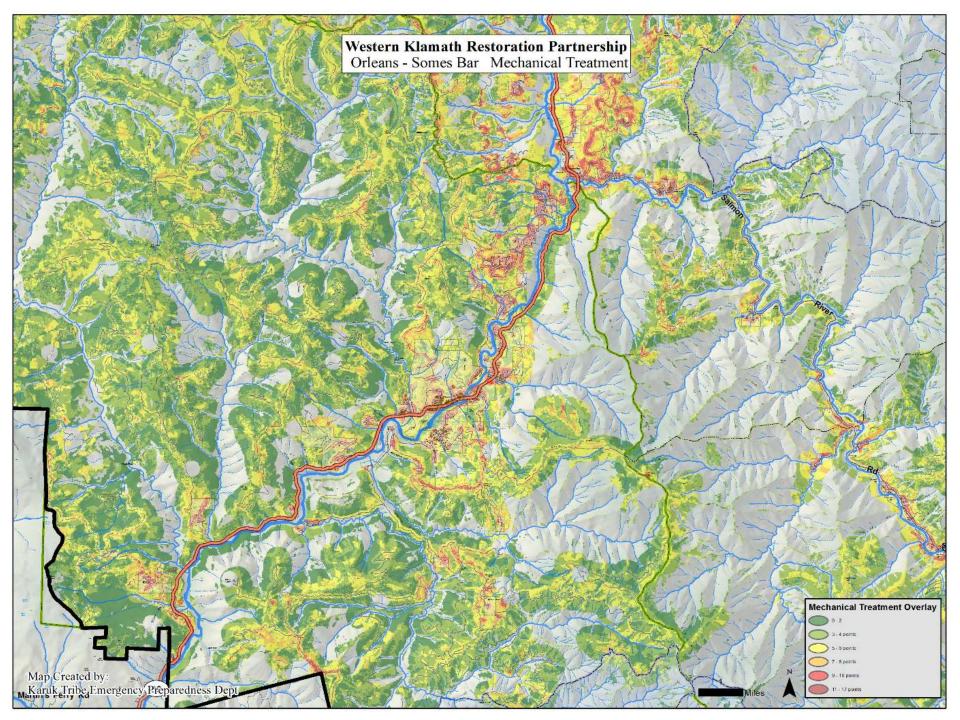
Silvicultural Layers

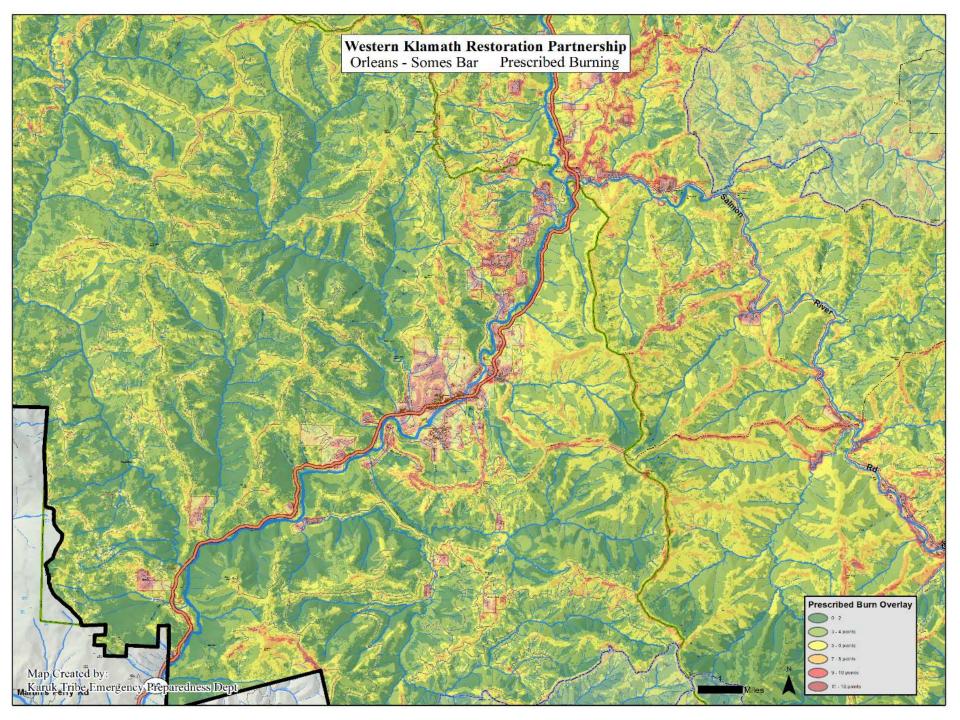
- Managed Stands Layer
- Mid Mature Dense Stands Layer
- Crown Fire Potential (97th percentile) or Flamelength (0-4', 4-8', 8+)
- Plantations >40yrs. old

Wildlife Layers

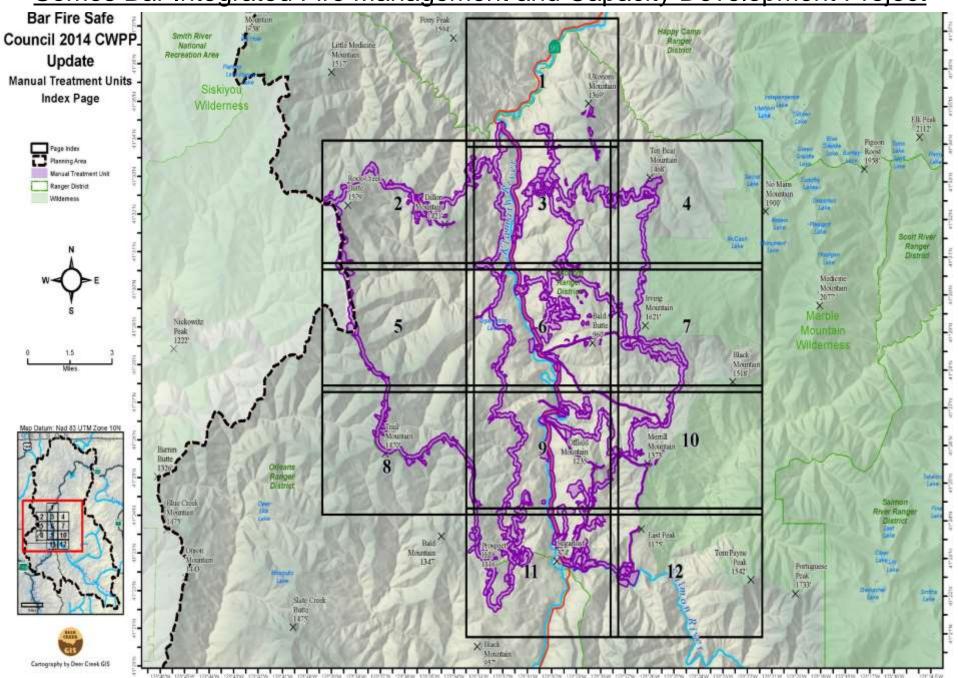
- Spotted Owl Nest Sites Buffer
- Elk Winter Range Restoration Potential Layer

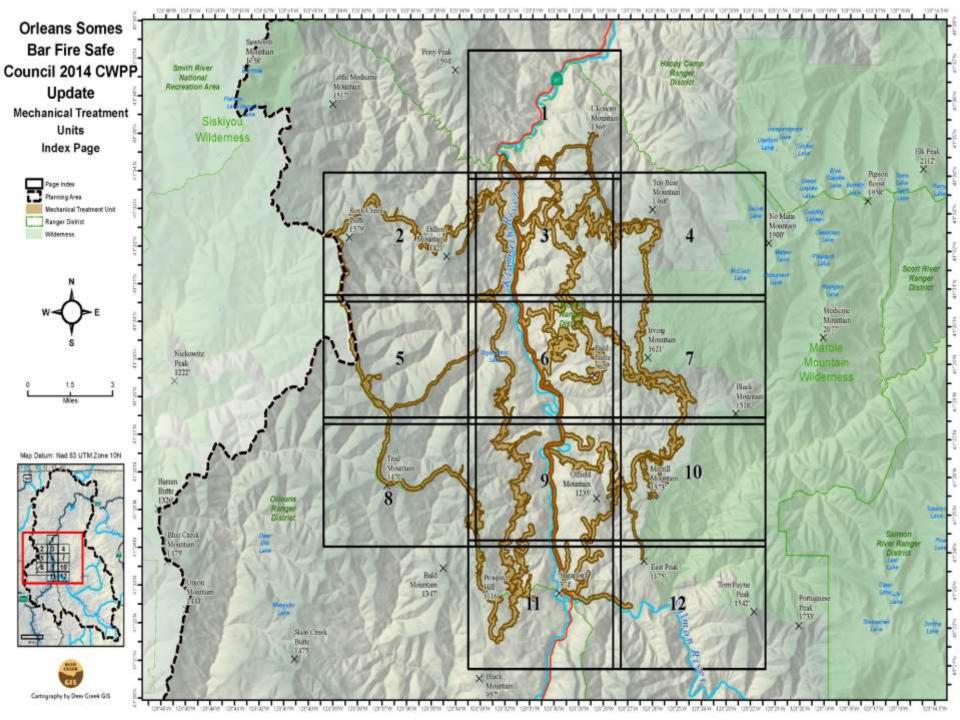


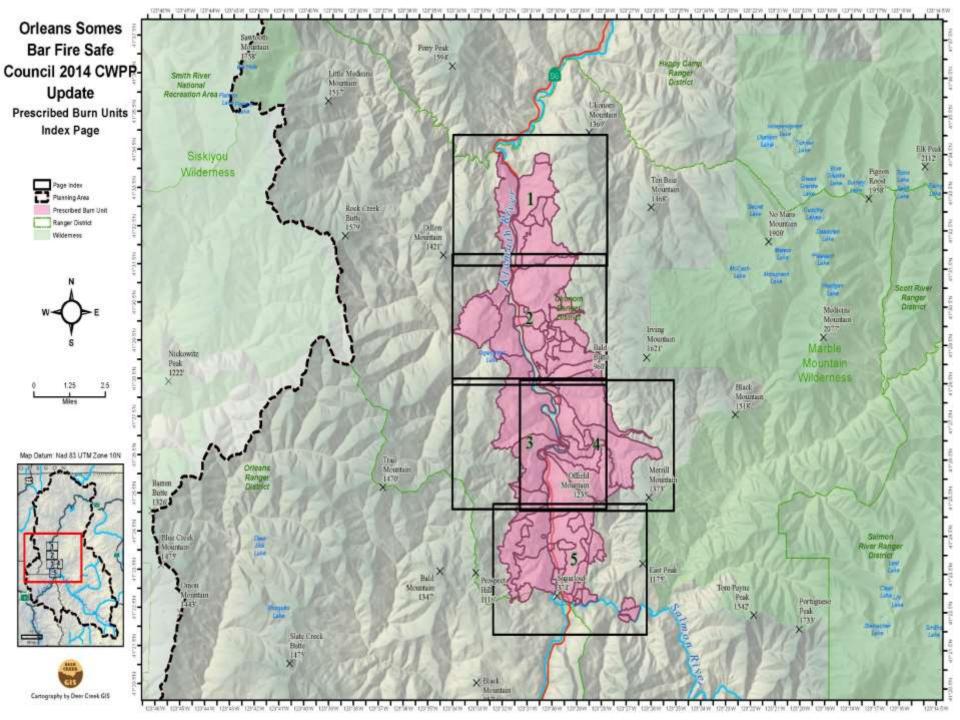


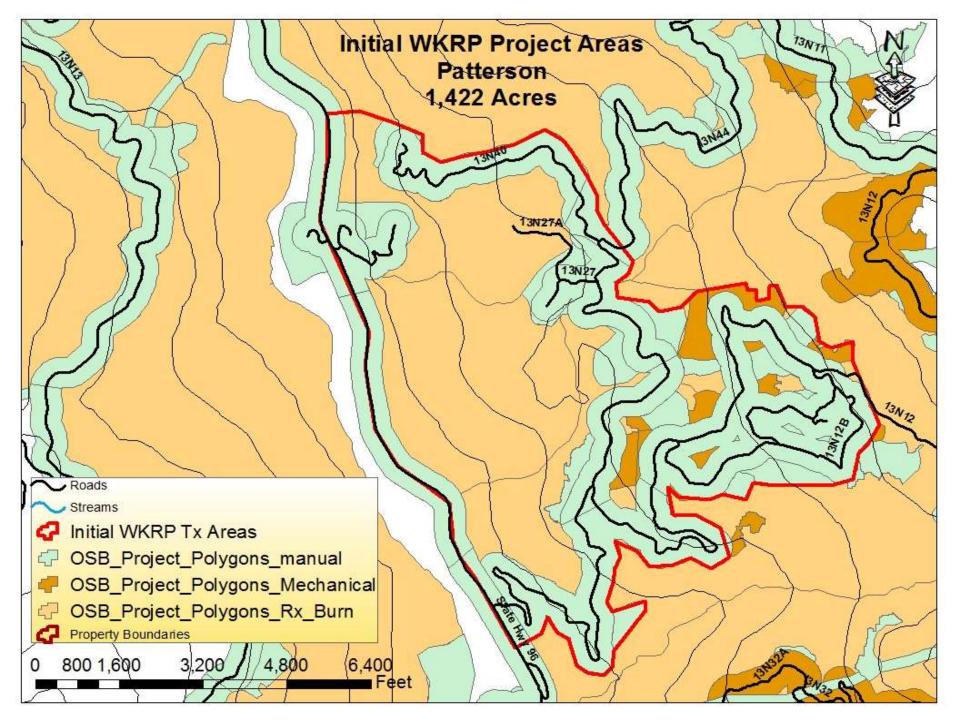


Somes Bar Integrated Fire Management and Capacity Development Project



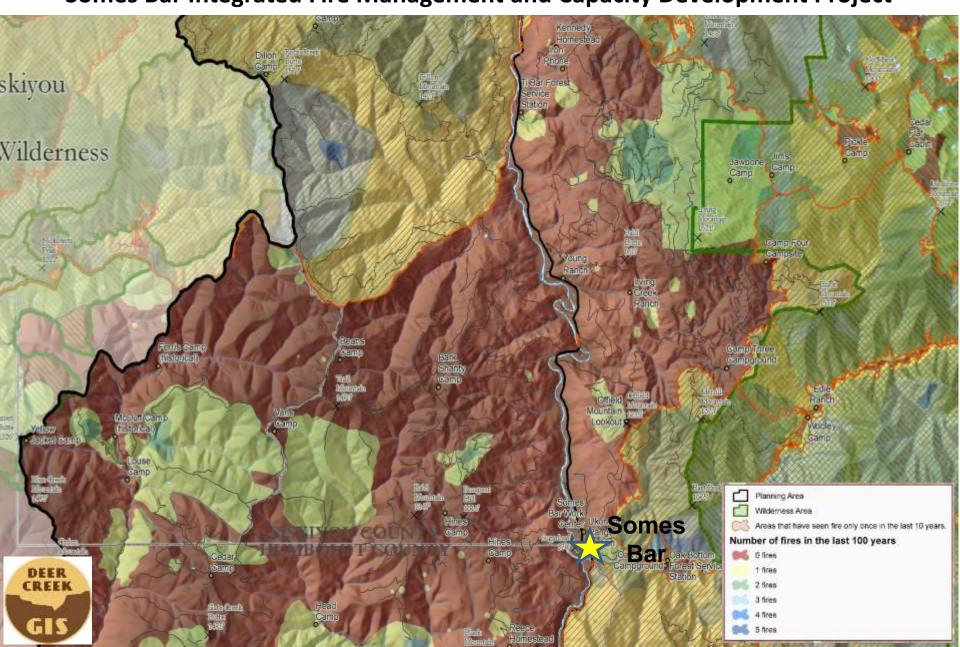






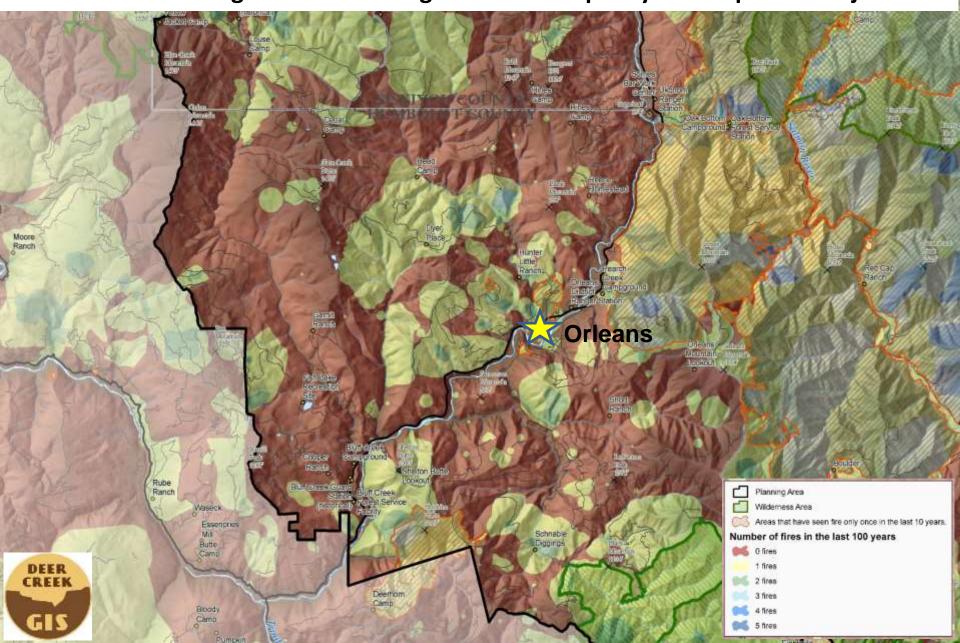
Fire History Analysis

Somes Bar Integrated Fire Management and Capacity Development Project



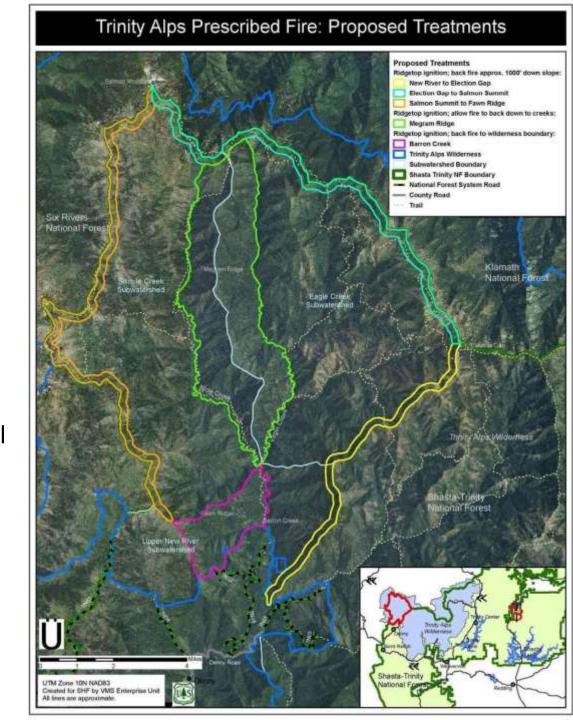
Fire History Analysis

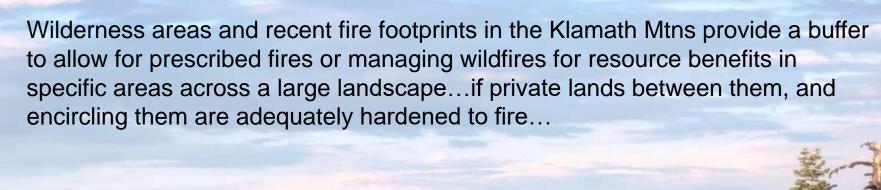
Somes Bar Integrated Fire Management and Capacity Development Project



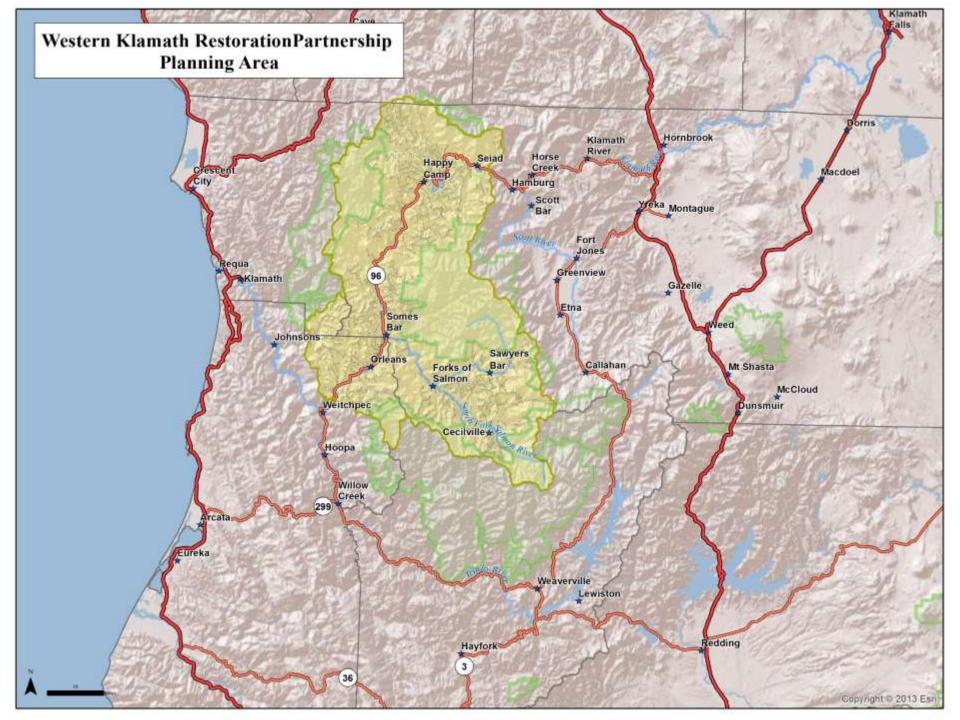
Fire Mangement Strategies Outside the WUI

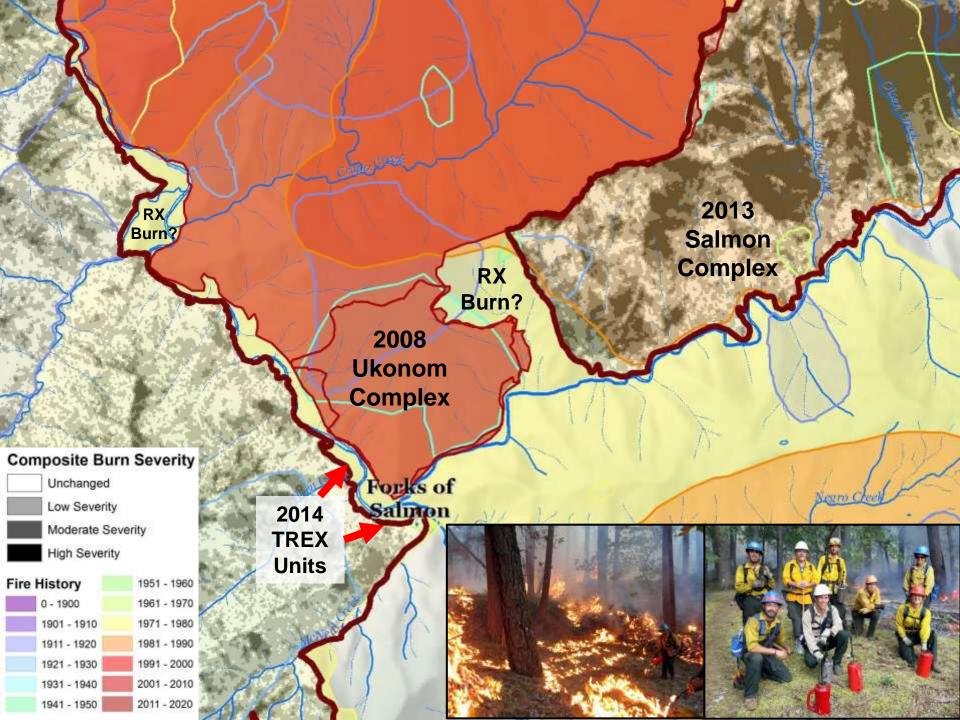
- Aerial (or ground based) ignitions along ridge systems in the Fall when good burn windows present themselves, both in the wilderness and NF lands.
- Could cheaply and quickly restore the function of high ridge systems as landscape level fuelbreaks.
- Project has been postponed for many years.





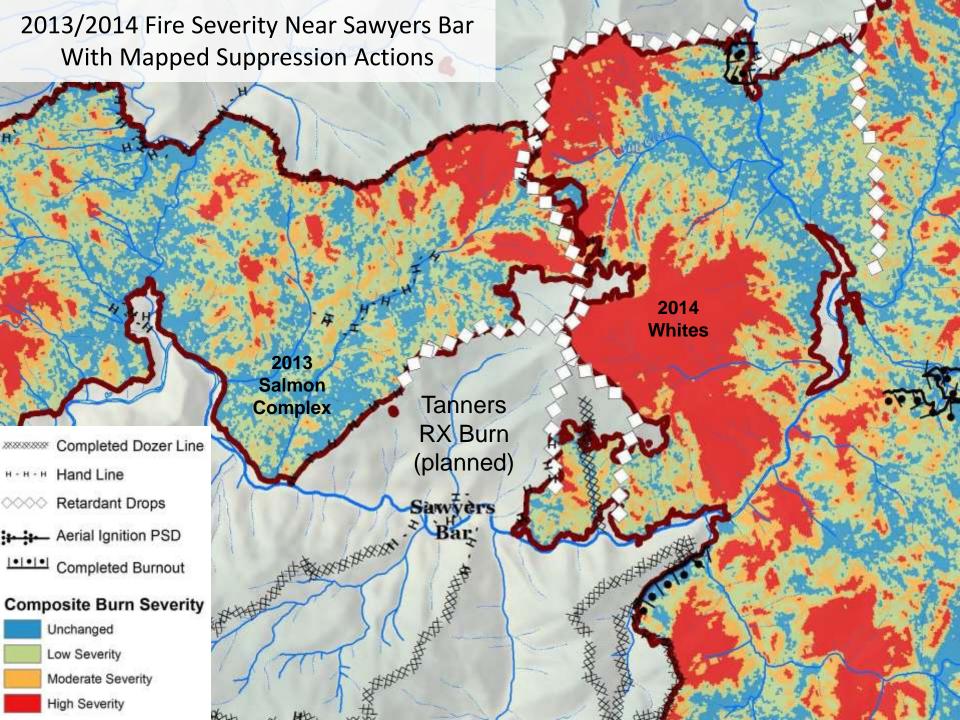


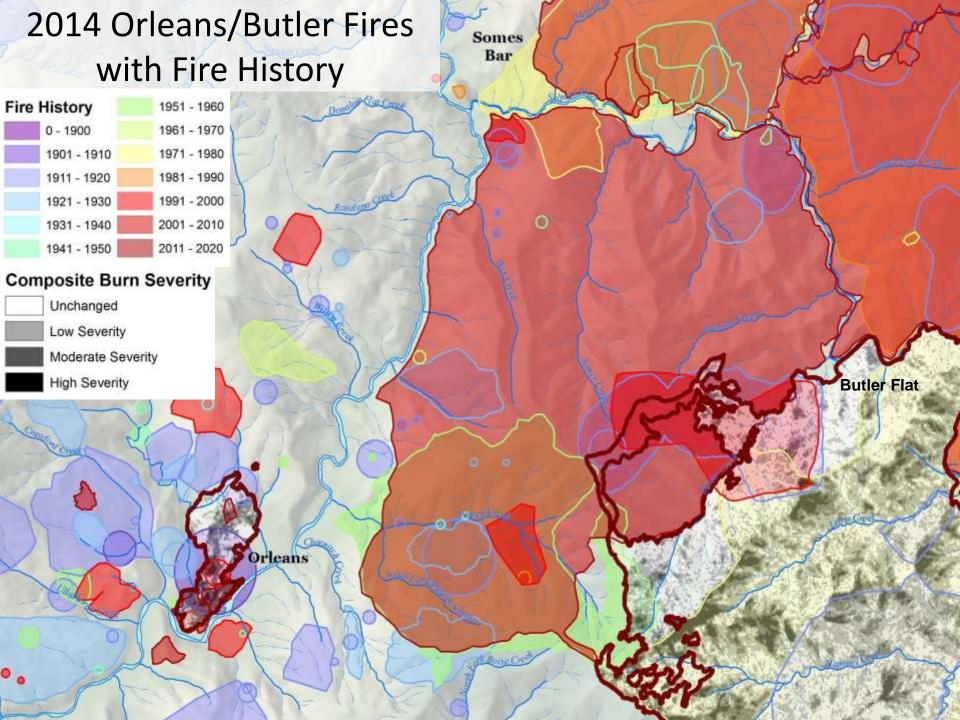




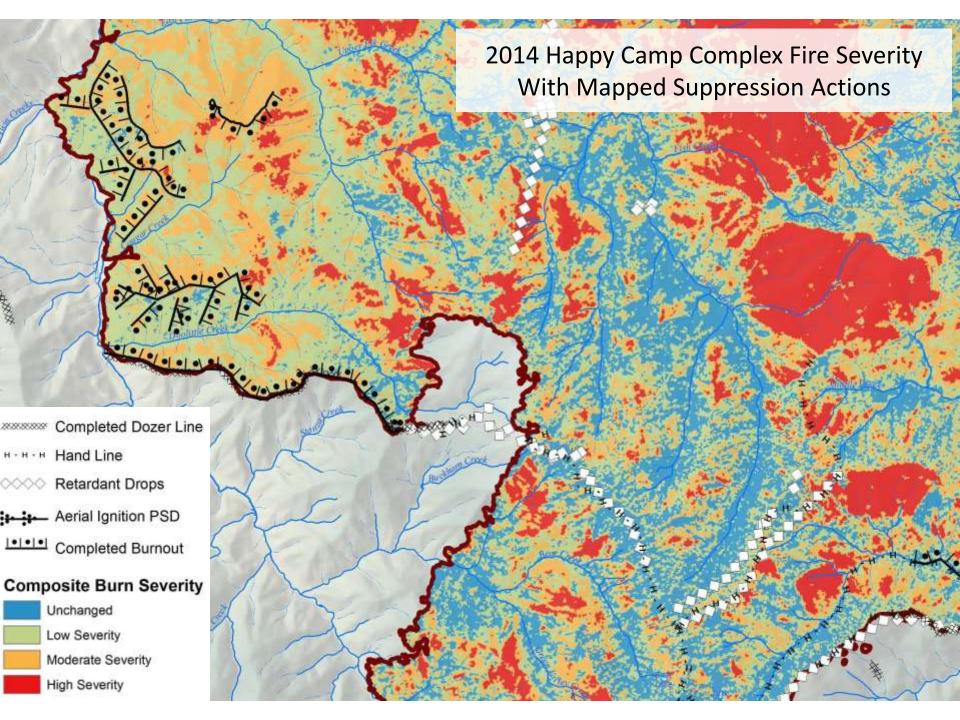
2013 Salmon Complex Fire

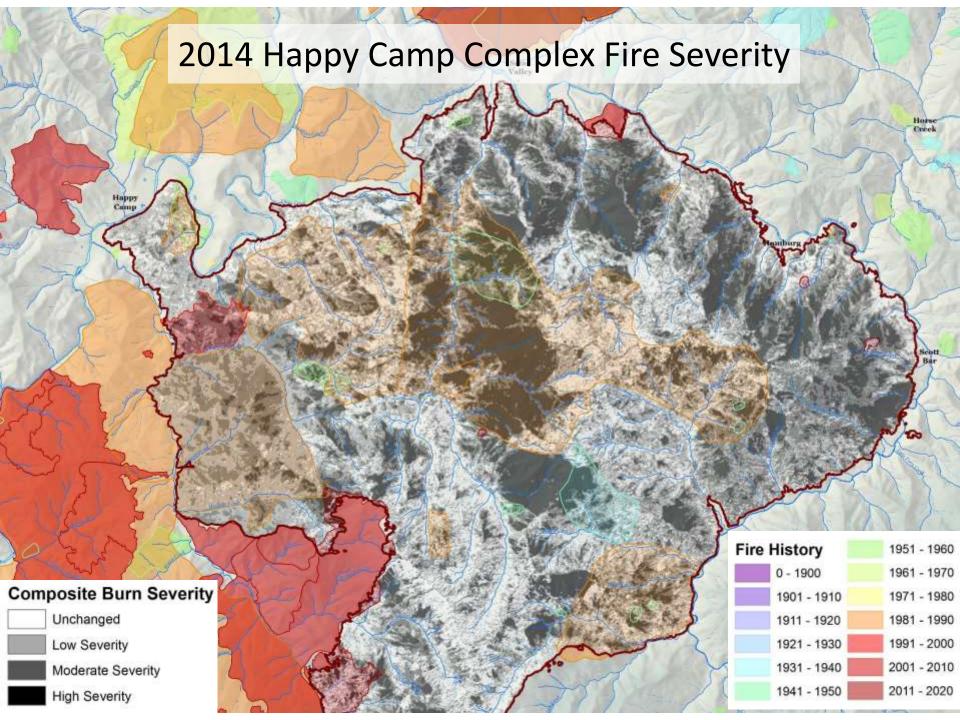












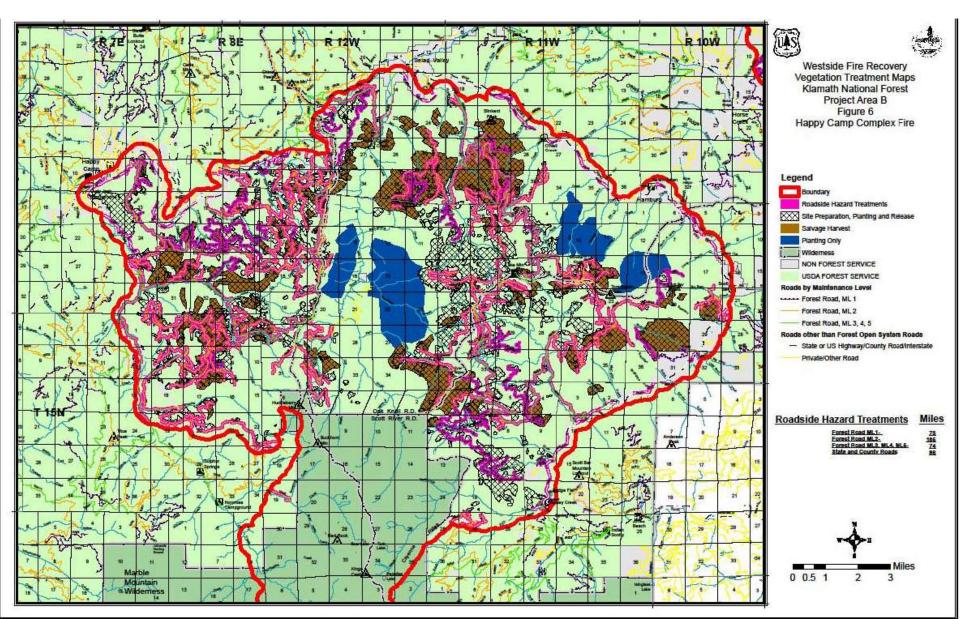
Reflections on 2014 Wildfire Season



- Increasing technology and resources help to contain even the worst fires, but come at a great cost (\$120+ million in 2014 for fires in Western Klamath Mtns)
- Pre-treatments were effective at mitigating the impacts of 2014 fires.
- Local Forests and ICT's continue to evolve and respond to local concerns (Community Liaison Program, tracking burnouts, etc)
- After the smoke clears, how will we manage these burned landscapes?

Westside Fire Recovery Project

Klamath NF



Forestland Steward Spring 2013 Fire making a comeback SMOKEY for forest management ONLY YOU GAN PRESCRIBED

PRESCRIBED BURNING TODAY

PREVENT FOREST FIRES





Remember-

PREVENT FO













Passing It On: Real Fire Education for the Next Generation



