

Files\\BLM_2017_07_Malheur Sage Grouse Project DM - § 1 reference coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

Exclusion of fire in conjunction with favorable climate conditions, facilitated expansion of western juniper and other conifers into rangeland and riparian ecological communities throughout eastern Oregon. Increasing the distribution and density of western juniper within these plant communities alters historic biodiversity, hydrologic cycles, wildlife habitat specifically for greater sage-grouse, and nutrient cycling (Bates, et al., 1999).

Files\\Denver Post_2012_09_Disastrous wildfire era set to continue - § 3 references coded [3.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.01% Coverage

this year, the Forest Service's proposed budget for fuel treatment is down, though agency officials say the reduction is more than offset by proposed contributions to a separate forest restoration program.

Reference 2 - 1.10% Coverage

In Colorado, controlled burns remain on hold, and mechanical treatment efforts are limited by economic factors. There is no market for the wood, and much of what gets thinned would be valuable only to a biomass energy facility.

Reference 3 - 1.86% Coverage

At Colorado State University, professor Doug Rideout and others from the forestry department toured the High Park fire area -- and noticed surviving homes that still had no defensible space between them and the forest.

To create a defensible area around your home, "you could easily be out three to 10 grand. Let's not blame the homeowners; let's understand their behavior," he said.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_12_Evacuation orders eased in Larimer County fire zone - § 1 reference coded [10.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 10.48% Coverage

The fire began Oct. 9, caused by an illegal campfire that remains under investigation. It has burned in rugged, steep terrain feeding off beetle-killed trees, lodgepole and ponderosa pines and other winter-dried and drought-parched fuels in an area that has not burned in centuries, authorities have said.

Files\\HCRC_2015_11_Meeting Notes - § 2 references coded [4.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.01% Coverage

Lessons Learned from the Canyon Complex Fire from Dana Skelly Dana provided a video produced by John Day FS on the Canyon Creek Fire. It is not available to the public but FS hopes to make it available in the future. Dana's points from the fires this season: □ Have to be able to do more prescribed burning both in terms of time (longer season) and scale (more acres).

- Need to communicate better with other resource folks about the timing and importance of prescribed fire.
- Need to plan ahead and let other agencies and forest users in on the planning. 1 | Page
- DEQ and EPA smoke constraints and the need for more burning makes accomplishing more burning difficult.

Reference 2 - 0.91% Coverage

Kerry Kemp: Allow wildfires to burn under more moderate conditions. Use wildfires as a tool. Would have

to change views of society towards wildfire.

Files\HCRC_2016_06_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [3.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.59% Coverage

The HCRC group on this tour indicated that what they saw with the prescribed burning should be seen and understood by the broader general public and would like to see how to get some educational information out to the public. The group feels there is ignorance and apathy about land management and general public does not realize the complex set of decisions of managing on a landscape scale.

Files\HCRC_2017_03_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [0.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.79% Coverage

Need to get the story out. A lot of misunderstanding out there. There are a lot of people that don't know what is going on out there. There is a quality conversation going on out there. Need to get the information out – you are going to get smoke. Do you want it in the form of wildfire or prescribed?

Files\HCRC_2017_04_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [3.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.14% Coverage

The best way to get a better outcome is to take pieces and burn on a schedule. Need multi-year treatment schedules and to stretch the prescription window.

- Use a new treatment that could be used elsewhere.
- Trusting fire people and getting it burned out that way it should be.
- Getting heterogeneity across the landscape.
- Use some mechanical treatment to protect areas concerned about before we use fire.
- Should do some mechanical treatment for fire lines.
- See conditional NEPA – if we have agreement across stakeholders then every project doesn't have to analyze for fire.

It could go in at a higher level. Public perception is accepting, building social license.

Files\HCRC_2017_04_Meeting Notes(1) - § 2 references coded [4.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.19% Coverage

Tim stated he doesn't think it is unreasonable to burn now but resources aren't available so that is the reality of the situation. Even for a wildfire we still need a prescription. Dana Skelly kept a log from April 15-June 15 – every day recorded if we burned, if we didn't why we didn't, we put a lot of effort in that. Say there were fire modules roaring through the forest, now they are wildland fire modules. I can't guarantee we used to have low/moderate ignition. We still have firefighting capacity issues and in the fall, we don't really don't have resources.

Reference 2 - 1.55% Coverage

What about public perceptions? This is a concern and need to put out more information out, more of an outreach event. This is a big piece. It is a complex problem and making a plan for public perception about burning up valuable resources and smoke management need to occur.

Files\HCRC_2017_09_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [4.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.18% Coverage

Keep doing landscape scale on Emigrant Creek • Keep working together as a group • Maintaining what we are doing • This time next year be on track to burn 2 times as much as last year, • Burn more, have new faces at the collaborative • Quadruple burning and restoration footprint • Find maximum feasible acres to treat with fire and find other treatments we can use • Branch out to more restoration, mahogany, meadows, stream restoration • Find funding for recreation, tap into user groups for funding trails, outback horsemen • Pursue

more burning, it is the best bang for the buck. • Gain the social license to burn. • Need to come to terms with smoke as a society, we can help have the conversation with the community

- Convince people smoke is a necessary part.

Files\HCRC_2017_10_Meeting Notes - § 3 references coded [4.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.68% Coverage

Recently talked with someone who did a 4,000 acre burn on the Ochoco and it was \$19/acre. Much less than it costs at \$5,000/acre to manage a wildfire. Practically speaking we are not going to get caught up on the amount of acreage that needs prescribed fire. Strategically place treatments with small amount of prescribed fire to manage a wildfire. We need to get much more strategic about future wildfires to make sure the wildfires help us. It is more complex, but we need an order of magnitude change is going to come in the form of wildfire. Use this as a tool to get social license for prescribed fire. We need to get this in front of congress, saving lives, saving resources.

Reference 2 - 1.41% Coverage

Q. Are managed wildfires from a different pot of money? A. There are changes in how we are able to fund. Funding of fire management and more discussion about managed fire. Not cheaper but comes from a different source. Prescribed fire doesn't have social license. We won't have social license for managed fire. Kerry is working on this for implementation strategy to better define and identify where we have treatments on the landscape and prioritize the decision space in order to better set up managing a natural ignition. And a map that has red, yellow, green.

Reference 3 - 1.38% Coverage

Jon – We are managing fires by default. We had 130 contract employees and no feds and we did fuel treatments out in front. We waited for the weather to change. We were playing defense, not offense because no firefighters were available. Forest Service strategic breaks are every 2 and 4 digit roads. All wildfires are now managed. It is all defense and no offense any more. We try to do strategic fuel breaks away from the fire. They are all prescribed wildfires now. We will wait for the prescribed fire committee to decide about a smoke management summit.

Files\HCRC_2017_12_Meeting Notes - § 6 references coded [12.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.46% Coverage

We rely too much on natural ignitions to get burning done. - No social license to have more fire on southern Malheur. - We will resort to establishing fuel breaks that are too small to be effective. - Give up on prescribed fire. - Are not able to use all the tools in our tool box such as strategic thinning, wide fuel breaks and managed natural ignitions.

- Have too much fire resulting in a landscape with a few large trees and no bitterbrush or mountain mahogany for wildlife.
- Unable to keep fire off BLM and private ground. - We think of fire as an enemy rather than a tool. - As a result of fire, the forest is invaded by annual grasses. - Get 40,000 acres burned without mechanical treatment.
- What happens when a 'managed' fire gets out of control? - We think we've failed if we don't burn 40,000 acres every year. - We'll have catastrophic fires if we don't have fuel reductions. - We burn too hot in riparian areas. - No funding fix for FS budget – end up doing nothing but fighting fire.

Reference 2 - 4.58% Coverage

What are the strategies and behaviors that will help us achieve our desired situation regarding fire on the southern Malheur National Forest? 1. Giving FS tools they need and leeway to make decisions in field to be

as efficient as possible. 2. Collaborative supporting the project. 3. FS needs to be better at lending resources. 4. Start education about fire at a younger age. We need to come up with the next cartoon to replace Smokey Bear. Start a fire curriculum. 5. Change thought processes in some of the Forest's upper management – don't put fires out immediately. 6. The public information part is critical. Without social license, we won't get to do any of the things we want such as managing unplanned natural ignitions. 7. Tell our story a little better outside of the Forest Service to shift the mindset of the public. (So, when something goes wrong the public has a better understanding of why.) 8. Educate public on how fire works. It's not exact, does some things we don't want it to do. We can't have no smoke and a healthy forest. 9. Nationally, the fire terminology changes – appropriate management response: if conditions are right, manage the fire. Make a decision based on conditions – availability of fire fighters, weather, etc. 10. Education: need to change attitude of wildfire, talk about restorative properties – example is Canyon Creek fire – benefits to wildlife. Rx fire before commercial treatment. You know what you're going to get if you treat after. 11. Value in getting to higher ups in FS. Make sure that all funds don't all go to fire. putting some \$ to restoration you're not going to get out of this endless loop.

If you're not

12. Dream position: every district has a Public Affairs Officer partnership position that has ear of local community. Need a prevention position. Education.

Reference 3 - 0.58% Coverage

Biomass is delivered at a loss – there is no market. A position statement, important to have the discussion and let folks know this. We want flexibility on the ground. Phil can take the group to a CTL logged area – both pine and conifer.

Reference 4 - 2.55% Coverage

Tim Boyce: We have a set amount of resources down here. We have to consider the 4.5 million acres south of the highway. Desert fires take a lot of resources - 20-person hand crews. We are really limited on resources on any given day and have to work with BLM and USFWS on any given day. We have Frenchglen and Allison as active guard stations. Also Crow Flat and 19 trucks total on the zone – 15 BLM and 4 FS. Last footprint was Egley in 2007. Underburning has been about 10,000 acres. Back log on prescribed fire is over 150,000 acres due to timing including nesting and wildlife, resources, funding, a few internal constraints. Fuel level and weather are another constraint – parameters have expanded for fire behavior and have done this to open up more fire. We have a spring and fall prescribed fire. In the fall, it goes from too dry to too wet and snowy very fast. Spring is a little more open and bigger window. I think we could take a little more risk. Not everyone is on board with more risk but some leadership is willing.

Reference 5 - 1.24% Coverage

Pretty accurate. We have a lack of fire and it seems like we are getting more social acceptance. The thought of a man caused fire would never been discussed before. Will take a long time. This is an issue across the US. Regulations are binding. We are burning 10-20% of what we should be doing. The baby steps are in no way getting us to where we need to be. We are way too much in a swiss cheese model. This is completely outdated and not holding up to large fires. What would make fire more acceptable?

Reference 6 - 1.40% Coverage

We are using a natural tool (fire) for an unnatural situation. We have an unsophisticated public and lose credibility if you lose a fire. We don't have the social license to do anything we need to do and I think that is

the biggest hurdle. Wish someone would do an article on that. Ask Tim about the project he talked about. What is the desired condition of fire return interval of 15 years? Need 40,000 acres of fire a year on the district. 632,000 acres on the district? What could you accomplish? It is tricky, 500 acres day – looking to get 10,000 acres a season.

Files\HCRC_2018_05_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [7.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 7.13% Coverage

What are your worst fears about having more managed fire on the southern Malheur National Forest? • The one that gets away (2 • Resource depletion • Political will and community will change the objectives of returning to a fire interval • Knowing the good of fire on the landscape but the concern of catastrophic fire • Something might go wrong • Don't get enough of prescribe fire done (4 • Public misunderstanding and disconnect of the big issues. • Too risk adverse to try to innovate to meet ecological objectives • Tim (Boyce) will take a job somewhere else • Fire is unpredictable, and people focus on areas that don't meet prescription. • I don't think benefit outweighs the risk. If we can subsidize fire why can't subsidize getting it out of the woods for biomass? • The landscape is not ready for managed fire yet and then they blow up. • From wildlife standpoint need hotter fires for landscape goals • Irrate public in my face. • Several stand replacing fires before returning fire and the public putting FS in a no-win situation. • Not enough timber removed in a stand before fire introduced.

Files\HCRC_2018_06_Field Trip Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [6.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.34% Coverage

A. More of an organizational issue? Is anyone making plans to change this in the future? There is economic risk and weather risk? We are figuring out forest burn plans for a landscape scale. There is a right fire, right piece of ground and right time. Smoke management and public perception is going better. But there are folks in town who think we are just burning up the forest and not capturing economic value of the resource. Tim (Boyce) has been a driving force for prescribed fire and has done a lot of good in educating.