

Files\\HCRC_2009_03_Consensus Document DRAFT - § 2 references coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

aspen stands that are: o healthy, o reproducing, and o have trees of multiple ages
• an extent of aspen stands that achieves historic distribution over time.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

Regarding Old-Growth Our goal is: • resilient old-growth stands • an extent of old-growth stands that achieves historic distribution over time • an extent of replacement old-growth stands that achieves historic distribution over time.

Files\\HCRC_2016_05_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [3.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.75% Coverage

Review Old Growth Consensus Statement (Draft 3 written by Josh Giles and Jim Campbell) Regarding OldGrowth – The revised statement after the discussion is as follows: Our goal is: Resilient old-growth stands □ An extent of old-growth stands and structure that move towards achieving historic conditions and distribution over time

□ An extent of replacement old-growth stands that achieves historic distribution over time.

To achieve this goal, we will recommend: The harvest of some large trees if: □ Removal will decrease shading of aspen and other riparian hardwoods by encroaching conifers.

□ Removal will improve the retention and survivability of older trees (i.e. old growth ponderosa pine) and to transition toward a more fire resilient landscape. □ Improves the health and vigor of the surrounding stand.

Files\\HCRC_2017_03_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.15% Coverage

Q. How many years does the 70K acres project go back? A. probably as early as 2008. It is well documented a 30-plus year project in Marshall Devine with mechanical treatment is great but if you don't add prescribed fire you don't get the same benefit and then need keep fire return intervals in more line with normal fire cycle. There should come a day when maintenance burning will be natural fire and be unplanned ignitions.

Files\\HCRC_2017_04_Common Ground - § 3 references coded [9.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.15% Coverage

Our goals are: • A resilient forest that is diverse in age, species, and density; that exhibits appropriate species composition and structure for the ecosystem; and that enables: - Normal or acceptable levels of fire, insect, and disease outbreaks - Resumption of natural fire and disturbance cycles - Good air quality - Good water quality - Where historically present, stands have a patchy, mosaic, clumpy appearance.

Reference 2 - 2.18% Coverage

Regarding Prescribed Fire Our goal is: • The use of prescribed fire is increased in time and scale so that 20,000 acres (or as many acres as is required to get Emigrant Creek district back to historic return intervals) are burned annually on the Emigrant Creek Ranger District to maintain the historic fire regime However, we recognize the difficulty in addressing safety and air quality concerns with the use of prescribed fire.

Reference 3 - 5.19% Coverage

Regarding Late and Old Structure (LOS) LOS stands in our two most predominant Plant Association Groups (PAGs) are defined as: • 5 trees per acre $\geq$ 21" diameter at breast height (dbh) in the Hot-Dry PAG • 10 trees per acre $\geq$ 21" dbh in the Warm-Dry PAG

Our goal is: • Resilient and persistent LOS stands within the Historic Range of Variability
To achieve this goal, we suggest: • Enhancing LOS by: - Treating excess Old Forest Multi-Strata (OFMS) stands to remove competition to historically dominant over-story trees,
- Increase fire resilience by favoring fire tolerant species, and - Moving stands towards deficit Old Forest Single-Stratum (OFSS) stands

Regarding Large Trees (≥ 21 inches dbh) Our goal is: • To maintain large trees necessary to sustain ecological function, structure, and habitat for important wildlife species that depend on them

To achieve this goal, we suggest: • Maintain all remnant late and old structural live trees ≥ 21 " dB that currently exist within stands proposed for harvest activities.

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) - § 1 reference coded [1.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.17% Coverage

Mechanical and prescribed fire return interval could be longer to get it back into sync. Need to burn about every 10 years. Once return to historic range of variability, burning every 20 years is probable.

Files\HCRC_2017_12_Meeting Notes - § 2 references coded [3.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.95% Coverage

Average of 40,000 acres burned per year over a ten-year period. - Combination of multiple run teams on prescribed fire projects. - A couple of 'managed' natural ignitions each year. - Wouldn't have to do much if a fire was started, it would flare up, die down, wander around on its own.
- Public OK with more fire on the southern Malheur Forest due to increased communication among the collaborative, the public and the Forest Service.
- Fires of low, medium and severe intensity. - A strategic fire plan would be in place. - Historic conditions for fuel loads on the southern Malheur achieved. - A more natural fire regime resulting in a forest structure matching historic conditions. - Eighty percent of the southern Malheur National Forest sees fire every fifteen years.

Reference 2 - 1.16% Coverage

Want to achieve historic conditions for fuel loading and fire effects so that this has a positive effect on our communities etc. Once we get back to that, the agency spends as much on prescribed fire as they do suppression each year. Need an agency that can and has the will to do it and a public that is educated. What it looks like under natural fire regime so it is patchy and ultimately sustain the resource later. We want to see structural complexity in the forest.

Files\HCRC_2018_03_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [3.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.08% Coverage

When there are more big trees • When we are not afraid of stand replacing fires • When we hear from the public that they can recreate and economy is more stable • When we are confident about managing a lightning strike • Restoration is never ending • When we have sustainable timber harvests • When we don't get too excited about insect outbreak • When there is aspen all along the riparian areas • When the streams are proper functioning • When there are no invasive species • When we reach historic range of variability for tree species (2) • When we have a stable, sustainable local economy that includes people that live here (3) • When there are more log trucks on the road

Files\\HCRC_2018_06_Field Trip Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [7.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 7.49% Coverage

Looks good • Looks perfect • Don't like seeing the pocket of mountain mahogany that got burned (2) • These trees will fall down, creating a jack-strawed mess • In our current projects, can we capture commercial values? Designing our treatments with more clumps of trees.

• If we have more of this fire on the landscape it will allow us to do more of this burning.

Jack asked Tim for the final takeaway at this stop: We take all the concerns that I have heard this morning into consideration when prescribing fire. There is an in-exactness to it but it is also the beauty of it in creating a diverse forest in a mosaic pattern.

Files\\HCRC_2018_09_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [3.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.40% Coverage

ach Koutnik: New FFR coordinator in John Day.

I don't want to see the forest like that (park setting). I'd like to see a little more heterogeneity. Thin stuff, thick patches, openings, etc...

There are a lot of different parameters/constraints that we have to fit within, & that often doesn't leave room for much heterogeneity

Files\\HCRC_2018_09_Rx ZOA - § 3 references coded [24.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 8.96% Coverage

Our goals are:

A resilient forest that is diverse in age, species, and density; that exhibits appropriate species composition and structure for the ecosystem; and that enables:

Normal or acceptable levels of fire, insect, and disease outbreaks

Resumption of natural fire and disturbance cycles

Best air quality possible commensurate with the proposed fire program

Good water quality

Where historically present, stands have a patchy, mosaic, clumpy appearance.

Reference 2 - 9.19% Coverage

Science indicates that density management especially commercial & noncommercial mechanical thinning (as recommended above) is usually a necessary first step in restoration. It removes many of the fuels that could cause a crown fire, and it produces valuable saw-logs that should go to the mill. However, science indicates that fire-adapted forests, like ours, are not fully returned to their historic fire, drought and insect resiliency until fire is returned to the ground.

Reference 3 - 6.06% Coverage

Our goal is to return resiliency to the forests of the Emigrant Creek Ranger District by returning fire at approximately the scale that it historically existed.

We agree that:

Historically, about 40,000 acres of forested land in the Emigrant Creek Ranger District saw low and moderate intensity wild fire every year.