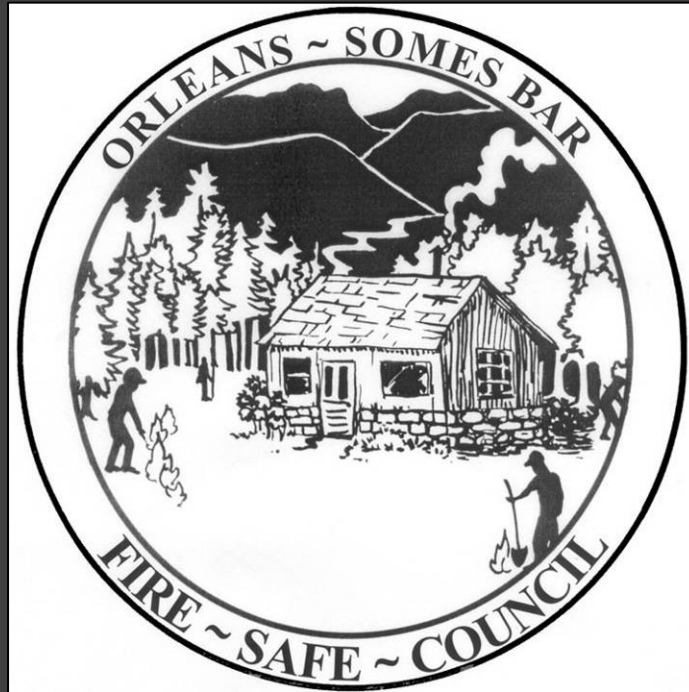


Orleans/Somes Bar Community Wildfire Protection Plan



*A Collaborative Fire Protection Strategy for the
Communities of Orleans and Somes Bar*

Coordinated by the Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council

Orleans, California
December 2009

Orleans/Somes Bar Community Wildfire Protection Plan

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1. Objectives of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Introduction:

In response to federal and state legislation, the Orleans/Somes Bar community started preparing a community wildfire protection plan (CWPP) to enhance collaboration between local, state, tribal and federal wildland fire protection agencies, as well as community members. Local communities now have a unique opportunity to influence where and how federal agencies implement fuel reduction projects on federal lands, and how federal funds may be distributed on non-federal lands.

Wildfires are a common occurrence in the Klamath-Siskiyou region; the Orleans-Somes Bar area has a long history of wildfire. For untold millennia, the Karuk Tribe used prescribed fire to manage for the health of natural and cultural resources. Also, lightning fires are prevalent, especially at higher elevations. The forests early European settlers saw in the Mid Klamath region were shaped by anthropogenic and lightning fires. Today, many people in this region still view fire as a powerful tool to be used carefully and thoughtfully.

The Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council facilitated this planning process, with the assistance of the Orleans Volunteer Fire Department, U.S. Forest Service, Karuk Tribe, California Department of Forestry and Fire, Salmon River Fire Safe Council, Humboldt County Fire Safe Council, Fire Safe Council of Siskiyou County, Siskiyou County, private landowners and the community at large. The Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council (OSB FSC) is a group composed of community members, community service providers (such as the Orleans Volunteer Fire Department (OVFD)), and representatives from the Karuk Tribe, United States Forest Service (USFS), California Department of Forestry (CAL FIRE), and other land management agencies. Since May of 2001, the OSB FSC has been acting on the direction of the National Fire Plan (USDA Forest Service 2000), which instructs federal land managing agencies to work closely with communities to protect people and resources in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). In 2001, the Western Governor's Association published a 10-year comprehensive strategy for reducing wildland fire risks to communities and the environment, which further highlighted the role of communities in shaping fire and fuels management decisions on private and adjacent public lands.



Figure 1.1: 1999 Megram Fire

The mission of the OSB FSC is to help plan, implement and monitor the reinstatement of historic fire regimes primarily through strategic fuels reduction in a manner that protects life, property, improves forest health, and enhances the resources valued by its stakeholders. We believe the reintroduction of fire at the landscape level is necessary to protect, promote, and preserve the cultural and natural resources and ecological processes within the planning area. This mission will be accomplished in collaboration with the Karuk Tribe, USFS, and other agencies and community organizations.

The purpose of this Plan is to provide the communities, agencies and the Karuk Tribe with information that can be used to help protect Orleans and Somes Bar from severe wildfires, while helping to guide

the planning and implementation of community fire safety projects. Over the long term, these projects will, it is hoped, allow for the reintroduction of fire across much more of the landscape.

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) planning area is in northwestern California in Humboldt, Siskiyou, and a small portion of Del Norte Counties. Specifically, this plan addresses the area in the Lower Mid Klamath Subbasin along the Klamath River from Swillup Creek to the north, Aikens Creek to the south and west, and Butler Creek to the east including the communities of Orleans and Somes Bar (Figure 1.2). Almost all of the planning area falls within the Karuk Ancestral Territory. The majority of the area is public land managed through both the Six Rivers National Forest and the Klamath National Forest. The majority of private land is at low to mid elevation along the Klamath and Salmon River corridors.

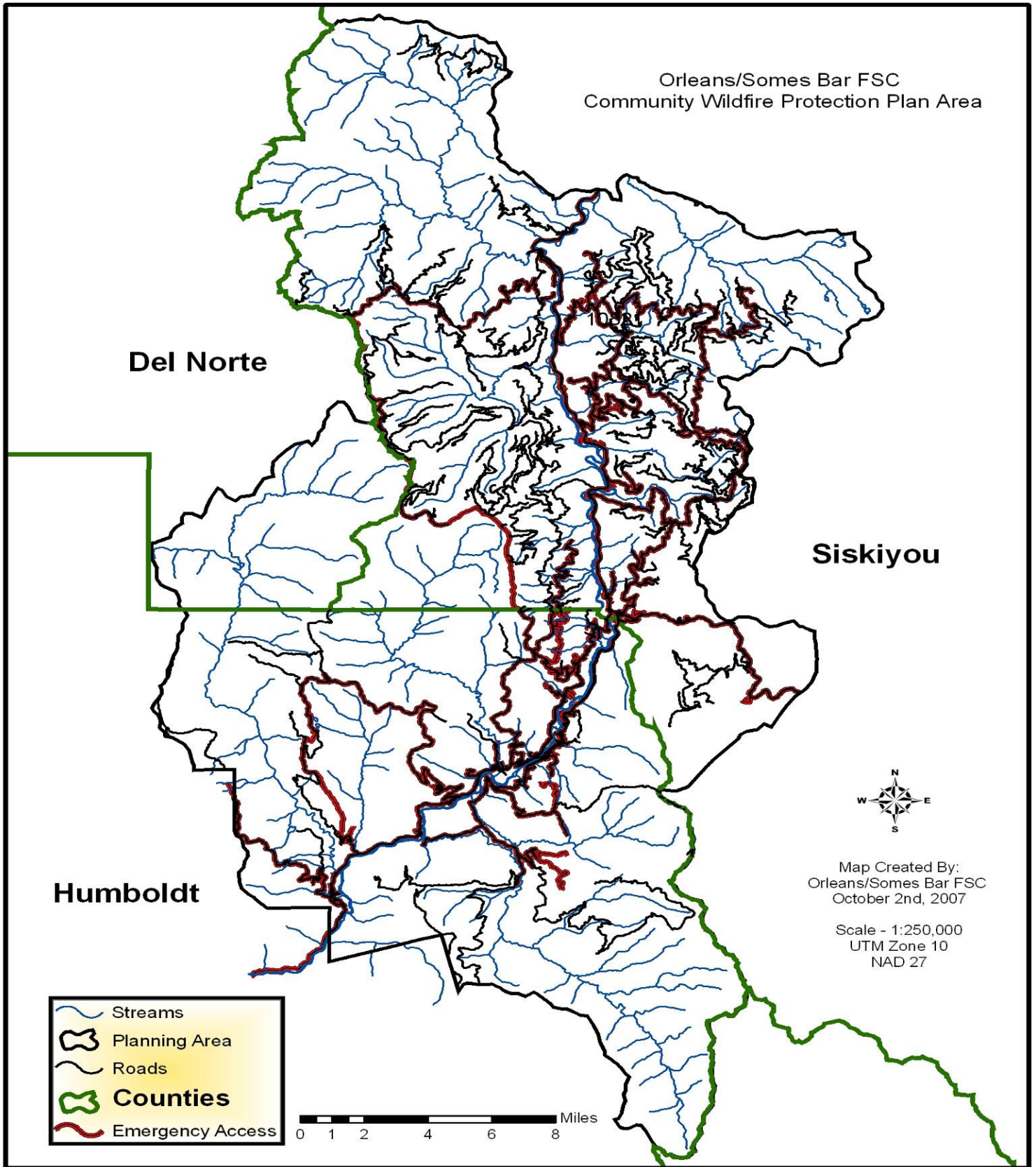


Figure 1.2: Community Wildfire Protection Plan Planning Area

The primary goal of this plan is to protect life, property and resources in and around the Orleans/Somes Bar community, especially in regards to protection from wildfire. After nearly 100 years of fire suppression and exclusion, fuel loading has increased over the majority of the planning area. The area burned by wildfires in the West since the 1920's continuously declined into the 1960's with the advent of fire suppression. However, local data shows that while firefighting resources have increased, fires are more difficult to contain (USFS 1995).

This plan gives the community an opportunity to create a strategic document for protecting our community before there is a state of emergency when fewer options will be available. While this plan offers us a great opportunity to prepare for the future, it also presents challenges. It's difficult to plan for the unknown. No one can truly predict where fire starts and in what weather conditions. However, there are tools and resources available to assist us in confronting these concerns. Our community is spread out along the river and creek corridors. The terrain is steep. Many recent wildfires have occurred during relatively mild weather conditions; however, we must also plan for the possibility of wildfire during extreme fire conditions.

In summary, the objectives of this plan are to:

- Propose comprehensive forest planning and project prioritization.
- Provide a mechanism for federal agencies and tribal governments to give considerations to community priorities.
- Summarize results of community input regarding local community wildfire protection.
- Provide maximum flexibility for communities to determine the substance and detail of their plans.
- Merge the goals and objectives of individual landowners with the needs and expectations of the community, tribes and agencies regarding fire risk reduction.
- Coordinate fire protection strategies across property boundaries and land management jurisdictions.
- Coordinate grant funding and federal program budgets to achieve the most effective results with limited funding.
- Coordinate with land management entities, organizations, and universities to facilitate study, monitoring and research that will guide implementation and management strategies.

For more information on the resource materials used to create this plan, see Appendix A. For more information on the federal, tribal, state, local and agencies, as well as interested parties, invited to participate in this plan, please see Appendix B.

This document shall be known as the Orleans/Somes Bar Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

Decisionmakers

The decisionmakers for this Community Wildfire Protection Plan are:

- Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council, Program Director: Will Harling.
- Salmon River Fire Safe Council, Representative:
- Orleans Volunteer Fire Department, Fire Chief: Todd Salberg.
- Karuk Tribe Department of Natural Resources Director: Earl Crosby.
- California Department of Fire and Forestry, Fire Plan Chief, Humboldt Unit: Hugh Scanlon.
Siskiyou Unit: Bernie Paul.

- Humboldt County Board of Supervisors
- Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors
- U.S. Forest Service, District Ranger, Orleans and Ukonom Ranger Districts: Nolan Colegrove.

Federal and Tribal Agencies

The representatives of the federal agencies managing land in the vicinity of the communities are listed in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Federal and Tribal Agencies within the Planning Area

Agency	Representative	Date Invited to Participate
U.S. Forest Service – Six Rivers National Forest	Nolan Colegrove Bill Rice Stan Pfister Lucy Salazar	12/01/2009 05/19/2005 05/19/2001 05/19/2001
U.S. Forest Service – Klamath National Forest	Ken Harris Alan Vandiver Jon Grunbaum	12/01/2009 07/28/2005 05/19/2001
Karuk Tribe Department of Natural Resources	Earl Crosby Sandi Tripp Bill Tripp	04/18/2007 05/19/2001 05/19/2001
Yurok Tribe	Ron Reed	04/18/2007
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Don Flickinger	05/19/2001
Natural Resource Conservation Service – Humboldt Unit	Todd Golder	10/1/2006
Natural Resource Conservation Service – Siskiyou Unit	Pete Townley Justin Ly	10/20/2005 10/1/2006

State/Local Agencies

The representatives of the state/local agencies that have jurisdictional responsibilities in the vicinity of the communities are listed in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 State and Local Agencies within the Planning Area

Agency	Representative	Date Invited to Participate
California Department of Forestry and Fire – Humboldt Unit	Hugh Scanlon Kim Price	05/19/2001
California Department of Forestry and Fire – Siskiyou Unit	Ted Tsudama Alan Stovall Bernie Paul	05/19/2001
California Department of Fish and Game	Mark Elfgen	04/18/2007

Siskiyou Resource Conservation District	Carolyn Pimentel	04/18/2007
California Department of Transportation	Kathleen Sartorius	04/18/2007
North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District	Lloyd Green	04/18/2007
Humboldt County Building Department	Todd Sobolik	04/18/2007
Humboldt County Planning Department	Tom Hoffweber	05/19/2001
Humboldt County Sheriff's Office and OES	Dan Larkin	04/18/2007
Orleans Community Service District	Shirley Reynolds	05/19/2001
Orleans Volunteer Fire Department	Todd Salberg Tom Bouse	05/19/2001 05/19/2001
Siskiyou County Building Department	Mike Crawford	04/18/2007
Siskiyou County Sheriff's Office and OES	Lt. John Veloni	04/20/2007
Siskiyou County Planning Department	Teri Barber	04/18/2007

Interested Parties

The parties from our community that have shown interest in forest/fire management or may be interested in this CWPP are listed in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Interested Parties within the Planning Area

Interested Parties	Date Invited to Participate
Humboldt County Fire Safe Council	11/30/2002
Crawford Creek Municipal Water District	05/19/2001
Thunder Mtn. Municipal Water District	05/19/2001
Orleans/Somes Bar Residents	05/19/2001
Klamath Riverkeeper	01/15/2007
Karuk Indigenous Basketweavers	05/19/2001
Klamath Forest Alliance	05/19/2001
Orleans Chamber of Commerce	05/19/2001
Mid Klamath Watershed Council	10/01/2004
Salmon River Restoration Council	05/19/2001
University of California Extension Office	05/19/2001
Pacific Gas and Electric	04/24/2007
Humboldt State University	09/10/2008

2. Fire Environment

For residents in the communities of Orleans and Somes Bar, the question is not *if*, but *when* the next wildland fire will occur. Effective fire suppression, forest management practices, cessation of indigenous burning, and increased precipitation over the last century have resulted in a landscape-level increase in stand density and fuel loading and susceptibility to stand replacing fire. Understanding fire and its role in the ecosystem will help us to better coexist with it in our mountainous landscape.

Topography, Slope, Aspect, Elevation

The planning area is positioned in a rugged, mountainous setting. Three mountain ranges are present on the planning area: the Klamath Mountains, Siskiyou Mountains and the Salmon Mountains. Geographic elevations range from approximately 400 feet along the Klamath River corridor to over 6000 feet at Orleans Mountain. Most of the area is in the 60 percent or greater slope class. Geographically diverse, steep, incised drainages have created a landscape with a multitude of various slope, aspect and elevation combinations (Skinner et al. 2006).

Meteorology, Climate, Precipitation

Northwest California has a predictable and relatively wet climate (Hickman 1993). It is characterized by warm, dry summers, and cool, wet winters. However, periods of drought have occurred. It is thought that drought conditions existed six times since 1600 in California and that the period from 1890 to 1980 was considerably wetter than the average for the past 360 years. The climate is also influenced by coastal fog, which reaches inland along the Klamath River into the western part of the planning area. Precipitation records for Orleans indicate seasonal dry and wet periods. The annual precipitation during the period of record (1885 to present) ranges from 22 (1923-24) to 83 (1973-74) inches, with an average annual precipitation of 64 inches (USFS 2002). Snow is common at elevations above 2500 feet, but generally melts quickly except on higher, shaded, north-facing slopes. In the past, major flooding has occurred when warm rain followed heavy snowfall (USFS 1995).

Hydrology

The Klamath River system is the second largest river system in California, draining an area of approximately 10,039 square miles in California and 5,560 square miles in Oregon. The planning area is about 500,000 acres in size and includes about 35 miles of the mainstem Klamath River, the lower portion of the Salmon River, and several major creeks including Dillon, Ukonom, Rock, Camp, Red Cap, and Bluff Creek.

The mean annual flow of the Klamath River at Orleans is 8,200 cubic feet per second. The drainage area of the Klamath River Basin above Orleans is 8,475 square miles. Therefore, the mainstem within the planning area is greatly influenced by upstream conditions and flows.

Past Fire Environment

Both lightning and anthropogenic fires have been an integral process in the renewal and diversification of the planning area landscape for millennia and has been a major component of the local ecosystem (Skinner et al. 2006, Anderson 2006). In the Klamath-Siskiyou region, fire's influence as an evolutionary force can be seen in "forest structure, species composition, soil properties, wildlife habitat, landscape patterns, watershed hydrology, nutrient cycling and numerous other ecosystem processes" (Frost and Sweeney 2000). In the planning area, many ecosystem types have evolved with fire, including mixed hardwood/conifer forests, conifer forests, oak woodlands, grasslands, and riparian plant communities (Skinner et al. 2006). Frequent, low-intensity surface fires cleared the forest floor and maintained open stands of trees, allowing sunlight and moisture to reach the understory. Fire also reduced ladder fuels and increased height to live crown (fire pruning of lower limbs). Fire maintained a mosaic of age classes of forests, shrub and grassland taxa and associated fuel types. The mixed severity fire regime of the planning area historically reduced the expansion of shade-tolerant trees, such as Douglas fir and tanoak, from forming the dense stands that are present today (USFS 2003).



Figure 2.1: Low intensity controlled burn at Bull Pine Ranch in 2007

maintaining the composition of low-elevation grasslands, chaparral, oak woodlands and ponderosa pine forests (LaLande & Pullen 1999, Sugihara 2006, Anderson 2005 and 2006). In the lower Mid Klamath Subbasin, the Karuk people historically developed intricate strategies of forest management that ensured the production of beneficial resources in perpetuity. Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) was developed through experiences with changing climate, natural processes, vegetation, and associated fire effects (Lewis 1993, Stewart 2002, Anderson 2005). Fire was an integral part of their management of these forests, with lasting effects that survive the past century of aggressive fire suppression (De Rijke 2001, Lake 2007).

Over eighty percent of the plants utilized by Karuk people are found in grasslands or open forest conditions and are fire-dependent species (Schenk and Gifford 1952, Davis and Hendryx 2004). These plants depend on fire for germination, as well as the use quality and quantity of the plant

Low-intensity burning of surface fuels was very common, yet medium to high-intensity fires occasionally occurred (Figure 2.1). This maintained ecosystem resiliency and forest health, resulting in a patchy mosaic of species and uneven aged forests, shrub and grassland communities. The fire process helped forge the complexity of vegetation and fuel types that led to the diversity of plants and animals (Wills 1991, Skinner et al. 2006).

Indigenous-set fires in the Klamath Mountains are well documented (LaLande and Pullen 1999, Pullen 1996, Lewis 1993, Lake 2007). Tribal management systems were major factors in creating and

materials (Anderson 2006). Basketry materials are required to be specific sizes for various types of baskets (Lake 2007). Acorn abundance was also dependent on regular burning (Anderson 2005). Specific fire intervals are required to properly manage these resources, and these intervals vary between different cultural use plant species (Lewis 1993, Anderson 2006, Lake 2007).

Present Fire Environment

Euro-American settlement brought drastic changes to the fire-adapted landscape and the Native Americans who managed that landscape (Skinner et al. 2006, De Rijke 2001, Lake 2007). In the Orleans-Somes Bar area, part of the Karuk Tribe Ancestral Territory, settlement practices and the control of naturally occurring wildfires have altered historic fire cycles. Lands managed by the Karuk were appropriated by the United States Government and then managed by the US Forest Service. With the passage of the 1911 Weeks Act, aggressive fire suppression policies were applied throughout the West (Agee 1993).

Fire suppression, extensive road construction, intensive timber harvesting, and subsequent tree plantations have put much of the planning area at risk of uncharacteristically intense fires. Vegetation changed from more open conditions composed of species requiring frequent fire return intervals to species benefiting from longer fire return intervals (Skinner 1995, Skinner et al. 2006) (Figures 2.2, 2.3, 2.4). Recent studies from the Klamath Mountains show that catastrophic wildfire has become more prevalent due to changes in the occurrence and frequency of burning (Taylor and Skinner 2003, Skinner et al. 2006). The result is increased risk of large-scale, high-intensity wildfires that threaten forest ecosystems adapted to lower intensity fires (Agee 1993, Miller et al. 2009). A study of the 1994 Dillon Fire, in the Dillon Creek Watershed, found that clearcuts and plantations burned with higher intensity than unmanaged stands and intense fire behavior in plantations in turn led to increased fire intensity in neighboring unmanaged forests (Key 2000).

Effective fire suppression, fire prevention and changing weather conditions have allowed fuel to accumulate, creating a wider distribution of forest types that are less fire resistant. For example, Douglas fir is quite abundant throughout Humboldt and Siskiyou Counties, but would not have proliferated had fire been continuously used to manage the landscape. The stand structure now includes more dead and down material and ladder fuels of shrubs and shade-tolerant, understory tree species. Forests are more crowded, trees are unable to retain their vigor, and they are more vulnerable to insects, disease, and stand-replacing fires.

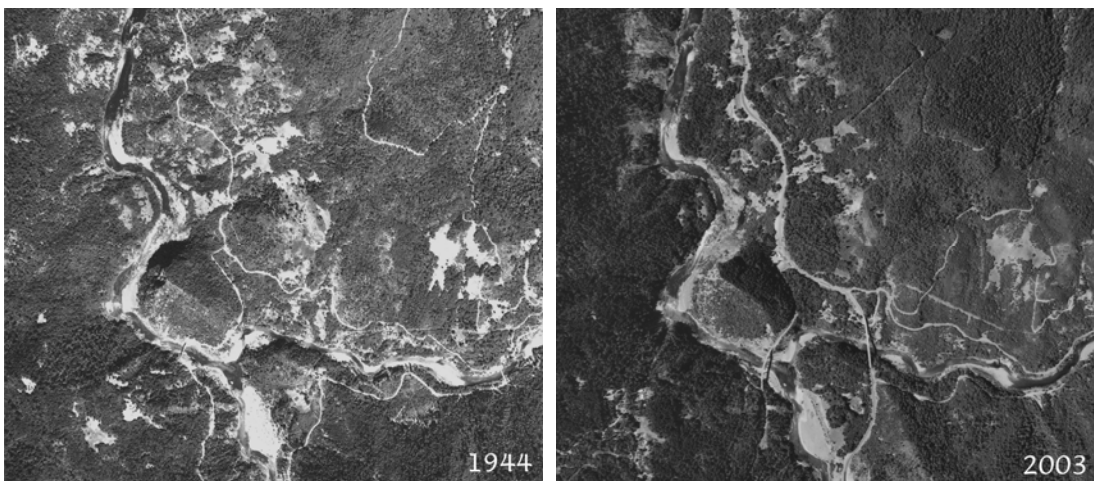


Figure 2.2: 1944 aerial photograph (left) compared to 2003 (right) showing vegetation patterns. T. Dunklin and F. Lake enhancement of USFS photographs courtesy of Mid Klamath Watershed Council

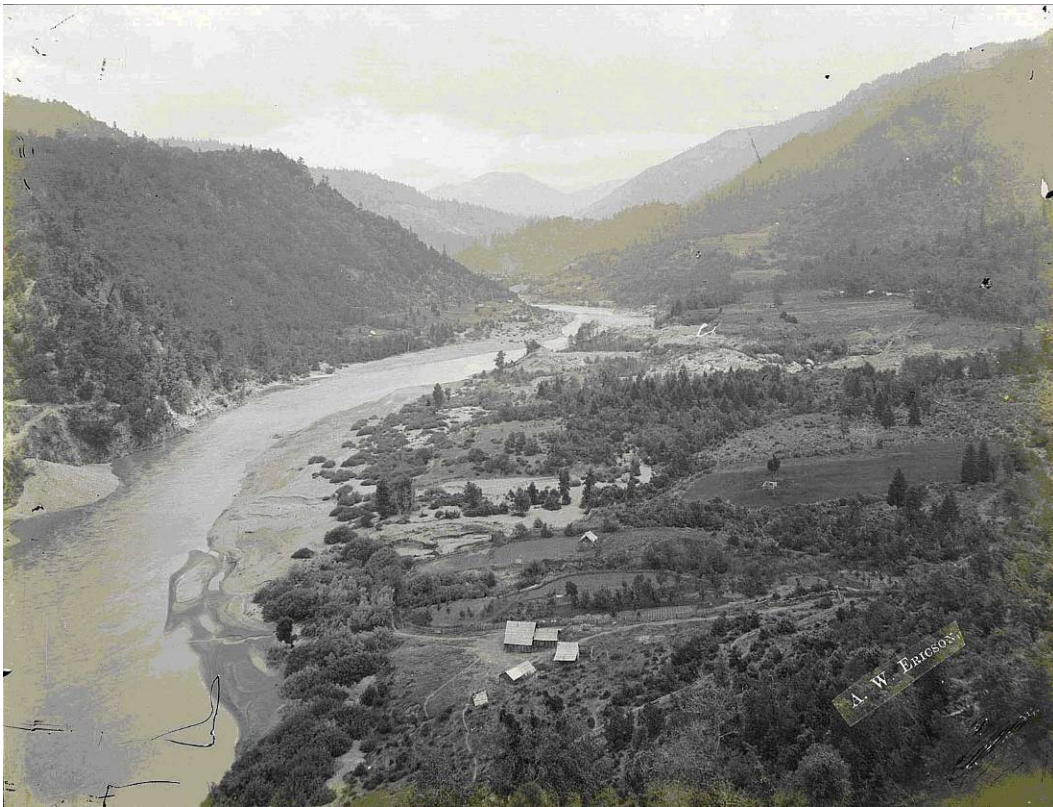


Figure 2.3: Looking north, up-river from Big Rock, Orleans, CA. Circa 1894. Photographer A.W. Ericson. “View from Rattlesnake Rock, Orleans” No. 62 (Lake 2007).



Figure 2.4: Looking north up-river from Big Rock, Orleans, CA in September 2006. Photograph by F. K. Lake (Lake 2007).

Future Fire Environment

Despite concerted efforts at fire suppression and exclusion, fire continues to be the dominant form of forest disturbance. While suppression forces have kept wildfires from significantly impacting residential areas, increasing fuel loads are making this task more difficult. Bringing the use of fire back to a level in which humans are once again an integral part of this natural ecological process, is a high priority for tribal and community members alike (Lake 2007). As Gresswell (1999) points out, the most effective way to minimize the negative impacts of fire on the ecosystem “is to protect the evolutionary capacity of these systems to respond to disturbance”.

Climate Change, Restoration & Fire

As the effects of global climate change set in, methods of forest restoration and fuels management need to be re-evaluated (DeSalla et al, Brown et al. Agee and Skinner 2005). Prescribed fire has recently come under attack as contributing to more carbon release. However, carbon release associated with prescribed burning does not compare to, and in fact may prevent, carbon release during a major wildfire. While mastication, chipping and other methods of non-combustible fuels reduction do not immediately release carbon, they are not feasible in the majority of the planning area. New research at the Tea Kettle Experimental Forest in southern Sierra shows that thinning alone without fire produces more CO₂ from associated decomposition from fungi and bacteria (respiration) over time than CO₂ output from thinning followed by prescribed fire, or burning alone.

Climate change will affect fire severity, frequency, and behavior due to warmer regimes (Westerling et al, 2006, Whitlock 2004, Scholze et al 2006). In fact, a recent report by the California Climate Change Center (2006) estimates the increased risk of large wildfires in California will increase by as much as 55 percent. Because of climate change, we will need to be even more fire ready.

Some have argued that forest’s composition before Euro-American settlement no longer provide a point of reference for future ecosystem restoration due to the effects of climate change (Whitlock et al. 2004). Where does this place Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)? The Klamath-Siskiyou Bioregion has undergone extreme climate change in the past and native people have adopted and developed specialized forms of knowledge about fire ecology and corresponding management techniques (Lake 2007, Lewis 1993, Stewart 2002, Anderson 2005). This plan incorporates contemporary TEK by including tribal interests and values related to fuels and fire management.

Another threat to community fire safety and use is invasive and exotic species (Dombeck et al. 2004). The introduction of exotic plants has altered plant communities, subsequent fuel types, and fire regimes (Brooks et al. 2004). Himalayan blackberries establish and quickly colonize disturbed or severely burned areas. Young regrowth with higher fuel moisture content can retard fire spread, but old patches with dead canes and foliage be of higher intensities. Exotic grasses cure earlier in the summer fire season and increase finer flashy fuels. Star thistle and scotchbroom can increase flammability and dominate areas following fires. Season and frequency of burns can either increase or decrease presence and abundance of exotic invasive species. Exotic pathogens, such as *Phytophthora lateralis* (Port Orford root rot) and *Phytophthora ramorum* (Sudden Oak Death) present the greatest threat to modifying vegetation community composition and structure resulting in an increase in fuel load and wildfire danger.

3. Establish a Community Base Map

Attached are several maps of Orleans/Somes Bar community and adjacent landscapes of interest. This document contains an explanation of each of the maps and the reason for including them in this plan.

- 1) Fire Hazard Assessment: Fire hazard assessment is more complicated than can be described by Fire Regime Condition Class alone. Fire starts, mid mature dense stands, and slope-aspect insolation maps are also included to better determine fire hazard assessment within the planning area.
 - a. Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) is a tool that helps planners determine how much landscape vegetation has changed from the way it was historically to the way it is today. This change includes differences in vegetation, fuels and disturbance. For our area, historical disturbances primarily came from fires and floods, as well as insects and disease. Assessing FRCC can help guide management objectives and set priorities for treatments. This FRCC map was generated by the USFS, and differs from the CAL FIRE FRAP FRCC map in that it is based on time since last fire.
 - b. Fire starts are displayed both as points and as a density gradient to show areas within the planning area that historically have had more fire starts. It is interesting to note that ignition density mirrors the precipitation gradient for the planning area. This map includes fire starts from 1922 to 2005.
 - c. Mid mature dense stands are associated with intense fire behavior and when compared with the other maps can be used to raise or lower the fire hazard ranking for a given area.
 - d. Slope-aspect is combined with existing vegetation to generate this map of solar insolation, or the amount of solar energy reaching the ground. These maps can be used to identify moist or dry stand microclimates across the planning area. Areas with high insolation are typically southwest facing with little canopy cover, while areas with low insolation are typically northeast facing with a high, intact canopy. This layer is also used to more accurately determine fire hazard ranking across the planning area.

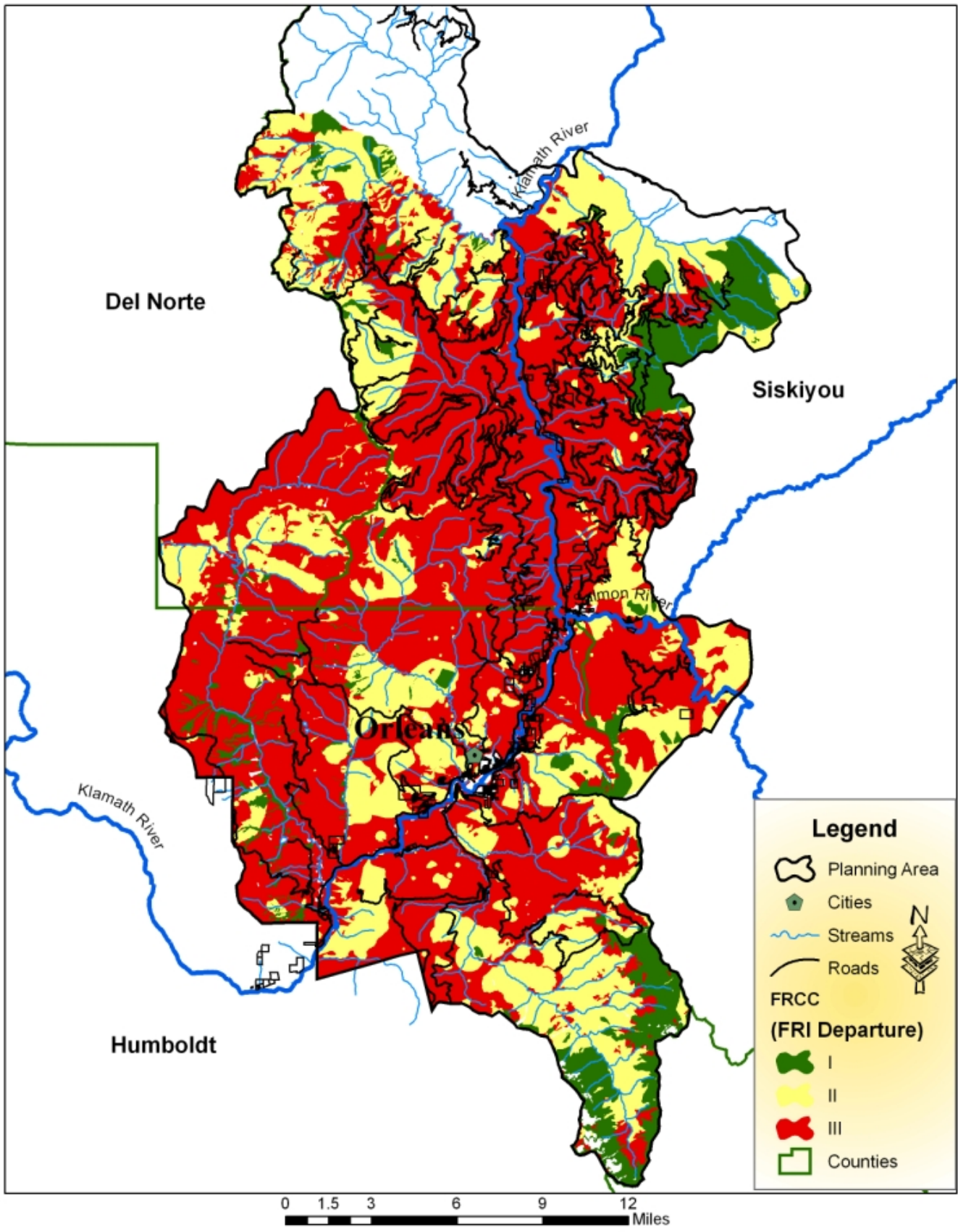


Figure 3.1: Fire Regime Condition Class based on Departure from Fire Return Interval

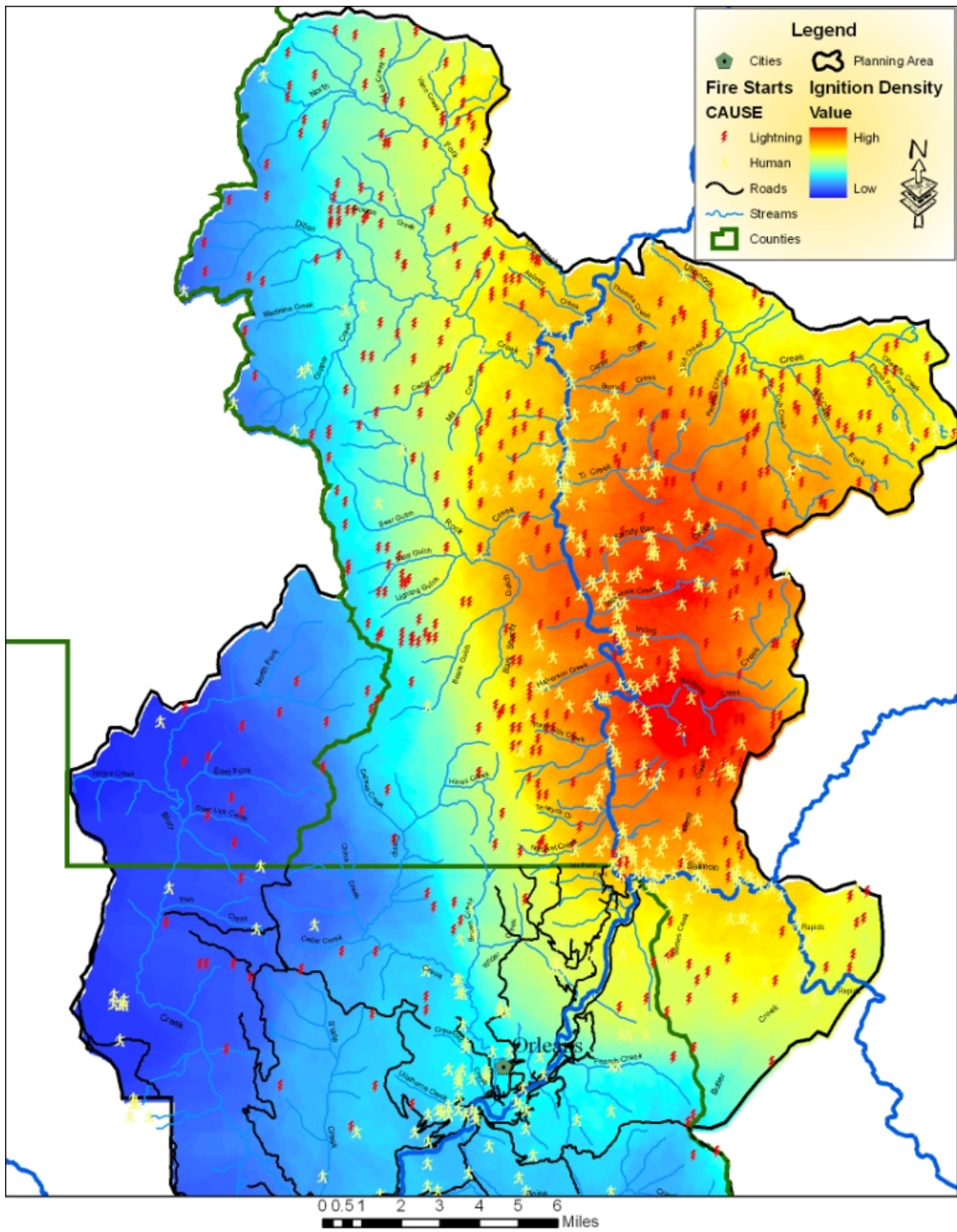


Figure 3.2: Fire Starts by Cause and Ignition Density (North)

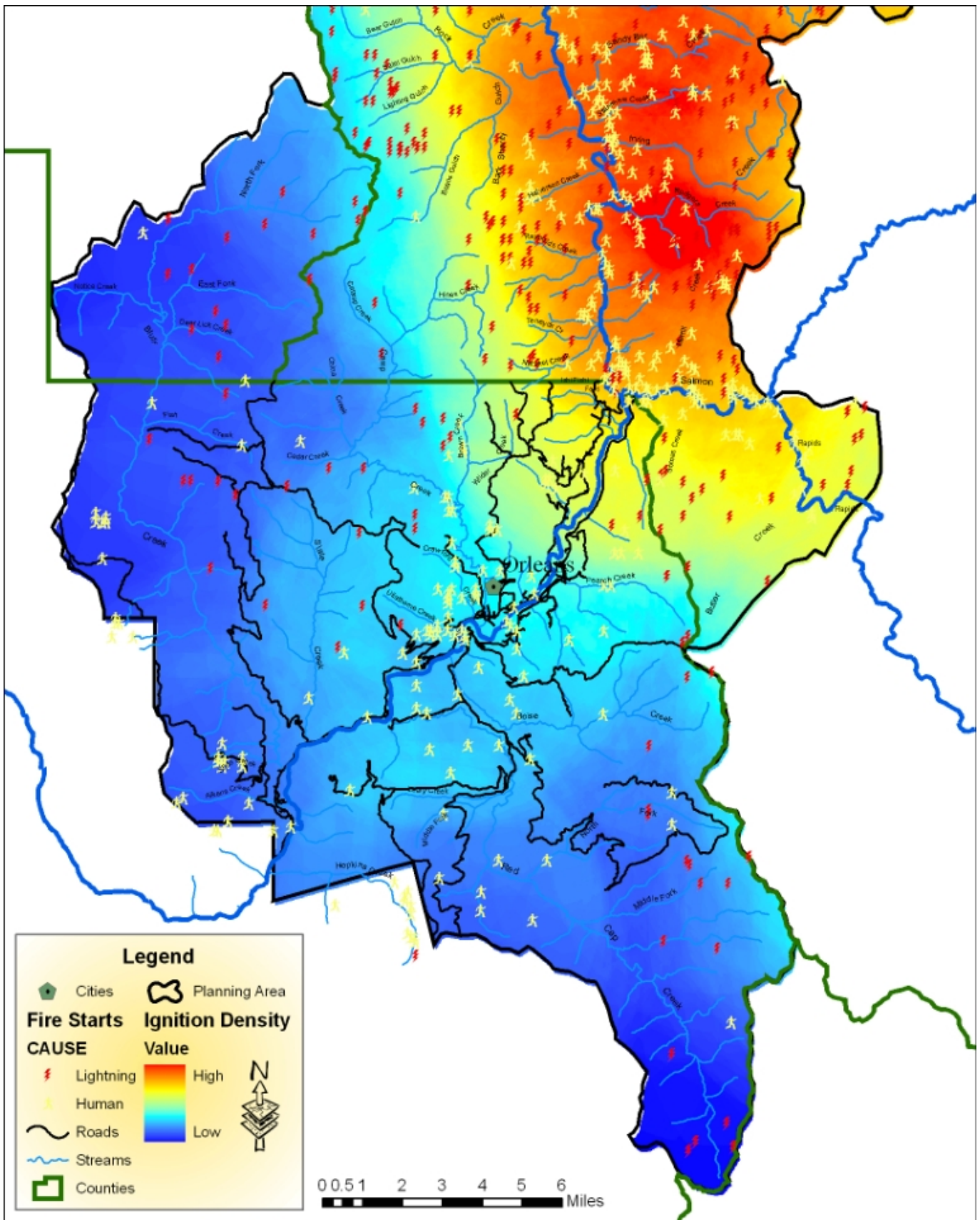


Figure 3.3: Fire Starts by Cause and Ignition Density (South)

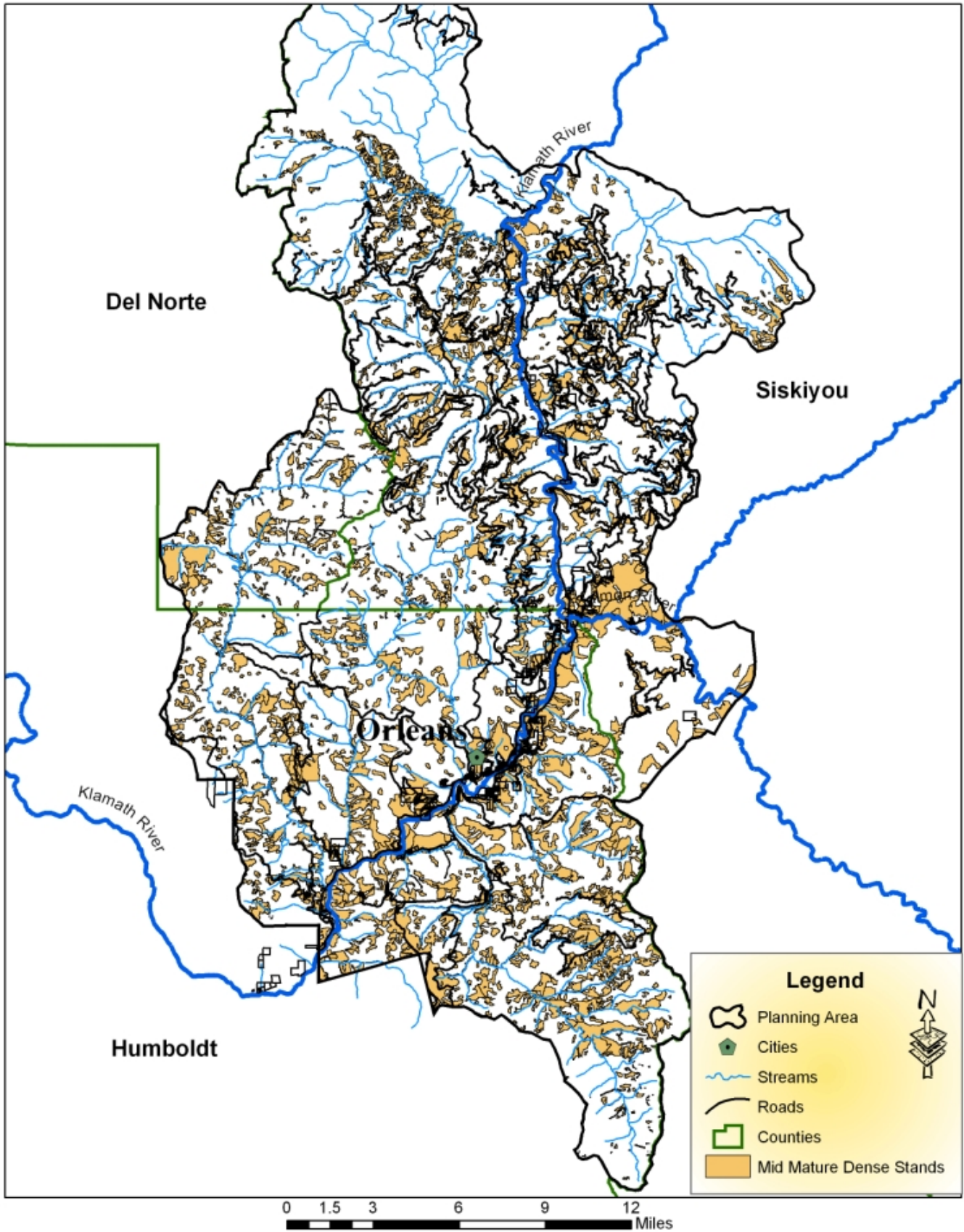


Figure 3.4: Mid Mature Dense Stands

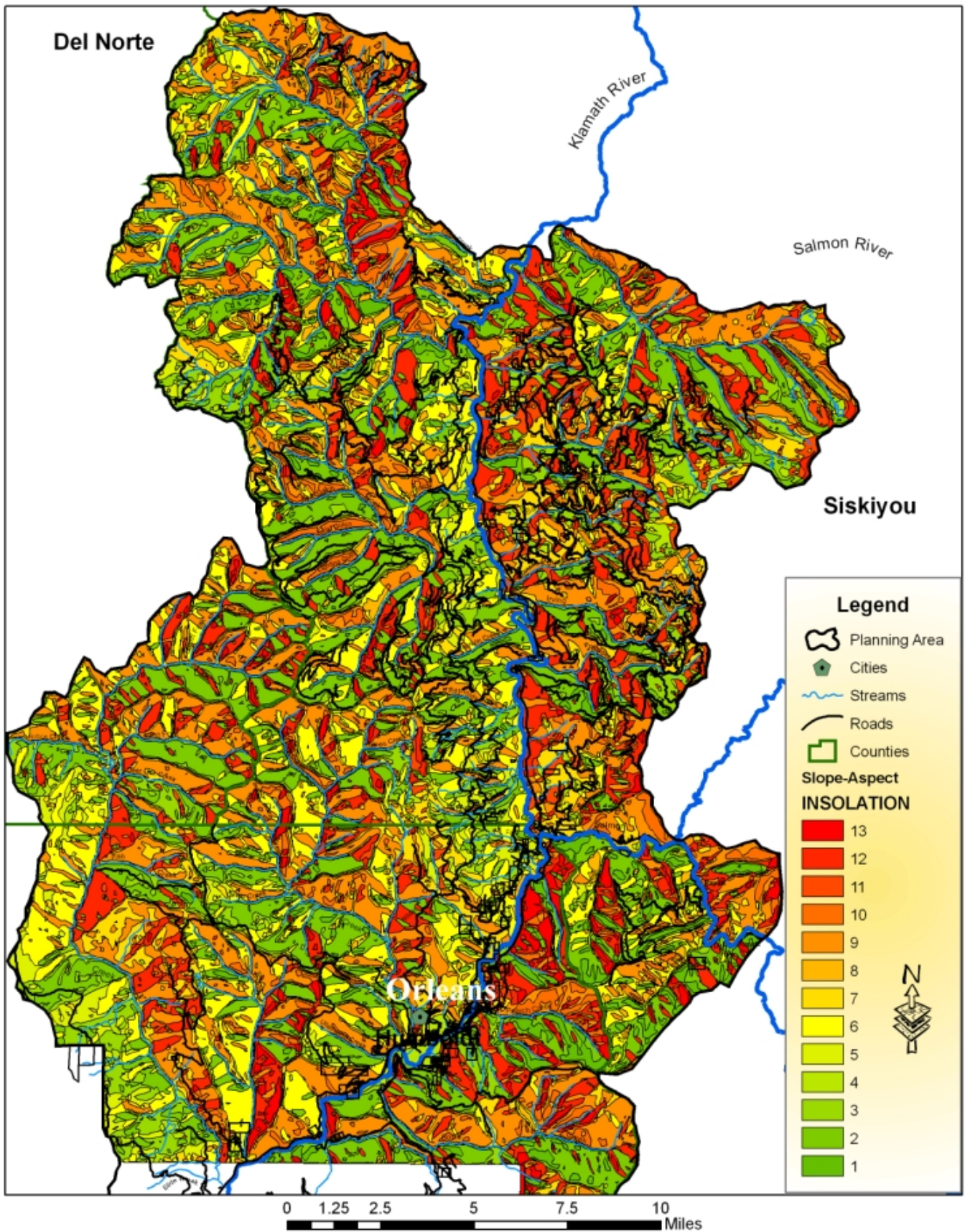


Figure 3.5: Slope Aspect Insolation (North)

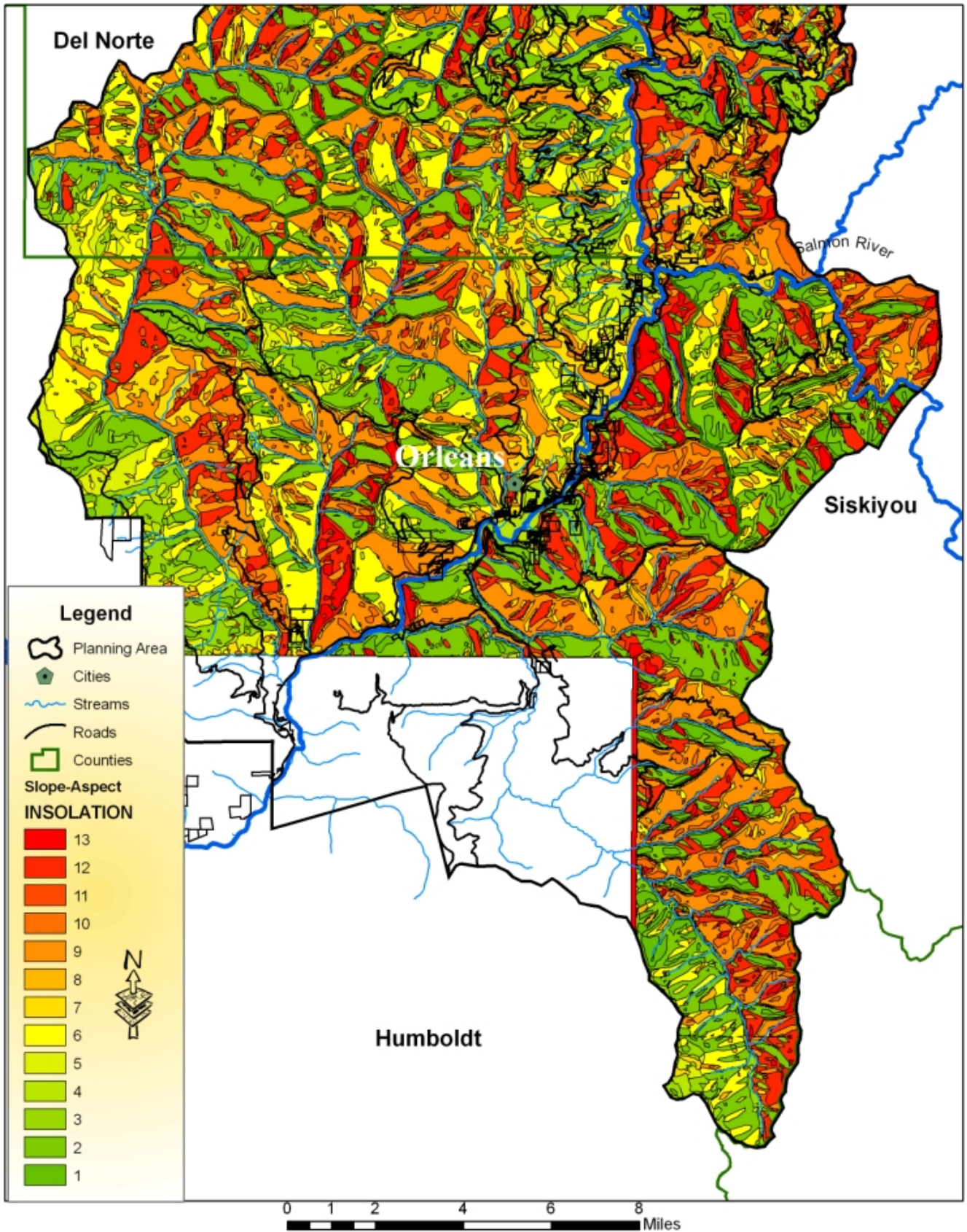


Figure 3.6: Slope Aspect Insolation (South)

2) Areas of Community Importance: This map shows areas that contain life, property and resources of concern, including residential areas, areas containing critical human infrastructure, and areas of community and cultural importance. This specifically includes:

- i. Private properties
- ii. Emergency access routes
- iii. Municipal watersheds (e.g. Pearch Creek, Crawford Creek, Wilder Creek, Merrill Creek)
- iv. Communications and utility infrastructure: (e.g. Orleans Mountain repeater, Ukonom Mountain repeater, telephone translators, water tanks and/or pump-house, hydrants, main electrical switching stations)
- v. Cultural areas:
 1. Panámniik Ceremonial District (eligible for the National Register of Historic Places)
 2. Ka`tim`iin Cultural Area (including Offield Mountain)
 3. Amikiavum Cultural Area
 4. Tishániik Flat (cultural value)
- vi. Salmon River (Wild and Scenic River)
- vii. Klamath River (Wild and Scenic River)
- viii. U.S. Forest Service Campgrounds
- ix. Orleans School/Seventh Day Adventist Church (evacuation centers)
- x. Orleans Volunteer Fire Department

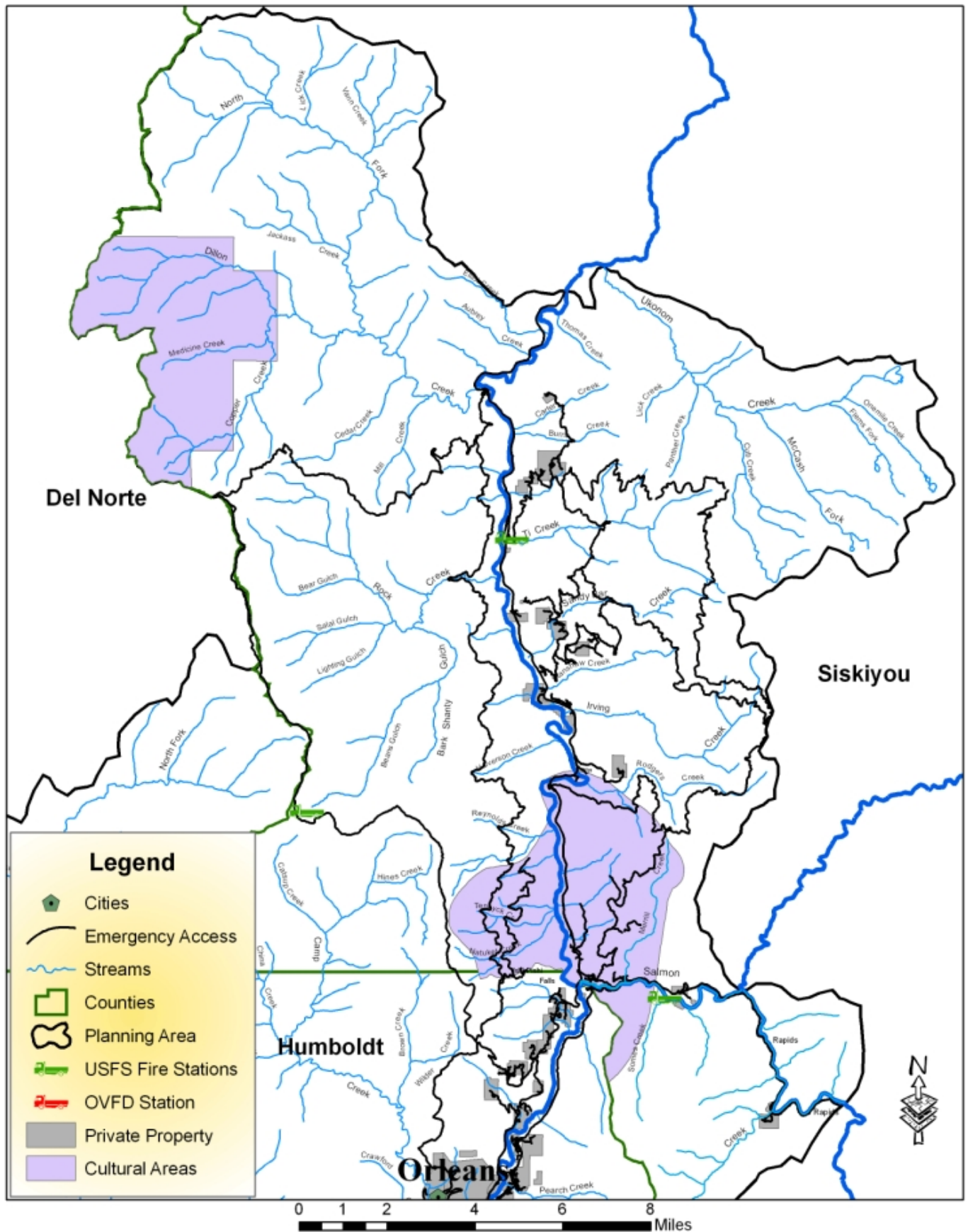


Figure 3.7: Areas of Community Importance (North)

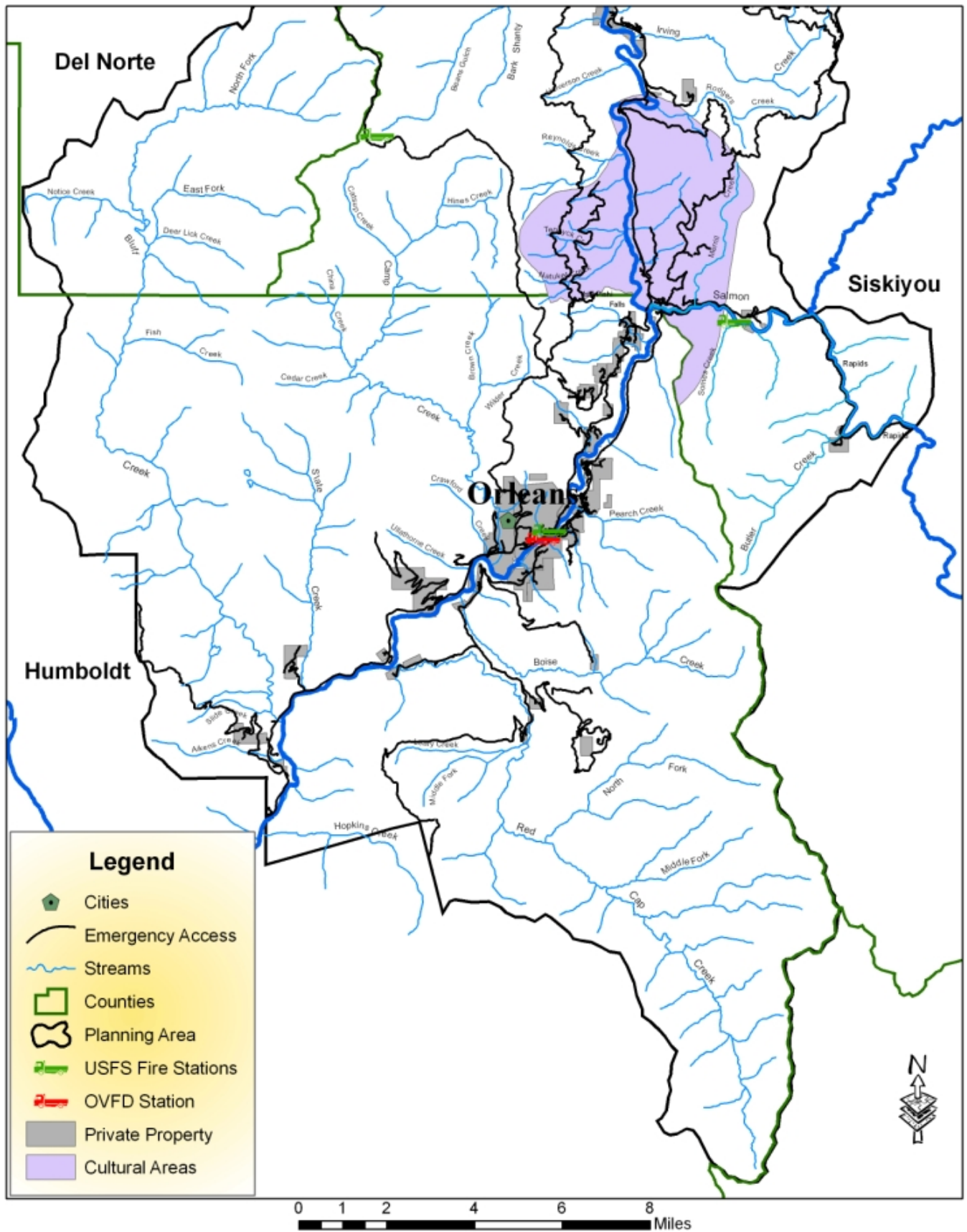


Figure 3.8: Areas of Community Importance (South)

- 3) Wildland Urban Interface: This map shows the designation of the community's WUI zone. After considering the location of the inhabited areas in relation to topographic features, road systems, vegetation patterns, critical human infrastructure, and the risk of wildfire, the community has identified a WUI zone around community assets. We have divided the WUI into three separate categories. WUI areas around residences and municipal watersheds are incorporated into one WUI map layer. Our emergency access map layer and associated buffers are also considered part of the WUI (Suggested treatment prescriptions for these categories are discussed in Section 6).
- a. Around Residences: Properties with residences, regardless of the ownership, are within the WUI. The distance of the WUI boundary away from residences depends on the risk of wildfire surrounding the property, including topographical features, and vegetation patterns. The WUI boundary around properties with residences is broken into four categories. Each category has specific prescriptions associated with it.
 - i. *Defensible Space* - This buffer extends up to 1000 feet away from the residence, regardless of ownership.
 - ii. *Property Buffers* – This buffer extends up to 1000 feet away from the property boundary, regardless of ownership. The property buffer focuses on creating functional fuelbreaks along property boundaries with limited funding. Buffers may vary from 100 feet to 1000 feet based on fire risk.
 - iii. *¼ Mile Buffers* – This buffer extends one fourth of a mile from the property boundary, regardless of ownership. This buffer provides for larger fuelbreaks along property boundaries as funding becomes available.
 - iv. *Extended WUI Areas* – This buffer varies in width depending on the properties position on the slope – often extending to the nearest ridge feature. Not all properties with residences have an extended WUI area.
 - b. Emergency Access Routes: While maintaining emergency access routes does not guarantee that firefighters will be able to access an area under extreme fire conditions, these routes are critical for fire suppression and as escape routes. These roads, and associated road buffers, are within the WUI.
 - c. Municipal Watersheds: There are four municipal watersheds within the planning area: Peach, Crawford, Merrill and Wilder Creeks. All four are within the WUI.

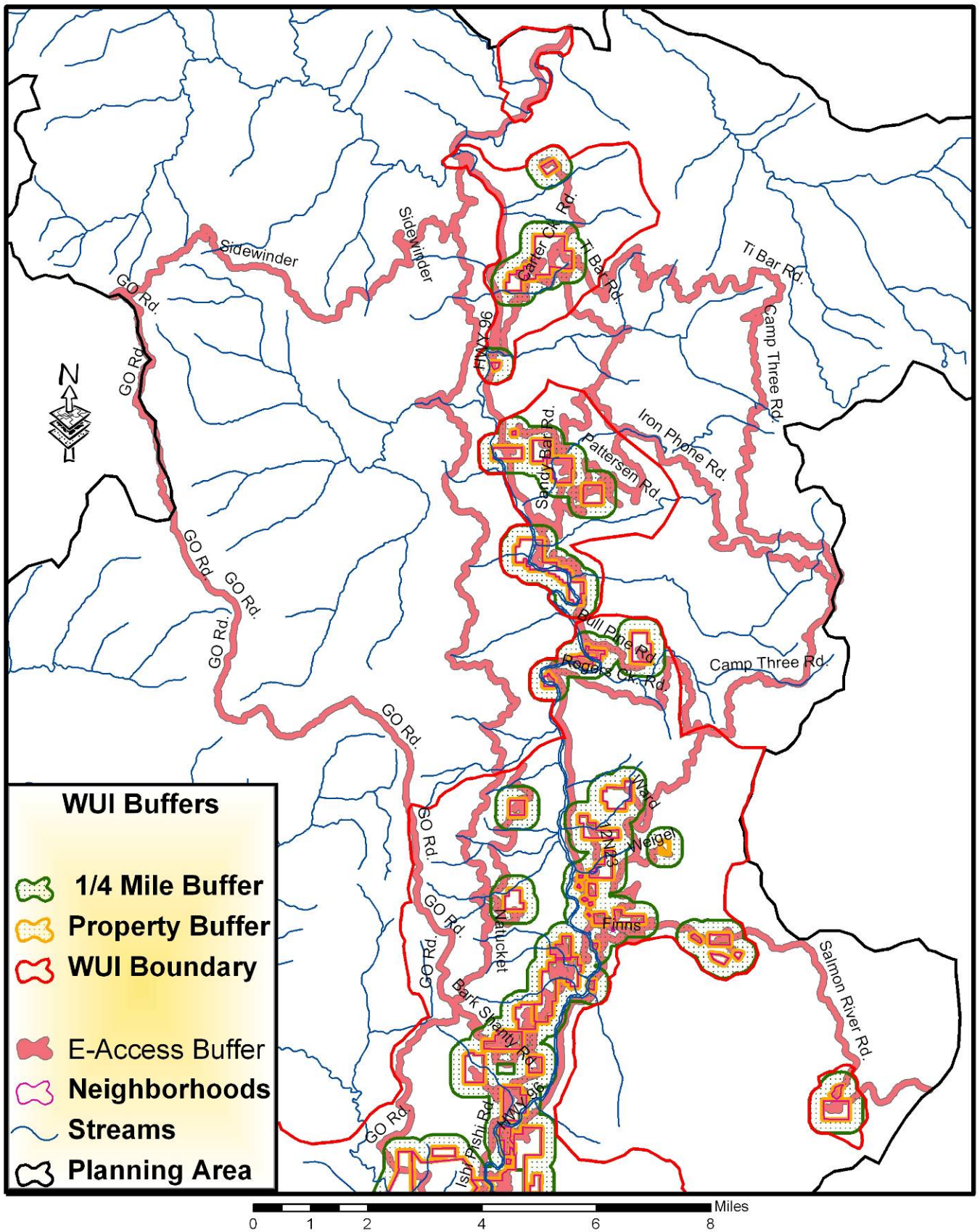


Figure 3.9: Wildland Urban Interface (North)

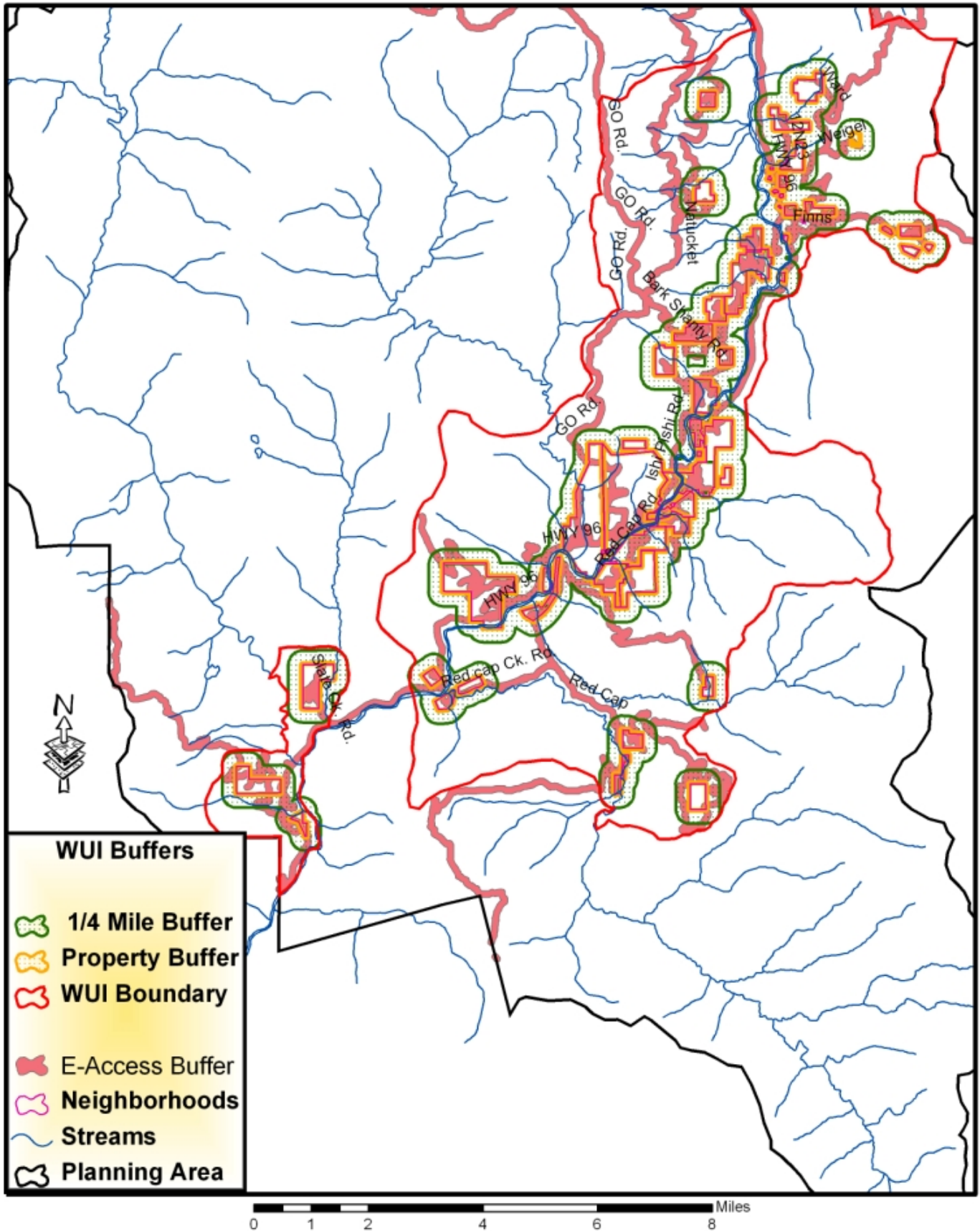


Figure 3.10: Wildland Urban Interface (South)

4. Develop a Community Risk Assessment

As designated on the base map, the following tables list the structures, roads and other areas of community importance within the planning area. The tables also identify the fuel hazard, risk of wildfire, firefighting capability associated with each of these community assets. The combination of these factors determines the overall risk for each asset. Fuel hazard is determined by using Fire Regime Condition Class ratings and fuels surveys conducted by the Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council. These surveys include specific information of fuel accumulations on and around the property, assets at risk, resources available for fire fighting (water draw sites, etc.), and emergency response information. Risk of wildfire is determined by using a combination of the asset's position on the slope (low, mid, upper) and how frequently the area has experienced fire in the past. For a copy of the surveys (two versions), see Appendix C and Appendix D. Firefighting capability is determined by road access to the asset, response time, and fire fighting resources available (water draw sites, hydrants). In some instances, neighborhoods (located on the Areas of Community Importance map) have been further broken down to better assess the overall risk. For example, there is one property in the Rogers Creek neighborhood that is on the upper slope (compared to the lower slope for the other properties) and has significantly different firefighting capabilities (upper slope, limited water, longer response time, single access/egress route). This property is designated as Rogers Creek Neighborhood 2. This example applies to properties in the Ti Bar, Red Cap, and Bluff Creek neighborhoods, which were also split to allow for proper ranking. For more information on which structures are associated with each neighborhood, see Appendix D.

This ranking system is based upon a simple point scale. For fuel hazard and risk of wildfire occurrence, low, medium and high rankings are valued as one, two, or three points respectively. However, for firefighting capability, ranking and value have an inverse relationship. For example, the Karuk Medical Clinic and DNR have a fuel hazard ranking of low (one point), a risk of wildfire occurrence of medium (two points), a firefighting capability ranking of high (one point). This point scale has possible total values ranging from three to nine which correlate to overall risk. Overall risk is defined as low (3-4 points), medium (5-7 points), and high (8-9 points).

Table 4.1 Risk Assessment for Structures at Risk

Structures	Fuel Hazard	Risk of Wildfire Occurrence	Firefighting Capability*	Overall Risk
<u>Community Assets</u>			* Ranking is inverted	
Karuk Medical Clinic and DNR	Low	Low	High	Low
Orleans Volunteer Fire Dept. Fire Station	Low	Low	High	Low
USFS Fire Station (Orleans)	Low	Low	High	Low
USFS Fire Station (Ti Bar)	High	High	Medium	High
USFS Fire Station (Oak Bottom)	Medium	High	High	Medium
Karuk Tribe Fire Station (Somes Bar)	Medium	High	High	Medium
Orleans Elementary School	Low	Medium	High	Low
Junction Elementary School	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Karuk Community Center	Low	Low	High	Low
Panamnik Building	Low	Low	High	Low

Panamnik Elder Center	Low	Low	High	Low
Assembly of God Church	Low	Low	High	Low
Seventh Day Adventist Church	Low	Low	High	Low
Verizon Communication Structure	Low	Medium	High	Low
Ukonom Mountain Lookout	Medium	High	Low	High
Orleans Mountain Lookout	High	High	Low	High
<u>Residences (from North to South)</u>				
Ti Bar Neighborhood 1	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Ti Bar Neighborhood 2	High	High	Low	High
Ti Bar Neighborhood 3	High	High	Low	High
Patterson/Sandy Bar Cr. Neighborhood	High	High	Low	High
Stanshaw/Irving Cr. Neighborhood	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Rogers Creek Neighborhood 1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Rogers Creek Neighborhood 2	High	High	Low	High
Offield Mtn. Neighborhood	High	High	Low	High
Somes Bar Neighborhood 1	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Butler Neighborhood	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Ten Eyck Neighborhood	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Upper Ishi Pishi Neighborhood	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Donahue Flat Neighborhood	High	Medium	Low	High
Thunder Mountain/Madrone Lane/Bark Shanty Neighborhood	High	Medium	Low	High
Lower Ishi Pishi Neighborhood	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Pearch Creek Neighborhood (east)	Medium	Low	High	Low
Pearch Creek Neighborhood (west)	Low	Low	High	Low
Orleans Neighborhood	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Orleans School Road Neighborhood	Medium	Low	High	Low
Red Cap Neighborhood 1	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Red Cap Neighborhood 2	High	Medium	Low	High
Red Cap Neighborhood 3	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Red Cap Creek Neighborhood	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Camp Creek Neighborhood	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Owl Mine Road Neighborhood	High	High	Low	High
Cedar Camp Neighborhood	High	Medium	Low	High
Lammon Neighborhood	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Slate Creek Neighborhood	High	Low	Low	Medium
Bluff Creek Neighborhood 1	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Bluff Creek Neighborhood 2	High	Medium	Low	High

Table 4.2: Emergency Access Routes at Risk

Roads	Fuel Hazard	Risk of Wildfire Occurrence	Firefighting Capability	Overall Risk
State Highway 96	High	High	Medium	High

Sidewinder (13N35, 14N21, 14N69)	High	High	Low	High
Frog Pond Rd (13N13)	High	High	Low	High
Ti Bar Road	High	High	Medium	High
Carter Creek Road	High	High	Low	High
Ti Bar to Ten Bear Mtn. to Stanshaw Meadows to Haypress meadows to Camp Three to Salmon River Road (14N01/15N17)	High	High	Low	High
Iron Phone Road (13N11)	High	High	Low	High
Eyeese Road (GO Road) (15N01)	High	High	Medium	High
Sandy Bar Creek Road	High	High	Low	High
Patterson Ranch Road	High	High	Low	High
Carson/Hanson Driveway (Road number?)	High	High	Low	High
Bull Pine Mine Road	High	High	Low	High
Roger's Creek Road	High	High	Medium	High
Lower Natucket Road	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Upper Natucket Road	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Lower Offield Mountain Ranch Road	High	Medium	Low	High
Offield Mountain Ranch Road	High	Medium	Low	High
Wiegel (Cornwell) Driveway	High	High	Low	High
Salmon River Road	High	High	High	Medium
Old Salmon River Road (to Hippo Rock)	High	High	High	Medium
Ishi Pishi Road	Medium	High	High	Medium
Ten Eyck Mine Road	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Bark Shanty Road	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Madrone Lane	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Thunder Mountain Road	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Horn Ranch Road	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
McLaughlin Ranch Road	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
East Pearch Creek Road	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
West Pearch Creek Road	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Orleans School Road	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Ferris Ranch Road	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Red Cap Road (10N01)	High	High	Medium	High
10N13 and 10N13b	High	Medium	Low	High
Shelton Butte Road (to Hoopa)	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Short Ranch Road	High	High	Low	High
Downs Ranch Road	Low	Medium	High	Low
Gold Dredge Road	Low	Medium	High	Low
Big Rock Road	Low	Medium	High	Low
Camp Creek Road	Medium	High	High	Medium
Lower Camp Creek Road	Low	High	Medium	Medium
Owl Mine Road	High	High	Low	High
Cedar Camp Road (12N12)	High	High	Medium	High
Slate Creek Road (11N05)	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Bluff Creek Road	High	High	Medium	High

Table 4.3: Other Areas of Community Importance

Other Areas of Community Importance	Fuel Hazard	Risk of Wildfire Occurrence	Firefighting Capability	Overall Risk
Pearch Creek Municipal Watershed	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Crawford Creek Municipal Watershed	High	Medium	Low	High
Thunder Mountain Municipal Watershed	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Merrill Creek Municipal Watershed	High	High	Low	High
Orleans Mountain repeater	High	Medium	Low	High
Pacific Gas and Electric utility corridor	High	High	Medium	High
Tishániik Flat	Medium	High	High	Medium
Ti Bar cultural use area	High	High	Low	High
Offield Mountain area	High	High	Medium	High
Panámniiik Ceremonial District	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Ka`tim`iin Cultural Area	High	High	Medium	High
Amikiavum Cultural Area	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Helkau Cultural Use Area	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
Dillon Creek Campground	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Ti Bar Campground	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Frog Pond (Lake Oogaromtok)	High	High	Low	High
Oak Bottom Campground	Medium	High	High	Medium
Pearch Creek Campground	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
E-Ne-Nuk Campground	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Aikens Creek Campground	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Fish Lake Campground	High	Medium	Low	High
Camp Three Campground	High	High	Low	High
Camp Creek Fish Hatchery and Recreation Area	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Helicopter Landing Sites (various)	Varied	Varied	Varied	Varied

5. Develop the overall community priority

The priority rating reflects the overall risk (from Section 4), community values, and cultural values. All residences and community structures have been ranked as having high community value. Community value for emergency access routes is determined by the number of people served by the route and the route's strategic placement for fire protection for the entire community (ridge road vs. midslope road). Community value for other areas of community importance is determined by the percentage of community members served or protected by the resource/area. Implementation of this plan should also be coordinated with Karuk Tribe planning efforts.

The ranking system for overall community priority uses a simple point scale corresponding to overall risk and community value rankings. The point scale ranges from one (low) to three (high) with a possible total values ranging from two to six which correlate to overall priority. Overall risk is defined as low (2-3 points), medium (4-5 points), and high (6 points).

Table 5.1: Priority for Structures at Risk

Structure at Risk	Overall Risk	Community Value	Overall Priority
<u>Community Assets</u>			
Karuk Medical Clinic Building and Community Center	Low	High	Medium
Orleans Volunteer Fire Dept. Fire Station	Low	High	Medium
USFS Fire Station (Orleans)	Low	High	Medium
USFS Fire Station (Ti Bar)	High	High	High
USFS Fire Station (Oak Bottom)	Medium	High	High
Karuk Tribe Fire Station (Somes Bar)	Medium	High	High
Orleans Elementary School	Low	High	Medium
Junction Elementary School	Medium	High	High
Karuk Community Center	Low	High	Medium
Panamnik Building	Low	High	Medium
Panamnik Elder Center	Low	High	Medium
Assembly of God Church	Low	High	Medium
Seventh Day Adventist Church	Low	High	Medium
Verizon Communication Structure	Low	High	Medium
Ukonom Mountain Lookout	High	High	High
Orleans Mountain Lookout	High	High	High

Table 5.2: Priority for Neighborhoods at Risk

Neighborhoods at Risk	Overall Risk	Community Value	Overall Priority
<u>Residences (from North to South)</u>			
Ti Bar Neighborhood 1	Medium	High	High

Ti Bar Neighborhood 2	High	High	High
Ti Bar Neighborhood 3	High	High	High
Patterson/Sandy Bar Cr. Neighborhood	High	High	High
Stanshaw/Irving Cr. Neighborhood	Medium	High	High
Rogers Creek Neighborhood 1	Medium	High	High
Rogers Creek Neighborhood 2	High	High	High
Offield Mtn. Neighborhood	High	High	High
Somes Bar Neighborhood	Medium	High	High
Butler Neighborhood	Medium	High	High
Ten Eyck Neighborhood	Medium	High	High
Upper Ishi Pishi Neighborhood	Medium	High	High
Donahue Flat Neighborhood	High	High	High
Thunder Mountain/Madrone Lane/Bark Shanty Neighborhood	High	High	High
Lower Ishi Pishi Neighborhood	Medium	High	High
Pearch Creek Neighborhood (east)	Low	High	Medium
Pearch Creek Neighborhood (west)	Low	High	Medium
Orleans Neighborhood	Medium	High	High
Orleans School Road Neighborhood	Low	High	Medium
Red Cap Neighborhood 1	Medium	High	High
Red Cap Neighborhood 2	High	High	High
Red Cap Neighborhood 3	Medium	High	High
Red Cap Creek Neighborhood	Medium	High	High
Camp Creek Neighborhood	Medium	High	High
Owl Mine Road Neighborhood	High	High	High
Cedar Camp Neighborhood	High	High	High
Lammon Neighborhood	Medium	High	High
Slate Creek Neighborhood	Medium	High	High
Bluff Creek Neighborhood 1	Medium	High	High
Bluff Creek Neighborhood 2	High	High	High

Table 5.3: Priority for Emergency Access Routes

Emergency Access Routes	Overall Risk	Community Value	Overall Priority
State Highway 96	High	High	High
Sidewinder (13N35, 14N21, 14N69)	High	Low	Medium
Frog Pond Rd (13N13)	High	Medium	High
Ti Bar Road	High	High	High
Carter Creek Road	High	Medium	High
Ti Bar to Ten Bear Mtn. to Stanshaw Meadows to Haypress meadows to Camp Three to Salmon River Road (14N01/15N17)	High	High	High
Iron Phone Road (13N11)	High	Medium	High
Eyeese Road (GO Road) (15N01)	High	High	High
Sandy Bar Creek Road	High	High	High
Patterson Ranch Road	High	High	High

Carson/Hanson Driveway	High	Low	Medium
Bull Pine Mine Road	High	Low	Medium
Roger's Creek Road	High	Low	Medium
Lower Natucket Road	Medium	High	High
Upper Natucket Road	Medium	High	High
Lower Offield Mountain Ranch Road	High	Low	Medium
Offield Mountain Ranch Road	High	Low	Medium
Wiegel (Cornwell) Driveway	High	Low	Medium
Salmon River Road	Medium	High	High
Old Salmon River Road (to Hippo Rock)	Medium	Low	Medium
Ishi Pishi Road	Medium	High	High
Ten Eyck Mine Road	Medium	High	High
Bark Shanty Road	Medium	High	High
Madrone Lane	Medium	High	High
Thunder Mountain Road	Medium	High	High
Horn Ranch Road	Medium	Low	Medium
McLaughlin Ranch Road	Medium	Low	Medium
East Pearch Creek Road	Medium	High	High
West Pearch Creek Road	Medium	High	High
Orleans School Road	Medium	High	High
Ferris Ranch Road	Medium	High	High
Red Cap Road (10N01)	High	High	High
10N13 and 10N13b	High	High	High
Shelton Butte Road (to Hoopa)	Medium	Medium	Medium
Short Ranch Road	High	Low	Medium
Downs Ranch Road	Low	Low	Low
Gold Dredge Road	Low	High	Medium
Big Rock Road	Low	High	Medium
Camp Creek Road	Medium	High	High
Lower Camp Creek Road	Medium	High	High
Owl Mine Road	High	Medium	High
Cedar Camp Road (12N12)	High	Low	Medium
Slate Creek Road (11N05)	Medium	Medium	Medium
Bluff Creek Road	High	Medium	High

Table 5.4: Priority for Other Areas of Community Importance

Other Areas of Community Importance	Overall Risk	Community Value	Overall Priority
Pearch Creek Municipal Watershed	Medium	High	High
Crawford Creek Municipal Watershed	High	High	High
Thunder Mountain Municipal Watershed	Medium	High	High
Merrill Creek Municipal Watershed	High	Medium	High
Orleans Mountain repeater	High	High	High
Pacific Gas and Electric utility corridor	High	High	High
Tishániik Flat	Medium	Medium	Medium
Ti Bar cultural use area	High	Medium	High

Offield Mountain area	High	Medium	High
Panámníik Ceremonial District	Medium	High	High
Ka`tim`iin Cultural Area	High	High	High
Amikiavum Cultural Area	Medium	High	High
Helkau Cultural Use Area	Medium	Medium	Medium
Dillon Creek Campground	Medium	Low	Medium
Ti Bar Campground	Medium	High	High
Oak Bottom Campground	Medium	High	High
Pearch Creek Campground	Medium	High	High
E-Ne-Nuk Campground	Medium	Medium	Medium
Aikens Creek Campground	Medium	Medium	Medium
Fish Lake Campground	High	High	High
Camp Three Campground	High	Medium	High
Camp Creek recreation area and fish hatchery	Medium	High	High
Helicopter Landing Sites (various)	Varied	Varied	Varied

6. Community Hazard Reduction Priorities and Prescriptions

The Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council is responsible for helping to plan, implement and monitor the reinstatement of historic fire regimes around the communities of Orleans and Somes Bar in a manner that protects life, property, improves forest health, and enhances the resources valued by its stakeholders. As part of our responsibility, the OSB FSC developed a prescription policy that details acceptable methods for fuel reduction activities within and outside the wildland urban interface. The community prioritized fuel reduction around residential properties, emergency access routes, municipal watersheds and areas of historic and cultural importance. Existing or proposed projects on federal lands should be assessed for compatibility with the priorities and prescriptions outlined in this plan. The goal of these fuel reduction activities is to allow for the reintroduction of fire through wildland fire management and prescribed burning to effectively protect life, property and resources over the long term.

Recommended Prescriptions

This prescription policy will be updated based on the availability of new information from ongoing research and monitoring efforts and/or changes in community values following the process of adaptive management (Berkes et al. 2000). Prescriptions vary by category based on the level of fire risk (high, medium, and low). As noted in Section 4, fire risk is based on fuel hazard, risk of wildfire occurrence and firefighting capability and capacity.

The prescription policy mainly calls for construction of shaded fuelbreaks that break up fuel continuity and fuel ladders, while maintaining canopy cover (Agee et al. 2000). According to Green (1977), “a fuelbreak is a strategically located wide block, or strip, on which a cover of dense, heavy or flammable vegetation has been permanently changed to one of lower fuel volume or reduced flammability.” It must be understood that a shaded fuelbreak may not stop a fire, but will give suppression forces and landowners more opportunities for safely fighting the fire and accessing or evacuating the fire area. Shaded fuelbreaks retain forest canopy. More open canopies will result in a ground surface with lower moisture content and increased windspeeds (van Wagendonk 1996, Agee et al. 2000). Furthermore, maintaining canopy cover limits brush regrowth, increasing the ease of fuelbreak maintenance.

A fire may move as a surface fire or a crown fire. The initiation of a crown fire depends on surface fireline intensity, the height to live crown, and canopy moisture content (Agee et al. 2000). As stated by Agee et al. (2000):

“In order to avoid crown fire initiation, fireline intensity must be kept below the critical level. This can be accomplished by managing the surface fuels such that fireline intensity is kept well below the critical level, or by raising crown base heights such that the critical fireline intensity is difficult to reach.”

The prescriptions in this plan are designed to manage surface fuels and raise crown base heights to avoid crown fire initiation (Agee and Skinner 2005). Once a crown fire is initiated, it can continue to spread through the canopy. This spread is dependent on crown rate of spread, canopy bulk density and crown foliage ignition energy. In some cases, decreasing canopy bulk density (i.e. thinning of the canopy) is a strategy that can be used to decrease the chances of a spreading crown fire. However, canopy bulk density is just one factor that influences the spread of a crown fire. The prescriptions in this plan, generally, do not address reductions in canopy bulk density.

The fuelbreak network proposed in this plan surrounds private property, emergency access routes, and potential control features that can be used to modify fire behavior (e.g. ridges, ridge roads, and major streams). These fuelbreaks are designed to be used as anchor points for prescribed fire as well as backfiring operations during wildfires. Not all fuelbreaks will be connected to one another. As stated by Finney et al.: “There is no a priori rule that each segment must be connected to all other segments for a fuelbreak strategy to be effective.” In this plan, fuelbreaks are prioritized as initial fuel treatments. After prioritized fuelbreaks are created and funding is secured for maintenance, the intent is to follow up with more extensive landscape fuel treatments integrating natural and human potential control features. However, the maintenance of existing and proposed fuelbreaks is prioritized over landscape treatments.

Trimming the branches six to eight feet up the stem of the remaining trees can reduce a future fire’s ability to climb the “fuel ladder” and burn the crowns of the remaining trees (Agee et al. 2000, Agee and Skinner 2005). Trees and shrubs are thinned based on density and flammability in preparation for fire being reintroduced. The goal is to maintain diversity of species and age classes (where feasible) while reducing the risk of future stand replacing fire (DellaSalla et al. 2003, Brown et al. 2003). In areas with structures, or other high value areas, more vegetation would be removed (with higher maintenance) than in outlying areas (Table 6.1). In order to minimize the regrowth of fuel ladders in treated stands, this prescription policy recommends keeping the overstory canopy at a 60% minimum (in areas where it exists) in conifer and mixed conifer/hardwood stands.

The subject of diameter limits is controversial (DellaSalla et al. 2003). An upper diameter limit of 27 inches in fuelbreaks outside of the property buffer area may reduce controversy and facilitate timely project implementation. Within the property buffer area, an upper diameter limit of 20 inches may reduce controversy and facilitate timely project implementation. These diameter limits are just recommendations and the fuel reduction and forest health requirements of each forest stand will require individual consideration (Brown et al. 2003, Agee and Skinner 2005). In areas where land managers propose to reduce the canopy below 60% in mid- to late- seral forests, or remove trees over 20 inches within, or 27 inches outside, of property buffer area, a collaborative stewardship group composed of, at least, adjacent landowners, USFS representatives, tribal representatives, and interested local community organizations should be consulted.

Snags can greatly increase fire behavior and potential for spread across containment features (roads, streams, fuelbreaks). Snags also have ecological and cultural importance that must be balanced with their potential negative impacts to fire suppression efforts and safety. In general, recommended prescriptions suggest complete snag removal in areas directly around homes and within buffers along emergency access routes, except in special circumstances. Snag removal may entail removal from area if felled snags would significantly impact fuel loading. Snags should be felled, piled and burned, or cut up for firewood. Alternately, a tradeoff between wildlife use and fuel loading danger would be to remove finer fuels adjacent to or on downed snags (foliage and limbs removed) and existing large woody material (e.g. logs, stumps) and have a fireline constructed around them. Snags that are being used by wildlife should be kept and their location recorded for reference in case of a wildfire entering the area. This information should be kept by the USFS district wildlife biologist. Wildlife snags will have additional fuel treatment to protect them from fire. Before snag removal is implemented along emergency access routes and on federal lands, the Karuk Tribe should be consulted.

This prescription policy does not apply to areas of importance to endangered species, historical sites, or cultural-use areas. These areas shall be analyzed on a site-specific basis with input from all appropriate federal, state, and tribal agencies that have responsibility for the resources at risk. Also, the prescriptions for residences and high-value areas (e.g. water tanks, water lines, springs,

communication systems, fuel storage) are recommendations that should be customized on an individual basis with the landowner(s). Prescriptions will vary by specific vegetation types. In areas without consistent overstory canopy cover, less flammable vegetation species should be encouraged to promote future shading. In addition to the above prescriptions for shaded fuelbreaks, the OSB FSC developed specific prescriptions for fuel reduction activities in WUI areas and along potential control features:

Residences: Properties with residences, regardless of the ownership, are within the wildland urban interface. The distance of the WUI boundary away from the property boundary depends on the potential control features present, topographical and geologic complexity, vegetation patterns and risk of wildfire surrounding the property. The WUI boundary around properties with residences is broken into four categories: defensible space, property buffers, ¼ mile buffers, and extended WUI areas. Each category has specific prescriptions associated with it.

- i. *Defensible Space* – This buffer extends up to 1000 feet away from the residence, regardless of ownership. See Table 6.1 and Appendix E.
- ii. *Property Buffers* – This buffer extends up to 1000 feet away from the residence, regardless of ownership. See Table 6.3.
- iii. *¼ Mile Buffers* – This buffer extends one fourth of a mile from the property boundary into the surrounding public land. Jackpot pile in areas of heavy fuel concentration. Pullback from leave trees, where appropriate. Understory burn to achieve fuel reduction, where appropriate. See Table 6.4.
- iv. *Extended WUI Areas* – This buffer varies in width depending on the properties position on the slope – often extending to the nearest ridge feature. Not all properties with residences have an extended WUI area. Prescriptions are the same as those for ¼ mile buffers (see Table 6.4).

Emergency Access Routes: See Table 6.2 and Appendix E.

Municipal Watersheds: Limit use of ground-based harvest systems. Jackpot pile in areas of heavy fuel concentration. Pullback from leave trees, where appropriate. Ridgetop shaded fuelbreaks, where reasonable (economically and ecologically feasible), should be used to further protect the watersheds from wildfire. Limit the use of retardant during suppression operations.

Potential Control Features: These are features that can be used to control a fire. The Klamath and Salmon River, several roads, ridges, trails, substrate/soil types, existing firelines and creeks have been identified as potential control features. These features are located both within and outside of the WUI area. These features are listed in Appendix E.

Priorities

The following priorities are based on community input at Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council meetings from 2001 to 2009 (see Appendix I). Each priority has several subcategories, or locations. These locations have been ranked above in Sections 4 and 5. Each of these locations is listed in order of priority based on the Overall Priority recommendations in Section 5.

Table 6.1: Prescriptions for Defensible Space around Residences

Priority 1: Defensible Space around Residences and Community Structures					
Location	Prescription				
	Fire Exclusion Zone	Shaded Fuelbreak	Reduce Jackpot Fuels	Remove Snags	Prescribed Burning
High-priority neighborhoods	100-200 feet	300 feet	1000 feet	Remove all snags from the shaded fuelbreak*	up to 300 feet**
Medium-priority neighborhoods	100 feet	200 feet	600 feet		up to 200 feet**
Low-priority neighborhoods	100 feet	100 feet	300 feet		NA
* Snag removal may entail removal from area if felled snags would significantly impact fuel loading. Snags should be felled to avoid fuel jackpots.					
** Prescribed burning prescription is for the area outside of the fire exclusion zone. Prescribed fire should be used to maintain the shaded fuelbreak, including treatment of resprouts and accumulated ground fuel. Large logs (1000 hr fuels) may be left if they are stable on the slope and associated fine fuels are treated.					

Table 6.2: Prescriptions for Shaded Fuelbreaks along Emergency Access Routes

Priority 2: Shaded Fuelbreaks Along Emergency Access Routes					
Location	Prescription				
	Shaded fuelbreak (>50% slope)	Shaded fuelbreak (<50% slope)	Reduce Jackpot Fuels	Remove Snags	Prescribed Burning
High-priority emergency access routes	250' below road, 200' above road	200' below road, 150' above road	1000 feet**	Remove snags in the shaded fuelbreak and one tree length below (downhill), and 1.5 tree length above (uphill) fuelbreak.*	300-1000 feet**
Medium-priority emergency access routes	200' below road, 150' above road	150' below road, 100' above road	600 feet**		200-600 feet**
Low-priority emergency access routes	200' below road, 150' above road	100' below road, 75' above road	300 feet**		100-300 feet**
* Snag removal may entail removal from area if felled snags would compromise the integrity of the fuelbreak. Snags should be felled, piled and burned, or utilized for firewood. Snags that are being used by wildlife should be retained and their location recorded. This information needs to be provided to fire protection agencies if a wildfire enters the area. Wildlife snags will have additional fuel treatment, including pullback, to protect them from fire. Before treatments are implemented, the Karuk Tribe and other appropriate agencies need to be consulted regarding snag removal.					
** Includes both sides of the road					

Table 6.3: Prescriptions for Buffers around Residential Property Boundaries

Priority 3: Buffers Around Residential Property Boundaries				
Location	Prescription			
	Shaded Fuelbreak	Reduce Jackpot Fuels	Remove Snags	Prescribed Burning
High-priority neighborhoods	300-1000 feet	1000 feet	Remove snags in the shaded fuelbreak.*	300-1000 feet
Medium-priority neighborhoods	200-600 feet	600 feet		200-600 feet
Low-priority neighborhoods	100-300 feet	300 feet		100-300 feet
<p>* Snag removal may entail removal from area if felled snags would compromise the integrity of the fuelbreak. Snags should be felled, piled and burned, or utilized for firewood. Snags that are being used by wildlife should be retained and their location recorded. This information needs to be provided to fire protection agencies if a wildfire enters the area. Wildlife snags will have additional fuel treatment, including pullback, to protect them from fire. Before treatments are implemented, the Karuk Tribe and other appropriate agencies need to be consulted regarding snag removal.</p>				

Table 6.4: Prescriptions for Potential Control Features within the WUI

Priority 4: Potential Control Features within the WUI				
Location	Prescription			
	Shaded Fuelbreak	Reduce Jackpot Fuels	Remove Snags	Prescribed Burning
Ridge roads	50-150 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	50-150 feet on each side
Existing firelines	50-150 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	50-150 feet on each side
Midslope roads	50-150 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	50-150 feet on each side
Ridge Trails	50-150 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	50-150 feet on each side
Ridges	50-150 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	50-150 feet on each side
Midslope Trails and Connections	50-150 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	50-150 feet on each side
Rivers and Creeks	None	100-500 feet on each side	Before fire approaches	none
<p>* Snag removal may entail removal from area if felled snags would compromise the integrity of the fuelbreak. Snags should be felled, piled and burned, or utilized for firewood. Snags that are being used by wildlife should be retained and their location recorded. This information needs to be provided to fire protection agencies if a wildfire enters the area. Wildlife snags will have additional fuel treatment, including pullback, to protect them from fire. Before treatments are implemented, the Karuk Tribe and other appropriate agencies need to be consulted regarding snag removal.</p>				

Table 6.5: Prescriptions for ¼ Mile Buffers around Residential Property Boundaries

Priority 5: 1/4 Mile Buffers Around Residential Property Boundaries				
Location	Prescription			
	Shaded Fuelbreak	Reduce Jackpot Fuels	Remove Snags	Prescribed Burning
High-priority neighborhoods	1/4 mile	1/4 mile	Remove all snags in the shaded fuelbreak.	1/4 mile
Medium-priority neighborhoods	1/4 mile	1/4 mile		1/4 mile
Low-priority neighborhoods	1/4 mile	1/4 mile		1/4 mile
<p>* Snag removal may entail removal from area if felled snags would compromise the integrity of the fuelbreak. Snags should be felled, piled and burned, or utilized for firewood. Snags that are being used by wildlife should be retained and their location recorded. This information needs to be provided to fire protection agencies if a wildfire enters the area. Wildlife snags will have additional fuel treatment, including pullback, to protect them from fire. Before treatments are implemented, the Karuk Tribe and other appropriate agencies need to be consulted regarding snag removal.</p>				

Table 6.6: Prescriptions for Extended WUI Areas

Priority 6: Extended WUI Areas				
Location	Prescription			
	Shaded Fuelbreak	Reduce Jackpot Fuels	Remove Snags	Prescribed Burning
High-priority neighborhoods	1/4 mile	1/4 mile	Remove all snags in the shaded fuelbreak.	1/4 mile
Medium-priority neighborhoods	1/4 mile	1/4 mile		1/4 mile
Low-priority neighborhoods	1/4 mile	1/4 mile		1/4 mile
<p>* Snag removal may entail removal from area if felled snags would compromise the integrity of the fuelbreak. Snags should be felled, piled and burned, or utilized for firewood. Snags that are being used by wildlife should be retained and their location recorded. This information needs to be provided to fire protection agencies if a wildfire enters the area. Wildlife snags will have additional fuel treatment, including pullback, to protect them from fire. Before treatments are implemented, the Karuk Tribe and other appropriate agencies need to be consulted regarding snag removal.</p>				

Table 6.7: Prescriptions for Potential Control Features outside of the WUI Area

Priority 7: Potential Control Features outside of the WUI Area				
Location	Prescription			
	Shaded Fuelbreak	Reduce Jackpot Fuels	Remove Snags	Prescribed Burning
Ridge roads	50-150 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	50-150 feet on each side
Existing firelines	50-150 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	50-150 feet on each side
Midslope roads	50-150 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	50-150 feet on each side
Ridge Trails	50-150 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	50-150 feet on each side
Ridges	50-150 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	50-150 feet on each side
Midslope Trails and Connections	50-150 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	100-200 feet on each side	50-150 feet on each side
Rivers and Creeks	none	none	Before fire approaches	None
<p>* Snag removal may entail removal from area if felled snags would compromise the integrity of the fuelbreak. Snags should be felled, piled and burned, or utilized for firewood. Snags that are being used by wildlife should be retained and their location recorded. This information needs to be provided to fire protection agencies if a wildfire enters the area. Wildlife snags will have additional fuel treatment, including pullback, to protect them from fire. Before treatments are implemented, the Karuk Tribe and other appropriate agencies need to be consulted regarding snag removal.</p>				

7. Action Plan and Assessment Strategy

The following table displays a list of projects proposed in this plan. This list tiers to the recommended priorities and prescriptions identified in this document. The community intends to assess the progress annually and invite stakeholders to submit projects that provide education, planning and coordination, fuels reduction, policy modification, infrastructure, fire protection, utilization, and research and monitoring.

Table 7.1: OSB CWPP Action Plan

Sub-Topic	Action	Responsible Party	Timeline	Range of Costs (per year)	
EDUCATION					
				Minimum	Maximum
Fire Safe Information	Disseminate most current fire safe information to the community as it becomes available. This information may include: CalFIRE regulations, FSC brochures, USFS regulations, NCCAQMD regulations, educational videos, etc.	FSC, OVFD, Karuk, CalFIRE, USFS	Ongoing	\$3,500	\$10,000
Workshops/Trainings	Host workshops and trainings to provide landowners with skills and information regarding prescribed burning, fuels reduction, defensible space, fire safe building techniques, and emergency response.	FSC, Karuk, OVFD, CalFIRE, USFS	Ongoing	\$2,000	\$4,000
Conferences and Symposia	Host conferences and symposia to convene scientists, researchers, agencies, practitioners and residents to create common understanding of research needs and management options.	USFS, Karuk, PSW, FSC, CalFIRE	Annually	\$2,000	\$5,000
Outreach to Regulatory Agencies	Work with regulatory agencies, insurance agencies and others to continue a dialogue about how current and proposed regulations affect federal, state, and local landowners' ability to effectively manage fuels on their lands.	FSC, Karuk, OVFD, CalFIRE, USFS, NCUAQMD	Ongoing	\$1,000	\$2,000
"Red Truck Program"	Institute "Red Truck Program" whereby the Orleans Volunteer Fire Department will visit neighborhoods to educate landowners and residents about defensible space, access and emergency response issues.	OVFD, FSC	Ongoing	\$3,000	\$6,000
K-12 Fire Safe Education	Outreach to area students from elementary through high school to educate them about fire safety, fire ecology and fire use. Utilize multimedia including physical props (stump cuts, etc.), PowerPoint Presentations, and field trips.	FSC	Ongoing	\$1,000	\$2,000
PLANNING AND COORDINATION					
Meetings	Coordinate meetings to address community fire safety and fire preparedness issues, fuel reduction planning, and foster collaboration amongst stakeholders.	FSC	Ongoing	\$600	\$1,500
Map Firelines and Fuelbreaks	Develop a GIS map of existing firelines and fuelbreaks, with specific notes on current condition, past effectiveness, and unique attributes, such as land ownership and landowner cooperation. Maps will be made available to USFS Incident Command during fire	FSC, USFS, Karuk	Ongoing	\$1,000	\$2,000

Sub-Topic	Action	Responsible Party	Timeline	Range of Costs (per year)	
PLANNING AND COORDINATION (continued from previous page)					
Orleans/Somes Bar Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	Complete the Orleans/Somes Bar CWPP for use in fire safety and fire preparedness planning. Include detailed plans for every neighborhood in the planning area.	FSC, OVFD, Karuk, CalFIRE, USFS	2008	\$1,000	\$3,000
Fuels Reduction on Public Property MOU	Create a Memorandum of Understanding with the USFS and Karuk Tribe to allow for landowners to accomplish fuel reduction on adjacent public lands to ensure defensible space of homes and outbuildings.	FSC, OVFD, Karuk, CalFIRE, USFS	2008-2009	\$500	\$1,000
Update Critical Info and Fire Protection Surveys (RedZONE)	Continue to conduct RedZONE surveys on properties within the planning area for use in fire prevention and fire suppression efforts.	FSC, OVFD	Ongoing	\$2,000	\$5,000
Orleans Fuels Reduction Partnership	Convene and facilitate a partnership to plan and prioritize stewardship projects and other projects to address fuels reduction across the landscape. Use this as an educational forum to evaluate past projects, create monitoring goals, discuss policy, and p	FSC, OVFD, Karuk, CalFIRE, USFS	Ongoing	\$2,000	\$6,000
Large Fire Suppression Coordination Plans	Develop Large Fire Suppression Coordination Plans involving Forest Service and OVFD/FSC/Community/Tribe. Plans would identify appropriate community liaisons to disseminate information between USFS Incident Command and neighborhoods within the planning are	FSC, OVFD, Karuk, CalFIRE, USFS	2008-2009	\$1,000	\$2,000
FUELS REDUCTION					
Defensible Space	Implement fuels treatment around homes, community infrastructure, and other assets at risk to create defensible space (at least 100' radius around structure) throughout the service area.	Landowners, FSC, Karuk, USFS	Ongoing	\$20,000	\$50,000
Emergency Access Routes	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns along prioritized emergency access/egress routes.	Landowners, FSC, Karuk, USFS	Ongoing	\$50,000	\$150,000
Residential Property Buffers	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns along prioritized property boundaries, on public, private, and tribal lands.	Landowners, FSC, Karuk, USFS	Ongoing	\$50,000	\$150,000
Reasonable Control Features	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns on ridge roads, existing firelines, midslope roads, ridge trails, ridges, midslope trails, rivers and creeks that can function as reasonable control features within	Landowners, FSC, Karuk, USFS	Ongoing	\$100,000	\$300,000
1/4 Mile Buffers	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns on prioritized property boundaries within the WUI on public, private and tribal lands.	Landowners, FSC, Karuk, USFS	Ongoing	\$100,000	\$200,000

Sub-Topic	Action	Responsible Party	Timeline	Range of Costs (per year)	
PLANNING AND COORDINATION (continued from previous page)					
Orleans/Somes Bar Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	Complete the Orleans/Somes Bar CWPP for use in fire safety and fire preparedness planning. Include detailed plans for every neighborhood in the planning area.	FSC, OVFD, Karuk, CalFIRE, USFS	2009	\$1,000	\$3,000
Fuels Reduction on Public Property MOU	Create a Memorandum of Understanding with the USFS and Karuk Tribe to allow for landowners to accomplish fuel reduction on adjacent public lands to ensure defensible space of homes and outbuildings.	FSC, OVFD, Karuk, CalFIRE, USFS	2010	\$500	\$1,000
Update Critical Info and Fire Protection Surveys (RedZONE)	Continue to conduct RedZONE surveys on properties within the planning area for use in fire prevention and fire suppression efforts.	FSC, OVFD	Ongoing	\$2,000	\$5,000
Orleans Fuels Reduction Partnership	Convene and facilitate a partnership to plan and prioritize stewardship projects and other projects to address fuels reduction across the landscape. Use this as an educational forum to evaluate past projects, create monitoring goals, discuss policy, and p	FSC, OVFD, Karuk, CalFIRE, USFS	Ongoing	\$2,000	\$6,000
Large Fire Suppression Coordination Plans	Develop Large Fire Suppression Coordination Plans involving Forest Service and OVFD/FSC/Community/Tribe. Plans would identify appropriate community liaisons to disseminate information between USFS Incident Command and neighborhoods within the planning are	FSC, OVFD, Karuk, CalFIRE, USFS	2008-2009	\$1,000	\$2,000
FUELS REDUCTION					
Defensible Space	Implement fuels treatment around homes, community infrastructure, and other assets at risk to create defensible space (at least 100' radius around structure) throughout the service area.	Landowners, FSC, Karuk, USFS	Ongoing	\$20,000	\$50,000
Emergency Access Routes	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns along prioritized emergency access/egress routes.	Landowners, FSC, Karuk, USFS	Ongoing	\$50,000	\$150,000
Residential Property Buffers	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns along prioritized property boundaries, on public, private, and tribal lands.	Landowners, FSC, Karuk, USFS	Ongoing	\$50,000	\$150,000
Reasonable Control Features	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns on ridge roads, existing firelines, midslope roads, ridge trails, ridges, midslope trails, rivers and creeks that can function as reasonable control features within	Landowners, FSC, Karuk, USFS	Ongoing	\$100,000	\$300,000
1/4 Mile Buffers	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns on prioritized property boundaries within the WUI on public, private and tribal lands.	Landowners, FSC, Karuk, USFS	Ongoing	\$100,000	\$200,000

Sub-Topic	Action	Responsible Party	Timeline	Range of Costs (per year)	
FUELS REDUCTION (continued from previous page)					
Extended WUI Areas	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns on prioritized extended WUI areas adjacent to identified neighborhoods regardless of ownership.	Landowners, FSC, Karuk, USFS	Ongoing	\$100,000	\$500,000
Reasonable Control Features Outside of the WUI	Create shaded fuelbreaks, reduce jackpot fuels, remove snags, and conduct prescribed burns on prioritized reasonable control features outside of the WUI.	USFS, Karuk	Ongoing	\$50,000	\$150,000
Maintenance	Maintain existing shaded fuelbreaks through prescribed burning, mechanical (following blowdown or snowdown), and follow-up manual treatments.	Landowners, FSC, Karuk, USFS	Ongoing	\$50,000	\$300,000
POLICY					
Wildland Fire Use	Facilitate dialogue amongst the USFS and stakeholders to expedite completion and acceptance of the the Six Rivers Fire Management Plan, which will allow for Wildland Fire Use	USFS, FSC, Karuk, Enviro Groups	2010-2011	\$500	\$2,000
Fuels Reduction in Riparian Areas	Work with regulatory agencies to allow for needed fuels reduction treatments in riparian areas, while ensuring resource protection	FSC, USFS, Karuk, NOAA, FWS, CA DFG	Ongoing	\$500	\$1,500
FACA	Encourage open and inclusive public process in the planning and implementation of ecosystem restoration and maintenance projects.	FSC, MKWC, USFS, Karuk	Ongoing	\$500	\$1,000
Air Quality Restrictions	Work with North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District (NCUAQMD), and others to reduce restrictions on prescribed burning within the planning area.	FSC, Karuk, NCUAQMD, USFS, Landowners	Ongoing	\$500	\$1,500
Secure Rural Schools and Self-Determination Act	Work with policy groups to support Title II and Title III funding to counties.	FSC, Sisk CO, Hum CO	Ongoing	\$1,000	\$2,000
Tribal Forests Protection Act	Support the Karuk Tribe and other tribes within the planning area in developing and implementing proposals and projects under the TFPA authority.	Karuk, FSC, USFS	Ongoing	\$500	\$1,000
Carbon Credits	Increase support for policy research on the economic value of ecological services provided by trees and forests (eg. Carbon credits, water yield credits).	FSC, USFS	Ongoing	\$500	\$1,000
Enforcement of Labor Regulations for Contractual Forestworkers	Ensure that contractors to the federal government on our National Forests are complying with existing labor laws through stronger enforcement and or third party monitoring.	FSC, USFS	Ongoing	\$500	\$2,000

Sub-Topic	Action	Responsible Party	Timeline	Range of Costs (per year)	
POLICY (continued from previous page)					
Sustainable Funding for Fuels Reduction, Workforce Training	Promote the creation of an ecosystem workforce through training and apprenticeship programs that provide skilled workers to ongoing and newly developed jobs in forest restoration and management.	USFS, Karuk, FSC, SBDA	Ongoing	\$1,000	\$2,000
Firewood Gathering	Revise firewood gathering regulations to allow for felling and use of dead standing trees in identified locations (along critical access/egress routes, etc). Allow for firewood utilization of snowdown/blowdown trees blocking USFS roads.	USFS, FSC, Karuk	Ongoing	\$500	\$5,000
Insurability of Homes with Defensible Space	Work with insurance companies to ensure that residents in the planning area are eligible for fire insurance.	FSC, HC FSC, FSC of Sisk. CO	Ongoing	\$500	\$1,000
UTILIZATION					
Alternative Forest Products	Facilitate the sustainable development and marketing of alternative forest products, in particular products that are byproducts of the fuels reduction industry.	USFS, Karuk, FSC, Landowners, SBDA	Ongoing	\$5,000	\$10,000
Biomass Utilization	Develop a biomass utilization plan for the planning area. Conduct outreach and education to all stakeholders to increase opportunities for collaborative efforts.	USFS, Karuk, FSC, Landowners	Ongoing	\$3,000	\$8,000
Small Diameter Wood Products	Facilitate the sustainable development and marketing of small diameter wood products, in particular products that are byproducts of the fuels reduction industry. Outreach to regional entities who have succeeded in developing small diameter wood products.	FSC, Karuk, Landowners	Ongoing	\$2,000	\$4,000
FIRE PROTECTION					
Orleans/Somes Bar Emergency Response Book	Finalize and maintain Orleans/Somes Bar Emergency Response Book with current information.	OVFD, FSC, CalFIRE, USFS, Landowners	Ongoing	\$1,000	\$4,000
Evacuation	Work with law enforcement, CDF, SRNF, and OVFD to update (where necessary) and educate residents on evacuation options for their neighborhood. Explore development of alternate evacuation routes. Incorporate changes into emergency response book.	OVFD, FSC, CalFIRE, USFS, Landowners	2008-2009	\$1,000	\$4,000
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Orleans Volunteer Fire Department Support	Maintain and Support our local fire & rescue organization, the Orleans Volunteer Fire Department, to meet community needs. This includes procurement of necessary equipment, fundraising through events and grantwriting, and member and volunteer recruitment.	OVFD, FSC, USFS, Karuk, Landowners	Ongoing	\$5,000	\$20,000

INFRASTRUCTURE (continued from previous page)

Update Communication System	Ensure that normal and emergency communication systems are maintained and improved to best serve communities within the planning area.	OVFD	Ongoing	\$1,000	\$10,000
Water Storage	Initiate program to place water storage tanks at strategic locations to provide adequate water for fire suppression efforts. Identify water storage needs by neighborhood, then prioritize needs. Support efforts to provide more municipal water storage for t	OVFD, USFS, FSC, Karuk	Ongoing	\$20,000	\$50,000
Emergency Access/Egress Routes	Keep emergency access roads driveable for emergency vehicles, through volunteer and grant funded fuels reduction work, and coordination with stakeholders.	USFS, FSC, Karuk, Landowners	Ongoing	\$500	\$15,000

RESEARCH AND MONITORING

Develop Implementation Monitoring Plan	Coordinate with all stakeholders to develop and implement a monitoring plan for all fuel reduction activities within the planning area.	USFS, Enviro Groups, Karuk, FSC	2008-2009	\$5,000	\$10,000
Upslope Management's Effects on Stream Flows	Support efforts to understand the relationship of upslope management on instream flows.	FSC, PSW, USFS, Karuk	Ongoing	\$2,000	\$50,000
Develop Fuels Treatment by Vegetation Type Matrix	Work with all stakeholders to correlate specific fuels treatment prescriptions to vegetation types at various slope-aspect-elevation-soils configurations.	Karuk, USFS, PSW, FSC, Universities, Landowners	Ongoing	\$2,000	\$5,000
Develop CWPP Monitoring Plan	Monitor implementation of CWPP objectives through multi-agency tracking of accomplishments.	Karuk,USFS, FSC, OVFD	Ongoing	\$300	\$800
Develop vegetation and fuel-type risk assessment tool	Coordinate sampling of fuel properties (wood, foliage) to examine flammability	USFS, PSW, Karuk, FSC, Universities, Landowners	2010-2013	TBD	TBD
Develop projects to study the season of burn affects on vegetation response	Coordinate pre/post treatment and fire use surveys of vegetation mortality, diversity and abundance	USFS, PSW, Karuk, FSC, Universities, Landowners	2010-2013	TBD	TBD
Develop prescribed fire applications for enhancement of tribal valued resources	Coordinate alternative treatments treatments (e.g. propane burning) to broadcast prescribe burning when air quality restrictions or seasonal moisture conditions restricts fire use.	USFS, PSW, Karuk, FSC, Universities, Landowners	2010-2013	TBD	TBD
Develop projects to evaluate fuels reduction treatments affects on non-timber forest products	Coordinate identification of potential species, desired habitat composition, structure or growth conditions that promote use of NTFPs in treatment areas	USFS, PSW, Karuk, FSC, Universities, Landowners	2010-2013	TBD	TBD

8. Recommendations to Reduce Structural Ignitability

The general principle behind *fire-safing* an area (making it as safe as possible for when a wildland fire might eventually happen) is to reduce the amount of fuel that the fire can consume. Three factors dictate the extent and severity of fire: fuel, oxygen, and heat. If any one of these elements is missing, a fire won't burn. Usually it is difficult to control the oxygen and heat available to a fire. We can't control the weather. That leaves the option of controlling the fuel. When there is a lot of fuel, a fire can burn very hot, and move very quickly. When there is little fuel present, fires tend to slow down and to burn cooler. It is important to distinguish between fine, flashy fuels and larger (thicker, longer burning fuels). Fine, flashy fuels may not appear as threatening, but pose a greater risk to fire suppression efforts. It is in your best interest to reduce the amount of fuels around your home to reduce the risk of a wildfire consuming it. That's what it means to *fire-safe* your home: reduce the amount of fuels a fire could consume, as well as reduce other risks that increase fire, such as possible ignition sources.



Defensible Space

Defensible space is a buffer zone, a minimum 100-foot fire-resistive area around your house that reduces the risk of a wildfire from starting or spreading to your home. Clearing all flammable vegetation a minimum of 100 feet around your home and other structures will not only provide you with the greatest chance for survival, it is also required by California law (Senate Bill 1369). If you live on a hill, you should extend this up to 200 feet, depending upon the steepness of the slope and the surrounding fuel. Defensible space not only helps protect your home in the critical minutes it takes a fire to pass, it also gives firefighters an area to effectively work in. During a large-scale wildfire, when many homes are at risk, firefighters must focus on homes they can safely defend. This fuel reduction work will not keep a fire from starting but in most cases will change the dynamics of how a fire burns in an area. In addition to defensible space being important for your home's survival, it may also help you keep your house insured. Many insurance companies offer insurance-based incentives for defensible space around homes. The following guidelines are just the beginning:

- Provide a minimum of 100 feet of clearance of flammable materials around your home.
- Landscape your defensible space zone with fire resistant plants. While these plants are not immune to fire, they can help slow the spread of fire.
- Keep your gutters and roofs clean of any debris and/or vegetation.
- Move all flammable materials—especially firewood, propane tanks, etc.—at least 30 feet away from your home and any structures.
- Contact the Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council, Salmon River Fire Safe Council, or go to www.firewise.org for fire safe guidelines and information on creating a defensible space.

Firewise Construction

While the creation of defensible space is key in the protection of your home from fire, house construction is equally important. Firewise construction is also required by law for all new construction in communities identified by CDF as “Communities at Risk from Wildfires” (e.g. Orleans, Somes Bar)

where an application for a building permit is submitted on or after January 1, 2008. However, re-roofing of existing structures will also require Class A roof assembly. The State Fire Marshal, CDF and other cooperators drafted new standards for fire safe building materials and construction.

The combined approach of both defensible space and fire-wise home construction will increase the chances that your home will survive a fire. Following is a list of a few guidelines for firewise home construction.

- The roof is the most vulnerable part of your home to wildfires. Once your roof covering ignites, the rest of the home may soon follow. The best roofing material is metal or tile (with the tile ends capped). The second best is a composition roof covering. Beginning in 2008, all new homes and re-roofing will require class A roof assembly.
- Shake siding on your house is much more prone to ignite than stucco siding or ferrous cement.
- Decks sticking out from your house act as kindling to your house for fires. If you have a deck, make sure that you enclose the underside of it and your house if it's a post-and-pier foundation. Do this either with solid building materials or with lattice and tight screen with green, fleshy plants. This will give you much more storage space as well, since it is unsafe to store anything (especially firewood or cardboard boxes) under your house if it's open to the outside.
- Make sure you have three-eighths ($3/8$) to one-half ($1/2$) inch mesh screen on all chimneys.
- Use double-pane or safety glass on all large windows. Beginning in 2008, California Building Code will require one of the panes to be tempered.

9. Finalize the Community Wildfire Protection Plan

The Orleans/Somes Bar Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

- Was collaboratively developed with interested parties and federal land management agencies managing land in the vicinity of Orleans, Somes Bar, Weitchpec and Forks of Salmon.
- Identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommends the types and methods of treatment that may protect Orleans and Somes Bar areas.
- Recommends measures to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

The following entities mutually agree with the contents of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan:

Will Harling, Program Director
Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council

Program Director
Salmon River Fire Safe Council

Tom Bouse, Fire Chief
Orleans Volunteer Fire Department

Earl Crosby, Director
Karuk Tribe Department of Natural Resources

Hugh Scanlon, Fire Plan Chief, Humboldt Unit
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Bernie Paul, Fire Plan Chief, Siskiyou Unit
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Nolan Colegrove, District Ranger, Orleans Ranger District
USDA Forest Service, Six Rivers National Forest

Humboldt County Board of Supervisors

Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors

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Appendix A: Resource Materials and Additional References

The following resources were used in the creation of this plan. They are available at the [California Fire Alliance website](#)

- Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003
- Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan, A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities, (NACO, NASF, SAF, WGA) March 2004.
- Field Guidance by National Association of State Foresters, June 27, 2003
- Leaders Guide Supplement, International Association of Fire Chiefs
- Fire Planning and Mapping Tools

The following references were used as tiering documents for this plan.

- Klamath National Forest Fire Management Plan (USFS 2004)
- Humboldt County Master Fire Protection Plan (Humboldt County Fire Safe Council 2006)
- Siskiyou County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (Fire Safe Council of Siskiyou County 2009 draft)
- California Fire Plan 1996
- National Fire Plan (USDA Forest Service 2000)
- Eco-Cultural Resource Management Plan (Karuk Tribe 2009)
- Lower Mid Klamath Watershed Analysis (USFS 2003)
- Red Cap Watershed Analysis (USFS 1996)
- Bluff Creek Watershed Analysis (USFS Bluff Creek – Draft in progress)
- East Ishi Pishi Watershed Analysis (USFS 1998)
- Six Rivers Land and Resource Management Plan (USFS 1995)
- Klamath National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (USFS 1995)
- Dillon Creek Ecosystem Analysis (USFS 1995)
- Ishi-Pishi/Ukonom Ecosystem Analysis (USFS 1998)
- Mainstem Salmon Ecosystem Analysis (USFS 1995)
- Karuk Tribal Module for the Main Stem Salmon River Watershed Analysis (Karuk Tribe 1996)
- 2007 California Building Code (CBC 2007)

Appendix B: List of Acronyms

CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (former acronym)
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DNR	Department of Natural Resources (of the Karuk Tribe)
FRAP	Fire and Resource Assessment Program (of CAL FIRE)
FRCC	Fire Regime Condition Class
FSC	Fire Safe Council
GIS	Geographic Information System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OSB FSC	Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council
OVFD	Orleans Volunteer Fire Department
PSW	Pacific Southwest Research Station (of the USDA Forest Service)
SRA	State Responsibility Area
TEK	Traditional Ecological Knowledge
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

Appendix C: Glossary of Terms

¼ Mile Buffers

This buffer extends one fourth of a mile from the property boundary, regardless of ownership. This buffer provides for larger fuelbreaks along property boundaries as funding becomes available.

Anchor point

An advantageous location, usually a barrier to fire spread, from which to start constructing a fireline.

Aspect

Compass direction toward which a slope faces.

Assets at Risk

Assets at risk due to wildfires in California include life and safety; timber; range; recreation; water and watershed; plants; air quality; cultural and historical resources; unique scenic areas; buildings; and wildlife, and ecosystem health.

Anthropogenic

Relating to or resulting from the impacts of human beings on nature.

Backfire

A fire set along the inner edge of a fireline to consume the fuel in the path of a wildfire or change the direction of force of the fire's convection column. See Burn Out.

Building

Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

Burn Out

Setting fire inside a control line to consume fuel between the edge of the fire and the control line.

Burning Index

A number related to how hard the fire is to contain. The Burning Index value is flame length X 10. To get the flame length, just divide the BI by 10.

Community Base Map

A map having essential outlines and onto which additional geographical or topographical data may be placed for comparison or correlation

Community Risk Assessment

Risk assessment is a step in a risk management process. Risk assessment is the determination of quantitative or qualitative value of risk related to a concrete situation and a recognized threat (also called hazard). For the purposes of this plan, structures, roads and other areas of community importance within the planning area are the values at risk from wildfire.

Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)

Address issues such as wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, or structure protection. The process of developing a CWPP can help communities clarify and refine their priorities

for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland-urban interface (Source: *Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan*. March, 2004).

Crown fire:

A fire that advances from top to top of trees or shrubs more or less independent of a surface fire. Crown fires are sometimes classed as running or dependent to distinguish the degree of independence from the surface fire.

Crown bulk density

Canopy bulk density describes the density of available canopy fuel in a stand. It is defined as the mass of available canopy fuel per canopy volume unit.

Crown foliage ignition energy

The net energy content of the fuel. Varies primarily by foliar moisture content, although species differences in energy content are apparent.

Defensible Space

An area between an improved property and a potential wildland fire where combustible materials and vegetation have been removed or modified to reduce the potential for fire on improved property spreading to wildland fuels or to provide a safe working area for fire fighters protecting life and improved property from wildland fire.

By creating a fire safe landscape of at least 100 feet around your house, you will reduce the chance of a wildfire spreading onto your property and burning through to your home. This is the basis for creating a "defensible space" - an area that will help protect your home and provide a safety zone for the firefighters who are battling the flames. Clearing all flammable vegetation a minimum of 100 feet around your home and other structures will not only provide you with the greatest chance for survival, it is also required by California law.

Diameter limits

the removal of trees from a stand, based on the criterion of diameter

Extended WUI Areas

This buffer varies in width depending on the properties position on the slope – often extending to the nearest ridge feature. Not all properties with residences have an extended WUI area.

Fire and Resource Assessment Program

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) provides a variety of products including the Forest and Range Assessment, a detailed report on California's forests and rangelands. FRAP provides extensive technical and public information for statewide fire threat, fire hazard, watersheds, socio-economic conditions, environmental indicators, and forest-related climate change. Much of this information involves Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis, tables, maps, data and calculation tools that are available on this website.

Fire Environment

The surrounding conditions, influences, and modifying forces of topography, fuel, and weather that determine fire behavior

Fire Regime Condition Class

A natural fire regime is a general classification of the role fire would play across a landscape in the absence of modern human mechanical intervention, but including the influence of aboriginal burning (Agee 1993, Brown 1995). Coarse- scale definitions for natural (historical) fire regimes have been developed by Hardy et al. (2001) and Schmidt et al. (2002) and interpreted for fire and fuels management by Hann and Bunnell (2001). The five natural (historical) fire regimes are classified based on average number of years between fires (fire frequency) combined with the severity (amount of replacement) of the fire on the dominant overstory vegetation.

Fire Risk

For the purposes of this document, fire risk is based on fuel hazard, risk of wildfire occurrence and firefighting capability.

Fireline

A fireline (also called a fire break or fuel break) is a gap in vegetation or other combustible material that acts as a barrier to slow or stop the progress of a wildfire.

Fuel Break

Fuel breaks are wide strips of land on which trees and vegetation has been permanently reduced or removed. These areas can slow, and even stop, the spread of a wildland fire because they provide fewer fuels to carry the flames. They also provide firefighters with safe zones to take a stand against a wildfire, or retreat from flames if the need arises. Fuelbreaks need to be tailored to the terrain, fuels, historic fire regimes and expected weather conditions of the landscape in which they are placed. A fuelbreak may be natural (e.g., a talus slope, a river, or a deciduous stand) or man-made.

Fuel Continuity

The degree or extent of continuous or uninterrupted distribution of fuel particles in a fuel bed thus affecting a fire's ability to sustain itself.

Fuel Hazard

A fuel complex, defined by volume, type condition, arrangement, and location that determine the degree of ease of ignition and of resistance to control

Fuel ladder

Flammable vegetation that helps a ground fire move into the canopy

Height to live crown

The vertical distance in feet from the ground to the base of the live crown, measured to the lowest live branch-whorl or lowest live branch excluding epicormics.

Historic fire regime

A fire regime includes the frequency of fire occurrence, fire intensity and the amount of fuel consumed. A natural fire regime is a general classification of the role fire would play across a landscape in the absence of modern human mechanical intervention, but including the influence of aboriginal burning

Improved Property

A piece of land or real estate upon which a structure has been placed, a marketable crop is growing (including timber), or other property improvement has been made

Initial Attack

Initial attack means the first attack on the fire. The number of resources sent on the first dispatch to a wildfire depends upon the location of the fire, the fuels in the area (vegetation, timber, homes, etc) and current weather conditions. Municipal fire departments would call this the first alarm. Most fires are caught within the first burn period (the first two hours). Therefore, the vast majority of the fires CDF responds to are considered initial attack fires.

Jackpot Fuels

A large concentration of discontinuous fuels in a given area such as a slash pile.

Municipal Watershed

For the purposes of this plan, a municipal watershed is the watershed from which the runoff is used for drinking purposes for ten or more structures.

Planning Area

The Orleans/Somes Bar Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) planning area is in northwestern California in Humboldt and Siskiyou Counties. Specifically, this plan addresses the area in the Lower Mid Klamath Subbasin along the Klamath River from Swillup Creek to the north, Aikens to the south and west, and Butler Creek to the east. It includes the communities of Orleans and Somes Bar.

Potential Control Features

Landscape attributes that could be used to modify fire behavior (e.g. ridges, ridge roads, and major streams).

Residence

Any structure used or intended for supporting occupancy.

Risk of Wildfire Occurrence

Determined by using a combination of the asset's position on the slope (low, mid, upper) and how frequently the area has experienced fire in the past

Snag

A standing, partly or completely dead tree, often missing a top or most of the smaller branches.

Stakeholder

Any person, agency or organization with particular interest - a stake - in fire safety and protection of assets from wildland fires.

State Responsibility Area (SRA)

The State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection classifies areas in which the primary financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing fires is that of the state. These include: lands covered wholly or in part by timber, brush, undergrowth or grass, whether of commercial value or not; lands which protect the soil from erosion, retard run-off of water or accelerated percolation; lands used principally for range or forage purposes; lands not owned by the Federal government; and lands not incorporated. By Board regulations, unless specific circumstances dictate otherwise, lands are removed from SRA when housing densities average more than 3 units per acre over an area of 250 acres. CDF has SRA responsibility for the protection of over 31 million acres of California's privately-owned wildlands.

Surface fire

Fire that burns loose debris on the surface, which include dead branches, blowdown timber, leaves, and low vegetation, as contrasted with *crown fire*

Surface fuels

Loose debris on the surface, which include dead branches, blowdown timber, leaves, and low vegetation.

Understory burn

A controlled burn of fuels below the forest canopy, intended to remove fuels from on-coming or potential fires

Utility corridor

Parcel of land, either linear or aerial in character, that has been identified by law, Secretarial Order, the land-use planning process, or by other management decision, as being a preferred location for existing and future utility rights-of-way

Watershed

Any area of land that drains to a common point. A watershed is smaller than a river basin or sub-basin but larger than a drainage or site. The term generally describes areas that result from the first subdivision of a sub-basin, often referred to as a “fifth field watershed”

Water draw site

Any natural or constructed supply of water that is readily available for fire control operations.

Wild and Scenic River

A river or river segment designated by the National Park Service because of the outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values (16 USC 1271-1287).

Wildfire

A fire occurring on wildland that is not meeting management objectives and thus requires a suppression response.

Wildland Fire

Any fire occurring on undeveloped land.

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)

The wildland–urban interface (WUI) is commonly described as the zone where structures and other human development meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

Appendix D: Potential Control Features

Location	Type of Feature	Treatment and Maintenance Options
Dillon Mountain Quadrangle		
13N19 to Dillon Mountain, north along ridge to 13N35 (Sidewinder), north along ridge to Dillon Creek inner gorge	Ridge Road, Ridge	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Bark Shanty Quadrangle		
Old Jeep Trail (ties in GO Rd. to Frog Pond Rd. along Beans Ridge)	Ridge Road (4WD)	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Lonesome Ridge Quadrangle		
Lonesome Ridge Road (13N01)	Ridge Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Cedar Camp Road (12N12) (Continuation of Emergency Access Route)	Ridge Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
12N14 from Cedar Camp Road to terminus	Ridge Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
12N13 from Cedar Camp Road to Bluff Creek	Ridge Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Salmon Mountain Quadrangle		
1999 Megram Fire hand line shaded fuelbreak (connects 10N10 to 10N10A to Trinity Alps Wilderness boundary) on the Salmon and Boise/Red Cap Divide. Continues into Wilderness to Salmon Man. as walking trail. (Built around Indian Rocks).	OHV Trail (Ridge), Ridge Trail	Maintain Existing Fuelbreak
1999 Megram Fire hand line shaded fuelbreak from Devils Backbone west along ridge between mainstem and Middle Fork of Red Cap Creek. Continue hand line to Red Cap Creek.	Ridge Trail	Maintain Existing Fuelbreak
1999 Megram Fire hand line shaded fuelbreak (12W02 Forest Trail)	Ridge Trail	Maintain Existing Fuelbreak
1999 Megram Fire hand line shaded fuelbreak (connects 10N01 to 10N03) along Lubbs Trail	Ridge Trail	Maintain Existing Fuelbreak
Pack Saddle Ridge	Ridge Trail	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
10N01	Ridge Road, Midslope Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
10N03	Midslope Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
10N10	Midslope Road	Proposed Shaded

		Fuelbreak
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Hopkins Butte Quadrangle		
continuation of 10N01	Ridge Road, Midslope Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
10N02 (entire road)	Ridge Road, Midslope Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Schnable Trail	Midslope Trail	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Handline to connect Schnable Trail with 10N03 and Black Mountain Ridge	Ridge	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Existing fire line (Megram) along Pack Saddle ridge from Mill Creek Gap to Devil's Backbone	Ridge	Existing Shaded Fuelbreak
10N09 to OHV to 10N05f to 10N05d to 10N05g to 10N05 to Hopkins Butte Trail to 9N02	Ridge	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Red Cap Creek	Creek	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak

Ukonom Mountain Quadrangle		
Trail from Ukonom Mountain Lookout across Ukonom Creek, past Jacob's Ladder to Marble Mountain Wilderness	Ridge Trail	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
14N22 to Ukonom Mountain	Ridge Road	Proposed and Existing Shaded Fuelbreak
Ridge Trail Fuelbreak from Iron Phone Road to Stanshaw meadows	Ridge Trail	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Ukonom Creek	Creek	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak

Orleans Quadrangle		
11N30 to Head Camp Trail	Ridge Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Ridge from Wilder creek Saddle and Go Road, over Black mountain, behind Bacon Flat to Sandy Bar. Consult with Karuk tribe for Black Mountain portion. (Wilder Ditch Fuelbreak by Bacon Flat)	Ridge	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Tie in 10N13 to 10N20 (ridge road)	Midslope Connection	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Trail from Short Ranch, across Boise and up ridge on east side of Trail Creek.	Ridge Trail	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
10N35c downridge to Red Cap Creek	Ridge	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Camp Creek	Creek	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak

Fish Lake Quadrangle		
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Cedar Camp Road (12N12) (Continuation of Emergency Access Route)	Ridge Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
10N06	Midslope Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
10N06 to Wright Place, tie across Bluff Creek to 10N22	Midslope Connection	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
10N22 to 11N21	Midslope Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
11N21 (Decommissioned Road)	Midslope Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Red Cap Glade (ties in with 11N36 for awhile). Consult with Karuk Tribe when doing anything.	Ridge	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Cedar Creek Trail (5E04) from Head Camp to 12N12c to Cedar Camp Road (12N12)	Ridge Trail, Ridge Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
From Hwy 96 bridge over Bluff Creek, over peak to 11N05 (connection)	Ridge	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Bluff Creek	Creek	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak

Orleans Mountain Quadrangle		
From mouth of Somes Creek, proceed Southwest (upridge) to Siskiyou/Humboldt County Divide. Follow Divide south, over Somes Mountain to Junction with Antenna Ridge (10N25/4WD road).	Ridge	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Antenna Ridge (10N25/4WD road). Continue down Antenna Ridge to 10N45. Continue down 10N45 to 10N13.	Ridge Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Monte Creek Road to Shoo Fly Road to Ridge-top 4WD road to Somes Mountain.	Ridge Road, Midslope Road	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak
Butler Creek	Creek	Proposed Shaded Fuelbreak

Appendix E: Critical Information and Red Zone Survey Forms



Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council and Orleans Volunteer Fire Department

Critical Information and Fire Protection Survey

In an effort to gather information for emergency response and fire safety/fuels reduction planning, the Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council (OSB FSC) and the Orleans Volunteer Fire Department (OVFD) are distributing this survey to the community. The products of this survey will be: 1) an emergency response book that will travel with first responders from the OVFD in order to help them locate the caller and assess potential hazards before they arrive on site. 2) A Community Fire Safe Plan for the communities of Somes Bar and Orleans, including prioritized fuels reduction projects on private lands. This Plan will direct current and future grant funding to reduce hazard fuels, focusing initially on high-risk private properties. Community input from the survey will also help direct implementation of the Six Rivers Fire Management Plan.

This survey is fairly detailed and requires some time to fill out properly. Your input is appreciated greatly. If you have any questions or comments, please contact the Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council office at (530) 469-3216 or email latimerl@onid.orst.edu. **All responses are confidential.**

Residence Owner: _____ Ph#: _____

Current Resident/Contact: _____ Ph#: _____

Physical Address: _____

Directions to residence from a major road (include distances, land marks and sign #'s): _____

Is your road year round 2wd? Y N

Turn around for a fire truck (50ft.)? Y N

Have you identified large, open fire safe zones (200+ ft) near your home where you could go in case of an oncoming crown fire? If yes, where? _____

What possible evacuation routes given various fire scenarios (e.g. your main road is blocked by fire) could you use to leave your residence or property? _____

Is there brush encroachment along these routes? Bridges with weight limits? _____

What is the average slope of the hillside directly below your property (within ½ mile)? (circle one)

Flat (0-10%)

Gradual Incline (11-40%)

Steep (40+%)

What is the average slope directly below your house? (within 500 ft)? (circle one)

Flat (0-10%)

Gradual Incline (11-40%)

Steep (40+%)

What is the position of the property on the slope (the lowest point of the slope being the river, the highest point being the nearest peak)? (circle one)

- A) Lower 1/3 (close to the river) B) Middle 1/3 (midslope) C) Upper 1/3 (close to a peak or ridge)

Which direction does your property face? _____ Elevation of property: _____

Are there significant terrain features (narrow ridge or canyon, etc.) below your property that could increase fire intensity? _____

Water system

How much water is available to your house? Gallons from water tank _____

Gallons per minute from water line (into tank): _____ Fire hydrant accessible? Y N

Is your water system protected from wildfire (brush cleared around tank, water line buried)? Y N

If no, what work needs to be done to make it fire safe? _____

Do you need increased water storage capacity for fire protection use? Y N Explain: _____

Are there any water tanker fill sites or potential sites in your area? Y N (Note: sites must contain at least 300 gallons of water year-round and be within 300 feet of a road)

Where are the sites located (please indicate location in writing and on "Site Map")? _____

Are the sites developed? _____

How much water capacity do the sites have (in gallons)? _____

How quickly do the sites refill? _____

What are the distances of the sites from the nearest road that is tanker accessible? _____

Who owns the tanker fill sites? _____

If the tanker fill sites are located on your property, would you allow the OVFD to access these areas in case of emergency? _____

Please check all that apply:

Type and # of Structures:

- ___ House(s)
- ___ Mobile Home(s)
- ___ Garage(s)
- ___ Outbuilding(s)

Roof Material:

- ___ Wood Shake
- ___ Composition
- ___ Metal
- ___ Other

Defensibility Factors:

- ___ Green, mown lawn
- ___ Structures clear of vegetation
- ___ Clean roofs, gutters
- ___ Cleared around wood shed

Hazards:

- ___ Propane tank
- ___ Other fuel tanks
- ___ Power lines
- ___ Hazardous materials

Are there trees within 30' of house? Y N

Wood exterior on house? Y N

Defensible space around structures (100' combustible veg clearance on all sides): Y N If not, approximately how many acres would need to be cleared to create 100' clearance on all sides of structures (Note: one acre is 43,560 square feet)? _____

What are your main assets at risk from wildfire (livestock, timber, structures)? _____

What is the consistency of the fuels? (circle one) 1) Even (continuous) 2) Patchy (sporadic, broken)
How dense are the fuels? Open Moderate Dense Very Dense

Are there "ladder fuels" that would allow a ground fire to get into the canopy? Y N

Are there areas of dense "jackpot" fuels or other high-risk areas on or adjacent to your property (e.g. fuels from windthrow, snowdown, logging slash, timber plantations)? Explain. _____

Fuel Type (circle all that apply to areas that need treatment):

Brush Grass Slash Berries Hardwoods Conifers

Acreage By Fuel Type:

Brush ____ Grass ____ Slash ____ Berries ____ Hardwoods ____ Conifers ____

How many acres of grass and berries are mower accessible? _____

How many of these acres are chipper accessible (200' upslope of a road?) _____

How many acres have you already treated fuels on? _____

How many acres *need* to be treated to make a defensible space around all of your valued assets at risk from fire _____

What is the total acreage you would *like* treated on your property? _____

How many acres of fuels are you, personally, planning on treating? _____

Do you need assistance creating a defensible space around your house? Y N

Are you a senior citizen or disabled and unable to treat fuels on your property? Y N

Are you interested in having fuels reduction done on your property as part of a grant through the Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council?

(Note: Answering "Yes" does not obligate you to participate.) Y N

After fuels reduction is complete, there are piles of slash that need to be burned. This is usually the landowner's responsibility. Are you willing/able to burn piles created from OSB FSC fuels work on your property? Y N Explain: _____

After fuels reduction is complete, plants grow back and trees resprout, creating continued fire danger. Are you willing to be trained/able to underburn your property to maintain fuels reduction work? Y N Explain: _____

Would you have use for any bi-products from fuels projects (poles, firewood)? Y N

If no, would you be willing to allow the OSB FSC to utilize these bi-products? Y N

Comments (e.g. history of fires and fire starts in your area, concerns about adjacent properties, other concerns related to fire danger): _____

Are there other areas in the community that you think have fire risk/fuels reduction opportunities? Where and why? _____

Do you know of anyone in the community who needs assistance in treating fuels and may be interested in this FSC program? (use space on back of this survey if necessary)

Name:	Contact Info:

Would you like to be added to our mailing list? Y N

Mailing address: _____

Email: _____

The Orleans Somes Bar Fire Safe Council has been organizing volunteer workdays reducing fuels around the homes of elderly or disabled community members. We typically have one workday a month on a weekend. We usually work for about six hours cutting, piling and burning piles. Would you be interested in participating in one of these workdays? Y N (If you answered “Yes” we will contact you before the next workday).

The Orleans Volunteer Fire Department (OVFD) provides several critical services to the community, including emergency medical response and fire protection. They depend on our community involvement and support. Would you be interested in participating in any of the following Orleans Volunteer Fire Department activities?
















- Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Training Y N
- Becoming a Volunteer Fire Fighter Y N
- Certification to Drive a Fire Truck Y N
- Rope Rescue Training Y N
- Making a donation!!! If so, how much? _____ Y N
- Volunteer other support (mechanical, clerical, fundraising) Y N
- Signing your driveway with your street number (physical address)? Y N
- We have materials (posts, signs, lettering) at a reasonable cost!

For more info, contact **Tom Bouse, OVFD Chief, at 627-3496.**

Please locate and identify all features listed on attached “SITE MAP.” If appropriate, mark areas where fuels need to be reduced.

Thank you for taking the time to fill out and return this survey!

SITE MAP

-  Bridge w/ weight limits
-  River/Creek: Arrow indicates direction of flow
-  Driveway/Access
-  Hazard
-  Mobile Home
-  House, Barn, or Outbuilding as labeled
-  Hydrant, Hose or Water as labeled
-  Gas, Propane, LPG, Diesel, Kerosene, as labeled
-  Powerline
-  Septic System
-  Gate
-  Fence
-  Brush/Trees
-  Fiddeline or steep dropoff as labeled
-  Grass

Appendix F: Red Zone Survey Form

Name of Surveyor: _____
Street # _____ Street Name: _____
Name of Property Owner: _____
Date: _____

Question 1: Is structure address clearly visible from street? If not standard then describe in notes.

Answers:

Present and visible (0)

- Sign is visible from direction(s) that the OVFD will be traveling.
- Sign is visible during the day and at night (reflective)

Present, not visible (2)

- Sign is not reflective
- Sign is not visible from direction(s) that the OVFD will be traveling.

Not present (5)

Question 2: Is there more than one ingress/egress?

One-way access (3)

More than one way access (0)

Question 3: Width of Driveway?

Note: Please measure with measuring tape the narrowest access point

Answers:

12 ft or less (4)

12-20 ft (3)

20-26 ft (2)

> 26 ft (1)

Inaccessible (5)

Question 4: What is the length of the driveway in feet?

Note: Estimations are okay.

Answers:

Less than 100 ft (0)

100-1000 ft (0)

Greater than 1000 ft (0)

Question 5: Is there clearance? (vertical and horizontal)

Note: A few hanging branches are okay.

Answers:

Yes (0)

- At least 15 feet vertical clearance
- At least 10 feet horizontal clearance with 4 foot graded shoulder.

No (describe in notes) (5)

Question 6: Is access to the home gated?

Answers:

No (0)

- No gate is present
- Gate is present but is never closed

Yes, fire dept has access (2)

- Gate is usually closed but there is no lock
- Gate is usually closed and locked, but OVFD has a key

Yes, fire dept has no access (4)

- Gate is locked (OVFD does not have access to the key)
- Gate is less 12 feet wide

Question 7: Grade of driveway:

Note: Please use a clinometer.

Answers:

Flat (0% - 5%) (0)

Low (6% - 8%) (1)

Moderate (9% - 12%) (3)

Steep (> 12%) (4)

Question 8: Is there an adequate fire dept turnaround?

Note: The length of a fire truck is...

Answers:

None (5)

- Fire truck would have to back out
- 3-point turn is not possible

Present but inadequate (3)

- 3-point turn is possible but cars may be blocking turnaround

Adequate (0)

- Circular turnaround of at least 40 feet diameter
- 3-point turn is possible with no obstructions (e.g. vehicles)

Question 9: Bridges accessing the property

Note: All rated bridges are marked with a sign indicating weight limit and vertical clearance. If a bridge cannot support a 40,000-pound load, then it is substandard.

Answers:

Present and rated (>20,000 axle load) (0)

Present and unrated / substandard (4)

Not present (0)

Question 10: Neighborhood

Answers:

- Ti Bar (0)
- Patterson/Sandy Bar Creek, Stanshaw/Irving Creek, and Rogers Creek (0)
- Somes Bar and Offield Mountain (0)
- Natucket (0)
- Thunder Mountain/Madrone Lane (0)
- Ten Eyck (0)
- Upper Ishi Pishi (0)
- Lower Ishi Pishi (0)
- Perch Creek (0)
- Orleans (0)
- Red Cap (0)
- Ferris Ranch Rd (0)
- Camp Creek (0)
- Ullathorne, Slate Creek, Bluff Creek (0)
- LePerron/Boise and Lower Red Cap (0)

Question 11: Is the water system fire safe?

Note: Pearch Creek domestic water system is fire safe. The Crawford Hill system is fire safe; however, some properties across Camp Creek may not be fire safe due to suspended lines. The small Pearch creek neighborhood system is not fire safe.

Answers:

- Yes (0)
 - Metal pipes
 - Metal tank
 - Buried PVC pipes
- No (4)
 - Seasonal water systems not available during summer months
 - PVC pipes not buried
 - Fiberglass tank
- Unknown (0)
 - **Note:** Please avoid using this answer. If in doubt, answer “no.”
- Not applicable (0)

Question 12: Brush cleared around tank?

Note: Pearch Creek tank is cleared. Crawford Hill tank is not cleared. The small Pearch creek tank is not cleared.

Answers:

- Yes (0)
 - Cleared at least 100 ft away from tank.
 - No significant terrain features that endanger tank.
- No (4)
- Unknown (0)
 - **Note:** Please avoid using this answer. If in doubt, answer “no.”
- Not applicable (0)
 - No tank present

Question 13: Do you want to volunteer for the Orleans Volunteer Fire Department?

Answers:

Yes (0)

- If yes, please note contact information in notebook.

No (0)

No contact (0)

- Use this if you did not have contact with the landowner

Not applicable (0)

- Use this if the landowner is out of the area

Question 14: Do you want to use bi-products from fuels reduction?

Answers:

Yes (0)

No (0)

No contact (0)

- Use this answer if you did not have contact with the landowner

Not applicable (0)

- Use this answer if the person does not want assistance creating defensible space (see question below).

Question 15: Do you need assistance creating defensible space?

Answers:

Yes (0)

No (0)

No contact (0)

- Use this answer if you did not have contact with the landowner

Not applicable (0)

Question 16: What is the predominant aspect around the structure?

Note: Please use a compass.

Answers:

Flat (0-5%) (0)

North (NW<-N->NE) (1)

East (NE<-E->SE) (1)

South (SE<-S->SW) (5)

West (SW<-W->NW) (4)

Question 17: Overall slope of the area within 150 ft of structure?

Note: Please use a clinometer. Please do not average the slope. If one side of property is steep, then list the steepest slope. However, if there is not significant fuel risk from the steep slope (e.g. the slope goes down to the river), then list the steepest slope that will actually drive a fire or pose an issue to fire suppression.

Answers:

Less than 9% (0)

Between 10% and 20% (1)

Between 21% and 30% (3)

Between 31% and 40% (4)

Greater than 41% (5)

Question 18: Position on Slope

Answers:

Bottom (0)

Lower Third (2)

Middle Third (5)

Upper Third (5)

Question 19: What is the fuel load around the structure?

Note: Generally, this question refers to fuels within 100 feet of the structure. Also note that the steeper the slope, the more space needs to be between shrubs/trees. (Please see the document titled: "General Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space).

Answers:

None (0)

- No flammable vegetation within 30 feet of structure.
- Grass is irrigated and mowed
- Vertical and horizontal space between plants
- Trees are well-spaced and pruned
- Vegetation maintained with regular water.
- Dead braches, leaves and needles removed from vegetation
- Woodpiles stacked at least 30 feet from all structures and vegetation is removed within 10 feet of woodpiles
- No stacks of construction materials, pine needles, leaves and other debris within 30 feet of structures.

Light (2)

- Small variation from above

Moderate (4)

- Substantial variation from above

Heavy (5)

- Extensive variation from above

Question 20: What is the fuel type?

Answers (Multiple answers):

None (0)

Timber (2)

Brush (5)

Grass (3)

Ground fuels (2)

Debris (3)

Question 21: Are there ladder fuels that would allow a surface fire to get into the canopy?

Note: Ladder fuels are fuels that can carry a fire vertically between or within a fuel type.

Answers:

Yes (5)

No (0)

Question 22: Defensible Space?

Note: Defensible space is where basic wildfire protection practices are implemented, providing the key point of defense from an approaching wildfire or escaping structure fire. In order to do this, material capable of causing a fire to spread has to be treated, cleared, reduced, or changed to act as a barrier between an advancing wildland fire and resources or lives at risk. Law requires defensible space, to be an area of at least 100 feet around a structure. Please see the document titled: "General Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space."

Answers:

More than 100 feet (0)

75-100 feet (1)

30-75 feet (3)

Less than 30 feet or none (5)

Question 23: Describe the defensible space?

Note: This question is asking whether or not the space conforms to CDF regulations. Please see the document titled: "General Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space."

Answers:

Conforming (0)

Non-conforming (5)

None (0)

Question 24: Vegetation near roof? (multiple answer)

Answers:

Not Applicable (0)

Branches/limbs Within 5 Feet (3)

Overhanging Branches/Limbs (4)

Leaf and/or needles on roof/gutters (5)

Question 25: Describe the fuels in the defensible space.

Note: If some of the area is not irrigated, answer not irrigated.

Answers:

Irrigated (0)

Not irrigated (3)

No fuels (0)

Question 26: Adjacent fuels?

Note: Adjacent fuels are fuels outside of the 100ft defensible space area that would influence protection of the structure in the case of a fire (e.g. adjacent plantation, blowdown, or other jackpot fuels).

Answers:

Yes (3)

No (0)

Question 27: Are there significant terrain features that would increase fire intensity?

Note: Terrain features are physical features of a tract of land that can increase the intensity of a fire, especially by altering the wind (e.g. canyons, ridges).

Answers:

Yes (3)

No (0)

Question 28: How many acres would need to be cleared in order to create 100' defensible space around all structures?

Note: (approximately)

- ¼ acre = 105 ft. x 105 ft.
- ½ acre = 147 ft. x 147 ft.
- 1 acre = 210 ft. x 210 ft.

Question 29: What are the coordinates for the home

Note: Use your GPS unit to answer this question. Take the coordinates directly by the home. Each structure needs its own GPS point.

Question 30: Determine the size class of the structure?

Note:

- Single-wide trailer = 800 square feet (average)
- Double-wide trailer = 1500 square feet (average)

Answers:

Small (0-1500 sq ft) (0)

Medium (1500-3000 sq ft) (0)

Large (3000-8000 sq ft) (0)

Very large (8000 + sq ft) (0)

Question 31: Describe the construction type.

Answers:

Wood frame (3) (with loose boards – places for embers to get in)

Masonry (0)

Balloon-frame (4)

- Balloon framing is a system of wood-frame construction for two-story homes that replaced post-and-beam construction, in which the studs are continuous from the foundation sill to the top wall plate.

Ordinary (2)

- House in constructed to code. Wood frame home.
- Manufactured home

Steel (0)

- Double-wide or single-wide trailer

Question 32: What type of Roofing Material?

Answers:

Tile (0)

Cement Shingles (0)

Metal (0)

Metal Old (0)

Asphalt (2)

Wood - rated (3)

Wood - Non rated (5)

Other (0)

Question 33: What is the Siding Material?

Note: Combustible siding provides a rapid vertical path for flames to reach vulnerable portions of a house such as the eaves or windows. One problem with combustible siding is decay at the bottom edge caused by wetting in contact with soil, concrete, etc. This is a problem if fire enters the cavity below or through the siding. Some plastic siding deforms with heat and can expose the sheathing or the wall cavity to fire.

Answers:

Highly Combustible (5)

Combustible (3)

Non-Combustible (0)

Question 34: Eaves?

Answers:

Not Present (0)

Enclosed (0)

- If there are vents in the eaves, they must covered with metal screens with less than ¼ inch holes.

Not Enclosed (5)

- Eaves with vents that would allow embers to enter into the eaves (covered with screens greater than ¼ inch mesh or non-metal screens).

Question 35: Decks?

Answers:

Not Present (0)

Enclosed (0)

- No area to allow embers to enter under the deck

Not Enclosed (5)

- Lattice or other insufficient enclosure

Question 36: Describe the type of occupancy

Answers:

Part-time Residential (1)

Fulltime Residential (3)

Stacked (5)

- e.g.: Apartment complex (or close neighbors – several inhabited residences that are close < 200 feet)

Commercial (4)

Guest house (1)

Agricultural (1)

Other (0)

Question 37: Primary onsite water source for firefighting?

Note: Pearch creek and Crawford Hill domestic water systems have modified hydrants (year-round).

Answers:

None (5)

Pressurized hydrant (0)

Cistern (2)

- an artificial reservoir; especially an underground tank for storing rainwater

Modified hydrant seasonal (2)

Modified hydrant year-round (1)

- a Modified Hydrant does not have standard Fire Department fittings

Tank < 2500

Tank >2499 < 5000 (-2)

Tank >4999 (-3)

Dry hydrant (0)

- An arrangement of pipe permanently connected to a water source other than a piped, pressurized water supply system that provides a ready means of water supply for firefighting purposes and that utilizes the suction capability of fire department pumps.

Unimproved water source seasonal (3)

Unimproved water source year-round (2)

- Creek, river, pond, well.
- Garden hose

Question 38: Describe the offsite water

Answers:

Pressurized hydrant (< 1 mile) (0)

Pressurized hydrant (> 1 mile) (1)

Cistern (< 1 mile) (1)

Cistern (> 1 mile) (2)

- an artificial reservoir; especially an underground tank for storing rainwater

Modified hydrant (< 1 mile) (1)

Modified hydrant (> 1 mile) (2)

- a Modified Hydrant does not have standard Fire Department fittings

Tank < 2500 (< 1 mile)

Tank >2499 < 5000 (< 1 mile)

Tank >4999 (< 1 mile)

Tank < 2500 (> 1 mile) (0)

Tank >2499 < 5000 (> 1 mile)

Tank >4999 (> 1 mile)

Dry hydrant (< 1 mile)

Dry hydrant (> 1 mile) (0)

- An arrangement of pipe permanently connected to a water source other than a piped, pressurized water supply system that provides a ready means of water supply for firefighting purposes and that utilizes the suction capability of fire department pumps.

Unimproved water source (< 1 mile) (0)

Unimproved water source (> 1 mile) (0)

- Creek, river, pond, well.
- Garden hose

Unknown (0)

Question 39: Describe the known hazards

Answers:

Propane tanks (3)

Dangerous animals (3)

- e.g.: dogs

Livestock (1)

Hazmat (4)

- Fertilizer storage

Septic Tank (3)

Above ground fuel storage (4)

Overhead electrical line hazard (3)

Other (0)

Question 40: Are there interior sprinklers

Answers:

Yes (0)

No (0)

Question 41: Are there exterior sprinklers

Answers:

Yes (0)

No (0)

Question 42: Is There a Fire Break

Note: A firebreak is a gap in vegetation or other combustible material that is expected to slow or stop the progress of a wildfire. A firebreak eliminates all flammable vegetation and combustible growth.

Answers:

Yes (3)

No (0)

Somewhat (2)

- Firebreak that now has brush encroachment/regrowth

Question 43: Did you have contact the homeowner during your survey?

Answers:

No

Yes

Question 44: Resources Needed

Answers:

Engine (0)

Water Tender (0)

Hand Crew (0)

Dozer (0)

Aircraft (0)

Other (0)

Question 45: Additional Notes

Question 46: Specific items the homeowner can mitigate? (multiple answer)

Answers:

Post visible address marker (0)

Clean under deck (0)

Clean under home (0)

Clean roof and gutters (0)

Mow near home (0)

Limb trees to 10-15 feet (0)

Cut back vegetation along driveway (0)

Thin vegetation to recommended spacing (0)

Grade driveway or access road (0)

General clean property (0)

Relocate vehicles away from home (0)

Clear around propane tank (0)

Move firewood away from home (0)

Other (0)

Question 47: Primary contact: name and phone number

Note: Ask the landowner if they would like to be on our OSB FSC mailing list. MKWC? OVFD?

Question 48: Natural Gas shutoff

Note: Please use a compass. This survey does not allow you to check more than one answer. Make note if the shutoff is SE, SW, NE or NW.

Answers:

North (0)

South (0)

East (0)

West (0)

Unknown (0)

Not applicable (0)

Question 49: Electrical shutoff

Note: Please use a compass. Also, this survey does not allow you to check more than one answer. Make note if the shutoff is SE, SW, NE or NW.

Answers:

North (0)

South (0)

East (0)

West (0)

Unknown (0)

Appendix G: Overview of Neighborhood Designations

Note: Letters in parentheses are initials of first names in order to avoid confusion when multiple landowners have the same last name.

Neighborhood	Structures (by Ownership)
Ti Bar Neighborhood 1	Davis Estate
Ti Bar Neighborhood 2	Creasy, Soto, Strouss, Rael, Unruh
Ti Bar Neighborhood 3	Vogt/Magarian
Patterson/Sandy Bar Cr. Neighborhood	Bearding, Wesley, Quinn, Moore, Mountain Home, Hanson/Carson, Watson
Stanshaw/Irving Cr. Neighborhood	Cole, Fisher, Tocher
Rodgers Creek Neighborhood 1	Norell, Conrad, Thom, Ferreira
Rodgers Creek Neighborhood 2	VanEpps (Galindo)
Offield Mtn. Neighborhood	Wiegel/Vavuris, Davis, Pierce, Ward
Somes Bar Neighborhood 1	Attebury, Atwood, Conrad, Davis, Donahue, Englert, Fulton, Gibbons, Hacking, Hatton, Peevey, USFS, Tripp,
Somes Bar Neighborhood 2	Manor
Butler Neighborhood	Super, Butler Land Association
Ten Eyck Neighborhood	Blanchard, Bywater, Conrad, Davison, Naef, Rutt, Short, Stearns, Strouss, Tripp
Upper Ishi Pishi Neighborhood	Allen, Beck, Buhler, Cormier, Deschaine, Harling/Henderson, Kehrig, Purcell, Roberts, Weeks
Donahue Flat Neighborhood	Lindbloom, Cornwell, Hoopes, Julien, Rickwalt, Lyons,
Thunder Mountain/Madrone Lane/Bark Shanty Neighborhood	Kehrig/Rudolph, Pearlingi, Korejko, Turner, Roberts, Williams, Terhofter, Palmer, Bowland, Ramsland, Ratihn, McLane, Jones, Rismiller, Harding, Noraas, McLane
Lower Ishi Pishi Neighborhood	USFS, Seventh-Day Adventists, Garlinghouse, Paulsrud, Butrick, Williams, Schmidt, Rentz, Tracy, DeLautour, Glaessner, Carroll, Latt, Glaze, Reis, Horn, McNeil, Varley, Sauls, Holzinger, Pierce
Pearch Creek Neighborhood (east)	Dondero, Robison, Horn (D), Graber, Cather, Walker, Horn, Flattley, Thompson, Chichizola/Staats, Good, Ricke, Bruce, Taylor, Webster, Horn (T), Wheeler, Hatton, Burdick, Robbi, Roegiers, Starritt, Horn, Karuk Tribe of California, Mooney, Pearson, Perry
Pearch Creek Neighborhood (west)	Perry, Peters, Horn (T), Starritt, Yuasa
Orleans Neighborhood	Horn (T), Downs Ranch Trust, Sanders, Piola, Taylor, Karuk Tribe of California, Lambert, Mingham, O'Brien, McLaughlin, Colegrove, Hussein, Bowland, Wild By Nature Inc, Cawley, Lisson, Lollich, Slusser, Buehler, Klamath Trinity Unified School District, Underwood, Smith, Continental Telephone Co. of California, Rabideu, Engdahl, Orleans Community Service District, O'Rourke, Billster, Sparks, Lambert, Peugh, Doman

Orleans School Road Neighborhood	Hadley, Bennett, Huber, King (D), King/Rand, Martin.
Red Cap 1	Hill (L), Howerton, Bettinger, Hill (B), Jordan, Woodman (F), Woodman (S), Woodman (L), Kirste, Bowen, Kale, Graber, Assembly of God, Hamilton, Conrad, Terrill/Coragliotti, Kruse, Johnson (R/P), McCovey, Allen, Stoney, Preyer, Slesinger, Simmons, Turner, Gale, Ferris, Edwards, Talley, Gault, Supahan, Johnson (W/P), Rosenbach, McLaughlin, Hillman (L), Hillman (G), Raffenburg, Lollich, Burrows, Blotz, Willett, Morehead, Burroughs, Mace (L), Decker, Mace (G), Mace (S)
Red Cap 2 Neighborhood	Mid and upper slope: Rivera, Carlyle, Weller, Hepp, Hill, McLaughlin
Red Cap 3 Neighborhood	Mollier (L/M), Wilder (L), Mollier (C/D), Mollier (M), Wilder (K), Wilder (W), Coates, Veth
Red Cap Creek Neighborhood	Allen (D), Allen (L), Allen (O), Beaver, Bishop, Callagan, Carlson, Flores, Gilkinson, Marier, Olson,
Camp Creek Neighborhood	Delaney, Allen (A), Allen (D), Gerard, Saxon, Minjiras, Bouse, Coragliotti/Salberg, McCall, Behrens, Hughes, Biggs, Wood, Williams, Hougham, Lee, Dummer, Tripp, Peugh, Bair, Warmington, Wood, Bowman, Costa, Winningham, Peterson, Hemus, Davis, Calhoun, Shellenberger, Cheek,
Owl Mine Road Neighborhood	Allen, Latt, Waters
Cedar Camp Neighborhood	Johnson, McMurray
Lammon Neighborhood	Blair, Lammon
Slate Creek Neighborhood	Eckert, Schmidt, Allen, Omey
Bluff Creek Neighborhood 1	Bluff Creek Resort
Bluff Creek Neighborhood 2	Riggan

Appendix H: Detailed Prescriptions for Defensible Space and Emergency Access Routes.

Defensible Space				
Fire Risk Reduction Goals	Description of Prescription	Fire Risk		
		High	Med	Low
Exclusion of Ground Fire	Fire will not burn in this area because there is little or no fuel (bare or green)	100-200 feet	100 feet	100 feet
Reduce Risk of Crown Fire	Use shaded fuelbreak - this breaks up fuel continuity and the fuel ladder. For late seral stands: leave 70 - 100% canopy cover (if available); For mid seral stands (40' - 80'): leave 50 - 80% canopy over (if available); For early seral stands (conifer < 40'): leave 50 - 70% canopy cover (if available); For early seral stands (conifer/hardwood mix < 40'): leave 40 - 60% canopy cover (if available); For oak/hardwood stands: leave 30 - 80% canopy cover (if available)	300 feet	200 feet	100 feet
Reduce Risk of Crown Fire	Reduce jackpot fuels from the start of the shaded fuelbreak and beyond	1000 feet	600 feet	300 feet
Reduce Risk of Carrying Fire and Hazards	Remove all snags from shaded fuelbreak	Includes one tree length below (downhill side), and 1.5 tree length above (uphill side).		

Emergency Access Routes				
Fire Risk Reduction Goals	Description	Fire Risk		
		High	Med	Low
Reduce risk of fire jumping road & provide safe access & egress	>50% slope: Create shaded fuelbreak to break up fuel continuity and fuel ladders.	250' below road, 200' above road	200' below road, 150' above road	150' below road, 100' above road
Reduce risk of fire jumping road & provide safe access & egress	<50% slope: Create shaded fuelbreak to break up fuel continuity and the fuel ladder. Leave 60 - 100% canopy cover (if available).	200' below road, 150' above road	150' below road, 100' above road	100' below road, 75' above road
Reduce risk of spreading crown fire	Reduce jackpot fuels	1000 feet	600 feet	300 feet
Reduce risk of carrying fire and hazards	Remove snags*	Includes one tree length below (downhill side), and 1.5 tree length above (uphill side). Up to 250' above road.		
*Snag removal may entail removal from area if felled snags would significantly impact fuel loading. Snags should be felled to avoid jackpotting. Snags that are being used by wildlife should be kept and their location recorded for reference in case of a wildfire entering the area. Wildlife snags will have additional fuel treatment to protect them from fire.				

Appendix I: Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council Meeting Notes

DATE: MAY 19TH, 2001

TIME: 7:00PM

PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER, ORLEANS, CA

I. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 7:15pm.

II. ATTENDANCE

Tom Bouse	Captain, Orleans Volunteer Fire Department, Orleans Resident
Peter Brucker	Program Coordinator, SRRC, Salmon River
Rex Buhler	Somes resident, Ishi Pishi neighborhood
Jill Dondero	Orleans Resident
Rona Ferris	Somes Resident
Tony Hacking	Somes Resident, Salmon RiverUSFS
Will Harling	Fire Safe Council Organizer, Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
Jim Henderson	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
Carole Kehrig	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
Kris Kehrig	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
Richard Myers	Yurok Tribe, Pecwan Volunteer Fire Dept. Organizer
George Pearlengi	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
Heidi Perry	USFS, KNF Fire Safe Council Liason
Stan Pfister	USFS, Orleans Ranger District, Fuels Staff
Kim Price	CDF, HUU, Fortuna
Phil Purcell	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
Ben Riggan	Fire Safe Council Organizer, Orleans Resident, Bluff Creek
Jon Robinson	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
Phil Sanders	Orleans Resident
Hugh Scanlon	CDF, HUU, Fortuna, Fire Safe Council Program Presenter
Toz Soto	Karuk Tribe, Fire Safe Council Organizer
Michael Stearns	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
Stan Strouss	Somes Resident, Ti Bar neighborhood
Kirk Terril	Orleans Resident
Bill Tripp	Karuk Tribe DNR, Fuels Specialist, FS Council Organizer
Jeff Tunnel	USFS, Orleans Ranger District, Fuels Staff
Jim Villeponteaux	Facilitator, Salmon River Fire Safe Council, SRRC

Will Harling welcomed everyone to the first meeting and gave an overview of the agenda. He did a brief introduction of the fire safe fuels reduction prioritization take home maps on the walls, then introduced Hugh Scanlon from CDF.

III. CALIFORNIA'S FIRE PROBLEM/THE CALIFORNIA FIRE PLAN – CDF

Hugh Scanlon from CDF gave a presentation on the Fire Safe Councils, what they are and how they can help communities. He said the program started around April 1999, focusing on the question of where to focus efforts in the wildland/urban interface.

For the Humboldt Unit of the CDF, prioritization areas were Shelter Cove and the Arcata Community Forest. They also have done cooperative projects with Redwood National Park, Prairie Creek, and Humboldt State Park. He introduced the California Fire Plan, which stressed identifying where the community priorities are and cooperation between agencies. He said that California Fire Plan implementation in this area would be through the Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council. He explained that Fire Safe Councils are a cooperative effort to prioritize assets at risk.

He stressed that prioritization is key. With limited resources, this helps get the most “Bang for the Buck” working with community. Local Fire Safe Councils have a stronger voice. They help identify local problems by involving all stakeholders in the community. Stakeholders include residents, agencies, tribes, timber companies, environmental groups, land owners, etc.

Communication between stakeholders will improve the fire situation in localized areas. The Council will facilitate communication and coordination between community and agencies. **The squeaky wheel gets the grease.** Remote areas don't have a loud voice and need a council to get the word out about local needs.

While Hugh was getting the video ready, meeting participants introduced themselves.

IV. THE FIRE SAFE COUNCIL CONCEPT – VIDEO

We watched the Fire Safe Council video. It gave a concise description about what a council can offer a community. The example was from a Council in Southern California but the information was applicable to our area. It walked us through the steps of developing this Council.

Hugh dropped a figure that “every dollar invested in prevention saves about seven dollars in suppression costs”. He said though, that Private/ Public interface areas are tricky because of NEPA/ CEQA requirements.

V. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES – IDENTIFY EXISTING EFFORTS

Presentations were given by people already involved in fire safe efforts.

A. HEIDI PERRY, USFS - KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST

Heidi gave an update on Fire Safe Councils in the area. Most councils are in the process of beginning. Will asked how far down the Klamath River the Happy Camp Fire Safe Council is going to cover, to ensure that all areas will be represented. We had tentatively decided on Dillon Creek as a northerly (upriver) boundary. Heidi said she doesn't know what their southerly boundary will be, but will ask at their next meeting. Happy Camp's first meeting this week.

George Pearlingi said that he heard the Six Rivers Fire Plan was completed and asked if the Klamath is moving in that same direction?

Heidi said the Klamath Fire Plan will be released on May 26th in Yreka. Smaller community rollouts will be presented after the initial presentation. Happy Camp and the Salmon River will receive presentations. This area has been given over to the Six Rivers, but there is some overlap.

Ben Riggan asked if she could go over a quick highlight of secondary fuel uses.

Heidi has tons of information. Small woodfire generators are being proposed. A 15 kilowatt generator is going to be set up in Hoopa soon. On June 28th there will be a county-wide biomass conference in Yreka at the Miner's Inn. Some companies have low megawatt units for small applications (cost- ¼ of a million). These smaller units are cheaper and more practical for small communities. These technologies will be presented then. She will get the information to Will for distribution. The presentation is funded through a grant. A two thousand square foot house would need a four kilowatt generator. This would run on about 25 pounds of chips per day!! A company wants to hook these smaller units together and then sell the extra power.

Phil Sanders asked about the cost of selling back to the grid. Does the equipment switching justify the cost?

Heidi offered that instead of selling back to the grid, we should just keep the power local and not worry about it. We could shunt extra power to units in the community that need it.

Phil Purcell added that it is not a problem to sell back to the company. Small solar and wind operations are also feasible.

Heidi said that small grants may be available to help purchase these things.

There was concern about the effects on air quality from these wood burning plants.

Heidi reported that these are fairly clean units. They are closed systems. She will have more info later.

Will mentioned that they are a lot cleaner than a forest fire.

B. JIM VILLEPONTEAUX – SALMON RIVER FIRE SAFE COUNCIL FACILITATOR /SRRC

Jim V. has been doing fuels reduction since 1995, both independently and through the SRRC. Currently they are looking for more opportunities to treat fuels on private lands in the Salmon River. He said that the planning stage is important and can be done at the community level and then taken to the Forest Service. Lots of funders are asking if the community has a fire safe council in place already. They like to see that one has been set up before the money comes down. The Salmon River Fire Safe Council is working on getting address signs to aid firefighters and emergency services. They are also identifying where the water access holes are for suppression purposes.

Tony Hacking asked if they are considering working outside of the Salmon River watershed?

Jim said yes, but he would preferably see the work done at the specific area level. Trinity County organized priorities and at-risk zones. Some meetings had only one person, some had twenty. Showing that the more meetings and info can lead to a more detailed representation of what's out there and reach more people.

Someone asked if he has had to deal with NMFS?

Jim said that Chuck from the Arcata NMFS office was supportive of the process but not involved in specific fuel reduction projects.

Someone asked what fuel reduction entails.

Jim said removing fuel ladders and creating fuel breaks between dense fuel loads on properties.

The question was asked about situations where a Forest Service road crosses private property. Who has liability in these cases?

Jim said everyone agrees that the homes need to be protected and that roads are critical for egress. Everyone agrees that it needs to be done. Community members need to get involved together and figure out how to get this done. Fuel breaks along roads are excellent.

Jim stressed the importance of involving agencies in the process. If committees are formed then make sure that agency people are on them.

Someone asked how do you decide where to do work when different owners want work done and there are limited funds.

Jim said anything is better than no work at all. To get fuels work done on your property through a Jobs-In-The-Woods grant, a letter of intent must be signed by the land owner stating that the spirit of the initial work will be maintained for ten years. Example- don't log and then leave a slash pile in the shaded fuel break. On their agreement, the Fish and Wildlife (granter) goes on the property in the beginning to release their liability. Then the burning crew is the only group that goes onto the property.

Ben Riggan asked if there is education for community from these grants?

Jim told about the annual spring fire awareness week that they sponsor which offers fire training and provides volunteer help to reduce fuels around folks in need.

C. PETER BRUCKER – SRRC RE: GODFREY RANCH LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Petey – Does the private land owner chip in money for fuels reduction? Yep, in some places they send in contractors and then bill them for the work done. During the '77 and '87 Fires many homes burned on Godfrey. This prompted them into action. They have landowner work days and clean up. There are seven parcels of land. His daughter, Karuna, as part of a college project, worked on bringing landowners together to create the Godfrey Land Management Plan. This plan addressed many issues, including fire safety and fuels reduction. Petey said on the Salmon River one way of looking at it is parcels that are connected or nearby as neighborhood groups.

At Godfrey, there are high value places, homes and stands of large trees, and water storage. They talked with all the different land owners. Their protocol will be published in next SRRC newsletter. CDF says to clear thirty feet around the house. They cleared 100 feet to be safer. He believes in keeping it green or making it dirt, and in eliminating ladder fuels within 300 feet to reduced crown fire. They went a thousand feet down the hills to look for jackpot fuels that might push the fire into the canopy. They also tied the roads together, brushing on both sides to create firebreaks. He says it is critical to maintain them so they don't become too brushy.

They asked owners "What would you like to do with your property?" and then worked with those ideas. After having his home burned twice, he offered some advice: Water tank reservoirs are critical. Make your property safe. If you can't do it then hire out or entreat the neighbors. He is more than willing to come to neighborhoods and work with individuals and locate high fuel areas.

D. TOZ SOTO – KARUK TRIBE

Toz talked about the fuels reduction grant he was awarded recently from the Fish and Wildlife Service. They have funding to treat 25 acres. It is seed funding and could lead to future funding. More proposals for fire

planning will be submitted. Roads historically were ignored but now they are acknowledged as important to river functioning. He is available for future input through the Karuk tribal office.

Petey – The Fish and Wildlife Service says that if you have an organized plan and some critter, for example Spotted owl, will benefit from this fuels plans then let them know and they may grant funding for a mutually beneficial project.

Will attended a Salmon River Fire Safe Council meeting and saw that knowledge of gas tanks, turn arounds and water sources could be extremely helpful for local fire fighting forces when responding to emergencies. He asked Tom Bouse if he needed information like this from Orleans/Somes Bar residents.

E. TOM BOUSE – ORLEANS VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Tom said that if they are called to help, then they need to be able to find the place they're looking for. Lanes need signs with maybe mile markers and street addresses to aid in rescue efforts. It is very difficult to find specific places. He suggests that private land owners map out their land so the fire department can use that info in helping. The roads are very confusing.

Will H. – that's part of what will be done tonight. Private land owners are invited to draw on a map where their properties are and request a personal GIS map with digital aerial photo overlay to map where the turn arounds are, where water sources are, where structures and other high value resources are located, etc.

Petey – Fire departments do have a number for all the properties. This is critical to equate this number to a location and landowners. Many people don't want to share their private information. But this does not help ultimately if there is an emergency.

F. STAN PFISTER – USFS SIX RIVERS NATIONAL FOREST – ORLEANS RD

Stan said their fire plan is getting finished about the same time as the Klamath's fire plan. Their treatments will be tied in with the Fire Safe Councils. It is up to the Councils to prioritize their areas. Roads need to be singled out as escape routes and maintained. Funding from congress is stipulating that private property is the priority. He is very impressed with the SRRC Fire Safe Plan. He feels this group will benefit greatly from the experience and know-how of the SRRC and the Salmon River Fire Safe Council. Make sure the info gathered from this process makes its way back to the Forest Service and funding agencies. He reiterated that the squeaky wheel gets the grease. Forest Service vegetation management burns can be tied in with the Fire Safe Council directives.

Keep going with this and it will help his efforts and the Fire Safe Council efforts in the long run.

G. BILL TRIPP – KARUK TRIBE FUELS SPECIALIST

Bill said that all tribes that submitted for funding in Boise got it except for one. The Karuk Tribe got about \$600,000 for management of 500 acres. The grant is written for three years. As much as can get done quickly, the better. The money is there for work on some public lands and private property.

Someone asked if they are looking for people to sign up.

Bill said they don't have the money yet, but it will be dropping in July or September. We need to start prioritizing private properties.

Petey – People should get on board so that when money comes in that things can happen quickly.

Bill said the Tribe treated a plantation and they're pleased with the results.

Will asked about the possibility of a field trip so that interested people could see what work could be done on their properties.

VI. HIGH FIRE HAZARD AREAS – TABLED UNTIL NEXT MEETING

VII. FIRE SAFE PROJECTS – TABLED UNTIL NEXT MEETING

VIII. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Phil Purcell asked about electing officers. This agenda item was tabled because it was late and there was no time for the open forum or discussion of future projects.

Petey added that once the Fire Safe Council is established as something that is needed then officers and varied responsibilities need to be assigned.

Mark DuPont offered that project facilitators may be better than officers.

Jim Villeponteaux said the Salmon River Fire Safe Council doesn't have officers, just facilitators that are responsible for projects. Structure needs to be created so that at least another meeting will take place.

IX. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting was scheduled for Tuesday the 29th of May at 7pm at the Karuk Community Center. The sentiment was that we needed to meet soon while everything was fresh in our minds. It will be focusing on the agenda items that were tabled at this meeting.

Action items included providing GIS maps to landowners that signed up for personal maps to put critical information on, and a list of necessary critical information from the Orleans Volunteer Fire Department.

DATE: MAY 29TH, 2001
TIME: 7:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER, ORLEANS, CA

I. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 7:15pm.

II. ATTENDANCE

Tom Bouse	Captain, Orleans Volunteer Fire Department, Orleans Resident
Rex Buhler	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi neighborhood
Ross Cornwell	Somes Resident, Camp Three neighborhood
Mark DuPont	Orleans Resident, Ishi Pishi neighborhood
Rona Ferris	Somes Resident
Frank Fischl	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
Tony Hacking	Somes Resident, Salmon River USFS
Will Harling	Fire Safe Council Facilitator, Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi

Robert Hill	Orleans Resident
Carole Kehrig	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
Kris Kehrig	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
George Pearlengi	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
Stan Pfister	USFS, Orleans Ranger District, Fuels Staff
Bruce Preyer	Orleans Resident
Jon Preyer	Orleans Resident
Werner Rentz	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
Ben Riggan	Fire Safe Council Facilitator, Orleans Resident, Bluff Creek
Toz Soto	Somes Resident, Ti Bar neighborhood, Karuk Tribe
Michael Stearns	Somes Resident, Ishi Pishi
Stan Strouss	Somes Resident, Ti Bar neighborhood
Rick Ward	Somes Resident, Camp Three

III. INTRODUCTIONS – RE-CAP OF LAST MEETING

Those present introduced themselves. All present were local landowners or USFS employees. Will Harling gave a brief overview of who had spoken on what topics at the last (first) meeting.

IV. MISSION STATEMENT, NAME, AND LOGO

Will read the mission statement from the Salmon River Fire Safe Council. This mission statement identified fire as a natural part of the forest and accepted the need to plan for fires, emphasizing protection of life, property and forest health.

Jon Preyer brought up the issue of blow down fuels on USFS land above private lands. Because the USFS land is designated LSR, the blown down trees could not be removed, resulting in an enormous amount of fuel buildup. No matter how protected the private land is, the public land puts private land in jeopardy.

Tony Hacking pointed out that even though logging is restricted on lands designated as LSR, sometimes fuels reduction is not. If we can identify public land that puts private land at risk, we could do something to affect USFS policy. Most agreed that this sort of change would need to be made at the congressional level.

Jon wanted to know what we are really getting ourselves into. Will and Ben responded that this is a local plan and we can do what we want. Much talk ensued regarding the particulars of a mission statement.

Tony felt it was important to have something in the mission statement about fuels reduction. Tom Bouse and Mark DuPont concurred.

Rick Ward pointed out that operating as a group gives us much more strength and lobbying power.

Bruce Preyer wondered if we would be able to get the USFS to bend. Tony gave the example of burning to encourage shaded fuel breaks on a large scale in the Hayfork area.

Stan Pfister pointed out that the USFS Fire Management Plan for the Six Rivers National Forest must take recommendations from local landowners. As a group the Fire Safe Council needs to prioritize actions and specific areas which need attention and present them to the Forest Service. Toz suggested that we all bring specific projects or problems to the next meeting so we can begin to prioritize.

Will brought us back to the matter of a mission statement. He read a statement he had constructed drawing from the group's consensus:

“The mission of the Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council is to help plan, implement and monitor the reinstatement of natural fire regimes primarily through strategic fuels reduction in a manner that protects life, property, improves forest health, and enhances the resources valued by its stakeholders.”

The mission statement was adopted with no objections.

The group agreed on the name of Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council and on using the logo provided by the California Fire Safe Council and inserting our name along the bottom of it.

The group also agreed that the taking of minutes would be rotated. Mark DuPont will take minutes at the next meeting.

V. OPEN FORUM – IDENTIFYING HIGH FIRE HAZARD AREAS

Rex felt roadsides should be a priority.

Ben said that the different fire plans should enhance and complement each other.

John thought we should remove built up fuels in the National Forest adjacent to private properties.

Max Creasy had e-mailed Will saying he would like to see shaded fuel breaks on roads, especially high use roads. He also said old fire lines are also a priority to maintain, as they are “fire wicks” when they regenerate in shrubs.

George Pearlingi also felt roads should be a priority. He suggested developing a risk ranking criteria to prioritize which roads to treat. For example, roads that were downslope of properties, along major roads and critical access/egress routes would be factors to consider.

Rob Hill felt it was not realistic to clear all private lands of fuels, but perhaps fuel breaks along its borders were feasible. He suggested fuel breaks that encircled neighborhoods or property groupings.

Mark was concerned that strip fuel breaks would not be maintained and could cause problems in the future when they revegetated. Toz agreed, saying that a major threat to his property was an overgrown fireline.

Tom said we needed to get as many examples as we can. Landowners need to be heard. Ben said we need to see how large the problem is before we get specific. We should develop a protocol to identify areas we will pursue as special projects.

Ross Cornwell felt that shaded fuel breaks may be “sellable” to the Forest Service, but it will take the community to push the Forest Service. Shaded fuel breaks along Ishi Pishi, Ti Bar, Red Cap, Bark Shanty, Camp Three, etc. would help landowners in these areas. Ross said that perhaps removing some timber along with construction of a shaded fuel break could be a way to help pay for the fuel breaks.

Stan, answering a question by Mark, explained that a shaded fuel break is generally small diameter fuels reduction to achieve 60%-80% canopy closure with ladder fuels removed, however they have different meanings to different people. He thought biomass utilization could be factored into fuels Tx. Potential projects for the FS could include fuels Tx along major roads and on public lands adjacent to private properties. Also opportunities in plantations (Matrix lands) where NEPA requirements are less stringent. Any project may take a year to implement.

Tony mentioned that a great service offered by the CDF is that they will burn on private land if a fire line is already in place, and that he is willing to help in organizing such projects.

Rick Ward wondered if with future FS projects, all the paperwork would use up all the funds available before any real work got done. Stan explained that several funding sources are usually used in projects such as this. Will mentioned that project areas which had already undergone the NEPA process would be faster; perhaps we could identify such areas. Mark said we should ask for fiscal reporting on USFS projects. Rick wondered if we would get written into the USFS budget.

Ross said we should start writing letters to the USFS Supervisor's Office and other Forest Service officials. We need to ensure that money is released to cover the ENTIRE cost of any project.

Rick asked Stan that if plans were in by October, could funding be available for projects next year. Stan answered yes, but we need to show that we prioritized these projects in order to increase chances for funding.

Carol Kehrig wondered, "What about this summer?" Will said that we will try to plan workdays to clear fuels on areas where people cannot clear their own land. One agreed upon site is Kris and Carol Kehrigs, another is Rachel Knight's. We need to talk to our neighbors and see if there are more sites. We have a volunteer crew, but would like to get two more properties lined up before we schedule a workday.

Mark wondered about the liability issue. Would we need waivers? Will said he would check with Jim Villeponteaux to see how SRRC dealt with this issue. Most people concurred that the landowner would have to agree that they be liable through their homeowner's insurance.

Werner wondered about absentee landowners and the accumulation of fuels on their lands that threatened neighboring parcels. Tony felt the Council could send letters to such landowners expressing concern with built-up fuels. Jon thought that would be the wrong thing to do, that there are too many restrictions on land use already. Tony stressed that there is a fundamental difference between a letter from a government agency and one from a group of neighbors. Ross felt that a letter from an individual was okay, but not from a group.

Ben said he felt a major focus of the Council should be community education. He suggested having a table at the Old Timer's Parade.

Many felt roads near private property should be a priority.

Tom said we should prioritize problem areas on small maps and combine them onto a master map.

Rex mentioned the consideration of wind corridors in our planning.

There was consensus that homes are the number one priority.

Tony said that no matter how many acres we have, a way to equalize money spent on fuels reduction on private properties is to treat around everyone's homes, structures and water systems.

Mark felt it would be good to get together "on the ground", so we could all talk about these issues in a real setting.

Stan thinks a priority is organizing neighborhood meetings around large digital orthophoto neighborhood maps to reach consensus on prioritized projects at this level.

VI. FIRE SAFE PROJECTS

- a. Emergency Information/ Signs – Tom presented the Fire Safe Council/ Orleans Volunteer Fire Department Emergency Information questionnaire and asked people to pass them around and fill them out. One of the topics was whether or not folks had signs on their driveways or if they wanted them. Will volunteered to check with the Salmon River Fire Safe Council who was in the process of ordering signs for landowners at \$14 a piece for everything including a metal post. Some digital orthophoto maps were provided to landowners who signed up last time for them. Tom thinks that it is a priority to get maps to all participants. Stan said that on the maps, landowners need to explain their prioritized areas.
- b. Volunteer Brushing Workday – This issues was talked about in the forum. Once we get two more locations we will plan a workday.
- c. Fuels Reduction Field Trip – Toz is planning a field trip to various fuels reduction projects in the area. Date TBA at next meeting.

VII. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

Everyone agreed that Will and Ben should be facilitators.

Meeting adjourned at about 9:15 p.m.

VIII. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting is on Thursday, June 14th, 7pm, at the Karuk Community Center

IX. ACTION ITEMS:

- Bring ideas for fuels reduction projects for your specific property or neighborhood to the next meeting.
 - Identifying landowners who are unable to establish a critical defensible space around their homes for volunteer workday.
 - Fill out OVFD/OSBFSC Emergency Info sheet and return.
 - ID fuels jackpots and assets at risk on take-home maps.
 - Plan field trip to fuels reduction sites.
 - Meet with neighbors and discuss neighborhood-scale fuels reduction projects.
 - Organize table info for Old Timer's Parade.
 - Check with SRFSC re: signs and liability for volunteer fuels workday.
 - Begin identifying areas to utilize CDF prescribed fire on private land.
-

DATE: JUNE 15, 2001
TIME: 7:00 P.M.
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 7:10 pm.

II. ATTENDANCE

Will Harling	Council Facilitator, Ishi Pishi Resident
Ben Riggan	Council Facilitator, Bluff Creek Resident
Tom Bouse	Orleans Volunteer Fire Department
Max Creasy	USFS Ecologist, Ti Bar Resident
Phil Sanders	Orleans Resident
Kim Price	CDF, HUU
Mark DuPont	Orleans Resident
Rex Buhler	Ishi Pishi Resident
Millie Graber-Black	Orleans Resident
Kris Kehrig	Ishi Pishi Resident
Carole Kehrig	Ishi Pishi Resident
Toz Soto	Karuk Tribe DNR, Ti Bar Resident
Werner Rentz	Orleans Resident
Lillian Rentz	Orleans Resident
Jim Henderson	Ishi Pishi Resident

III. INTRODUCTIONS

After we Introduced ourselves, Will presented the Salmon River Volunteer Fire & Rescue Critical Info Sheet to the Council. It is similar to Orleans Volunteer Fire Department form, but more detailed.

IV. NEWS

Will reported that grant money will be coming through the state Fire Safe Council soon. They are soliciting proposals from \$35,000 to \$50,000 with an emphasis on planning. The deadline is September 1st. Toz added that the deadline for fuels reduction Jobs-In -The-Woods grants to the USF&WS is August 1st.

The Biomass Utilization Conference in Yreka, CA, Is coming up on June 28. Rex, Will and Ben are planning to attend. If folks would like to carpool, they should contact them.

V. PLANNING AND PROJECTS

A discussion about outreach led to a decision that a one page summary describing mission statement, goals and objectives of Orleans Fire Safe Council be written up. This page would also include key contacts and a questionnaire resembling the SRVF&R Critical Info Sheet.

Sandy Bar Ranch will soon have a bulk mail permit that the OFSC can use for mailing.

Phil Sanders announced that a recent THP in Orleans on several small parcels has created slash that was machine piled and will not be burned this year. He is concerned that it is a potential target for arson and as such, poses a threat to town of Orleans. Are there any burning exemptions possible?

Tom asked if firewood was available from the piles? This might be a possible way to deal with slash by making it available to the community.

Phil wanted to know the full range of options? He thinks that physical removal would be prohibitively expensive.

Tom asked about the possibility of a lop & scatter treatment?

Kim Price (CDF) said that if it's an active timber harvest plan then burning is still a potential.

Mark reported that early suspension of burn permits has left him with a burn pile which cannot be burned until October or November, creating a fire hazard as well as eyesore for the cabin business at Sandy Bar Ranch.

Phil Sanders reports that his Mother-in-law (who's lived here a long time) says it's the driest year she's seen in 80 years. He adds that citizens should contact Michael. P Rizzo, the CDF Forester in Willow Creek to voice their concerns over the slash from the Delaney THP.

Kim said that CDF will not come in and light & guard pile, that the liability is the landowners.

Ben asked what would be required to get CDF to come out and do a control burn?

Kim said contact CDF. Under their Vegetation Management Program, they will come out and do an assessment and put together a plan at no cost to landowners.

Mark reported that the Nevada City Fire Safe Council has acquired a chipper which is made available to the community. He thinks this would be a good project proposal for OFSC. It was a short burning season this year, but with a chipper citizens could clear fuels throughout the year.

Phil Sanders has a chipper that works off a PTO. It takes 5 people to operate, and requires heavy physical labor. "Don't underestimate the work," he says.

Discussion - Chippers, pros & cons. Chippers are appropriate at a certain scale. THP requires anticipation of dry season and proper fuels treatment.

Phil said that a tractor with a rotary mower is an effective tool. He has used it to make fire lines around elder's properties.

Will opens on that note to talk about the potential project/ field trip - visiting Chris Kerig's place to assess fuels between his house and the road below.

Rex asked why not show up with tools and go ahead and do some work?

Will said that sounds great. Does anyone know where we could rent a chipper?

Kris said the fuels are high up on the slope off the road, and would have to be dragged a long ways down the hill to the chipper. He thinks hand piling would be just as effective.

Everyone agrees that the Upper Ishi Pishi area would be a good project for fuels reduction, because It highlights management issues at the private - Forest Service intermix. There currently has been little fuels work along the section of Ishi Pishi Road from the junction with Bark Shanty to the Ishi Pishi Bridge. This neighborhood is very unique in that several private properties are above the inholdings along Ishi Pishi Road. Dense fuels, along with steep, south-west facing mid-slope hillsides and multiple potential ignition vectors (the road and other private properties in the area), combined with willing landowners make this area a priority for treatment .

Ben said that now is the time to provide input on Six Rivers National Forest Fire Management Plan. He said it would be ideal to present projects which could be implemented by local contractors... a package contract could include:

- Roadside Hazard Sales
- Roadside Stewardship Plans, including:
 - Noxious weed management
 - Fuels reduction
 - Culvert maintenance

We set a date for the field trip and workday at the Kehrig residence (Marble Mt. Farm) for Saturday, June 30th. beginning at 9:00 a.m. Bring tools and gloves and water. The Kehrigs will be supplying lunch. In the afternoon, Peter Brucker from the Salmon River Fire Safe Council will be giving an impromptu description of the Godfrey Ranch Fire Plan.

Max wonders if Siskiyou County can work through Humboldt CDF?

Phil brought up that it is best to work with neighborhood groups that are more manageable.

A discussion on potential projects ensues.

Will & Ben presented the MOU developed by Trinity County RCD via the Hayfork Watershed Center for folks to read. It contains many good thoughts on how to go about planning for fire.

Max felt that our local congressional delegates should be aware of our concerns. We could request exclusions of NEPA for fuels reduction adjacent to residences.

The Fire Safe Council could also request accountability of funds allocated by congress specifically for fire management.

Will asked about drafting letter to our congressional representative voicing our concern that the monies be spent for what they were allocated for?

Phil thought we should include a question on OFSC survey asking people if there is an extreme fire hazard on or adjacent to their property. Who here present would rate their property as an extreme fire hazard? Rex Buehler, Millie Graber and Kris Kehrig raise their hands.

Ben ventured that fuels reduction could be packaged as a Roadside Hazard Tree Removal project.

Max voiced concern that one of largest hazards of his area is the fire line from the '87 fire. Slash from and brush create an extreme hazard. He feels the Fire Safe Council should be involved in the entire decision making process around fire management, including:

- suppression rehab
- suppression activities
- burned area emergency rehab

OFSC should request that the Fire Safe Council be represented during any fire event, or OFSC should simply appoint one representative to integrate into the FS fire planning.

Ben said that Congress mandates that FS should work with FSC in developing all aspects of their fire plan, including the amount of acreage treated, etc.

Phil thought we need to identify fuels problems resulting from management and suppression of wildland fires and inform the community.

Will is willing to draft a statement to FS, regarding the Council's opinion on representation in the fire strategizing and implementation process.

Tom mentioned that we should all keep working on the maps to identify information requested on Survey.

Max, Bill and Will will draft a statement on behalf of OFSC requesting representation on :

- suppression activities
- burned area emergency rehab

and bring it back to the group for review.

Tom proposes that we break out into neighborhood groups and name a facilitator and initiate assessments.

People work in neighborhood groups for remainder of meeting to look at maps and identify hot spots, potential ignition sites, fuel hazards etc.

VI. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, July 19th. Same time. Same place.

DATE: JULY 19, 2001
TIME: 7:00 P.M.
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 pm.

II. ATTENDANCE

Will Harling	Council Facilitator, Ishi Pishi Resident
Ben Riggan	Council Facilitator, Bluff Creek Resident

Tom Bouse	Orleans Volunteer Fire Department
Kirk Terrill	USFS, Orleans Resident
Phil Sanders	Orleans Resident
Kim Price	CDF, HUU
Stan Pfister	USFS, Fuels Specialist
Malcolm Terence	Salmon River Resident
Susan Terence	Salmon River Resident
Laura Chapman	USFS, Grants and Agreements Coordinator
Toz Soto	Karuk Tribe DNR, Ti Bar Resident
Bill Tripp	Karuk Tribe DNR, Fuels and Air Quality Specialist

III. INTRODUCTIONS

Folks went around the table and introduced themselves.

IV. REVIEW

Ben reviewed past projects that the Council had facilitated and gave a synopsis of the Biomass Utilization conference in Yreka. We talked about the Kehrig Brushing Workday, and the preliminary visit with Gary Dean (CDF) re: VMP's and PT Brucker's (SRRC) presentation on neighborhood fuels reduction prioritization and planning.

V. PLANNING AND PROJECTS

Ben brought up a good candidate for emergency fuels reduction. Rachel Knight is a 90 year old Yurok woman who lives on Bluff Creek. She needs about 0.5 acres of fuels treated directly around her home. No date was set for the workday.

Will said he would contact Gary Dean re: a Vegetation Management Planning (VMP) workshop to educate landowners about resources available through CDF for fuels reduction and prescribed fires on private properties. He will try to set a date on a weekend and let everyone know if it is before next meeting.

Phil S. asked: Will the CDF have manned engines throughout the winter for prescribed fires?

Kim W. replied: CDF generally does work in the Fall... less labor available in the Winter. But they will make engines available.

Ben asked Stan if the Fire Plan was out yet.

Stan said you can access the Plan on the Internet. There are a few copies available at the district office.

Phil asked what the guidelines for VMP's are? What does filling one out entail?

Kim said he would get information to interested folks.

Ben handed out the mailer that the Salmon River FSC mailed to landowners there re: potential fuels reduction needs and critical emergency information. We agreed that a similar mailer would be an effective way to reach a larger audience in this area.

Will said he had checked with Mark re: bulk mailer status. Previously Mark had said that we could use the Sandy Bar bulk mailer status as soon as they got it. They have not received it yet.

Ben asked Stan what the FS is doing about getting the OK to do fuels Tx along Ishi Pishi Rd. from Bark Shanty to the bridge.

Stan said they will start doing small-scale fuels reductions there (50 ft. off either side of the road) to avoid NEPA process. He is talking with the Botany, Wildlife and Archaeology departments of the FS about doing an abbreviated NEPA for these sorts of projects.

Ben asked if this abbreviated NEPA would be good only for Ishi Pishi or would it be district-wide.

Stan: Dist-wide.

Ben asked if the CDF could apply the same lower tech solution to private parcels.

Kim said no, that any work on private that CDF does requires CEQA approval.

Will asked if it is possible to get certified survey and manage biologists to volunteer to do necessary surveys on these small projects.

Stan said he would look into it.

Laura asked Kim at what point going away from the road onto private do you trigger the CEQA process?

Kim said again that if CDF was involved, they have to do CEQA.

Stan said there's a 10 person crew at Oak Bottom that could go out to locations nearby and treat fuels when they are not fighting fires. He is currently looking for site recommendations.

Phil asked how far off the road onto private can the FS do work?

Stan said this is up to the landowner and can be decided on a piece by piece basis. Admittedly, this is a gray area right now.

Sue T. recommended they treat the dead veg along the road left from the Monte Cr. Fire, brushing 200 - 300 ft. off the road to lessen the chance for accidental ignition or arson.

Will also suggested the strip of road directly below the Ten Eyck community where an arson fire was lit on the road a few years back.

Bill T. added that the Tribe must also go through NEPA and CEQA before they begin a project.

Phil brought our attention to the dangerous brush accumulation around the dump site on Ishi Pishi Rd. He said this should be cleared to remove the threat of fire to private properties upslope.

Ben proposed a challenge cost share or maintenance agreement betw. the FS and local landowners for landowners to combine basic road stewardship, noxious weed removal and fuels reduction in their neighborhood year round. Perhaps there could be an 80% (FS) / 20% (landowner) cost share? He asked Laura if there was any way for landowners to trade goods for services to the FS?

Laura said she's looking into it right now. This is at least a year off, but looks promising.

Phil asked what the timespan of a VMP was?

Kim replied that they are usually 3 year contracts.

Phil said he would like to see an overview of VMP process.

Tom said he was confused on funding. He thought there was National Fire Plan \$ through FS for Fire Safe Councils.

Laura - FS has \$ for making fire plans and fuels removal and dev. on public lands. They also gave \$ to CDF for fuels Tx on private land. All CDF \$ went to plans that were already in place. The Orleans Ranger Dist. should put together a plan to have ready for next funding opportunity.

Kim - WUI grants (50/50 cost-share) are available. They are asking for proposals right now. CDF wants input. BLM also has grant \$, no details yet. WUI grant due in Sept. Write in the cost of environmental surveys.

Sue - Did a project where the Forks School kids did fuels reductions around elders homes. Was very successful.

Will - KOS is beginning a project in conjunction with the Tribe, FS, Council, and OVFD in Orleans (Old Hotel site) where school kids educate themselves about fuels reduction through participation.

Ben said that we were going to do more neighborhood fuels planning but not enough community members here to do it.

Phil asked about Stewardship Incentive Plan (SIP) ? Whose heading this up for CDF?

Kim - Not sure.

Laura - There was \$1.5 million this year for California. More next year through National Fire Plan.

Phil - There was local interest in the Stewardship Incentive Program (SIP), but funding dried up.

Ben brought up comments made at last meeting regarding FSC participation in Burned Area Emergency Rehab (BAER).

Sue asked if the FS has ever had community liaisons during a fire.

Will remembered how Peter Sturgess did fill this role without actually getting paid during the '87 fires for the Salmon River community. This turned out to be a very mutually beneficial relationship. If we organize ahead of time and appoint knowledgeable people as potential liaisons, perhaps we can interest the FS in this model of communication and knowledge sharing with the community.

Sue - In '87 this communication helped immensely, especially in regards to Godfrey Ranch, which burned for the second time and destroyed nine homes.

Phil - Don't expect too much cooperation from the FS in this regard.

Harold "Little Man" Tripp - The Karuk Tribe has a MOU with the FS which described the Tribe's participation in the Incident Command (IC) teams. Things are getting better. Tribal reps. have a position on the command staff and influence strategic planning.

Ben - If we truly are interested in getting a community voice in the IC team,, we need to write talk to or write letters to the FS, local sup's, and congress people to let them know of our intent.

Stan - Use the Fire Mgmt. Plan to get ideas on paper before hand. The Plan is ever changing. As ideas come up, you need to get them in there so incoming IC teams can read over it and let it guide their suppression tactics.

Kim - On the Shasta -Trinity NF they did a pre-planning document after the Megram Fire. The FSC here could write a directive letter to guide BAER treatments.

Sue - Should we request a IC community liaison through the Fire Safe Council?

Kim - The best bet would be to talk to the district or supervisor's office.

Ben - Does the Six Rivers Fire Management Plan address BAER?

Stan - Yes, on a basic level. We have made a good start, but we're hoping to fine tune it as we use it.

Laura - I talked with John Wendt recently, who said that there;s a lot of time spent on fuels treatments on FS lands, but the next step is to interface with the communities.

VI. FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Ben - We are in the process of applying for \$45,000 to fund fuels treatments through the Jobs-In-The-Woods Program. We are also going to submit a grant to the state FSC for \$46,000. This monew will be split 60/40 between planning and implementation, respectively.

Laura has a packet of grants that she can email the Council.

Stan - I have a burn project out near Le Perron Flat called the Copper Understory Burn, but need more \$ to complete needed surveys.

VII. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be Thursday, August 23rd, at the Karuk Community Center.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 pm.

DATE: AUGUST 23, 2001
TIME: 7:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. FSC UPDATE

- Will presents paper - Current Status of ...Karuk Sites –
- Adrienne Story wrote grant to compile library for local natural history

II. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) FOR PARTICIPANTS IN THE ORLEANS/SOMES BAR FIRE SAFE COUNCIL

Members read over the MOU and give comments. See revised MOU.

Phil - “ This is not really a MOU - it’s not specific enough.”

MOU could respond to the invitation in the District Fire Management Plan for the FSC to participate in the Fire Management Plan

Will - perhaps we’re not ready to get too specific and should take a first step by being general

MOU is very useful supportive documentation for grant proposals

Phil - MOU needs to specify the participating parties.

Toz - moves to place MOU revision to beginning of next meeting to give time for people to read it

Phil - we could get specific

Mike - if this is a contract, will we need to hash it out w/ each agency?

Mark - need to clarify our objectives in writing an MOU.

Phil - we could draft a specify MOU by using the Orleans District Fire Management Plan as a basis.

Phil - proposes additional bullet to 5) - Inclusion of FSC representative within appropriate ICS protocol including direct communication & consultation....

Will - describes upcoming deadline for Request for Proposals, Jill Rush, Will reads description.

Will - describes proposal already sent for Fuels Reduction on upper Ishi Pishi, Will & Toz explain precedent n the Salmon River - project essentially funds fuels reduction on private lands adjoining Forest Service Lands.

On Salmon River, allowing Fed agents onto land for long term monitoring - SRRC resolved issue by having an SRRC representative do monitoring instead.

Discussion of ideas - what to include on proposal - Three objectives are being funded:

Education

Planning

Fuels Reduction

Should we include all three?

Discussion on the legal definition/wording of an MOU: for participants or between cooperating agencies?

We decide to stick with existing wording since it has already been accepted and signed on by the 6 Rivers Trinity District.

Group agrees to Will polishing up MOU and sending it out to Forest Service as a Draft for comments.

VMP Workshop - CDF will come out and do a workshop on filling out a Vegetation Management Plan for CDF.

Will will contact CDF and suggest either Oct 6&7 or Oct. 14&15

Toz will do outreach

III. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting is September 20, 2001

DATE: SEPTEMBER 20, 2001

TIME: 7:00 PM

PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER, ORLEANS, CA

I. WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

Everyone introduced themselves and we began the meeting.

II. REVIEW

Bulk Mailing Permit – Sandy Bar Ranch is acquiring a bulk mailing permit. The Orleans Volunteer Fire Dept. recently OK'd the purchase of a non-profit bulk permit. SBR will purchase a for-profit permit. A discussion of which the Council should use resulted in a decision to use the first that comes available.

Will presented the revised Memorandum of Understanding to the Council. Everyone thought it sounded good, and suggested that he send it to the other signatories as a final copy to get their comments and signatures.

III. NEWS/ FIRE UPDATES

All fires on the Orleans RD are out or almost out. Happy Camp had 48 fires, Swillup fire is 869 acres and still burning. Approx ½ mile along HWY 96 has been backburned. About 5 more fires of approx. 50 acres each are also still burning but under control. There is a 200 acre fire in Gasquet. There are three fires in Hoopa along the bluffs. The fire in Orleans was exciting. We narrowly escaped losing houses, but local support and immediate FS response helped to keep the blaze at bay.

IV. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS & WORKDAYS

A volunteer brushing workday has been scheduled for Saturday, October 6. Meet at the Adorni gate at 9:00 am, (across from old Bluff Creek Store). We'll clear around Rachael Knight's house, a Yurok elder woman.

Jobs-in-the-Woods proposal – Brie Darr wants to come out on October 12 to visit prioritized properties. She'll take slides and present it to committee that reviews proposals.

November 10 – 10:00 am. at Chris Kehrig's . The Council will host a workshop with the CDF on how to fill out a VMP – Vegetation Management Plan. Fuels management strategies & fire behavior will be addressed by Bill Heitler. Toz is willing to put together a presentation on strategies, (i.e. shaded fuel breaks), etc. Stan will help.

V. OPEN FORUM/ COMMUNITY FUELS REDUCTIONS PLANNING

There weren't enough people from the community to do conduct fuels reduction planning.

How do we attract more community involvement?

We need to clarify what the OFSC is, how it is structured so that community members understand what they are invited to participate in.

Toz – recommends that everyone call three people before the next meeting to invite them out.

The group agreed to setting meetings the third Thursday of each month.

We need to get the word out to people that the FSC is planning fuels reduction projects to reduce fire hazards on private lands.

How will we prioritize properties? We agreed to use Federal Standards, Public Resources Code 4890, and overlay our own standards (proximity to roads, other structures, neighborhoods, existing fuels & fire hazards etc.).

Kim and Bill H. said they could get these federal and state codes to the Council for use in defining how we will prioritize sites to focus fuels reduction efforts on.

Millie – Many roads are not sufficiently brushed and water tenders cannot access areas that are burning.

Ben & Will - We've talked about assessing those roads and including info in planning & prioritization. For some properties, brushing along their access route to allow tankers to safely defend the structures might be the most important area.

Forest Service maps of water sources exist; next step is to assess roads leading to those sources.

Salmon River FSC has identified water sources through field trips and communication with the FS, as labeled property number signs at properties with a water draw with a blue reflective marker .

Payments to State Legislation – 15 – 20 of receipts (averaged over three year period) goes back to County. Money is available to FS for road maintenance, brushing. Contact Kirk Gerard at Community Services re: Title 2 and Title 3 funds. Funds may be available for community planning.

Ben presented a draft proposal for Road Stewardship Contracting. He would like to see the possibility of combining several items: noxious weed management, culvert maintenance, fuels reduction, etc., into one stewardship contract.

John Larson presents some of his experience with Stewardship Contracting. He has sent a description of proposal to Mark, he'll print it out & share it w/ Ben & other interested folks and see how it can be applied to Ben's proposal. Most promising approach is MOU, participating agreement.

VI. ACTION ITEMS

Will volunteered to put together a phone tree for next meeting.

Mark will put together a flyer describing the OSBFSF and announcing monthly meetings inviting community involvement.

Tom & Will will draft up a mailer. Forest Service will print mailer. How will we pay bulk mailing costs? Pass around the hat? Approach OVFD?

Bill Heitler will be sending out a letter to the community re: fires. He will include a paragraph on the FSC. He will also get Federal prioritization info to Will for synthesis into our fuels reduction prioritization scheme.

Phil Sanders is reviewing the Six River NF Fire Management Plan and replying to requests for community involvement.

VII. NEXT MEETING

Next meeting is on October 18th, at 6:00 PM at the Karuk Community Center.

DATE: OCTOBER 18, 2001
TIME: 7:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. ATTENDANCE

Millie Black-Graber
Stan Pfister
Ken Ramsey
Chris Rush
Kim Price
Ben Riggan
Bill Tripp
Toz Soto
Jon Robinson
George Pearlengi
Tom Bouse
Will Harling
Phil Purcell
Roger Williams
John Larson

II. GRANT FUNDING REVIEW

We had a discussion about how to get a bank account. Tom will check in with Fire Department. We thought a small business account would do until we received non-profit status.

III. NON-PROFIT STATUS

Tom will bring articles from Fire Dept. John Larson also has done a non-profit organization. Bill says folks can also get non-profit through Tribe.

IV. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

We had a good workday at Rachel Knight's, now looking at Ruth's and Virginia's 9am. Workshop on the 11th of November Karuk Community Center starting at 9am.. Bill Heitler is doing fire behavior, Kim doing VMP, etc. Need to go over critical info form with landowners. Stan- FS Burning up GO Road doing bear grass burn. Will email Millie before and after photos of Rachel Knight's for workshop. Ben also talked about having a workday burning piles on his place from a previous Karuk Fuels Reduction Project. He wants to do the work in conjunction with FS meadow enhancement project.

We had a brief discussion of a future educational workshop in Jan? where we talk about "How do we restore natural fire regimes". John talked about what they were doing on the Lower Trinity as far as fuels breaks. Laura Chapman is setting up a workshop at Tsemata Nursery to show communities what a cogeneration plant would look like. Millie said the Tribe got a grant for helping research and develop the cogeneration plant for market.

V. PROJECT MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING

Lucy Salazar talked to us about an Adopt-A-Mile road stewardship project. Ben talked about the liability issue. He said he had talked with Bill H. about the FS doing pile burning on private lands. Bill said we should develop a MOU around this. Tom said we should solicit help from insurance agencies, i.e. price cuts because were protecting houses.

Re: Upcoming Fs grants – Roger Williams says that the RCAA wants firewood on a voucher system. This could be a good way to market firewood. This is a county program. Northwest Fuels out of weed in Siskiyou County is also asking for wood. John said there's an Orleans community protection grant being developed. Can we make a stewardship contract work? Need to clarify how we can clear FS access roads to private property and sell firewood.

VI. LONG-TERM CALENDAR

Community Fuels Reduction Planning Workshop:
November 11th, 2001- Karuk Community Center 9am

Next Meeting : Third Thursday in November.

Next Workday: Ruth Knudsen's at Wilson Creek.. Meet at bottom of driveway at 9am on November 17th. Bring gloves, lunch, water, saw and chaps, pruners, and plastic covers if you have a few extra.

VII. PHONE TREE

Will handed out the draft phone tree, with the caveat that was a DRAFT. This will hopefully help spread the news of upcoming Fire Safe events more effectively to FSC participants.

VIII. MAILER

We reviewed the mailer and suggestions were made.

IX. LANDOWNER AGREEMENTS

We reviewed the landowner agreements for the BLM grant and made revisions.

X. OPEN FORUM

Roger says he brought a block 8 x 8 x 16in of ground up wood and heated plastic to the Karuk Tribe. Might be a way to use brush and landfill plastics to make a useable product. Most economical way would be to bring all wood waste into one place and making it there.

We need to think big regarding cogeneration. Get farmers to use the heat in the winter to grow crops, have a steam-powered mill, develop market for all bi-products.

XI. NEXT MEETING/ACTION ITEMS

Next meeting will be the third Thursday in November...same time, same place.

XII. ACTION ITEMS:

Will: Email Millie before and after photos of Rachel Knight's for workshop. Revise phone tree, mailer, and LO agreements.

Tom: Tom will bring Articles of Incorporation and bank account info from Fire Dept. to next meeting.

RE: COMMUNITY FUELS REDUCTION WORKSHOP
DATE: NOVEMBER 11, 2001
TIME: 7:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. ATTENDANCE

Will Harling, Ben Riggan, John Robinson, Michael Stearns, George Pearligni, Tony Hacking, Steve Robinson, Stan Pfister, Tom Bouse, Hugh Scanlon, Kim Price, Bill Heitler, Aida Kastel, Bill Tripp, Russell Marier.

II. FIRE SAFE COUNCIL PRESENTATION

Will's presentation is made. Gives background info on FSC.
Ben's presentation is made. States FSC priorities.

III. Q&A SESSION

Heitler: How big a crew are you trying to develop?

Will: Small, talking to Rudy, free up a crew to get trained by Jim V. 4-6 people/month, \$1000/acre.

Tony: Look forward to follow-up treatments; plants stumps sprouting comes back; pilot projects as way to treat that, obligation of landowner to deal with it is unrealistic.

Will: Cutting hardwood about ground 6 ft. reduces sprouting.

J.R.: Didn't notice that at this place.

George: Regrowth more in sun areas at edge of clearing.

Tony: How much canopy to leave?

Ben: Leave as much canopy as possible.

Tony: Kehrig's is interesting to see.

George: Tribe leaves most vigorous stems

Ben: Go back with weedwacker, w/ low stumps.

Bill T: Pile on stumps, burn kills them. Also, using propane torch is better for environment than drip torch-MTD.

Ben: Starting a line with drip torch has its place.

Heitler: Read an article on soybean based diesel fuel.

Will: 65% oil, 35% ethanol, has kick to it.

Ben: Filling station \$5/gal., make it for \$1.25/gal. and its clean.

Heitler: Saw a flyer about it in North Coast Journal (?).

Will: Engine with biodiesel looked better, has 5-10% power loss.

Bill Heitler's Presentation is made. Gave handout Fire Behavior and Your Home, and "Structure Assessment Checklist" from the Initial Response Pocket Guide.

Explained Fuel Models, Fire Characteristics Charts. Can order copies of Anderson book, real cheap in large quantities and Rothermel's How to Predict.....

Discussion following presentation

Tom: Relative humidity?

Heitler: Humidity's greatest effect on 1hr fuel. Can put on a fire behavior course with some technology at a FSC mtg. with slides.

Ben: Is this modelling applicable on the grounds?

Heitler: 80%, + or - 10-15% assuming uniform fuel bed, constant weather. Can't predict reburns.

Ben: Using drip line under eaves in Salmon River area; council project to make systems locally.

Will: Uses 1/2 gal./hour.

Heitler: Low tech works.

Ben: come up with prototype

Will: Prioritization in quantifying fuel loading on private property.

Heitler: Series of booklets with diff. veg. types, use those and run ground transects thru area, gauges, pull tape out and measure, describe fuels, help with grants.

Will: and treatment cost/acre

Ben: Does model work for predicting when you can burn?

Hugh: Function of politics; look at rain and fuel moisture, access to monies as factors. This year's season opened Nov. 5th. Bottom line for CDF is can my people work here safely.

IV. CDF PRESENTATION

VMP: Up to 90% cost share, landowner's in-kind services.

Why a VMP?

--CDF manages burn, has special equip., CDF assumes liability.

--Is this too good to be true? YES.

CDF must comply with CEQA.

--Project EIR, getting sued by EPIC

--archaeology review of site

--agency review, WQ, DMG, AQWD, DFG, USFWS

--burn plan development/prescription

CDF may not get it done

--staffing, statewide conditions drive decisions(higher level control)

--priority and proximity. Priority determined by FSC, block of landowners. "Biggest bang for the buck".

Ben: Can you do a VMP before burning suspended?

CDF: YES. Agricultural burning or Forest Management burning.

Heitler: In-season burns make F.S. costs go up.

CDF: Petrolia burn was a challenge with all landowners agreeing.

Starting Up a VMP

--Application, not strictly required but good for CDF to know you want done.

--Map, where is important.

Paperwork – Planning the Project

--What CEQA path to we use?

-site visit

--Agency Notification

--Archaeology records search (Yurok Tribe records)

--Archaeology Survey and Report (exact fire lines, dozer lines, valid for 5 yrs.)

--Response to input from Agencies

--Burn plan, prescription, cost share, environmental checklist, contract

Project with multiple landowners more complex; need contract with each landowner.

Preparing Burn Area

--Roads, Dozer lines, Hand line, Control features and exposure.

--Fuel need pre-treatment?

-cutting brush, broadcast of pile burn

-chaining

Will: How about manual release?

CDF: Try to.

--Coordinate who does what, CDF or landowner. More efficient if landowner does most of the work.

Waiting for Burn Window

--Burn area going into and holding its prescription

--Weather monitoring,RAWS Station

--Equipment and personnel available.

-CDF equip. and local Fire Dept. or others

-Air Quality conditions favorable

-Approved by CDF

Heitler: Who pays?

CDF: Agency that sends out will pay for it. Good training opportunity for groups to come and help.

Have the Stars Aligned?

--Go/No go checklist and test burn.

Air Quality Stuff

--Smoke Management Plan

--Air quality permits

--Can you do it yourself?

-your district nad North Coast Unified AQMP – Leonard Herr 443-3093

Will VMP work for you?

--Need someone to assume liability

--Do you lack tools needed?

- Is it important to have the expertise of CDF?
- Can you meet your portion of cost share?
- And have patience for bureaucracy to work?

Contact Don Brooks CDF Crescent City 464-5526, Hugh Scanlon 725-4413, Ted Tsudama in Siskiyou 530-842-3576, and Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council.

CDF: High priority for VMP is demo projects, lots of landowners, areas of high risk, town areas.

Going at it alone.

- no EIR analysis needed
- No permits this time of year
- Air Quality

Need a one day committment.

Will: does CDF return in future?

CDF: contracts are for 3 yrs., 2 burns.

DATE: APRIL 18, 2002
TIME: 7:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. ATTENDANCE

Debbie Mace	Orleans Resident
Will Harling	FSC facilitator
John Larson	Orleans Resident
Laverne Glaze	Orleans Resident
Renee Stauffer	Orleans Resident
Werner Rentz	Orleans Resident
Zona Ferris	Orleans Resident
Clark Reed	Karuk Tribal Housing Representative
David Markin	Orleans Resident
Tammy Markin	Orleans Resident
Jim Horn	Orleans Resident
Stan Pfister	Orleans Resident, FS Fuels Specialist
Phil Sanders	Orleans Resident
Kim Price	CDF – HUU
Tom Horn	Orleans Resident
Toz Soto	Karuk Tribe DNR
Mark Dondero	Orleans Resident

II. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Will Harling welcomed participants and went over the meeting agenda. Everyone introduced themselves.

III. GRANT REPORT/FUNDING REVIEW

Will gave a presentation on the status of the four active grants:

2001 BLM grant: We are consulting with Bob Williams, CA Dept. Fish and Game on meeting NEPA requirements for treatment areas (to be completed this Fall). There will be a field trip on June 17th in the afternoon to look at treatment areas along Ishi Pishi Rd. On-the-ground work will begin this October.

2001 Six Rivers National Forest grant: We have billed for \$3700 of the \$4500 given in the grant to cover the expenses of conducting the Critical Information Survey.

2002 US Fish and Wildlife Service Jobs-In-The-Woods grant: We are in the process of completing consultation on proposed work sites. On-the ground work is expected to begin in October.

2002 Siskiyou County Resource Advisory Council grant: We are meeting with Lorinda Sianci to discuss particulars of the grant agreement on Tuesday, June 11th.

IV. VOLUNTEER WORKDAY RECAP

Will talked about the volunteer workday at Virginia Rutt's and Katie and Diana Davison's on April 14th.

V. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

A. ORLEANS FIRE SAFE PLANNING

Overview

Break into neighborhood groups

VI. OPEN FORUM

VII. NEXT MEETING / ACTION ITEMS

DATE: JULY 18TH, 2002

TIME: 7:00 PM

PLACE: MOVED TO ORLEANS RD BACK CONFERENCE ROOM

I. ATTENDANCE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>
Will Harling	FSC facilitator, Somes Resident
Ben Riggan	FSC facilitator, Orleans Resident
Phil Sanders	Orleans Resident
Stan Pfister	Orleans RD Fuels Specialist
Tony Hacking	Orleans RD Wildlife Biologist
Michael Stearns	Somes Resident, FSC bookkeeper
Kim Price	Humboldt CDF representative
Adrienne Harling	FSC secretary, Somes Resident

II. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Everyone introduced themselves.

III. REVIEW AGENDA

The agenda was reviewed and everyone agreed that we should get business done ASAP as several folks had commitments that night.

Will passed out recent FSC publications, including a draft copy of the prioritization scheme for the Critical Information Survey, the outline for the Community Fuels Reduction Plan, and an email reviewing developments on NEPA and SHPO compliance for existing grants.

IV. ISHI PISHI PROJECT PLANNING RECAP

Will described the scope of the two fuels reduction grants on the Ishi Pishi Road. Everything from Ten Eyck to Claudia and Vaughan's above the road will be treated through the 2001 BLM grant, and will include 17 acres of chipping. We were informed by BLM archaeologist Steve Horne that any burning of piles would require archaeologist surveys of the area. To avoid this expense, we have traded chipper accessible acres from the 2002 FWS grant, also on Ishi Pishi Road. The Fish and Wildlife Service will cover NEPA and SHPO compliance for their grant.

Michael asked what SHPO stands for. It is the State Historic Preservation Officer, the head of the Office of Historic Preservation, which is in charge of ensuring that Section 106 of the California Historic Preservation Act is upheld for all on-the-ground projects in the state.

The BLM/State FSC grant requires that the FSC itself must get NEPA and SHPO compliance. Recently, they corrected this oversight and appointed Bob Williams of the Fish and Game to handle NEPA and BLM archaeologist Steve Horne to handle SHPO. Bob Williams (F&G) and Don Flickinger came to look at sites – will get signed off on NEPA but SHPO must do archeology surveys.

Ben said that we will have to put in overhead and money for archaeological surveys in future proposals. Bill Tripp wrote a letter to SHPO describing an alternative where someone from the Karuk DNR trained in archaeological survey would be on the brushing crew and would just survey sites where piles were being made. He made the point that often folks don't find things when they survey before because it's too brushy. John Salter, cultural anthropologist with the Karuk Tribe has been helping us understand how to navigate the SHPO process.

Kim informed us of a 3 day course through the American Society of Foresters to learn basic archaeological survey skills. The course costs \$650.00.

Will asked if this meets Steven Horne's requirement that they have "paraprofessional" status.

Phil Saunders reminded us that he is certified through the state and the FS to do archaeological surveys and is willing to do work.

Will said it seems like plenty of acres to have him and John Salter both do work.

Phil said he very interested and is comfortable locally. He will offer discounted services to the FSC.

A meeting was scheduled for Tuesday evening July 24th at 5:00 pm at the FSC office with Phil, John, Will and Ben. Will will call John Salter and will be in touch to confirm.

Phil asked how many acres total?

Ben replied that between this and next year we have 290 to do surveys on by next year.

Will asked the group which areas are economically feasible to do chipping on. Folks thought anything 150 feet above the road

V. ORLEANS FIRE SAFE PLANNING RECAP/ADDITIONS

Will told about conversations with Laura Chapman where the Orleans Fuels Reduction grant was temporarily suspended due to expenditures on firefighting across the West this year. Only the fuels reduction grants on the Six Rivers NFS retained funding.

Stan confirmed with District Ranger Bill Heitler that we are getting the funding. Stan said the FS will have some money for planning and work on Ishi Pishi this next year.

Tony said that the rest of the money went to fighting fires in Arizona.

Will said Laura Chapman is sending grant agreement soon. This grant is for 120 acres of fuels treatment with an average of \$800 an acre. They will do 90 acres shaded fuel breaks and 30 acres of grass mowing, (estimating 200 bucks an acre for mowing).

Phil said it depends on how tough it is. He charges 30 an hour for his rotary mower – it will go through chest high blackberries.

Ben said \$400 an acre average was what the FS wanted for that grant. We included the grass acres to lower the cost from the average \$1000-1200 for constructing shaded fuel breaks.

Stan said \$1200 an acre, keeping under 6 inches, is standard for this area. It is dense and nasty on the edge of roads and clearings where we will be doing work b/c of light exposure.

Ben said that Terry Supahan is working on plan because draft is due soon. We're getting caught up. We have a draft of plan which was a grant requirement. For this iteration we are focusing on prioritization and ranking to establish guidelines for treatment decisions. There is lots of input from meetings. We need to expand on some discussions. We will use this plan as the basis for a 10 year plan developed in a year or so.

Kim Price said he will bring a copy of the Mattole Plan.

Will and Ben have looked at the Mattole Fire Plan on the web at mrc.org. It is very good. We want to put out something similar. It covers all the important topics like neighborhood-level project prioritization, fire history, water system development, etc.

Will made draft neighborhoods for all the private properties. He drew circles around logical groupings of private properties. We need to review it as a group before it goes much further. We need to get planners for each neighborhood so that there is a contact person to talk with FSC.

Ben said it helps to coordinate meetings at people's houses like Steve Robinson

Will asked Tony would you be neighborhood coordinator for the Somes Bar neighborhood.

Tony asked how far it reaches.

Will said he was hoping Tony and Bill Tripp could cover from Oak Bottom down to the mouth.

Ben said Ti Bar could be covered by Chris and Hans, Max Creasy, or Toz Soto.

Patterson is already covered by Steve Robinson.

Sandy Bar Creek could be covered by the Watsons and Beardings. Will will ask them.

Someone asked about the mouth of Sandy Bar Creek. Nobody lives there.

Tony asked about the nursery at Melville Farms.

Will said there is no surveys from those folks, yet. We will contact them soon.

Tony said to check with the Wesley's above the road there, too.

Ben said Stanshaw/Irving is still up in the air. We have heard nobody gets along after the water issue.

Rachel Galindo will be the coordinator for the Rodgers Creek neighborhood. This includes John and Kimberly Cabot, the Conrads, the Kurtzman's and Jim Carter.

Offield is still up in the air. Wayne Cornwell would be a good person if he was interested.

Natucket is also up in the air. Ross Cornwell is the most logical being a long time woodsman.

Michael has been covering Ten Eyck.

Lower Ishi Pishi could be covered by Blythe Reis. We need to ask her.

Will will cover Upper Ishi Pishi.

Pearch Creek includes all private immediately upriver. Lower boundary extends to Cheenitch Creek. Perhaps Mark or Jill Dondero would be good.

Muddy mile down to Supahans is all the Red Cap neighborhood John Larson has already done work in this neighborhood. We should get a hold of him.

Orleans is everything east of Lower Camp Creek properties. Phil said he could cover this area.

Tom Bouse has done work in the Lower Camp Creek area.

Ullathorne includes the Delaney Subdivision. Maybe Sandi Tripp could cover this neighborhood.

Chimakini Flat is still open. Monty Mollier or the Pierce's might be good.

Lower Red Cap includes the mouth properties: Lance and Ken, the Allens and Knights and others.

Le Perron /Boise includes the Short Ranch, Russel, Tina and Dee's and Delaney piece (PHIL). Russel has expressed interest at past meetings.

Slate Creek includes one property block with many owners.

Bluff Creek includes the Cooper Ranch and four or five others. Ben will cover this area.

Will said that there is less representation from Red Cap and Orleans neighborhoods – one way to account is to have more facilitators in those areas.

Tony asked what the objective for neighborhood facilitators is.

Ben said it is someone who helps to identify Fire Safe issues in the neighborhood and will network with their neighbors, someone who gets ball rolling like Steve at Patterson. They have taken fire safety into their own hands and done the next level of planning on their own.

Will said they allow us to plan fire safety at the next level of focus. This may include emergency access, water fill site, and jackpot fuel identification, signing of driveways, etc. The surveys are individual. Having neighborhood facilitators helps to make priorities of neighborhoods with high numbers of high risk properties.

Ben said packaged projects for neighborhood grants like the FSC and JITW Upper Ishi Pishi grants are the most successful.

Will asked what the group thought about a new proposal modeled after 40 acre 2002 JITW grant addressing midslope properties around Orleans. Does LePerron/Boise already have surveys done?

Stan said these FS projects were done before surveys were required, but all on federal land.

Will thought there might be potential to collaborate with FS projects in the area.

Stan said the FS is doing public land around Russ's and them. Highest priorities should be where there are structures.

Will said Ben's place is also a candidate.

Ben said Rick Wards place is a high priority

Tony said Wayne Cornwell's is another high risk property.

Ben said Rick' needs 20 acres minimum treated. The tribe has treated around upper side, but Rick's is in bad shape. We want to create a buffer so the Tribe can feel safer about their Offield Cultural Burning Project. Michael said Offield Mtn. was a traditional place they burned.

Will asked for other suggestions for midslope places.

Ben said outside Orleans.

Will said we got another BLM grant to combine with FS grant for a total of 160 acres in and around Orleans next year.

Phil brought up dump site. Horn Ranch is also in jeopardy.

Will said Tom Horne has not gotten back to them about surveys, but he is a busy man.

Phil said Jim Horne might have more time.

Ben said Jill and Rob live up there and might be able to fill out an on-site form.

Michael asked who will do the work.

Ben said we need to identify five or so guys and a crew boss – contracted through Salmon Mountain Forestry.

Stan said there are places up Thunder Mountain that could use it.

Will said Don Ramsland doesn't seem to want work done as he has not gotten back after two phone messages. We are doing work on upside of road below his place on Bark Shanty and around the McLane Property next door though the BLM grant.

Stan and Tony have to leave.

Will said there is a August 10th workday at Judy Davis' house. There is a Salmon Camp from Oregon with 16 high school students coming to help out .

Phil said 93 yr old Hachiro Yuasa's place at the mouth of Peach Creek (past maintenance yard at the end of the old highway) needs a workday. Hache refused to leave after 4th of July. His family went back to bay area and he stayed back, despite their efforts to take him with them. Phil said he will hire a crew if FSC can't schedule something soon. Half a day is all we need. Phil will bring his chipper. We need four people. He was cutting it himself but Phil told him to stop.

We scheduled a workday at Hachiro's on Wed, July 31st , 8am.

VI. GRANT REPORT/FUNDING REVIEW

Covered earlier.

VII. NAVIGATING NEPA/CEQA/SHPO REQUIREMENTS

Covered earlier.

VII. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

Will – July 26th (evening) and 27th (9 to 4) National Fire Plan Meeting in Redding put on by folks from Trinity FSC. Good place to network. Will will be attending.

VIII. OPEN FORUM

Will asked everyone to review prioritization scheme for next meeting.

Ben said it is based off the survey and put in Excel so we can query it.

We took Salmon River FSC criteria, added local comments from local FSC, then national issues (FIREWISE), and finally brought in well thought out national issues. There is a total of 100 points.

Will explained that the "For office use only" section was scoring for compliance in terms of NEPA and SHPO and arc surveys or CEQA. The project ranks higher if it has been done already. Relation means near other high risk properties. Folks should take it to their property and test it. Feel free to comment on it. 50 and below you're in good shape. 80 and above is high risk.

We reviewed the CDF plan which included area accomplishments, desired future conditions, current situation, and lots of FSCs: Orleans/Somes Bar FSC was highlighted with before and after photos. Kim said it came to him as an idea.

Will, Ben and Terry gave a presentation to County Board of Supervisors. They were scheduled for 15 minutes and asked to stay for 45 minutes. The BOS said they could give the FSC GIS layers.

Kim said the director of planning committee (Tom Hoffwebber) – will be combining forces and putting products out – information sharing with the CDF. CDF can give the FSC layers too.

Will said we'll get GIS layers from CDF if the county doesn't respond.

Kim requests email reminder for GIS layers.

Ben said community input and comments have been very interesting. The Plan is a good opportunity to highlight community input.

IX. NEXT MEETING / ACTION ITEMS

Meeting ended at 8:20.

Next meeting scheduled for August 15, 2002 at 7pm at the Karuk Community Center.

DATE: AUGUST 15TH, 2002

TIME: 7:00 PM

PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. ATTENDANCE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>
Will Harling	FSC coordinator, Somes Resident
Bill Tripp	Karuk Tribe
Tom Bouse	Chief Orleans VFD
Adrienne R.S. Harling	FSC secretary, Somes Bar resident

II. MEETING BEGINS AT 7:20 P.M.

III. REVIEW/ADD TO AGENDA

Remove Tom Bouse from meeting minutes as attending last week

IV. RECAP OF RECENT FSC ACTIVITIES

Will talked about the workday at Hachiro Yuasa's place that happened on Wed, July 3rd. Orleans resident Phil Sanders organized the workday, after Mr. Sanders caught the 93-year-old Yuasa doing the work himself. Phil volunteered the use of his tractor chipper. Hachiro kept a keen eye on our hungry saws.

There was another volunteer workday at Dean and Judy Davis's on August 10th . Along with six locals, 13 tribal youths from across the US came to the workday through as part of an Oregon Natural Sciences Institute Salmon Camp. They worked hard and were well rewarded by Dean and Judy with a feast of birthday cake and smoked salmon. We cleared along their driveway and around structures. They could still use more.

V. ISHI PISHI PROJECT PLANNING RECAP

Project acreage for the 2002 JITW grant and the 2001 BLM (FSC) grant have been shuffled so the BLM grant would cover 17 acres above Ishi Pishi Road, Bark Shanty and Ten Eyck Roads. Fuels from these acres will be chipped offsite. Archaeological surveys are now required for BLM projects utilizing on-site pile burning. Piles burning up to 4 or 5 hours can affect the ability to date obsidian artifacts in the fire ring.

Acreage below these roads will be covered by the JITW grant.

In the future we will include funding for archeological surveys in our grants to allow for pile burning. Bill Tripp's idea to have someone on the crew with archaeological survey training to survey just the pile sites could save time and resources. This idea well received by BLM archaeologist Stephen Horne. We would do a record search on project areas and consult with the Karuk Tribe DNR prior to implementation.

Will gave maps of project areas to Bill. He will email them to Bill to review with Leaf. He would like to do a tribal consultation. It would be good to show them to folks in the DNR office to get feedback to people about known archaeology sites.

Bill thought we might be able to avoid a record search if you did have someone on crew. We just want to avoid having items such as mortar and pestles disturbed. If found during brushing they should be left where they are, undisturbed.

VI. ORLEANS FIRE SAFE PLANNING RECAP/ADDITIONS

Venetia Flores has done a lot of work doing surveys in the Orleans area. The group agreed we want to keep doing them until the money runs out. Please call us if you would like to participate in our prioritized fuel reduction and critical information survey.

The prioritization scheme needs to be reviewed. It has a scoring system based on data from surveys. There is a maximum of 100 points with the scoring system. It includes all kinds of data regarding water supply, fuels, access routes, environmental documentation, etc. No one is here from the last meeting to give feedback on it, so we tabled the issue for next meeting.

Areas that have already been NEPA approved are higher priority because that designation eventually runs out.

The values for scoring still need to be critiqued by the group.

Community members interested in upcoming brushing work have contacted the office for applications. Salmon Mountain Forestry will be hiring a six person crew from October 13th to January 31st, 2003, to treat 80 acres along Ishi Pishi Road and north of Somes Bar. Applications are available from the office (530-469-3216) upon request. Interviews will be held on Friday, September 20th and 21st, from 1-4pm both days at the Orleans Ranger District Back Conference Room.

Will will email the list of completed surveyed people to the group for them to review.

Tom wants his cabin treated because it is surrounded by a bay thicket. Not many acres – maybe ½ acre. But it could burn intensely if it did.

Will – Tom should talk to his neighbors to get permission to treat the swath of property along both of their properties.

Tom – Delaney’s property is part of it, too.

Will will send a map of lower camp creek neighborhood to Tom.

Tom said he will make up a sketched map of potential treatment areas in the Lower Camp Creek neighborhood for review at the next mtg.

Will suggested they use the Topo map software, along with the parcel map from the assessor to make a planning map.

VII. GRANT REPORT/FUNDING REVIEW

Will said he missed a chance to submit a Siskiyou County RAC proposal. Very few people submitted proposals this round and there was more money available.

Tom asked if FSC employees have been getting reimbursed for their efforts?

Will reported that Michael Stearns has been volunteer bookkeeper for the FSC, and has submitted two quarterly invoices for work under the 2001 BLM grant. So far we have spent roughly \$5500 on wages, with about \$15,000 remaining. We have closed out our first grant from the Six Rivers National Forest to implement the survey and do community outreach.

The FSC has hired part time employees for GIS, planning and secretarial jobs. Rachel Galindo has be helping with mapping, Venetia Flores is conducting surveys and developing a database, and Adrienne Harling is taking notes and creating FSC project tracking systems. Coordination of the Fire Safe Plan has been contracted out to local consultant, Terry Supahan.

Will needs to talk to Tom about what the emergency response book should look like.

Tom would like an indexed map.

Will asked if the community resource district had already done something like this? It would be good to get existing info to include in this book.

Tom will ask them if we have existing water hydrant map already. They are trying to get a hydrant at the bottom of Lower Camp Creek Road.

VIII. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

The next workday is on September 21st at Alta Gault’s. Her property is located directly behind the church at the base of Ferris Ranch Road. We will meet in the parking lot of the church at 8am.

IX. OPEN FORUM

Will said we need a stick stacker that has done archaeological training. We can hire a crew from downriver through Salmon Mountain Forestry. We need to organize a hiring committee from the FSC participants for the interviews on September 20th and 21st.

We will post a notice and go through a formal hiring process.

Bill remarked that putting a job notice in the newspaper has not been working for the Salmon River Fire Safe Council. Maybe flyers are better way to go.

Tom reminded everyone that on September 14th and 28th there will be a steak dinner fundraiser for Orleans Volunteer Fire Department at the Orleans Elementary School from 5-8pm.

X. NEXT MEETING / ACTION ITEMS

The next meeting is scheduled for September 19 at 7 p.m. at the Karuk Community Center.

The next meeting after that in October will be at 6 p.m. since it will be getting dark earlier.

XI. ACTION ITEMS:

- Will:
1. Email project maps to Bill to review.
 2. Consult with tribe on project sites.
 3. Email the list of completed surveyed people to FSC participants for them to review for completeness.
 4. Get Tom a map of Lower Camp Creek.
 5. Consult with Tom about Emergency Response Book design.
 6. Get applications and distribute. Post job notice locally.

- Tom:
1. Construct fuels management plan for Lower Camp Creek area.
 2. Consult with Will about Emergency Response Book design.

FSC Participants: Review and comment on prioritization scheme. Spread the word about job openings and hiring process.

DATE: SEPTEMBER 19TH, 2002
TIME: 7:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. ATTENDANCE:

Name	Affiliation
Ben Riggan	FSC Coordinator
Will Harling	FSC Coordinator
Tom Bouse	OVFD Chief
Michael Stearns	FSC Bookkeeper
Toz Soto	Karuk Tribe Fisheries
Terry Supahan	Community Planner/ FSC consultant
Max Creasy	Klamath NF Ecologist
Bill Tripp	Karuk Tribe Fuels and Air Quality Specialist
Frank Kanawha Lake	Fire Ecology Doctoral Program, OSU
Steve Robinson	Somes Bar Resident, Patterson FSC rep
Phil Sanders	Orleans Resident and FSC representative
Phil Purcell	Somes Resident
Laura Chapman	Six Rivers N.F., Rural Dev. Coordinator
Kim Price	California Dept. of Forestry, Hum Co.

Jill Geist	Candidate, 5 th Dist. Supervisor, Hum Co.
Renee Stauffer	Karuk Tribe Watershed Center
Jill Dondero	Orleans Resident
Rachel Galindo	FSC GIS Specialist
Mark Dupont	Orleans Resident
Adrienne Harling	FSC Secretary

II. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

III. REVIEW/ADD TO AGENDA

Will suggests we emphasize the open forum since there are a lot of folks at the meeting.

IV. RECAP OF RECENT FSC ACTIVITIES/ FIRE SAFE PLAN

The FSC has received 10 applications so far, and seven more are on their way for fuels reduction work this fall. There will be a community hiring committee made up of interested parties from Somes Bar and Orleans. Contact the office if you are interested. Hiring will take place Friday and Saturday at the Orleans Ranger District Office.

Will explains that there is a draft outline for the community fire safe plan. Ben said it is a little behind schedule, but Terry Supahan is working on it. It should be together in the next month or so.

The critical info survey has gone well. We are starting to analyze the survey data, and organize into GIS map products and data matrices. The prioritization is available for people to test on their own properties. The data will be analyzed and used to prioritize projects in the plan.

Kim Price brought us a copy of the Mattole Fire Plan. We can borrow some from the format of their plan.

V. ISHI PISHI PROJECT PLANNING RECAP

The FSC is coordinating with the FS on this project. The end goal is to make a shaded fuel break all along Ishi Pishi Rd. NEPA and SHPO are already done.

We are ready to buy a chipper for this work. Our start date is October 14th.

Laura Chapman says they can buy it any time.

VI. RAC PROJECT UPDATE

We will be treating mid slope properties from Rogers Creek to Ti Bar.

Laura Chapman says that for SHPO, Ken Wilson is probably the approving officer. She says that if the project is considered as having “no effect”, then the Fish and Wildlife Service may not need to come out on the ground.

VII. ORLEANS FIRE SAFE PLANNING RECAP/ADDITIONS

Purchasing Community Tractor/Chipper/Mower:

There is roughly \$30,000 for this equipment. We are currently working with the Karuk Tribe to see if they will take responsibility for insuring and maintaining the equipment.

Insurance and Maintenance:

Bill said he would have to write something up to the tribal council for their approval. Sandi will probably take it to them. Will said we would need to have someone to do regular maintenance for the equipment. Ben thought we could park it in Somes and have Frank Fischl do maintenance work on it. Phil Sanders said Morgan near RUC could house and work in it. He should be able to find secure room for this. Phil will ask him if he likes the idea.

Laura asks how we will pay for the maintenance. She suggests charging people a small amount to use it to cover maintenance charges.

Trainings:

Michael Stearns asked who could use it. Will said we would have a training so that people could get certified to use it. This way there will always be someone there to look after maintenance and operate the equipment. Ideally these folks should be neighborhood facilitators. Others felt that it might be safer to have one trained person that is paid to operate the chipper. We will look into securing funding for such a program.

Phil reminds us we will need to sharpen the blades as maintenance. Phil will make an expenses write-up for the machine.

Ben explained the quotes, makes and models they got for the equipment.

Michael says it sounds dangerous. The FSC should have some liability insurance. Laura said Del Norte has a new chipper and they have liability insurance. She will get them their phone number so we can see how they did it. Their email is westguag@aol.com. Their number is 707-951-0729. Dan and Sharl Levitt. Sharl: 707-464-7420

SHPO/NEPA Update:

Meeting participants were updated on FSC progress with establishing long-term agreements for satisfying SHPO and NEPA requirements. Everything is set for this year, except for the RAC grant. In the future, the FSC will consult Phil S. and John Salter, or someone on the crew to do archaeology surveys. Ben said air quality might also become an issue. After we figure these things out this year, it will be a lot easier in the future.

Laura asked if the fuels reduction work would be within a tenth of a mile of houses. Will said it doesn't matter because in the final draft of the Fish and Wildlife Service report, they did not discuss exemptions for work within this distance from homes due to a noise variance. We are currently working outside of the breeding period for the Northern Spotted Owl (NSO) and the Marbled Murrelet (MAMU). In the future, the FSC will pursue work on public lands in the Wildland/Urban Interface (WUI).

Grant Report/Funding Review

We are about to start on-the-ground work for the 2001 BLM grant and the 2002 JITW grant, totaling 47 acres along Ishi Pishi Road and selected midslope properties. We will have NEPA and SHPO out of the way by December on the 2002 Siskiyou Co. Resource Advisory Council (RAC), and will finish the work season on those parcels. Next year we have secured a 2002 USFS Community Protection grant and a 2002 BLM grant for a total of 167 acres of fuels reduction in and around the town of Orleans.

Upcoming Workshops and Workdays

There is a workday this Saturday at the base of Ferris Ranch Road at 9:30am to 1 or 2pm. It is at Alta Gault's.

Next community action plan meeting will be on October 9th at 6:30 at Orleans Elementary School. Need to check to see if that is a final date. After that is November 13th at 6:30.

VIII. OPEN FORUM

At the recent CAP meeting, Phil Sanders suggested they put fire safety in the mission statement. This may be a good platform for education. Humboldt County said they might be available for support. A countywide FSC is being developed and will be working with local councils. Laura said they would be offering GIS support and some technical support. Ben says that GIS training would be great for community.

Terry asked if there is a way to pay for long-term small-scale conifer release on public land, and could we do that in conjunction with shaded fuel breaks. It would really support small productions. Ben said if we had a really strong MOU supporting stewardship contracting, it could be a good vehicle for that.

Laura said right now stewardship contracting is only allowed as a pilot. Next year the FS will be able to do it. There will be a preference for local establishments.

Ben said one of the goals of the FSC is to support small businesses. We will be using chips for noxious weed control. There will be some value added to the chips for the mulch. Ben is working on a noxious weed program and mulch will help lower the maintenance for noxious weed treatments. He did see pole manufacturing.

Ben reported on activity in congress regarding fuels reduction activities that will direct the national fire plan. He described the Hershel-Craig Bill. It has the language of protecting communities but has no teeth to do so, i.e. it doesn't confine projects to directly around the private-public interface. It focuses on class three conditions. There is a senate bill that is an alternative to the Hershel-Craig Bill. There is a concern that it could be used as a tool for logging and not community protection. He thinks the worst conditions are in the previously treated areas near towns.

Terry asked about sites away from towns that are previously managed.

Ben said he is worried about diverting funding for community protection away to areas that don't necessarily benefit communities.

Ben asked about the new draft of the Six Rivers Fire Plan.

Laura suggested Stan and Bill or others should give a presentation on the updated plan at the next FSC meeting.

Frank Lake talked about his post-graduate studies through Oregon State University. He is focusing on burning sandbar willow communities for basket weavers at Big Bar, Ullathorne, Camp Creek, Ti Bar, Black Duck Bar, Independence, and Ferry Point. He is doing transects to survey over a year and then burn and monitor two years after. He wants to have an ecological understanding of cultural management practices. Riparian treatments will be fairly safe to burn due to proximity to roads and rivers and rock bars. He will be monitoring for ecological effects as well as how it affects the material for basket making. He will also provide technical assistance and educational outreach to let people know about tribal management with use of fire. Tribal use of fire is his key research area. He intends to bring information from the tribal community here to national level planning; it is important to understand that burning prescriptions are different for cultural uses than for forestry uses sometimes. He is working to educate and bring greater awareness of tribal management and impacts. He is also studying how fire suppression and flow restrictions from dams are impacting ecological processes that have in turn impacted the tribe.

Will asked when are we going to have some volunteer prescribed burning workdays. Frank asked whom he needed to talk to regarding small prescribed burns on private land. Kim said for Humboldt County it would be Don Brooks at 707-464-5526.

Ben said we have also asked Frank about bringing some plots upslope to learn about FSC treatments and their affects. Frank said he will be around for the next week and then will be back again in the spring.

Phil Purcell said he did not understand prioritization scheme for projects currently under way. Ben and Will answered that it was subjective and strongly based on who was willing to have work done on their property. The work is ahead of the prioritization process, but we are catching up.

Phil P. asked if it was acceptable to cut a few trees in the treated area. Ben said as long as it does not impact the integrity of the treatment.

Phil P. asked what were the advantages of being a non-profit. Michael said you can accept donations, but there are not many other advantages.

Terry warned against developing the FSC as a non-profit corporation. He warned about lawsuits and the need for liability. He appreciates the flexible model the FSC has now, using other non-profit umbrellas for grant writing purposes.

Laura said we should look at the state FSC. They may offer liability protection. Kim replied that this was a problem for the Mattole Fire Safe Council. The state FSC won't do it so they are going through the Mattole Restoration Council.

Ben said we have not been writing grants lately, as we have enough work for now. We will be writing grants for 2004 but not before.

Will asked Jill Geist if she has anything to add. She says that on the coast it is not as much of an issue.

Adrienne described the Klamath Salmon Natural History library project and how the library will contain materials about regional fire management and invites people to give her feedback about what their interests are and informs them about services offered.

Michael wonders if those who are not participating might change their minds after they see how good it is.

IX. NEXT MEETING / ACTION ITEMS

Next FSC meeting will be at 6:00p.m. on October 17th.

Will and Ben: Buy a chipper. Network with Del Norte FSC re: chipper insurance. Research funding for community chipper program.

FSC staff: Complete Prioritized Fuels Mgmt. Plan

Phil Sanders: Make an expenses write-up for the tractor/chipper/mower.

DATE: OCTOBER 17TH, 2002
TIME: 6:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. PRE-MEETING DISCUSSION

Lucy Salazar at the Supervisor's Office has an updated fire history layer for the Six Rivers NF. Humboldt County planning had this latest fire history map, including Megram Fire, at last night's Community Action Planning (CAP) meeting. We need to plug FSC projects into the CAP planning process.

Kim said some fire history is missing from Six Rivers for CDF files. We discussed methods used to input photos into GIS data associations.

II. ATTENDANCE

Will Harling	Fire Safe Council Coordinator
Ben Riggan	Fire Safe Council Coordinator
Stan Pfister	Orleans RD Fuels Specialist
Kim Price	California Department of Forestry - HUU
Bill Tripp	Karuk Tribe DNR Fuels Specialist
John Larson	Orleans Resident
Adrienne R.S. Harling	Fire Safe Council Secretary

III. REVIEW/ADD TO AGENDA

Will asked Bill about insurance on tractor and describes yesterday's trouble with the belt slipping. That is all cleared up now. Frank Fischl has been working on it.

IV. RECAP OF RECENT FSC ACTIVITIES/FIRE SAFE PLAN

Will said the crew is currently working along Ishi Pishi Road. They got signs from the County Road Crew. They have done about two acres around the Fishcl/DesChaine home and two acres along Ishi Pishi below Stearns.

John asked if we are getting photos, or perhaps an article in the newspaper. Will said we are taking before and after shot and some during. We need to write an article for a local paper. Stan said perhaps Frank Woodman could write something up in the Courier to boost interest in the FSC.

Ben said we need an audience within the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors. Kim said he will help. Stan recommended showing work that is being done in Siskiyou County. Patterson Ranch would be a great place to highlight.

Kim said there is interest in getting the Orleans/Somes Bar FSC involved in a county-wide FSC to disperse county money.

Ben brought up the need for more GIS support. He recommended that we hire Scott Quinn, for small contractual work. Kim said ArcView 3.2 which the FSC is currently using makes strange projections but 8.2 does not. Will said we need to hire Scotty so we can get donations from places like ESRI.

Will would like to make a critical access map that shows water tanks and routes to private properties. Ben said this should also show what needs to be done to clear water source. Ben said we have a lot of good community input and general comments. The plan is coming along with general guidelines, prescriptions, etc.

Stan has water source maps on paper. Will says he will digitize them if he can get a hard copy. Stan agreed to get them.

Ben and Will talk about landowners who have sources that are available for water trucks. Ben said Del Norte got some money to help clear water storage for individual water storage through the RAC. All agree that this is an important problem to work on and write grants for. Ben suggests cement tanks that uses the same form. This could lower the cost of doing multiple tanks. And they don't burn.

Stan recommends that we record research on costs. They agree to put together a RAC proposal to Siskiyou County for emergency water storage. Stan said it is important that landowners do not tap and drain the tanks in order for the project to be effective.

V. NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITATION

We still need to identify facilitators for the Stanshaw/Irving Cr., Offield, Natucket, Lower Red Cap and Ullethorne neighborhoods. Perhaps we could combine the Stanshaw/Irving Cr. Properties in with the Patterson/Sandy Bar Cr. Neighborhood, and combine Slate Creek with Bluff Cr.

Will asked Bill if he might ask Sandy Tripp if she is interested for Ullethorne. Bill suggests Dave Markon. Will mentioned Chimakanee – they do not have anyone yet. They agree that Monte would be good for that neighborhood. Will also mentions Wayne Cornwell for Offield neighborhood. Stan mentions that his place came close to getting burned during the Offield Fire. Will asks about Lower Red Cap. Some folks suggest Lance Lammon. Other suggestions are Calligan and Rhonda Olson. Ben said one facilitator task will be to initiate volunteer workdays within their neighborhoods, and get landowner agreement and buy in on FSC projects.

VI. GRANT REPORT/FUNDING REVIEW

Will said the National Forests Foundation has requested RFP's for November 26th for fuels reduction projects. The National Fire Plan monies through the FS are here. Proposals are due December 6th. They are for planning and implementation. \$15,000-75,000 for FSC's. Ben comments that we will need staff salary soon. Will says they are looking for more money to do more planning. The current planning grant is about to run out.

VII. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

Will asks for suggestions. Tom Bouse is a candidate. We will probably make a date before the next meeting. Bill Beck, Nina Benson, and Ora Wilder are also candidates. John suggests Doreen Sits and Woody Garlinghouse as an elder.

VIII. OPEN FORUM

Will said Cal Trans will not treat the swath along the highway below the Delaney subdivision. Ben asked Stan about the Camp Creek fire. Stan wasn't around when it happened.

Ben asked about NEPA guidelines regarding FS fuels work in the Ishi Pishi neighborhood. Stan says it depends on distance from road, but beyond close to road it will be a "CE" for the work. If he went for an EA, it would take a lot longer. CE would work for 300' strip – on both sides where it is possible.

Stan – he wrote in the grant how his proposal works well with the FSC work.

Stan says that doing a CE might mean less in the riparian and upper diameter guidelines. Stan described the process of CE and what would have to happen to push it into an EA. He says after internal analysis if there are

any outstanding issues they do scoping and get public comment and if any of that indicates need to do an EA, then they do it.

Ben talked about survey and manage restrictions and how it might affect the project. He supports Stan's project and hopes it goes through. Stan described how most of the work they are doing will be around private property. Might have to do more small contracts instead of fewer larger contracts. This could help small business opportunities. Will comments that we got 20 applications for 7 jobs. This is encouraging for Stan's prospects to find local workers.

Ben talked about uses for wood chips and how they can generate value-added products. Will talked about how they coated an old slide with chips at his neighbors. Ben talks about the weed management program and how they plan to use the chips. Satellite patches of star thistle, leafy spurge, knapweed, and white top are all candidates. Will suggests making a deal with Cal Trans to pair fuels reduction and weed suppression activities.

Will mentioned that the Salmon River FSC did mapping that identified water source access that had noxious weeds and how they plan to pave those access spots that have them to prevent spread of noxious weeds.

Will mentioned how Don Flickinger of NMFS did an informal consultation for the California Department of Fish and Game, which was less stringent than F&W regarding suitable habitat and hazardous waste. It has very clear project design standards. He is not sure if it is only applicable to private property or if it works for public land.

IX. NEXT MEETING/ACTION ITEMS

- a. Happy Camp FSC Meeting Nov 12th at Resource Center at 7pm.
- b. November 21st is next Fire Safe Council Meeting. 6pm at the Back Conference Room at the Orleans RD station.
- c. Will and Stan need to swap GIS layers / water source maps / project areas
 - Ben said we need an audience within the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors. Kim said he will help.
 - We need to write an article for a local paper.
 - We need to plug Fire Safe Council information and projects into the CAP plan.
 - We still need to identify facilitators for the Stanshaw/Irving Cr., Offield, Natucket, Lower Red Cap and Ullathorne neighborhoods. Perhaps we could combine the Stanshaw/Irving Cr. Properties in with the Patterson/Sandy Bar Cr. Neighborhood. Call Monte Mollier, Dave Markon, Wayne Cornwell, Lance Lammon, etc.
 - Will asked for GIS layer of buffers. Stan agreed.
 - Will would like to make a critical access map that shows water tanks and routes to private properties.
 - Put together a RAC proposal to Siskiyou County for emergency water storage.

DATE: NOVEMBER 21ST, 2002
TIME: 6:00 PM
PLACE: ORLEANS RD BACK CONFERENCE CENTER

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

II. ATTENDANCE

George Williamson
Hugh Scanlon
Will Harling
Ben Riggan
Stan Pfister
Bill Heitler

Plan West Partners
California Department of Forestry
FSC Coordinator
FSC Coordinator
Fuels Technician, Orleans RD
District Ranger, Orleans RD

III. REVIEW/ADD TO AGENDA

There were no additions.

IV. RECAP OF RECENT FSC ACTIVITIES

Bouse Workday: Will said only he and Aida showed up. They did some work behind Tom's rental, but they are going to reschedule to complete.

V. ORLEANS RD ISHI PISHI PROJECT PLANNING (PRESENTATION BY STAN PFISTER)

The Forest Service's Ishi Pishi Project ties into the FSC Ishi Pishi work. Stan created a 300' buffer around roads to provide safer access for suppression and for people living there, and a 300' buffer around the private lands. Some folks in Gasquet also used 300'. Even if funding does not allow them to treat all 300', it is still all right.

The project is approx. 2000 acres. At \$1000 an acre, it would be a \$2 million dollar project (without admin). Areas will be more or less open, so this will change how things will be treated. He broke down both districts into community protection areas. He then broke down these districts into neighborhood areas like the FSC.

He will do some work early spring and summer this year. He may get CCCs, fire crews, etc to help with work. This kind of work helps with FSC work. It is mutually beneficial. Both groups' work will make the work of both more effective. This is just a start. A ¼ mile defense zone and then 1 ¼ mile are the areas we're looking at. Areas like around Antenna Ridge that are further out that are logical are also important in breaking districts into fireheds. This would help in coordinating with wildland fire use. They are first focusing on communities because that is their direction.

Hugh asks if it is helpful to receive positive comments in getting funding.

Stan responds that positive comments are good, but concerns have to be responded to in a more serious way. They talk about how to set it up in order to move through it more quickly and easily.

Hugh – given the trouble in the past with the Northcoast Environmental Center, if this project has FSC support, would it be likely that NEC would have trouble with this?

Several members described how there is an opportunity to embrace the environmental community around these types of projects so that they do not get negative attention. This could involve bringing them on board through educational outreach and an invitation to comment on our projects.

Ben described how the FSC would like to adopt ecological principles of restoration in their work. Hugh recommends that at the county level it would be important to consider this.

Bill talked about how thinning up to 12" might yield some stuff that could be saleable. There is that potential. The idea would be to still have 70% canopy closure. That range is good for a variety of purposes, including adequate shading for wildlife species, and suppression of shrub regrowth.

Ben described how the Lomakatsi group did ecological treatments in order to allow for wildlife and got paid for it. Their crew is well paid from through National Fire Plan monies. They also have less environmental issues to deal with from the state than we do in California.

Bill talked about how in some stands there is less dead and downed woody debris than meets the minimum requirements outlined in the guidelines. These are areas that need some material being left for wildlife purposes.

Will asked if a change is required in the Land Management Plan (LMP) in order to select for hardwoods? Bill says no. Ben expressed his enthusiasm for the FS project. Bill asked if we are GPS'ing the corners of our plots. We are waiting a bit till all the project work is done to borrow SRRC's Trimble.

VI. JITW/BLM/RAC PROJECT UPDATE

Ben – To date we have treated about 6 or 7 properties – Fischl's, Rutt's, Stearns, Harling and Henderson's, Meade's, Turner's, Purcell's, and Bulher Flores, etc.

Will described how Barbara Short only wants things below 1" cut, and that this doesn't meet the requirements of the grantor.

Will and Ben described how the chipper was broken. It looks like the anvil came loose and was caught in the blades, and tore up the disc, anvil, blades and paddles badly. Thank goodness no one got hurt.

Hugh talked about how some of the environmental regulations cause major impact. The group talked about how archaeology surveys are a pain in the butt and sometimes seem unnecessary.

Will talked about the RAC project. We still need to get NEPA and arch surveys. Quentin Youngblood and Kathy McCovey will help with it.

Hugh described the course for archaeology professionals (para-archaeologist) and mentioned that we could train select crewmembers. Ben describes how they are going to enroll 2 members of their crew in that course.

VII. GRANT REPORT/FUNDING REVIEW

* Potential Projects: Ti Bar Fuelbreaks, Go Road clearing, etc.

Community Protection Grants are shifted into February. Also, National Forest Foundation for projects adjacent to federal lands are due soon.

Ben describes the need for organizational funding. Bill will talk to Julie Ranieri to help get that organized. Stan sent her some materials for PR for FSC. Hugh describes that he gave a presentation that featured the FSC for the Humboldt County board – he is giving the presentation to the Board of Forestry.

Will will send him some pictures for more PowerPoint presentations. Bill asks what Julie should do if she comes up. Will suggests video – before, during, after, interviews with landowners, crew, etc. She can use what people say to write a press release. Then you would have both video and material for writing. Hugh suggests that the news might be a good place to drop that kind of footage too.

Will also says that Frank Lake is interested in doing an article on FSC as well. His passion is the big picture – he wants to bring in a sociologist and a couple of others to jointly write an article.

Ben talks about American Lands and Epic's lawsuit against Six Rivers regarding the Six Rivers Fire Management Plan. Bill says that it is a national suit. Tim Ingalsbee was interested in the Orleans/Somes Bar FSC helping to provide input on how to do it right. Ben wonders how we can provide that to them. Hugh said the Quincy Library Group is an example of how that kind of thing can be problematic.

Bill says that we should not put our energy towards lawsuits but focus on what we can do on the ground.

Will described some project ideas. Ti-Bar firelines is one we need to get some funding for. This could be a good project for the Siskiyou Co. RAC.

Bill says maybe there is National Fire Plan dollars for NEPA. Survey and Manage issue should be small because already disturbed. Watershed issues will be big and we will need to address them. Do we need an excavator with mulcher head? We can address those issues later, but they have to be addressed.

Will talked to Toz about the Ti Bar Fireline Project because it goes on his property. There are also some other landowners. Max Creasy is very supportive. He has been maintaining his section of fireline as a fuelbreak for years. Toz suggested focusing around where the houses were. Toz questioned whether we needed to invest resources in the other side of the ridge.

Stan replied that it has to do with maintaining an existing structure. If we do not go soon, it might be too late to rescue the line. He described how Max referred to it as a wick, which could create potential higher hazard.

Will said if we are trying to make it a RAC project, ask for everything – if we do not get it all, lets go around the private property.

Bill – the RAC has looked at breaking a project into pieces. This could be part of a larger project. We could prioritize and structure application to the RAC and break it into pieces.

Stan said he wants to do the whole thing under NEPA all at once, even if the project is implemented in pieces.

Ben asked about a RAC proposal to address the Ti Bar Demo Project initially organized by the Karuk Tribe and the Orleans Ranger District? Is there possible commercial sale? Ben had heard that Bill and the Tribe had gotten to the place where the tribe was ready to put a proposal in.

Bill explained that the Sand Dollar sale did not fly – now it is an embedded sale. So the fuels treatment project has a commercial element. Stan explains that it is a plantation project and includes mostly treatment of vertical fuels. Bill says that Little Man has not talked to him about the Ti Bar demo.

Will suggests making maps of existing fire lines. The group agrees.

Will explained that some roads identified in the roads project on the Salmon River were actually fire lines. Getting them mapped is a good thing for landscape level.

Bill says that we should do it soon because people are still alive who built those lines.

Ben talks about getting Simpson to cooperate with the FSC. He thinks this is why Bluff Creek is a high priority.

Bill says the RAC accepts proposals all the time and every quarter they rate and fund them.

Will continues the story about the chipper and how they are evaluating whether to replace it. Hugh talks about how they need chippers and that there are internal problems in getting them.

Bill talked about Phil Sanders' request to mow along the roads more often. He said we need to get some money to do so, perhaps from our 2002 Community Protection grant. Ben described how they are trying to get larger treatment areas and tie them in with the roads. Bill said that they already have a contractor and that they can augment his contractor. Will says that they need to do a 100-150' buffer that goes up the hill so that it does not travel. He does not see mowing as the only answer.

Bill – Phil is looking for a short-term answer. Mowing alone will not ultimately be effective.

Will is picturing doing treatment along the road and then upslope as well.

Ben said costs are more expensive than planned in terms of running the crew.

Will says we are trying to get in writing some explanations about how hard it is in this area to do fuels work in such dense forests and offer comparable cost/acre bids to projects in less dense Eastside Forests. Ben described that the costs associated with the treatments in the Applegate Valley were much lower than they would have to be here, because it is flatter and there is less fuel loading there. Bill says that we can establish that it costs a lot per acre here and document that and educate people that it is really valid here. He suggested including the outside project boundary in order to get the necessary funding.

Ben asks if you are supposed to consider map acres or on the ground acres? The group discusses how to calculate acres for cost-per-acre.

VIII. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

Will will call Tom Bouse to reschedule that workday.

IX. OPEN FORUM

A discussion of nominations for the Humboldt County FSC for representation from this area occurred. There is a County meeting to determine representatives on this county-wide FSC on December 3, 2002. The group agreed to elect Will Harling as the local representative, and Ben Riggan as alternate.

Ben talks about the need to collect more information before we draft a Fire Plan for the Lower Mid Klamath. He also described the Applegate Fire Plan (Southern Oregon); it uses a different approach than the Trinity County Plan or the Mattole Fire Plan. It is a compilation of essays on various fire related subjects from several different authors. This multiple authorship could allow for representatives from all FSC agencies and groups to submit their perspective on FSC activities and direction, future planning, education, etc.

Ben asked George if the countywide plan would be detailed or broad in scope. George replied that the countywide plan is meant to fit within a larger plan – they will try to identify local area characteristics, but specific projects will be elaborated on in local plans. A major component will be to identify gaps and determine how to fill them.

Ben describe how the Orleans/Somes Bar area has several gaps in fire protection and community services: there is a limited water supply in terms of storage to address multiple structure fires, and the OVFD engine would not start for ½ hour which resulted in a house being burned down recently.

Hugh talks about how Tracy Cattleman of the Mattole Restoration Council went to a state-wide meeting and how folks were extremely impressed. The Mattole Plan is thus being used as an example for local fire safe councils. Will mentions that the OSBFSC has done a lot of work, but not publicized enough or generated enough planning documents to get much press. Hugh agrees that this FSC is an excellent example for what local councils should be doing: getting it done on the ground.

Ben described how in about a year much of the planning infrastructure would be in place. We are trying to build partnerships with agencies, creating larger projects with cooperative participation amongst different stakeholders. The plan should help facilitate that process. On-the-ground work is excellent, however.

George describes how he has to verify area of service for different local councils. He asks if we have our area of service delineated. Will shows him a map, which shows treatment areas and the geographic scope of service.

Hugh says that a big advantage of local FSCs is that fire does not observe county lines. He is trying to promote activity in Willow Creek.

Water Storage:

High priorities are those areas that do not have water storage. Orleans does have storage problems. Many private residences also have less than optimal storage. We need to pursue grant funding for this project.

Hugh talks about a grant that involved putting in tanks in Del Norte County. The RAC loved it. They got a deal on poly tanks for private landowners. This kind of project would be very applicable to this area. Again, we must remember Stan's advice that we ensure they are used for emergency fire storage purposes first and foremost. Ben talked about how it would be ideal if there was funding from Humboldt County for this. Will talked about how the county sounded like they were open to put money towards FSCs at the most recent Orleans CAP. Hugh is skeptical. He feels that it is easy for the county to spend that money in other ways.

Ben described how we would like to get funding to make a pre-suppression plan. Hugh said he got funding to develop research and assess portion. Pre-suppression info is very important in that process. That is a high priority for us.

Will said we have been working on gathering info for the Orleans Volunteer Fire Department for their books so that they have good, updated info when they respond to a call. We have done 100 surveys, but there are 200 + more to do. If our goal really is wildland fire use, it will be a long process. Entire community involvement is essential. Stan agreed that until the stage is set for use of wildland fire, we will not be able to use it. There will have to be criteria for use and that is not feasible now. It will be a while.

Will suggested that we could identify a pilot watershed where treatments had been done around private inholdings and the landowners were sympathetic to wildland fire use (WFU) to demonstrate this land management concept.

Stan – there is a silvicultural element. The FS will have to do the same kind of work on huge chunks of public land, like the FSC is doing on private land. Congress ultimately controls the direction of funding, so we may or may not be able to accomplish our goals.

Hugh makes the point that the Biscuit Fire got a lot of press, but most people do not feel that its effects on the ground were too far outside of the natural fire regime. The money it cost is what is out of hand, and congress will not stand for that.

Ben talked about how we will have to figure out how to make prescribed burning more feasible. Hugh describes how the CDF is even more hesitant than the FS to use prescribed fire. Just one fire can get awful press. In the agency there is a perception that prescribed fire is a lose-lose situation because a good fire does not give good press, and a bad fire gets awful press.

Stan describes how they have a good relationship with air quality, but their rules are still restrictive. The group generally discusses the difficulties involved with prescribed burning projects, including having to meet air quality and view shed standards within a narrow burn window. Will said if landowners themselves do some burning then agencies would be a bit alleviated.

Ben described the plot the crew worked on today and how it is an example of how we need to have a local capacity to get proactive. In some cases, property owners and partners will be into doing prescribed burning on their places.

Hugh – there are difficulties in the language of burn suspension. It can be taken to include all agricultural burns as well. That language can be interpreted in different ways. Even internally there can be obstructions.

Ben and Will talk about the importance of empowering landowners to do prescribed burns on their properties, where appropriate.

X. NEXT MEETING / ACTION ITEMS

The next meeting will be at the Karuk Community Center at 6PM on Thursday, February 20th, 2003.

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DATE: FEBRUARY 20, 2003
TIME: 6PM – 8PM
PLACE: ORLEANS RD CONFERENCE ROOM

I. ATTENDANCE

Bill Heitler, Orleans RD Ranger
Tom Bouse, Orleans Volunteer Fire Department
Will Harling, Orleans/Somes Bar FSC
Adrienne Harling, Orleans/Somes Bar FSC
Kristi Shelloner, Willow Creek FSC

II. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Everyone introduced themselves and we got down to business at 6:05 pm

III. REVIEW/ADD TO AGENDA

We reviewed the agenda, and there were no new revisions.

IV. RECAP OF RECENT ACTIVITIES

We planned a workday at Tom Bouse's for next weekend, March 1st from 9am-2pm. Meet at Tom's house. The last workday at Tom's was poorly attended due to a rain storm.

Will described how they were looking for potential people to hire for the crew. He said that people had not been able to do the work full time, and that they got burned out before too long working full time.

Will passed out more copies of the critical info survey for meeting goers to take with them to give to interested folks.

Will said that Laura Chapman liked the alternative forest products potential of their work. He explained that a former resident had bundled and sold bay, chokecherry, etc and made a nice profit in the past. Tom said that the FS used to give permits for harvesting huckleberry. Bill asked whether the bushes have been overtopped by now. Tom didn't know. Will said that Sun Valley Floral Farms buys bulk bundled bay. He described how they were planning to train crew to collect while they were doing the fuels reduction; to make this a part of the FSC work. They are planning to figure out the feasibility and determine the most efficient way of working harvesting other resources into fuels reduction.

Will said they were looking for board members and asked those present if they were interested. Bill said he was concerned that it may be a conflict of interest for him to be on the board. Will explained that a board member attends a meeting once or twice per year. Having non-profit status and a board would be very helpful in keeping grant money within the local economy and minimizing the time required for processing paperwork.

Bill asked what the status of the fire department was – was it a 510c3? Tom was not sure but that he would look at the fire department paperwork. Will agreed that the interests of the fire department were more similar to the FSC than the Arcata Economic Development Corporation, which is currently being used as a non-profit. Bill asked if there was anyone in the community who could handle doing the books for the FSC. Will said that he had been working with Michael Stearns, the bookkeeper for Junction Elementary School.

V. JITW/BLM/RAC/FS PROJECT UPDATE

Will described how BLM had required archaeology surveys so they had gotten the chipper, but that they would okay pile burning if there was an archaeologist on crew to survey pile sites.

The RAC project has been implemented: 20 acres from Rodgers Creek area up to Ti Bar area. He said that they worked quickly and got it done on budget. There was a huge amount of in-kind contributions from landowners who burned their own piles.

The 2002 USFS Community Protection Project on the Go Road and Sandy Bar Flat was in progress.

Kristi Shelloner from Willow Creek Fire Safe Council arrived.

Will explained how the crew morale was very low due to the overwhelming nature of the project, so he moved the flag line down from 200 ft to 100-150ft, depending on the terrain and vegetation. Will told Bill how he needed to talk with Doug about safety and right-of-way issues working on the Go Road.

Bill explained the Forest Service could come up with enough money to cut the brush along the road at least once or twice, and he suggested that the crew could work as well as the brush hog tractor thing in order to most efficiently get the job done. Bill said they could tie it in to the existing contract, but that they would have to get a contract in quickly in order to get first dibs on the available money

Bill estimated the time of mowing would be June, and explained that one contractor would do everything. Bill asked Doug who was walking by when the mowing contract would start. Doug replied that it could be between May and August. Gerard Pelletier was the contractor. He felt that if we encouraged him than we could get him earlier.

Will asked Doug his questions about the work on the GO Road. Doug was concerned about slash being left in the ditch. He said the ditch and culverts should be clear. Will said that there were no piles in the ditch line and that they would be chipping them later once the chipper was repaired. They coordinated getting road signs to the crew.

VI. COMMUNITY INPUT ON ORLEANS COMMUNITY PROTECTION TX AREAS

Will said there are 50 acres of shaded fuelbreak and 30 acres of mowing left to treat, and that community members had been giving input on where to do this. Will said that they should put a shaded fuel break to encapsulate as much of the valley as possible. Bill suggested that some of the Red Cap neighborhood could use it. Will agreed and said that they were already planning a large fuelbreak that went along the valley edge from Shivshaneen east to the Karuk Community Center.

Will asked if the FS was going to deal with the blowdown behind Bruce Pryor's property. Bill said that by now it was non-commercial and that if they tried to salvage it they would be in court. Will suggested that they put it on the ground and reduce the spread and burn the piles. Bill suggested talking to Stan about treating that blowdown, but that it would be a project they would have to do NEPA for. Bill thought this might be a good commercial firewood opportunity. Tom asked how long that wood had been up there. The trees had been down 7 or 8 years old. Kristi suggested that Redwood Community Action Agency might buck it up for disabled/elderly community members. Tom asked about what the access might be. Will was concerned that there might not be access.

Kristi said that in Willow Creek they want to do a large scale fuelbreak, but that you could plant Christmas Trees. Bill suggested that if the crew members all had personal use permits they could all get firewood for themselves. Bill also explained that there are ways for a commercial product to pay for a treatment, as in the case of the Ti Bar Demo Project. He explained that some of the trees have value which offsets costs of the treatment. Bill explained that it was a commercial timber sale at market rates, but when it didn't sell they offered it at minimum rates. When it didn't sell again, they offered it as a fuels reduction contract with the embedded sale. Will suggested that Jim Bennett from the Salmon River had done a similar project, and might be interested.

Bill explained that Forest Products take logs down to 6" diameter, and they make cores for plywood. There are some companies in Oregon that really like small stuff. Will asked if they would employ local loggers to do the work. Bill named some nearby loggers that would probably bid on the project. Will said that we should encourage private landowners to market their small diameter stuff.

Bill said that you just had to make the economics work out, because the timber economy is really bad right now.

Will hung the Orleans map up for folks to look at. Will showed the group where he was planning to do the work on the map. It was suggested that he talk to Betty Bothello about working on her place. Will explained commitments people have to do mowing in the Red Cap area. Will described where they were thinking of putting the 50 acres of shaded fuelbreaks. Tom pointed out where there was an old Indian Trail along Gold Dredge Road. Talk to Bill Delaney about fuels treatment along Gold Dredge Road. Bill explained the tribe's insurance policy regarding prescribed fires.

VII. GRANT REPORT/FUNDING REVIEW

Will explained that they just put out 4 grants – two to FS, one for 160 acres of fuels reduction on midslope properties. Bill asked where they stand on NEPA?

Will said that there were a couple of local options for archaeology surveys. He hoped that NEPA would be fairly straightforward. If we do work outside of the spotted owl breeding season on parcels that don't have an NTMP or THP, we won't have to do owl surveys and we can be covered under the programmatic BA/BO that the Six Rivers is currently working on. Bill explained that the process is usually long and suggested that they plan enough time.

Will said the other grant through the FS for 32000 for feasibility study regarding offsetting the cost of fuels reduction by harvesting and selling bay, salal, huckleberry, etc. off of treatment areas. Kristi commented that she was impressed that the FSC was not intimidated by NEPA. Bill said that we were lucky to have Laura Chapman.

Kristi asked about the organization of the FSC. Will explained that they were lucky to get a grant right away from the Six Rivers for \$5000 to do community fire safe surveys, then got another quick planning grant from the BLM for \$47,000. The FSC went through AEDC as a non-profit, rather than waiting to get their own non-profit status. Will said he would send these grants to her.

Will suggested to Kristi that they talk to landowners – as many as they can. He explained how this council originated and established themselves in the community and with landowners. Kristi asked if AEDC is still their funding agency and if they were considering being established as a non-profit. They are, and we are thinking about getting our own non-profit status now that our grant volume has gotten so large. Kristi asked about salaries. Will explained that he is currently volunteering but that he has been paid in the past. Tom asked if they have developed specific tasks for people to do. Will says Adrienne has been pressing him to develop job descriptions (clearly defined positions to bring more people into the council).

Kristi asked if they were writing their own grants. Bill suggested against hiring a professional. Will suggests identifying people who have good ideas but that are not necessarily good at writing grants and to help them write it – then that person takes the lead.

Will would like to see someone write the water tank grant. It is a lot more feasible to do cement tanks; the cost is prohibitive if you do one person but for many landowners it is very feasible. He identified Ten Eyck as a good place to build a cement tank. He suggests targeting neighborhoods that are not working cooperatively on their waters supply to implement this program.

Will said that Siskiyou County RAC wants proposals by March 17, 2003. Kristi suggests making another presentation to the newly elected Humboldt BOS with Jill Geist.

Kristi asked how much it costs per acre to treat fuels around here. All agreed that it was usually between \$700-1300 per acre, depending on fuel loading accessibility, etc. Bill says he uses \$1000 per acre. Kristi recommended that we come up with a pamphlet with organizational tips for other beginning councils.

Kristi explains how the Willow Creek FSC will be different due to the lack of a central person with philosophical commitment. Kristi asks if Will would come to speak to the Willow Creek FSC. He agreed.

Tom asks about the database from the surveys – whether they were in the computer. Will said yes. Bill asked where their figures for a 50' turning radius for the fire truck came from. Will said it was based on what they imagined a large fire engine could turn around in. Will said many landowners do not have adequate turnarounds.

Tom would like to get maps he can use in a spiral bound book with tabs by neighborhood showing access to different properties. Will said he would be willing to make the maps for the book.

VIII. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

There is the upcoming workday at Tom Bouse's on Sat. March 1st at 10am.

IX. NEXT MEETING/ACTION ITEMS

The next meeting will be on April 17, 2003 at the Karuk Community Center at 7pm.

Action Items are highlighted in yellow in the text above.

RE: FSC BOARD AND GENERAL MEETING NOTES
DATE: AUGUST 21, 2003
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

II. ATTENDANCE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>
Tom Bouse	FSC Board Member, OVFD
Phil Sanders	FSC Board Member, Orleans Resident
Laverne Glaze	FSC Board Member, CIBA
Bill Tripp	FSC Board Member, Karuk DNR
Kathy McCovey	FSC Board Member, FS Archaeologist
Will Harling	FSC Coordinator, Somes Resident
Ben Riggan	FSC Coordinator, Bluff Cr Neighborhood

III. OSB FSC REPORT TO BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S

There was a report by the FSC coordinators to the Board on the history, scope and projects completed by FSC, and why we need our non-profit status to continue pursuing funding for future projects.

IV. REVIEW AND ACCEPTANCE OF ARTICLES AND BYLAWS

Will passed out the final copy of the bylaws and articles to the Board Members for review. Phil asked about Article 3 Section 18 "Non-Liability of Directors" and if there was further discussion on this. Ben talked about his experience getting sued as a board member. He said that if the Board is notified of a problem and does not take action, then they may be liable. Will reported that he researched insurance to cover the Board with the State Fire Safe Council, who had recently got insurance for their Board. He remembered around \$800.00 annually to purchase this insurance. The Board decided that the first action after they adopt the Bylaws will be that as soon as we receive our non-profit status, we will purchase said insurance for our Board.

Will will add an addendum to Article 3 Section 6 which expressly states that "Less than 49% of our Board is and will be "interested persons".

The board decided by a unanimous decision of those present to accept the articles and bylaws with the addendum above. Phil Sanders made a motion and Bill Tripp seconded the motion.

V. GENERAL PROGRAM DISCUSSION

Board members not present were Terry Supahan and Max Creasy. These board members will be briefed on the decisions made and will attend the next FSC meeting. There will also be a final decision on the two remaining positions; the president and vice-president seats. The board has agreed to Terry Supahan as the secretary. Will, Michael Stearns, and our CPA will report to Terry on the financial status of the organization.

There was a report on the regulations of businesses or corporations doing this sort of grant work and how we are abiding by these rules. At the next meeting, the board will be presented a full packet that includes grant information, including text, budgets and FSC grant reports, FSC account information, hiring processes, and past meeting minutes. The packet will be mailed to board members who cannot make the meeting.

VI. GENERAL MEETING

Welcome and Introductions – Add to Agenda

Venetia Flores (FSC Planner) and Stan Pfister (Orleans RD Fuels Specialist) showed up for the general meeting. Stan added a Six River NF Fire Planning Update to the agenda.

OSB FSC Planning Update

Will gave a report on existing grants and what grants will be coming up next spring. There was a discussion on where 2003 USFS projects were. There are several treatment acres identified from the critical info survey.

We discussed the best way to treat Scotch Broom. It looks like the best way is to cut it back and burn piles on top of the stobs. It doesn't resprout very well from the cut stump, but comes back from seed which can easily be pulled.

Ben talked about future funding opportunities, and how our funding could be curtailed by the Healthy Forests Initiative, which does not specify that fuels reduction means small diameter, but leaves the door open for timber sales under the guise of fuels reduction. He suggests that we might have a good effect by going to Washington D.C. with the successes of our local FSC.

Stan said that it might be good to find a champion, a movie star or politician to carry our message to the higher levels of government. Ben said that the Feinstein camp is interested in the OSB FSC story and may be interested in a field trip. We need to get a plan together to present to them. Bill says an integrated resource management plan would be valuable.

Venetia brought up the issue of getting our non-profit status through the Hoopa Tribe, like she did with the Klamath Outdoor School. It was much faster than the state process and granted the same rights. She gave Will a packet which he will review and report on at the next meeting. Kathy McCovey talked about HUB Communities and Sonia Tomez with the FS/Tribal governance.

Roberta asked what the long-term goal is. She said that without a plan, there is no clear strategy. Tom Bouse said that in the '87 and '77 fires they stationed much of their resources around houses and communities. This took them away from fighting the fire. That is why the work now is focused around homes and communities. Roberta said what she really meant was where does the landowner work come in. Will said that that is where the education component comes in. If we show landowners how to maintain these shaded fuelbreaks, they will keep the beneficial aspects of the original project around for years and years.

Phil said that when private landowners burn, they do it by the seat of their pants. If landowners had technical help from the FS on humidity, fuel moisture, etc., they might feel more comfortable burning.

Ben said we have some funding from the FS to make a plan this year, and we can incorporate condition class, and landowner resources into one place where they were available.

Stan said a workshop where the FS is donating time and personnel to demonstrate how to do prescribed fires for the public might be valuable. They could show how to use a fuel model and increase landowner confidence and skills to apply fire safely to their new fuelbreaks.

Will suggested this workshop take place in February when there is little chance for fires getting away and have a week that the FS kicks off with their workshop, then landowners help each other burn their fuelbreaks in the days following.

Stan said we should be referencing why the FSC is doing the treatments we are in our strategic plan, ie, why we should adjust level of treatment to the specific area of treatment (i.e. difference between Patterson which is early seral, and old growth riparian sites like Whitey's Gulch).

Venetia said she has seen some patterns in what landowners want to feel safe, namely work along roads and around homes.

Six Rivers National Forest Planning Update

Stan gave a presentation on the direction of the Orleans RD Fuels Planning. He said they were going to back off from on the ground work and focus on GIS planning for the entire Ukonom and Orleans RD's. Once their strategic plan is in place, the FS can collaborate with the Tribe and the FSC for specific treatments. He talked about splats, area fuel reductions, shaded fuelbreaks, and techniques for clearing around homes. The FS is trying to be more collaborative with regards to looking at input from the community. Through strategic planning we can look at Condition Class, Veg Types, and specific priorities within each compartment.

Phil asked who would accomplish this work. Stan said they can use the fire crew and CCC's, or possibly the FSC's or the tribe can get grants to do work on Federal land.

Phil said regardless of the upper 1/3rd slope, condition class, the FS should focus their work where the FSC has already done work. Venetia said that there is a lot of landowners who mentioned where work could be done on their surveys. Phil said if the FS stuck to the 1/4 mi. around private, all would be fine.

Grant Report/Funding Review Upcoming Workshops and Workdays

Will announced that there is a workday on September 13th, at 9am at Bill Beck's on Ishi Pishi Rd. The OVFD is also having a steak dinner that evening at 5pm at the Orleans Elementary.

There is a FIREWISE workshop on November 18-19th at Fortuna. Laura Chapman will be giving a presentation on this at our next monthly meeting.

Next Meeting

The next meeting will be at September 18th at 7pm at the Karuk Community Center.

DATE: SEPTEMBER 18, 2003
TIME: 7:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. ATTENDANCE:

Michael Stearns
Tom Bouse
Will Harling
Stan Pfister
Terry Supahan
Laverne Glaze
Renee Stauffer
Laura Chapman
Adrienne Harling
Phil Sanders

II. ADDITIONS TO AGENDA

Renee added Noxious Weeds to the agenda. We will discuss this topic in the Open Forum.

III. RECAP OF RECENT FSC ACTIVITIES

There was a recent FSC workday at Bill Beck's on September 13th. Four people showed up, so the whole job did not get finished. Will would like to schedule an additional workday to finish work at this site and burn a few piles on the Meade Property just up the road. The workday is planned for October 25th at 9am. Meet at the bottom of Bill Beck's driveway (approx. 1.6 miles from Somes Bar Store on Ishi Pishi – steep gravel driveway through red dirt above road).

Laverne asked if it would be possible to coordinate hazel harvesting on people's properties after burns for those people who are willing. Will thinks that it is possible and will help to coordinate efforts. They discussed coordinating a cooperative workday with fuels reduction efforts and harvesters.

Will reports that the crews are almost done with the 2002 Forest Service Community Protection grant fuels reduction work. After this is completed the crews will begin working on the 2002 BLM project in the Red Cap neighborhood.

Laura says that they can start billing the 2003 CPP grant as soon as the award letter comes.

IV. FIREWISE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP PRESENTATION

Laura described the Firewise group that offers workshops across the country and is going to hold a workshop on November 18-19 in Fortuna. They are hoping a large diversity of people and organizations will come to share expertise and learn from others working in their field. It is a good opportunity for people to give input to the County plan. There are some scholarships available for people who live out of the area. Will and Ben will help facilitate breakout sessions on GIS and planning. She has heard good feedback from participants who have attended the workshop in other areas. The deadline is October 3 for registration.

Will said that Ben, Venetia, and perhaps Rachel Galindo will be attending. He will spread the word and try to recruit others. Laura said that they are trying to have a balance of attendees, so may limit numbers of certain groups that dominate registration.

Tom asked if the Workshop invitation was sent to insurance companies, and Laura replied that it was. Will asked if other Siskiyou County FSCs have expressed interest. Laura replied that the Salmon River FSC has expressed interest, but that other councils have not responded to her.

Renee suggested that Stan Pfister give an invitation to Jon Grunbaum, who is a member of the Happy Camp FSC.

V. COMMUNITY INPUT ON ORLEANS COMMUNITY PROTECTION TREATMENT AREAS

Renee says that she has heard many comments about how nice it looks, especially around the school. Laverne agreed. Terry said that he has heard feedback from the crew members that they are happy to be on the crew. They feel proud.

Phil asked how it was progressing. Will replied that the 2002 FS acres are almost done. He described the problems that have been occurring with the mower breaking down. There is still some work to be done around the Delaney property. The mowing is a little behind schedule, but everything else is on track.

VI. GRANT REPORT/FUNDING REVIEW

- a) Will described the status of the 2003 USFS CP Grant and the areas it will cover. Will describes the shaded fuel break they will be doing on the meadow on Helen Mason's property (caretaker - George Stevens).
- b) Will reported on the 2003 USFS EAP Grant. Venetia has done much of the research. She contacted Richard Miller from Northwest Botanicals in Grants Pass. Tribal members at the meeting expressed that at past meetings to organize local gatherers, he had not showed sensitivity for protecting cultural resources.
- c) Will reported on the 2003 RAC Proposal (submitted, not funded). The OSB FSC will work cooperatively with other FSC's to establish a community chipper program for the river communities of Western Siskiyou County. Phil asked if money for equipment had been included in the grants so that his equipment can be returned. Will said that he will take care of that.
- d) Will reported on the 2003 BLM Grant and asked for requests from people with high needs. Implementation of this grant will keep the crew working through next March.

Renee asked if they put in a proposal to the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation. Will said that they haven't but that he agrees that it would be a good idea and that there are some good areas. Renee also said that they would fund cultural burns, so they could identify hazel areas to burn.

Will asked Stan if they could work on FS land if they got a grant for a cultural burn. Stan thinks so.

Renee and Laverne suggested writing a grant for elk habitat up Ti Bar and for a cultural burn up Red Cap.

Laura suggested that a cooperative proposal between the FS and FSC would look really good and that she would be happy to help. Laverne suggested including the basketweavers on the project.

Will described a project that Stan and he had done some brainstorming on. The project would re-establish fire lines put in during the '87 Fires through Ti Bar private properties and adjacent Federal lands. The elk already use these fire lines some, but if they were thinned and maintained as shaded fuelbreaks, the elk might use them more and actually help maintain the integrity of the fuelbreak.

Will said that money is getting more competitive, given the Bush administration's priorities. Will asked Laura her perspective on the financial situation at the FS. Stan described strong budget cuts. Laura described how the grant money has been included recently in the regular budget and that they are trying to prevent that from happening again. Will said he will contact our representatives and the FS Regional Office to discuss this issue.

Will said that he has been talking to Kim Price about doing a WUI project in coordination with the CDF. Will inquired about whether CDF does work on Federal Land, and Laura and Stan didn't think so.

Will asked Laura whether 2004 funds would be available. She thinks that there will be some money, but she is not sure how much and there is much more competition. Phil asked who is lobbying on Six River's behalf at the regional level. Laura said she and Dennis Orbus were addressing the issue. Will asked if it would be helpful if the FSC contacted any of those people. Laura said that it would be good to contact the regional forester. FSC staff will contact the regional forester.

VII. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

Next FSC Workday: October 25 at 9am. Finish up at Bill Beck's and pile burning on the adjacent Meade Property if burn ban is lifted.

FIREWISE Workshop in Fortuna: November 17-19th.

VIII. OPEN FORUM

Renee discussed how the FSC workers should know about noxious weeds and how to treat them. Will said that they have been working on that with the crews. Renee said that it would be good to have an experimental area to monitor. Will said that Max thinks you can cut broom and burn it before it goes to seed. Renee suggested that Max talk to the crews about noxious weeds. Renee said that he has a powerful power point presentation.

Renee asked if Ben and Will ever contacted the Happy Camp FSC. Will said that he gave them many documents and information and that they seem to be doing well on their own now.

Phil passed around some photos taken in 1920s of Big Rock that show how different the vegetation was at that time. They were discovered and brought to his attention by Robert Bettinger, UC Davis archaeologist.

IX. BOARD OF DIRECTORS BUSINESS

Will had wanted Max to attend so that he and Terry would ratify the bylaws and articles. Terry read and signed them. Will made packets for the board members to review.

Will went over the packets he made up. He described the following elements:

- 1) Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council BOD Update – Will wrote it as an article for the MKWC newsletter.
- 2) State FSC Monthly Calendar Write Up – was written for the State FSC Calendar – it is a general overview.
- 3) Memorandum of Understanding – includes the mission statement and purpose and background. Will expressed that he was impressed that in the second meeting people agreed that restoring historic fire regimes was a primary goal. He described how the CDF had not thought it was a good idea to develop a community liaison to give input on fire suppression activities. He described that that was a controversial issue. He said that he felt it is an important role. The MOU was never signed by all the participating parties.

- 4) Document describing project design standards, excerpting grant proposals. Will asked the board members to look it over and give comments.
- 5) Orleans/Somes Bar FSC Proposal Tracking Master List – Terry suggested that they add a field that includes when the grants are closed out.
- 6) A letter from the Orleans/Somes Bar Fire Safe Council – this was a document that shows how they first got the word out.
- 7) Prioritization Scheme – was the scheme that was first used.
- 8) Critical Informaiton Survey - former prioritization scheme was integrated into this document.
- 9) Landowner Agreement – incorporates legal language to protect both parties from lawsuit. Terry suggested that such legal arrangements can have a chilling effect and can prohibit work from being done. Phil showed him clause "C" on the agreement and Terry approved.
- 10) Site visit letter – Will said that leaving out calling before hand has posed problems.
- 11) Hiring policy – Guidelines for Fuel Reduction Contracting .
- 12) Public Notice Job Announcement.
- 13) Salmon Mountain Forestry Bid.
- 14) Performance Evaluation – will be used for the OSB FSC staff.
- 15) Tractor/Chipper/Mower Use Log.

Stan suggested including success stories.

Michael described that he has done the payroll and annual report. He has contacted his father-in-law who is a CPA who has expressed willingness to do the work. Terry asked if he had a contract. Michael said that he has primarily volunteered, and that he has a fairly informal position. Will described that they will be getting admin costs to cover bookkeeping and accounting in future grants.

Phil asked whether it is done via an Ag code. Michael will ask the CPA about that. Phil suggested that Michael ask the CPA if he works with Ag payroll. If so, he would not have reservations about having him take it on.

Phil asked if they carry a workman's comp. Will said he didn't, but that he will look into it. Phil suggested that they definitely should do it. State Workers Comp is a good company for it. Will agreed that he will get state workman's comp.

Will will make job descriptions for staff members.

X. NEXT MEETING/ACTION ITEMS

The next meeting will be October 16, 2003 at 7:00pm at the Karuk Community Center.

Will - Email the 2003 FS maps to Jon Grunbaum, Tony Hacking and Laura Chapman.

Other Action Items are highlighted in the text above.

DATE: OCTOBER 16, 2003
TIME: 7:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

Will Harling
Ben Riggan
Kathy McCovey
Terry Supahan
Stan Pfister
Laverne Glaze
Renee Stauffer
Phil Sanders
Tom Bouse
Bill Tripp
Adrienne R.S. Harling

II. REVIEW/ADD TO AGENDA

There were no additions to the agenda.

III. RECAP OF RECENT FSC ACTIVITIES

Will suggested that he and Laverne get together and talk in more detail about creating cooperative projects with the basketweavers. She agreed. They arranged a meeting for November 4th at Laverne's.

Will also suggested writing a proposal to work on doing shaded fuel breaks and firelines in the Ti Bar area. Stan said that they could start on it but that it would take time for the Forest Service would have to get their preparations together. A meeting was scheduled for October 28 to begin working on the project. Stan will call Will to confirm time.

Will reported on the recent Siskiyou County FSC meeting he attended. He showed a document that the group had put together that could be used as a model for a fire protection plan for this area.

Will reported that the Orleans/Somes Bar FSC just got a 2004 BLM grant funded, although the amount was cut in half. Will and Ben feel that the cut may be a sign that federal money sources are getting low and that they need to be more creative about getting continued funding.

Will described a CDF grant proposal that they are putting together for 100 acres of underburning for \$52,000. They were the only FSC to submit a proposal. They have also begun to prepare by acquiring equipment for burning projects.

Will also described how landowners can volunteer with their equipment for burning projects, as well.

Ben described that they will choose a small amount of clustered properties to initiate the burning program, not target many properties that are separated.

Tom suggested that in order to mimic the historic fire regime, they will have to do more than an underburn. He said that some areas will have to be burned hotter. Will replied that they will start with areas of light fuel as to not get in over their heads at the beginning. As the program becomes more successful, they would like to do more aggressive burns. However, at first, they will focus on projects that are not as risky.

Will said that he has observed that as paid work increases on the crews, volunteerism for the program goes down. They would not get the grants if it were not for volunteerism. They will reevaluate after this field season how to address that issue.

Ben and Will reported that the subcontracted crew has been laid off for two weeks. It has been difficult to operate through a non-profit “pass thru” and maintain proper cash flow for administration and management for the crew.

IV. FSC ORGANIZATIONAL UPDATE/NON-PROFIT STATUS

Will reported that Ken Weller had found that the FSC crews had done some fuels work on his property due to a neighbor’s moving his property boundary markers. He originally thought that the FSC crew had moved the boundaries and was looking to pursue a lawsuit. Now he is pursuing suing his neighbor instead. Venetia Flores was able to assure the landowner that we had no interest intentionally trespassing on his property. Roberta Coragliotti gave us Daily Diary forms that she fills out for FS contracts, and the coordinators now fill out and file these forms to the grant file to document interactions with crews and landowners on field days.

Michael Stearns checked in with a CPA regarding doing the books. It would be \$135 for monthly services and \$340 for quarterly services. It is cheaper to do it biannually; however, they are considering utilizing the quarterly services (which includes unlimited access for questions and phone calls). They would like to use this opportunity for Michael Stearns to be trained.

The contact regarding non-profit status has not been available.

Will said that they are looking for an office because they are moving out of their current location (Will’s house). Bill Heitler has offered use of a trailer at Oak Bottom for the office. They have access to DSL there. It will need a little work, but it is large enough to have several workspaces, and has indoor plumbing.

V. COMMUNITY INPUT ON ORLEANS COMMUNITY PROTECTION TX AREAS

Phil Sanders said that he has heard only positive comments about the FSC in the community. He is excited about beginning to burn. He wants to know when.

Stan Pfister said that they are watching the weather to determine when the best time would be to burn. He described that there was a public map to show all areas being burned.

Will and Ben asked if they could burn yet. Stan said that CDF has not lifted their burning restrictions.

Phil asked if he were to call the Forest Service for advice and guidelines and professional judgement regarding when to burn. Stan replied that if given some advance notice, he could provide weather information that landowners could assess themselves. Phil said that he realized that if given advice by a Forest Service employee and then something went wrong, that blame could be put on that person who gave advice.

Will and Ben suggested that we do a burning workshop for landowners.

Phil suggested that the Forest Service put on a burning workshop if the FSC absolves them from any liability regarding actual burns that are done. Will and Ben agreed to host and coordinate such a workshop. Will suggested doing the workshop soon, maybe in late January/early February that could work well for doing burns in early spring. Stan recommended that a small group would be easier and more productive than a large group. It could be done in a few hours.

Will suggested that they do an actual burn for the workshop. Terry volunteered his property. Laverne suggested Ben’s because he has hazel. Ben and Stan discussed burning conditions on his property from the last couple of days. Stan described the jurisdictions of the Forest Service and CDF in responding to fires. Stan said that he has to get clearance from Bill Heitler to okay the burn workshop.

Ben asked Bill if the tribe was happy with the projects. Bill said everything looked okay. Bill suggested that all of the crews might need a workshop on piling, as some of the piles have not looked so good.

Will says that training has been difficult to maintain the effectiveness of due to high turnover in the crew. Pilers do not tend to stay on for long.

Stan described the characteristics of a really good pile. Will said that they would like to do an additional training for the crews. Stan said that a good way to do that is to have folks do some good demonstration piles.

Terry said that one good thing about doing a burn workshop is that there would be confirmation that you have had training. Bill explained who you can call to tell that you are burning. Terry said that that would be valuable information to present in the workshop. Stan described that you can call the Forest Service during the legal burning season and that that helps prevent the FS from responding to pile burners.

VI. GRANT REPORT/FUNDING REVIEW

- a. 2003 USFS CP Grant – will start in 2-3 weeks
- b. 2003 USFS EAP Grant – market feasibility study – they want them to hire someone with credentials. They need a market analyst.
- c. 2003 RAC Proposal – denied
- d. 2003 BLM Grant – writing plan on this grant – will get started late November. There will be money for people to write on the plan perspective pieces regarding what is important to landowners and stakeholders. This is modeled after the Applegate plan.
- e. 2004 BLM Grant – just got – was going to be for 35 acres, but now it will be trimmed down to 15 acres and keep some planning and education money. They plan to revise the breakdown of the budget of this grant.

VII. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

Will would like to move the Beck Workday from October 25th to October 26th in order to not conflict with another meeting. Tom said that October 26th is the last day of deer hunting season. Will already filled his two tags, so that's alright. Bring McCleod, loppers, chainsaw, propane torch, etc...

Will asked Stan what weather will need to happen in order to lift burn restrictions. Stan said that this was not his jurisdiction – this is a CDF call.

Will said that the FIREWISE workshop has still not been filled, including scholarships. Ben and Will will be facilitating some aspects of this workshop.

Ben reported on a Fire Ecology conference coming up at HSU that is expensive (200 + per person). Jim Agee and other fire specialists will be there, and some interesting topics will be discussed.

Tom asked about air quality implications of FSC projects. Bill described his role reporting the the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management Board. Will said we need to educate landowners about how doing prescribed fire and pile burning actually preserves air quality in the long-term. Phil Saunders said that he has found the air quality board has been easy to work with. Will suggested putting together a packet of information for landowners who want to burn for the burn workshop.

We are lucky that the population density in the community allows for the current level of burning. For example, this type of burning might not be allowed in Willow Creek.

VIII. OPEN FORUM

Will asked Stan about more details about the fire lines that the FS are planning to treat in the Ti Bar area. Stan showed maps of the proposed firelines to be treated, and outlined the planning process. He will be groundtruthing the lines next spring. There is an opportunity for the FSC to treat portions of the fireline that cross private property. Stan and Will will meet about this.

IX. NEXT MEETING / ACTION ITEMS

December 18th at the Karuk Community Center at 6:00pm

DATE: DECEMBER 18TH, 2003
TIME: 6:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS / ADD TO AGENDA

- Members present: Stan Pfister, Lavern Glaze, Renee Stauffer, Tom Bouse, Kath McCovey, Bill Tripp, Terry Supahan, Will Harling, Ben Riggan, Adrienne Harling
- Announcement: Elaina Supahan and Phil Albers' son was born last Tuesday, December 9th: Gavyn Machnatach Albers, 8 lbs. 9 oz.
- Several members noted that no pizza or cookies were present. This oversight will be remedied at the next meeting.
- Ben & Will will be sending the Council Board members updates throughout the year via email (e.g. hiring/firing policies, staff job descriptions, etc. to keep them up to date on organizational minutia (but important minutia!)) They hope to get feedback this way without trying to get the entire Board in one place.

II. FIRE SAFE PLANNING UPDATE

- The OSB FSC contracted to Robert Will of the Salmon River Restoration Council to handle the GPS mapping of old grants so we can get accurate acreages.
- Bill Tripp talked about the inspection of different units for under burns, etc.
- There will be a local Fire Safe Workshop this early spring: a joint project w/USFS, CDF, and Karuk Tribe to demonstrate for community members the best practices for safe underburning and burn strategies on their properties. Tentative workshop dates would include mid-February for grass burns.

III. GRANT REPORT/FUNDING REVIEW

- Funding is drying up for California Fire Safe Councils: There is no USFS Economic Action Program this year, the Community Protection Program was cut from \$8 million to \$2 million, and the BLM Community Based Wildfire Prevention Program was cut from \$6 million to \$2 million as well. These have been the major funding sources for this and most other local councils.
- There is significant support for seeking private foundation grants to support Council activities for future operations.
- Council discussed alternative power options.
- Council has submitted a \$52,000 under burn project w/a 50% match cost share to CDF.
- New application proposed to the Rocky Mtn Elk foundation. Fuel breaks increase elk habitat. Will wants to take pictures of past projects that have been used by elk herds.

- Will asked what the Volunteer Fire Department might need if the Council were to write a grant to support the department to bring their engine out on local fires i.e. hoses, gas, safety equipment, etc. Tom Bouse said he would look into it.

IV. FIREWISE CONFERENCE REVIEW

- Several OSB FSC Participants went to the Northcoast Firewise Conference, including Will, Ben, Venetia Flores, Tom Bouse, and Renee Stauffer.
- The collection and networking of participants was very interesting and informative. However, the actual information provided by the Firewise Group seemed to be geared more to larger urban areas concerned with different kinds of issues i.e. Cul de Sac vs. perimeter roads, subdivisions on steep slopes, etc.
- Improving the town's emergency water supply is an ongoing concern and consideration for the Council.

V. FIRE SAFE PLAN

Will and Ben will meet w/Tracy Katelman on January 16, 2004 to discuss the writing of the plan. Tracy helped draft a template at the state level to work from. The OSB FSC coordinators and invited contributors will be writing and researching a long-term document to guide the community's efforts with regards to fire safe activities this spring. There will be regular updates at the monthly meetings. The community is encouraged to provide input.

VI. RECENT FSC PRESENTATION TO STATE FSC

Will made a powerpoint presentation that Tracy presented at the last State FSC meeting with environmental groups to show how Fire Safe Councils were considering the impacts of their work and coordinating with resource professionals to ensure that treatments are beneficial and ecologically sound.

VII. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

January 17, 04 at 9:00 a.m. to pull and remove Scotch Broom north of the Orleans Bridge near the Karuk Community Center.

VIII. OPEN FORUM / ACTION ITEMS

Will needs to get Laverne maps of projects.

IX. NEXT MEETING / ACTION ITEMS

The Third Thursday: January 15, 2004 @ 6:00

DATE: JANUARY 15TH, 2004
TIME: 6:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. ATTENDANCE:

Name _____ Affiliation _____

Stan Pfister	USFS, Orleans RD Fuels Specialist
Will Harling	Coordinator, OSB FSC
Bill Tripp	Karuk TOC, Air Quality Coordinator, FSC Liaison
Laverne Glaze	OSB FSC Board Member
Richard Christie	Coordinator, Fire Safe Council of Siskiyou County
Adrienne Harling	Note taker
Renee Stauffer	Orleans Resident, Karuk Indigenous Basketweavers
Kim Price	CDF FSC Liaison

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS / ADD TO AGENDA

Laverne will open the Community Center for a crew training on Monday morning, Jan 19th at 8:00 am.

II. FIRE SAFE PLANNING UPDATE

Will reported that we just finished implementation of the 2003 USFS Community Protection Program grant. We were short 10 to 15 acres, because we had to transfer \$20,000 to the 2002 USFS Community Protection Program (CPP) grant for pile burning. 85 acres were treated through the 2003 USFS CPP grant. They will use the 2004 BLM Community Based Wildfire Prevention grant to finish areas that were not treated.

III. GRANT REPORT/FUNDING REVIEW

Will reported that there is much less money available from the Forest Service and BLM funding sources for the upcoming year. Stan and Richard commented that there will probably be a focus on funding projects in southern California.

Stan asked if there is a possibility to mention increased downed fuels due to “snowdown” event this winter in upcoming grants. Will agreed to include this on the next round of proposals.

Laverne and Will discussed the status of their proposal idea for the Rocky Mountain Elk foundation. Laverne said that the California Indian Basketweavers Association (CIBA) is currently in transition, but will email Vivian Parker.

Richard asked if Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) would be interested in funding fuels reduction projects, and Will explained that many of the FSC treatment areas have been used by elk after treatment. Renee added that the RMEF also has interest in cultural burning, and that they will incorporate a cultural burning element into the grant.

Will reported that they are writing multiple proposals for the State FSC Grant Clearinghouse that forwards proposals to multiple agencies. He explained that they will be doing small implementation projects, larger fuels implementation projects, prescribed fire projects, education proposals, and an academic research proposal to study the effects of various treatments on cultural use, as well as non-native plants.

IV. FIRE SAFE PLAN UPDATE

Will said that they will be working on the plan after the current grant proposal deadline. In April and May they will be doing outreach with agencies such as the tribe and the Forest Service to collect material that will reflect the collaboration between these agencies for the plan.

V. REGIONAL FSC MEETING

Will circulated his draft agenda for the group to review and add to or revise. He explained that the idea for the meeting arose at the Northcoast Firewise Conference. They will meet to share information about different group's successes and hurdles. It will be hosted by the Trinity County FSC.

VI. PLANNING AT THE LANDSCAPE LEVEL

Will showed a map of work being done in Happy Camp that could be used as a model for work in this area. Will asked Stan if the Orleans Ranger District would support similar kind of work in this area. Stan was concerned that the environmental documentation could be extensive. The group discussed that there are some politics that may allow such work to be done in Happy Camp that are not present in this area. Bill brought up some concerns about their plan to burn slash, reduce the canopy enough to allow vigorous undergrowth, and treat so much at once as to have unacceptable cumulative impacts. Will liked that plans for Happy Camp because they included planning at the landscape scale, including prescribed fire and shaded fuelbreak construction along critical access and egress routes. Stan reiterated that planning projects at such a large level may entail looking at all proposed projects in the area. Circumventing large-scale environmental documentation by analyzing singular component projects may not work on the Six Rivers NF. If they do make it work, it will provide leverage to pursue projects in this area. Will also commented that the strategy does not include documentation of treatments on private property.

VII. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

There will be a workday January 16th in the morning to chip Christmas trees. There is also a workday on Saturday, January 17th at 9am. The group will meet in the Karuk DNR parking lot. They will do a demonstration about how to treat Scotch Broom. Max Creasy has reviewed current research and found that the best way to treat it is to lop and scatter, wait several months, and then burn in the Spring after germination in order to maximize depletion of the seed bed. Will proposed that they could do various treatments (pile and burn vs. lop and scatter to burn later) on different plots to see the difference over time.

There is a Siskiyou County FSC meeting at the CDF on January 21st. There is a Humboldt County FSC meeting on January 25th at the Supervisor's Office.

VIII. OPEN FORUM / ACTION ITEMS

Will will call Fred Schmallenberger. Laverne will contact Vivian Parker about RMEF.

Kim Price attended a recent Humboldt County Fire Chief meeting. He reported that one of their ideas is to charge a flat rate to residents for fire protection, with the premise of lowering homeowner's insurance significantly. He says that the concern is that the state will be charging residents to reimburse the CDF's 50 million dollars of diverted funds last year, and that they are unsure about how residents will respond. Will commented that he was one of the only people representing FSCs at the Humboldt County FSC joint meeting with the Humboldt County Fire Chiefs when they were setting priorities.

The group discussed different regional politics regarding funding and access to title 3 funds in different counties and areas. Will reported that Jim V. recently wrote a collaborative grant between the Salmon River FSC, the Karuk Tribe, and the Orleans/Somes Bar FSC. It is for planning and implementation.

IX. NEXT MEETING

February 19th at 6pm at the Karuk DNR.

DATE: THURSDAY, FEB. 19TH, 2004
TIME: 6 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. WELCOME AND INTRO - ADD TO AGENDA

II. REVIEW OF RECENT GRANT PROPOSALS

Grants Clearing House is the new big thing for FSC. We put 6 grant proposals in. One Maintenance; One small mechanical; One big CP; outreach grant (2nd time we have tried it) to document success by making a short video; One research grant to get a PhD candidate come study different intensities of treatment look at 5 years cost fuel model, basket materials, etc. - Frank Lake will be doing it, trying to quantify it;

III. FIRE SAFE PLANNING UPDATE

We are almost done with implementation work, started in Late July, 230 acres done this year, going to use 04 BLM grant to finish up what we didn't do: thunder mt, lane and below Stan Pfisters house. Will is going to work on the fire plan when baby is born, it is due in May. Ben and Will will be doing interviewing on that.

We already reported it and are going to be calling people in a couple of months. Are we going to call it a Community Protection Plan? Stan- FS wants to work with everyone to come up with what we want to call our wild land/urban interfaces. If you go out further from the corridor, you have more options.

IV. GRANT REPORT/FUNDING REVIEW

V. FIRE SAFE PLAN UPDATE

VI. REGIONAL FSC MEETING UPDATE

We have \$2500 to throw at the big Nor Cal fire safe council meeting (for all Nor Cal councils) . April 3rd and 4th. It will be skills sharing, identifying who has been working where.

VII. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAY

Burn workshop below Kenny's needs to happen soon. Ben will be there, Will may not be.

Tuesday we will burn Kathy's place, she needs to flag it.

We are planning on having a bunch of small burns around town during the next month.

Kathy- The basket weavers will be into doing another scotch broom work day. Mark Harding would like it done at his place. We should let the tribe know before hand, we want to be careful of nearby cultural resources. Kathy is going to ask the tribe, we want to avoid offending. Ben needs to tell Kathy within a week so she can contact tribe.

The volunteer Fire Dep. Will be there to spray wet lines and watch over it.

We are hoping to have a workshop for landowner training led by Kenny Pughs. Covering Fuel moisture medium, fuel sticks,

VIII. OPEN FORUM / ACTION ITEMS

Task- Create GIS layer to define WUI

Task- Ask Bill Heitler to see if the FS will sponsor a field observer course to help with fire safe plan.

Task- Stan will get the fuel sticks.

If the next three days are dry, we will burn this weekend. Kathy McCovey's phone number is 493-2319. She will be in Happy Camp tomorrow, Saturday, Sunday. She and Brian may be available to help.

Ben-How will we apply for air quality? Maybe the landowner takes the liability. Just put in a smoke plan with air quality and call for a burn day. But if we apply for an umbrella permit, is that going to put liability on the FSC or will the land owner take all of that? Get signatures to Don Brookes. We are going to do the DMP program, we will augment it since they can't do it any more.

Will-The message we got from CDF is to find landowners who are willing to do it and take the liability because we won't be able to get the go ahead in time. Hope no one complains. If they complain then we get a slap on the wrist.

Ben-We are hoping to find land owners with large pieces who are willing to burn. Phil Sanders is a great example. The idea is to give people like Phil, who will do that, the skills and ideas.

Will-CDF is charging every one an extra \$30 per year and offering no services. We are not going to see that money.

IX. NEXT MEETING

March 18th, Thursday

X. ACTION ITEMS:

Define WUI's. We need to make a draft to bring to the council, otherwise it is too confusing. Look at Orleans maps, Get Kurt, Get Lucy's maps

DATE: JUNE 17, 2004
TIME: 7:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. ATTENDANCE

Stan Strouss
Stan Pfister
Kathy McCovey
Luna Latimer
Ben Riggan
Will Harling

II. INTRODUCTIONS

Meeting began at 5:02 PM

III. DEFINING THE WUI BOUNDARIES

Stan Pfister brought the draft FS maps for their idea of the WUI boundaries. They took the 1.5 mile boundary and modified it to fit the nearest ridges. WUI boundaries are one element of FS planning. Once the FSC, tribe, and other local groups decide on what the final WUI is, this will direct where the FS spends 50% of their fuel reduction funds.

For Orleans A, Stan P. has been flagging along Bark Shanty adjacent to FSC work, near McLane, Ramsland, Turner, and the access drop to Horn Ranch.

There was a fire last evening at the mouth of Ti Creek from an escaped campfire. Ben said that a borate bomber was called in, but the crews were able to contain it. Ben said some tribal members were upset that the bomber almost dumped in Ti Creek, a refugial salmon stream. There is a need for better communication between the fisheries resource folks and the fire folks.

Stan talked about how the FS needs more money to plan the variety of projects that the Healthy Forests Restoration Act calls for, including stewardship contracts, embedded timber sales, etc. Ben recommends that to decouple the logging from the fuels reduction, i.e. hire an outfit to log the trees and then have the FS sell the trees separately to pay for the fuels reduction. Stan says we need to make the sales large enough for some of the bigger companies to be interested. There just aren't many small logging outfits anymore.

Weaver TS was logged during January and February in the snow, but they were shut down for the owl. Logging will resume in late July.

Regarding the WUI, Ben suggests that we don't just go for one line, but instead have two. The first would be directly adjacent to private properties, say within a quarter mile, then up to the nearest ridge. The community is concerned that if we set the WUI too far out right away, then the FS won't do all the most critical work in next to the private land, and instead bump out to the ridges too soon in order to get a sale that pays for itself.

Kathy said the Healthy Forests Act has helped reinvigorate good thinning projects with cultural beargrass burning components on the Shasta-T.

Ben suggests that the FSC works with the FS to educate some of the regulating agencies such as the Fish and Wildlife Service who are over regulating small diameter projects.

Stan P. will be planning smaller 200 acre or so projects in the future, ones that can be flagged easily. Orleans A was too big, and the funding fell well short of what was needed. Ben suggests breaking Orleans A into segments, and implementing them separately. Stan P. said Mike Girsh, Clarence Hostler and others are setting up a programmatic EA in the WUI's to address fuels loading there. This tool could be available soon for use around communities.

June 29th, there will be a training in Ashland put on by the CLC describing the various tools available to the FS for stewardship contracting, etc. The top folks in the FS will be there to educate participants. Joyce Thompson, Laura Chapman, Janet Boomgarten, and others would be good to invite.

Stan recommends adding the hazard maps to the WUI map to see if we can find the high risk areas. He suggests that the FSC could ask the FS to do a WA for Bluff Creek so that work can be done down there. The reason the boundary goes to the headwaters of Boise is that it is the only logical place to put a fire line, and now that there is a private landowner at LePerron, it needs to be protected. There is also a lot of pine beetle kill in Boise.

Lonesome Ridge is a key ridge to treat, to protect the Roadless Area in the East Fork of Blue Creek. Lots of bug kill and Knobcone Pine out there. Stan said if there were some letters for a Bluff Cr. WA, the FS might do it.

IV. OLD TIMERS PARADE

Will will send Stan and Luna an email of the details on the tabling. Stan suggests a bulleted key points of the WUI designation so they make informed decisions. Will will get the HFRA for Luna. Luna, Stan and Will will call Tom B. re: set up time. Stan will be available on Sat. for questions. Check the State FS and Lucy's maps for hazard areas. Tom says call Martha McLaughlin re: setup.

V. ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK FOUNDATION GRANT

Will, Luna, Frank, Kathy and Ben will meet on Thursday June 24th at 10am at the FSC office.

VI. OVFD NEWS

Ben will send Melinda Avechuco something for the Fire Department Newsletter.

VII. PROJECTS

CDF Maintenance Grant

Stan Strouss and Toz have acres that could be treated by Goats. Dan Leavitt is getting rid of his, maybe Ben could take them...ehhhh!!!

2005 BLM and 2004 FS Grants

Work will begin in late August. There is 40 acres of mowing that may begin in July. The 04 FS grant was reduced to \$110,000. \$50,000 was diverted to the Del Norte FSC. Combined with the 50,000 from CDF and

Volunteer Workday at Virginia Rutt's

Will will come up with a few dates for a workday at Virginia Rutt's and send it out to the FSC list to get suggestions. Looking at early July.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

Stan will send us the GIS layers for the FS WUI layer, tx areas, etc.

We need to do PR on the Thunder Mtn Neighborhood fuels tx work this season...video, etc.

DATE: SEPTEMBER 16, 2004
TIME: 6:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

II. ATTENDANCE

Will Harling	FSC Coordinator
Ben Riggan	FSC Coordinator
Phil Sanders	FSC Board
Stan Strouss	Brush Crew member

Jimmy Shea (Breeze)	Brush Crew member
Tom Bouse	OVFD
Jim Villaponteaux	Salmon Mountain Forestry
Tony Hacking	USFS
Nancy Bailey	FSC
Steve Robinson	Landowner
Robert Woods	Brush Crew applicant

III. REPORT ON FIRESHED ASSESSMENT PLANNING CONFERENCE

Will and Ben reported on the conference put on by USFS on the coast last week. There was a team of GIS analysts and fire analysts led by Bernie Bahro from the regional office that guided SRNF staff through a series of exercises to model the effects of various landscape level fuels treatments on wildfires in the Orleans Ranger District. This was a fortunate focus area for us, because we now have extensive GIS analysis capabilities to plan future projects here, and to make the case for needing more fuels tx dollars.

Two models were analyzed that addressed the need to reduce fuels forest-wide with funds generated from commercial thinning sales. One was based on an idealized pattern of offset rectangular treatments that theoretically would be most effective at stopping or slowing fire spread and intensity. This model was shifted to place fuels treatments (thinning from below) along ridges, noses, breaks in slope, and in heavy fuel types. The second model looked at fuels treatments buffering existing roads systems 100 meters on each side. By treating along existing roads systems, we would:

1. Protection of ground based suppression resources.
2. Safer critical access or egress routes for residents to flee from the flaming front of a fire.
3. Allow for economical prescribed burning (easy access, permanent fire line(road)).
4. Have existing firelines for backfires.
5. Decreased costs of treatments due to:
 - a. No or little new road-building and proximity to existing roads.
 - b. Less NEPA considerations, more project area in matrix.
 - c. Generally flatter ground.
 - d. Ability to maintain over time when costs not offset by harvests.
 - e. Logical use of harvest revenue to treat previously managed stands along the same road unit.
 - f. Potential for utilization of slash as cogeneration fuel (if subsidized).
6. Allow for increased public visibility of FS projects.
7. Not further impact unmanaged stands.
8. Benefit large game such as elk by making migration corridors.
9. Have and open park-like view along our FS road systems.
10. Better hunting
11. Roads Stewardship
12. Landscape level treatments
13. Increased opportunities for recreational and cultural use of treated areas (basketry material, mushroom harvesting).

There was a discussion of the WUI map used by the FS at this meeting, and how it did not actually restrict FS use of fuels tx funding to directly around communities. By including up to the ridges and placing large buffers on private inholdings away from town the draft FS WUI map encompasses about 50 % of the Orleans Ranger District. The Healthy Forests Restoration Act says 50% of FS fuels dollars be used for treatments within the WUI, but since the WUI included about 50% of the District, there is no limitation to spend the money near

communities. We are lucky that Stan Pfister and other staff at the Orleans RD have chosen, based on public input and professional experience, to focus treatments around populated areas.

Jim V. explained how they are defining the WUI on the Salmon: 200 feet around homes, ¼ mi. buffer on all private lands and critical access and egress routes, and including the drainages utilized by the towns for their water supply. They also delineate special areas that are at extreme risk of fire and have high resource values.

FS Workshop next week will bring technicians and scientists together to get acquainted with new technology which allows modeling of fire behavior. Will and Ben both plan on attending. HSU has a fire ecology class that meets on Mondays at 5:30 pm. On those days interested parties are invited to attend meetings at USFWS at 2pm for the purpose....

IV. WILDER FIRE

The Volunteer Fire Dept. responded to threat to houses. FS concentrated above the road. Local residents expressed concern about how the FS dealt with the situation. An unconfirmed report of borate being dropped over Wilder Creek is also of concern.

V. GARDEN GULCH

Jim reported on the field trip to the Garden Gulch project. USFS has two projects going on. Tyler Creek; masticating and handpiling around houses, and Little North Fork; a lot of decadent white fir, burned in 87.... The rest is LSR; snow and blowdown. The whole project is <1000 acres. The Categorical Exclusion had some unfortunate wording that rose concerns of forest activists and community members. CE s should be posted like EA s are. The Field trip brought together USFWS, environmental groups, USFS.... The Salmon River FSC is thinning out small stuff. And making shaded fuel breaks... USFWS is hosting a field trip to look at a similar project. Sept 29th at the Ashland Ski lodge.

VI. DISCUSSION OF CONTROLLED BURNING PROJECT

The project will use the Karuk Tribe Burn Crew. They have a good deal of experience. We are asking Tom Bouse if the OVFD could be hired to be on site with either the brush truck or the water tender. This would be back up only.

Discussion revolved around liability issues. Landowners themselves will be required to light the match. Tom expressed concern about who would be answering to whom, who would be in charge, etc. A meeting will be called with landowners, the Fire Crew, the FSC, and the OVFD to define roles and address liability concerns. The FSC will arrange to present at the OVFD Tuesday meetings.

VII. FUNDING UPDATE

The 2004 USFS Community Protection grant is for \$110,000 to do 80 acres. 50-60 will be shaded fuel break and 20 will be mowing. Possibly we should start mowing earlier, especially at the tribal housing.

The Wildland Urban Interface Program grant for \$54,000 will be used in the prescribed burning project (as above). This is a 50/50 cost share, so we will be counting heavily on the landowner's volunteer labor. 100 acres will be burned in previously treated areas. We are looking at Patterson Ranch, Phil Sanders, Max Creasy's, and Ben Riggan's places to conduct treatments and burns.

\$16,000 from the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (knocked down from the \$89,000 requested) will be used as part of the cost share.

VIII. THIS YEAR'S BRUSH CREW

This year we will be able to run grants through MKWC, so payments will be more timely. One crew of 10 members will begin at the end of the month.

There are currently 40 applications on file. A hiring committee will meet to go through applications. On the other hand, there are likely to be at least 10 previous crew members who can be rehired. Hopefully Tom Bouse and Phil Sanders will serve on the committee. This year, the crew will be held to higher attendance standards. Unexcused absences (more than three in a row) will not be tolerated.

IX. NEXT MEETING

November 10th at 6pm at the Karuk Community Center – Review Humboldt County Master Fire Protection Plan

ALL ORLEANS/SOMES BAR RESIDENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO COME FIND OUT WHAT FIRE SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE COUNTY AND PARTICIPATE IN THE PLANNING PROCESS!!!

DATE: JANUARY 11, 2005
TIME: 7:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. ATTENDANCE:

Nancy Bailey
Michael Stearns
Ben Riggan
Monty Mollier

II. CREW ISSUES

- Lack of moral and work ethic: Too many breaks, attitude and such towards Monty.
- Smaller crew is better, unhires.
- Equipment problems: Bad chainsaws, torches. Jim thinks crew isn't careful; crew says that equipment was bad from start.
- Sawyers vs. piliers, hours policies
- Crew raise?

III. ADMINISTRATION

- Mapping and acreages completed are different.
- Too many properties are getting burning done on the places.
- Signed and completed landowner agreements.
- Policies and procedures for things like general decision-making on down.
- Weekly meetings, consensus objectives.
- Planning and organizational needs are great.

VI. ACTION ITEMS:

Burn Ramslands and Hardings.

VII. NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, Jan. 18th, 10:00 am.

DATE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH
TIME: 6PM-8PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

II. ATTENDANCE

<i>Name</i>	<i>Affiliation</i>
Zach Taylor	Somes Bar Resident
Will Harling	OSB FSC Coordinator
Luna Latimer	OSB FSC Staff
Tom Bouse	OVFD Chief
Roberta Coragliotti	OVFD Staff
Bill Tripp	Karuk Tribe Fuels Specialist
Phil Sanders	Orleans Resident
Frank Lake	USFS PSW Researcher
Todd Salberg	OVFD, Hoopa Tribal Forestry

Zach Taylor, a new Somes Bar resident introduced himself and offers his assistance to the OSB FSC. He has experience in the Beaver Creek drainage of the Upper Mid Klamath. He is wrapping up his Masters program at HSU in forestry studying the cumulative watershed effects in that drainage. There were no additions to the agenda.

III. FSC STAFF REPORT: PROJECT UPDATES

The contracted fuels crew went back to work on February 14th after a month off due to bad weather. Seven people are now on the crew (including crew boss). The current seven have previous experience working for the OSB FSC. Frank Lake recently did a crew training on identifying species, fire management, and Traditional Ecological Knowledge. There was a Powerpoint presentation followed by a trip to the jobsite at the Short Ranch on Boise Creek.

The question was brought up at the training: How are the prescriptions made? The landowner is the ultimate decision-maker, given the legal parameters of our project design standards. The prescription however, must make the area more fire safe. First there is a walk-through with the landowner and the crew to get clear on treatment boundaries and site specific information.

Can the Karuk tribe fire crew be involved? Bill Tripp says that the Karuk fire crew currently does not do contracting. Will is talking to Harold Trip about chipping 10 acres near the road matrix for the 2005 BLM grant coming up. Forest service grants require that the OSB FSC solicit contracts for work. The OSB FSC solicited the work of the Karuk fire crew, but perhaps they did not accept it because it was contract work. The Tribe now has reasonable overhead costs, which make it more feasible to give them work.

Will Harling, Nancy Bailey, Luna Latimer, Ben Riggan and Michael Stearns are current Fire Safe Council employees. Michael has already been very successful at organizing the OSB FSC books and working with funders.

Areas with large grassy areas are ready to be burned – it is both dry enough and unlikely to move into the surrounding forest. Will has submitted the burn plan to the North Coast Regional Air Quality Control Board which covers prescribed burning. He will communicate with Stan Pfister before the burning is initiated. Phil Sanders comments that some areas may be too moist still due to green and large fuels.

The requirements for burning are that the landowner has to take the responsibility for the burn by actually lighting the fire. The OSB FSC is a test case because other fire safe council's don't do broadcast burning. The OSB FSC feels it is theirs and the communities' responsibility to maintain established fuel breaks. Prescribed fire is the most cost-effective way of doing this. This is also a good opportunity for volunteers from the community to participate. The OSB FSC is starting out with safe, small grassland fires. Phil Sanders and many other landowners have been successful at managing fuels on private lands with fire for many years.

A community member warns that there are limits to private landowner liability if fires do get away and to proceed with caution. Will comments that the OSB FSC does not have money to accept liability. Roberta cautions that OSB FSC board members may be liable if a fire gets away. Will says that the FSC board members will not be liable because the board was never ratified by the state. The Mid Klamath Watershed Council is now the fiscal sponsor and non-profit for the OSB FSC. MKWC is looking into getting insurance for board members. Technically, this fire safe council is a partnership organization with Will Harling and Ben Riggan as the partners, so ultimately they would assume personal liability.

Will the CDF offer technical expertise? Yes, but no physical support. Bill recommends pursuing February and March burns because burn permits are not needed, absolving the CDF of responsibility. The OSB FSC says that they will burn 100 acres, but did NEPA for 150 acres in case some areas were out of prescription. Bill recommends a burn day at Butler Flat in the near future, but no NEPA has been done for the area. However, if the private landowners do work on their own, they do not need to do NEPA, but the acres completed can contribute to "in-kind" work for the OSB FSC.

IV. FS STEWARDSHIP CONTRACTING WORKSHOP REVIEW

Will attended a stewardship contracting workshop hosted by the Six Rivers NF in Eureka, CA. These types of projects have shown increasing success and the current direction of the FS is to try and get more going on every Forest. These are projects that non-governmental groups plan on federal lands (BLM, FS), with assistance from the responsible federal agency. Stewardship contracts are arranged on a goods for services basis, where, for example, timber receipts do not go to D.C., but are reinvested locally to fund the on-the-ground work.

The Siuslaw Range District (in Oregon) has been doing various stewardship contracts with a lot of success. So far they have gotten six (finished four with two currently under way). The collaboration involved in the projects has attracted some large funders, including the EPA who recently gave them \$900,000 to continue planning future stewardship contracts. One thing that has worked well on the Siuslaw is the decoupling of the logging and the sale of the trees (a contractor is hired to log and deck the trees, and the FS sells the logs separately).

The OSB FSC participated in a Fireshed Assessment Planning workshop on the coast last summer where Regional FS analysts were using high tech computer modeling to figure out how to treat fuels at the landscape level. At this meeting the OSB FSC proposed a treatment model looked at fuels treatments buffering existing roads systems 100 meters on each side. By treating along existing roads systems, we would have:

- 1) Protection of ground based suppression resources.
- 2) Safer critical access or egress routes for residents to flee from the flaming front of a fire.
- 3) Allow for economical prescribed burning (easy access, permanent fire line(road)).
- 4) Have existing firelines for backfires.
- 5) Decreased costs of treatments due to:
 - a. No or little new road-building and proximity to existing roads.
 - b. Less NEPA considerations, more project area in matrix.
 - c. Generally flatter ground.
- 6) More ability to maintain over time when costs not offset by harvests.
- 7) Logical use of harvest revenue to treat previously managed stands along the same road unit.
- 8) Potential for utilization of slash as cogeneration fuel (if subsidized).
- 9) Allow for increased public visibility of FS projects.
- 10) Not further impact unmanaged stands.
- 11) Benefit large game such as elk by making migration corridors.
- 12) Have and open park-like view along our FS road systems.
- 13) Better hunting
- 14) Increased opportunities for recreational and cultural use of treated areas (basketry material, mushroom harvesting).
- 15) Roads Stewardship
- 16) Landscape level treatments

This concept would fit perfectly into the Stewardship Contracting model because all the timber sale receipts from merchantable trees on a section of road would go directly to treating adjacent sections of road that are not generating a product.

The Grants clearinghouse funding is up from last year, but there are more people applying for funding. Stewardship contracting may provide another funding opportunity. Stan says that more fire shed level grants will be available for wildlife, timber, and other groups all claiming the same acres.

Karuk Fuels Initiative: Bill will be on a panel discussion in March about how to address fuels reduction at the policy level. The tribe has a lot of experience doing fuels reduction in their ancestral territory. A major concern for the tribe is the loss of oak woodlands, which provide many traditional food sources and materials. There could be an opportunity to create a Stewardship Agreement with the FS for the tribe to identify and strategically restore remaining oak woodlands throughout ancestral territory. Theoretically, the timber byproduct could pay for small diameter fuels reduction and other cultural management opportunities.

The Karuk tribe now has a copy of the 1944, 1955, and 1964 aerial photos from this area, which help to identify specific project areas.

Phil Sanders and several other farmers and ranchers in Orleans are working with the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). The Farm Service agency provides range and conservation specialist to plan projects, and will be funding various projects around the Orleans Valley this year. They will pay for rehabilitation as long as it is not after logging. It is a 70/30 cost share. The NRCS will focus on funding projects around the Klamath area because of lack of involvement here in the past.

Lomakatsi Restoration Project is hosting a Stewardship Contract meeting in Williams, OR this weekend. Participants will report back at the next meeting.

Bill suggests some money go towards training the FSC crew to at least rx3 burning qualifications.

What about maintenance money? Some of the 2004 CDF money was for maintenance. The OSB FSC has submitted a sustainable fuel break grant two years in a row, but it has not been funded. Bill says it is extremely hard to fund maintenance unless it is at a reduced cost the next year.

V. GRANT UPDATE

The OSB FSC has five active grants right now, including the 2004 USFS Community Protection Program grant (80 acres implementation), the 2004 Wildland Urban Interface grant (CDF program/ FS funding) (40 acres implementation), the 2005 BLM Community Based Wildfire Prevention Program (15 acres implementation), the 2004 Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation Prescribed Burning Project (\$16,000 for fire suppression forces and fireline construction), and the 2003 USFS Economic Action Program Grant to study the feasibility of marketing fuels reduction byproducts to the floral and craft trade industry.

Luna and Venetia are close to completing the 2003 USFS EAP Grant. There will be a workshop coming up this Spring, and a Feasibility Study will be put out addressing which species are valuable for the local floral industry and the feasibility of harvesting those products on private lands.

The OSB FSC and the Orleans Volunteer Fire Department have applied for Title III funding through Humboldt County. Most likely the funding will be granted – based on funds available. With that funding, Kathy McCovey will be hired to do archaeological surveys ahead of time. This will allow for the on-the-ground work to proceed more quickly. This will also fund Critical Information Survey of landowners in the area. Approximately 40% are complete, with the money we hope to complete another 30%. The remaining landowners may not be possible to contact with surveys for various reasons (e.g. absentee landowners).

The other funding will go to GIS work for the Emergency Response Book. A lot of work has already been accomplished. The OSB FSC has sectioned their work area into geographic ‘neighborhoods.’ The book will be divided by neighborhood and will include both hand-drawn and GIS maps, as well as pertinent information from the Critical Info Surveys.

VI. DISCUSSION OF WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE BOUNDARIES AROUND ORLEANS - COMMUNITY INPUT NEEDED

There was a discussion about keeping the WUI boundaries how the SRNF set them. The FS boundaries are wide, but this will allow the community and the FSC to be involved in the FS planning of hazard fuels reduction in this larger area.. The FS WUI boundaries go up to the nearest ridge around private properties in most areas.

VII. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

1. March 10th at 10 am: Workday at Greg King’s property (end of Schoolhouse Rd.) to do fuels treatment with high school group. Might burn grass in the field at the same time.
2. April 22, Mt. Shasta – Northwest regional FSC meeting (may be a two day event).
3. EAP Floral and Craft Trade Industry workshop – TBA (Late April) at Karuk Comm Center
4. Collaborative Learning Circle regional meetings: Check website (www.clc.org) for listings.

VIII. OPEN FORUM

What about firewood cutting along all road sections to open them up after the snow down? Several people commented about how various road systems were blocked by downed trees. Stan says that there are such

specific requirements for Late Successional Reserves that this is unlikely in the near future. The OSB FSC can help get multiple agencies at the table and in the field to get people to see results on the ground. This would benefit the Forest Service and help get public support. Stan says that collaboration is the big buzz word right now. Phil recommends that the OSB FSC write a letter to the FS recommending a fire woodcutting in the areas hard hit by snow/breakage. Phil will draft a letter. Stan will review the letter.

IX. ACTION ITEMS

- i. Will: Make a presentation to the OVFD on the upcoming prescribed burning work. Organize workday on King Property.
- ii. Phil: Draft letter to Regional FS to allow firewood cutting along FS road systems to clear snowdown trees.

X. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be on the FOURTH Thursday in March: March 24, 2005. Not the third Thursday. It will be from 6-8pm at the Karuk Community Center.

For more information, including minutes from previous meetings, contact the OSB FSC at 469-3216.

DATE: MARCH 24, 2005
TIME: 6:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. ATTENDANCE:

Will Harling, Stan Pfister, LaVerne Glaze, Tom Bouse, Zach Taylor, Luna Latimer, Nancy Bailey, Craig

II. AGENDA CHANGE:

Talk about emergency response book with OVFD and OSB FSC.

III. FOREST SERVICE UPDATES

Ukonom A and 87 dozer lines project: 300 ft off roads and private property. Similar to Orleans project (up on Bark Shanty). Can cut up to 10 inches, but it is rare. In some places only cutting up to 4 inches or else there is no way to take out so much material then burn it. This will still result in a change in condition class, at least from a high III to a low III. Removing brush, ladder fuels and ground fuels will change fire behavior. Fire behavior in a condition class III means that the fire will be mostly stand replacing (in 90th percentile weather). Class II is high severity. Class I means that you can run a ground burn through without damage – perhaps the conditions pre-European contact. Fire regimes are at a landscape, watershed scale, not at a ten acre level. Ukonom A was analyzed at 2800 acres, but since so much of the area is classified as riparian, fewer acres will be manipulated – areas will not be treated within 300 ft. of riparian area. This year, the Forest Service was only funded for 50 acres in Orleans A. Timeline: the (Categorical Exclusion) CE will be out in a month, public comments are coming in, but there are few community concerns. Community members have been supportive due to previous work in Orleans A. Orleans A had many community comments/concerns, but Ukonom A has had few. **'87 Dozer lines:** The FS will re-pile the fire lines that were put in 1987. There is too much down wood to run a masticator through. There may be funding to do 20 to 30 acres of this area. The Karuk Tribe may be

able to get grants to do some work on this area as contractors. How will these lines be maintained? The FS will have to come back in 5-7 years to assess the fuels. None of these projects are funded for maintenance.

Stewardship contracting may be an option for some of these areas due to decreased funding for fuels reduction projects. Under the stewardship contracts the money will stay local, versus during timber sales where the money will go to the National Treasury. The community will have an input on where that local money will be sent – since stewardship projects are inherently collaborative. The community acceptance, including environmental community, is greater on stewardship projects due to the collaborative process. The Siuslaw Forest is a good example of stewardship contracting success.

IV. FSC STAFF REPORT

- A. Project Updates:** Current Projects: 1) WUI grant 2) Forest Service CPP grant. Both grants are almost completed – the acreage goals will be completed. The crew has been working efficiently. Upcoming projects 1) Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation: \$60,000. This grant will be split with the Orleans Volunteer Fire Department. The OVFD will be covered for this under their current insurance policy. Kenny Peugh will be asked to be the burn boss, but there may also be some local people who work on a hotshot crew that will work on this project. The burn boss will decide on the burn plan. This may be incorporated into a community education project (to be announced) 2) BLM implementation grant for 20 acres, 10 acres will be chipped by the tribe. This will be started soon, dependent upon NEPA approval.
- B. Grant updates:** Community Protection Program grant: for \$70,000 for fuels reduction in the Orleans/Somes Bar area. Humboldt County Title III funds: \$15,000 for working with OVFD on the emergency response booklet and Critical Information Surveys.
- C. Volunteer Workdays:** 1) There may be upcoming days to assist private landowners burn for the RMEF grant. 2) May Day! Scotchbroom pulling day! May 1, 2005, we will provide the tools; bring gloves and dress to work.
- D. Emergency Response Book:** Review survey form, neighborhood delegations, and neighborhood GIS map. For each neighborhood there will be a map including structures, turnaround areas, water pull sites, roads, etc. After the map, there will be detailed information about each land parcel including propane tanks. Compile more information on water pull sites – water pull sites must have a consistent water supply (i.e. not dry up in July).
- E. Wildland Urban Interface:** Establishing a WUI boundary is a community collaborative process. The USFS is required to spend at least 50% of funds within the WUI, but more than this can be spent. In addition to community protection directly around private properties, protection boundaries can be put around areas that would be difficult to contain in the event of a fire and areas that are important components of the watershed. Some groups are concerned about having the WUI boundary extended away from private properties due to the ability to have categorical exclusions on areas within the WUI boundaries. Involving the local community in this WUI establishment process is key to making a decision on WUI boundaries.

V: UPCOMING EVENTS

Frank Lake and LaVerne Glaze will be going to Washington D.C. in two weeks and are asking for comments on areas of concern in the Orleans/Somes Bar area.

VI. NEXT MEETING

April 21, 2005. Brainstorming ideas for local Stewardship Contracts or Agreements. Potential attendees: Karuk Tribe (e.g. Harold and Bill Tripp), Forest Service, OSB FSC, loggers (Larry Mace, Ross Cornwell, Lollick), community members, basketweavers, environmental groups (e.g. Epic), local mill owners, wildlife biologists (e.g. Tony Hacking).

VII. ACTION ITEMS

- 1) RMEF grant, the landowner will sign a document assuming responsibility for fire liability. Phil Sanders may be of assistance for this.
- 2) Find out about "Spring Burn" rules and regulations according to Traditional Ecological Knowledge.
- 3) Within two weeks, schedule an educational field trip day with the burn boss for the RMEF grant. (Possible dates: Thursday, March 31; Friday, April 1; Tuesday April 5; Wednesday April 6; Thursday April 7)
- 4) Get the word out: Community Info Surveys need to be filled out! Add questions on using water pull sites.
- 5) Contact new owners of Shirley and Lefty Webb's place.

RE: STEWARDSHIP CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS MEETING
DATE: APRIL 21, 2005
TIME: 6:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. ATTENDANCE

Will Harling (OSB FSC)
Luna Latimer (OSB FSC)
Zach Taylor (USFS)
Roberta Cargliotti (Various)
Bill Tripp (Karuk Tribe DNR)
Stan Pfister (USFS)
Ben Riggan (OSB FSC, KCDC)
Andy Bartson (OSB FSC)
Al Harding (Community Member)
Ross Cornwell (Community Member/Logger)
Nancy Bailey (MKWC, OSB FSC)
Kala (KFA)
Greg King (Siskiyou Land Conservancy).

II. ADDITIONS/CHANGES TO AGENDA

Bill will speak after the Forest Service.

III. STEWARDSHIP CONTRACTING AND AGREEMENTS OVERVIEW (WILL HARLING)

The fuels work done in the area is underfunded and sporadic.

With revenues from stewardship contracting could be used to fund fuels work. Everybody (local community) has to sign onto the project for it to work. Every forest is required to do two stewardship contracts per year. Orleans Ranger District is lined up to have this work done in the area. Stewardship agreements are suited mostly to the tribes, and the stewardship contracts are more suited to other entities. One idea for a stewardship contract to buffer along roads, size depending upon the area. Roads cut through a variety of habitat types and require a variety of treatments. Keeping the treatment within road areas does not require new roads and are more easily maintained, are accessible as gathering areas for tribal members, etc.

IV. FOREST SERVICE PERSPECTIVES BY STAN PFISTER

Stewardship projects require a net positive stumpage. Treating just the road areas may be slightly problematic. Green tree stands are better taken as stands, not fragmented, due to future costs of treating the area. All funds generated can be used district wide – not watershed-wide and used for any type of projects (e.g. noxious weed removal, stream restoration, fuels reduction). Roberta notes that the group defines the project and project area. Ross questions what is defined as the watershed. Existing NEPA documentation can be used for the stewardship projects. Zach notes that often the Forest Service is willing to take on the expensive NEPA documentation process. He also notes that the USFS will be required to be bonded. Ross notes that loggers in this area are not bonded and do not have the potential to be bonded. He also notes that the Forest Service often does not have the money to put the timber sale up. Kala notes that there are opportunities to have outside funding available to start this process. The question remains: Is this a deficit project? Roberta reminds the group that the goal is to decide as a group if we would like to take this project to the next level. Bill notes that technically the projects are not considered timber sales. Will notes that since we are further from a mill, a 24 inch diameter upper limit will pay for the project. Ross notes that hazard tree sales are never litigated in the area. What is the volume per mile in the area? Ben remembers it is 6,000 board feet per acre to break even. Will notes that if we get a project together, then other groups (such as FWS) are willing to contribute money to the NEPA process. Stan notes that the USFS is getting funding now for some projects such as T-Bone. Ross continues to stress that the costs for doing work these days are very high. Ross would like to see more small sales so that small loggers can have a chance to bid on the projects. The ability to break up the area into smaller areas would increase the feasibility of the projects. It is important to consider the local terrain when assessing the feasibility of these projects.

V. TRIBAL PERSPECTIVES FOR STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENTS – BILL TRIPP

The tribe has initiated the Ti Bar demonstration project. Many groups are willing to contribute money to this process. The Tribe wishes to have a co-administration authority during the stewardship process. The main goal, he notes, is to keep the jobs and money local. Right now, the opinion paper has been held up due to lack of leadership (district ranger) within the forest service. Bill has been working directly with Jeff Walter to assist the process. KCDC is looking into using roundwood material to build houses from local material. Hardwood flooring is also another option. Money is available through small business administration to get these projects started. Bill also notes that it may be possible to get a wildfire suppression credit due to the decreased costs of fire suppression in areas that have been treated. As long as there is enough money for people to get paid, then it is still positive in the long run. People at the regional and DC office are ready for these projects to happen. It is a matter of getting it on paper.

VI. OVERVIEW:

Planning projects up roads will provide a starting point. Should we be cautious of making the work near the roads pay for themselves and be expected to continue this for off-road areas in the future. Doing work along the road will also serve as community protection against wildfires. Bill notes that setting an upper diameter size limit on these projects will limit the ability to restore areas, such as black oak stands, which have larger Douglas fir that threaten the oaks. There are at least three different areas that will require specialized treatments: 1) oak

woodlands which are being encroached upon with Douglas fir and are important for wildlife habitat. Max Creasy has oak woodland areas already mapped if we want to create projects on these areas. 2) Plantations that are jackpot fuels for adjacent private landowners. 3) Road side areas – can I get in and out of my house in case of a fire? Roads have easy access for timber and are significant fire start areas.

Should we concentrate on this 300 ft limit around roads? If we work in areas such as oak woodlands, it may be more beneficial to work further into the stand to be able to save the oaks and get more timber out.

Andy emphasized that working on oak woodlands would be beneficial for wildlife, cultural resources and generally “politically correct.”

- If private landowners have ideas for projects, they should bring them to the group.

- Are there age limits on trees in the area?

- What is the right size of a treatment area for local loggers? What size of an area would be able to be treated in a given amount of time?

- We need to be cautious that the loggers involved are skilled and able to understand the demands of the industry. Also, we need to make sure that whoever is doing work in the oak woodlands will have to be skilled to not damage the oaks.

- The first priority may be to pick an area and designate the entity to approach the USFS with the goals and areas.

- One of the reasons that past logging projects have not been lucrative is that so many of the trees were marked based on being dead or likely to die within the near future. Proportionately, many of the logs were full of conk and unable to be sold.

DATE: MAY 19TH, 2005
TIME: 6:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

Attendance: Zack Taylor, Bill Rice, Stan Pfister, Tom Bouse, Bill Tripp, Ben Riggan, Nancy Bailey

I. INTRODUCTIONS:

Bill Rice, the new Ranger for the Orleans and Ukonom Districts introduced himself to the group. He has heard good things about the work of the Fire Safe Council and looks forward to working with us. Fuel reduction is a priority for him.

II. FSC STAFF REPORT AND III GRANT UPDATES:

Ben, by way of giving an overview for Bill Rice:

Funding for projects has run around \$150,000 a year so far. We’ve treated areas adjacent to 130 or so homes. Process for prioritizing land to be treated involves Critical Information Surveys being filled out by landowners and residences.

We haven't finished the Community Fire Safe Plan yet, although we are planning a series of meetings to work on it. We'll be drawing from the Lower Mid Klamath Watershed Analysis and the East Ishi Pishi Watershed Analysis, as well as from our own experience and program development. Much of the planning work has been done. The document itself should be done within the year.

New this year is CDF funding for a prescribed burning project for fuelbreak maintenance. So far we have burned 10 acres, and depending on the upcoming burn window, will be doing more soon. Otherwise we have until next spring to finish the acreage. This project helps in training landowners and community members in underburning, and building local capacity for maintaining fuelbreaks. We haven't worked out funding for maintenance on the mower. Funding is becoming more and more competitive.

Bill R.: Community Fire Plan is very important. Suggests we should check out FEMA funding. They have funds to support equipment. Very interested in fuels, as well as stewardship contracting possibilities.

Ben: The Tribe, with its Gov to Gov relationship with the FS, needs to be in on the ground floor with stewardship contracting projects.

Bill T.: The Tribe has also done fuels reduction. So far about 500 acres. Especially in the Ukonom area, the Tribe has done a lot of work. Decommissioning roads and so forth.

Zack: Wants clarification on what is happening with Stewardship Contracting.

Bill T.: The Tribe has prepared a concept paper which the FS will be reviewing and signing. This paper is coming from a "cultural management" framework. Bill can get copies of this concept paper to anyone who wants to see it. Preliminary understandings and agreements must be in place before a specific Stewardship Contracting project is designed.

The Tribe has had the assistance of Redwood Sciences Lab with research on fire intervals and such. The Fisheries department has stepped up to the plate with research as it applies to the FERC relicensing process.

Tom: Back to the funding issue: Hum County got \$300,000 from FEMA but only 20% has gone to fire departments. The OVFD plans to get a repeater...

Bill T.: The Tribe has received \$160,000 from BIA. They will be doing fuels reduction this summer. Looking toward utilizing polewood and chips. Potential project will build houses with products from fuels treatments.

Bill R. is very interested in utilization possibilities.

Group discussion: Cogen projects not feasible yet. Maybe in the future. Projects in Europe offer great models.

III. UPCOMING WORK DAYS AND WORKSHOPS

There has been some confusion about the Special Forest Products Conference, like where it is to be held, etc. Nancy will send out clarification to the list. It is Monday the 23rd of this month, 10-4 in the back conference room at the Forest Service in Orleans.

The next volunteer workday will be held at Virginia Rutt's. She has some clearing that she is unable to do. The date is to be determined. We will also be calling for volunteers to do an underburn on the Riggan property. Date dependant on the upcoming burn window.

IV. MISC. DISCUSSION

Tom: The Emergency Response Book meeting is when again? Nancy says that Luna will send out a reminder.

Zack: It seems like OSB FSC should have some kind of budget narrative thing to be able to give people such as our new ranger, a document that would show dollars spent, dollars per acre, etc. Also, minutes of these meetings should be posted, on the web?, They should be more accessible.

Questions regarding the Community Fire Plan were raised. Zack; What is it composed of exactly. What is holding it up? Ben: A series of meetings have been set up, to write and compile the plan. Much of the planning has already been done. Just writing it is the task ahead. Anyone interested in seeing the Fire Plan Draft is welcome to request such. Stan has a template that he is willing to share. Bill R.: Funders will look at communities that have their plan complete. The plan will reference various types of prescriptions and projects. Bill T. It doesn't have to completely done before it will function. Stan: Make a good first edition, then get buy in from other agencies. A working document.

Meeting adjourns at 7:45 pm. Next meeting third Thursday in June.

DATE: THURSDAY, JULY 28, 2005
TIME: 6:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

Attendance: Roberta Cargliotti, Stan Pfister, Greg Weeks, Nancy Bailey, Luna Latimer, Kim Price, Will Harling, Zach Taylor, Tom Bouse

I. WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS, ADDITIONS TO AGENDA –

CDF update was added to the agenda

II. FOREST SERVICE PROJECT UPDATES

Working on 1987 dozer lines and other parts of "Ukonom A". The Forest Service will contract with the Karuk Tribe on the dozer lines. Categorical Exclusions have been delayed. Currently no CE's are being signed for the area.

Stewardship contracting meeting is scheduled for Aug 16, 2005 from 2 pm to 4 pm at the Orleans Forest Service Conference Room.

NEPA is continuing to be completed for the Orleans area as funding comes in. Funding is limited this year – there is currently enough for about 60 acres.

There is a proposed shaded fuelbreak from part of the Perch Creek watershed to Big Rock and Red Cap Rd as an integration into the Hazel project for increased fire safety. This project is in its very beginning stages. The work would be done n a 300 ft buffer from private land. The Fire Safe Council will try to match fuel reduction efforts by working on the adjacent private land whenever possible. Hopefully there will be some utilization of the small diameter timber. The Karuk Community Development Corporation has recently been funded to utilize roundwood, small diameter timber in housing construction. Also, Ranger William Rice is scoping a small co-gen plant for power in Orleans. There are plants now that do not require large amounts of space or input.

III. ORLEANS VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT UPDATE

The annual fundraiser is September 3, 2005 from 3 pm to 10 pm at the Salmon River Outpost Store. Volunteers are needed. This year there will be increased lighting for security reasons. Anybody who can loan lights for the evening is welcome to contact the OVFD. There will be a workday on Friday September 2 from 9 am till the work is done, the day before the event. A scoping meeting is planned on Friday August 12 at 5:00 at the Salmon River Outpost.

IV. CDF UPDATES

Some of the money through BLM is not available for this year. CDF is reapplying through the Forest Service for funds to help pay \$25 for fire truck visits to houses in order to insure that houses are accessible by fire trucks and that turnarounds are sufficiently large.

V. FSC PROJECT UPDATES

- a. Emergency Response Book – Humboldt County Title III: Signs are available for free to landowners. Supplies will be available from the middle of next week. Blue dots will signify a water draw site.
- b. 05 RAC – FSC has received \$36,000 for fuel reduction and maintenance and prescribed burning of previously treated acres.
- c. 05 CPP - mowing has begun around properties in the Orleans area. The NEPA process has begun for the fuels reduction treatment acres. The fuels reduction work will be done in the fall after the burn season.
- d. 04 CPP – Fuels treatment has been done, landowners will continue to burn piles in the fall.
- e. 05 BLM – All acres have been treated; landowners will continue to burn piles in the fall.
- f. 04 WUI - Fuels treatment has been done, landowners will continue to burn piles in the fall. 13 acres have had prescribed burning done on them – 87 more acres are planned for the fall. 04 Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation is cost-sharing private funds for this grant.

VI. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

- a. Stewardship contracting meeting is scheduled for Aug 16, 2005 from 2 pm to 4 pm at the Orleans Forest Service Conference Room.
- b. Orleans Volunteer Fire Department annual fundraiser is September 3, 2005 from 3 pm to 10 pm. Pre-fundraiser workday Friday September 2 from 9 am until the work is done.
- c. Volunteer Workday July 31, 2005 at Virginia Rutt's house. First Right on Ten Eyck Mine Rd. Start at 8:30am.
- d. Dean and Judy Davis need another workday!!! Diana Davidson workday?

VII. OPEN FORUM/ACTION ITEMS

There was a lot of discussion about the impacts and benefits of using Mexican or out of area crews. Many folks felt that we need to give the community information on how many more acres we could be doing if we used out of area crews. Some felt like it would be very bad for the FSC to not use local labor. It is that community buy-in that has gotten us this far.

Some folks felt like the FSC should put more energy into education at the beginning of the project, to let the landowner know exactly what they need to do and what they are getting in to.

Forest Service personnel asked that the FSC be actively involved in the Stewardship Contracting process, at the next meeting, etc.

VIII. NEXT MEETING

Aug 18, 2005 at 6 pm at the Karuk Community Center.

DATE: 8-18-05
TIME: 6:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

Present: Tom Bouse, Stan Pfister, Luna Latimer, Renée Stauffer, LaVerne Glaze, Deanna Marshall, Roberta Coragliotti

I. WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS, ADDITIONS TO AGENDA

II. FOREST SERVICE UPDATE:

Overview of the Stewardship contracting meeting. Participants in the meeting and those that were unable to attend reviewed the parameters of stewardship contracting.

III. TRIBAL PROJECTS UPDATE:

None Available

IV. ORLEANS VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT:

September 3, 2005 3:00 to 10:00. Fire Muster and Fundraising event. Joanne Rand and The Superfines will be playing from 7:30 to 10:00.

V. FSC PROJECT UPDATES

a. Grant Updates

b. Humboldt County Title III funds: The group decides that the OSB FSC should apply for Title III in order to fund the Orleans Somes Bar Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

c. Prioritization of Projects in Humboldt County:

The group decides that they are unable to prioritize areas in Weitchpec, but the group recommends that Weitchpec prioritizes the Weitchpec School Rd.

1. Mouth of Camp Creek and other adjacent properties such as Gold Dredge Rd. where the fire burned through.
2. Owl Mine Rd. no egress route
4. Orleans Mt. Repeater – If grant is accepted.
5. Map and Maintain and maintain tanker fill sites
6. Delaney Hill pond area (and maintain Delaney Hill Rd (private Rd)).
7. Red Cap Rd
8. Ishi Pishi Private
9. Bacon Flat Rd.

VI. UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AND WORKDAYS

Paulsrud Property, Friday, August 19, 2005.

VII. OPEN FORUM/ACTION ITEMS:

The OVFD needs baked goodies for the fundraiser. Other suggestions: corn on the cob, smoothies, kids dance contest, face painting. Please contact Tom or Roberta for information on donations and volunteer information. Will is going to confirm bands for OVFD fundraiser.

VIII. NEXT MEETING:

October 20, 2005

DATE: OCTOBER 20, 2005
TIME: 6:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

Present: Pete Townley, Randy, Will Harling, Luna Latimer Lake, Frank Lake, Zach Taylor, Bill Rice, Stan Pfister, Erin Rentz, Roberta Coragliotti, Tom Bouse, Todd Salberg, Nancy Bailey.

I. WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS, ADDITIONS TO AGENDA

II. FOREST SERVICE UPDATES

- a. The CE 30-day comment period is still in place, but may be lifted tomorrow. If a comment is entered, it will then be a means for appeal so the projects could be delayed. The community has already commented on the projects and no other comments have been submitted. Occasionally the USFS gets comments. The Water Quality board and other groups occasionally give comments, but because the diameter is less than 8 inches, there are relatively few comments submitted. The USFS is welcoming field trips to project sites. Public comments/questions help the forest service to adapt to the public/community needs. The FS emphasizes that it is not what is taken, it is what is left that is key. It is always useful to get people on the ground because "the ground never lies." Stewardship contracts are important for the community because the revenue stays here and can be redirected to on-the-ground projects, such as fuel treatments/fuel reduction. 60 to 70 acres of small diameter thinning up along Donahue Flat Rd. That work will be matched up with some plantation thinning work directly adjacent to the stands. The Fire Plan and this work fit together. The timing of the work needs to coincide with the community. So far, the FSC and USFS work has been complimentary in increasing buffers around private land. Once the Fire Plan is established, we can continue to prioritize new areas within the WUI. The private land along Red Cap Rd has not been treated as much as other areas along Ishi Pishi Rd/Donahue Flat Rd/Etc. The Sunset project has funding up to the point of proposing action and it is expected to be funded the rest of the way. A decision could be made in the fall. The work would be implemented in the Spring 2007. Field trips are being scheduled with the ranger on a regular basis. Burning will maintain the stands to keep them at a lower risk of fire. Though the Klamath Basin Task Force, there is funding to do video of restoration projects. This will be used to show of the various entities are doing fuels reduction/prescribed burning in the subbasin. The Hazel Thin area may be an appropriate location for this filming in the next few weeks.
- b. We viewed a slide show of the recent prescribed burns in the area. The Forest Service recently burnt willows at Ullathorne River Access site. The objective of the burn was to burn the willows for basketry. Due to lack of flooding and scouring of the willow sites, this burning is needed for regeneration and restoration of these willow sites. Without fire or flooding disturbance, the willow shoots are not useful for basketry and the shoots are infected with insects. The Forest

Service also recently burnt bear grass along the GO road. Both of these burns are for management of cultural resources, particularly basket materials.

II. TRIBAL UPDATES

- a. Hoopa tried to burn beargrass recently, but the fuel moistures were too high. A recent burn left a mosaic that mirrors the stand structure. The 10-year fuels plan is still in progress. National marine fisheries service still needs to sign-off on the plan. The WUI work is in progress, hazel is being prepped in fuel breaks.
- b. KCDC recently received a grant to utilize small diameter timber for a roundwood structure in Happy Camp for the Klamath Knot Arts Council. This technology is well developed in other countries and the Tribe will be borrowing from this source of knowledge. As more information is shared between this building project and the Forest Service, the materials can be effectively provided from local National Forest land. KCDC is working on the market for these small diameter materials that are in ample supply.

The Karuk Tribe is working on the Integrated Resource management plan. This plan should be consistent with the Orleans/Somes Bar Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Since there are limited resources, our projects can support each other in order to strategically cost share our efforts. The KNF has not done a stewardship contract before. This project will utilize a Participating Agreement between the Forest Service and Karuk tribe. This will be an initial step towards other demonstration projects such as the Ti Bar Demonstration Site.

Best Management funds can be used for planning.

III. ORLEANS VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT UPDATE

- a. The Orleans Volunteer Fire Department November 9, 7-9 pm in the Forest Service Back conference room to discuss disaster planning.
- b. The Fire Department Muster generated \$1500 towards OVFD operating expenses. There is currently a raffle for a cord of wood.
- c. Training is taking place, but due to expenses/fundraising responsibilities, training is limited.
- d. Names/addresses are being collected for address signs. Lanes are also being signed. This is key for emergency response.
- e. The OVFD is still trying to acquire a repeater for Orleans Mountain. The county is reserving \$10,000 for this project, but this may not be enough for the project.
- f. There is currently a need for participating members. While there are 20 people signed up as members, there is a need for more active members.

IV. FIRE SAFE COUNCIL PROJECT UPDATES

- a. On Monday CDF lifted the suspension of burn permits. Pile burning is now allowed for piles less than 4' x 4' piles.
- b. 2003 EAP: the final feasibility study for the Special Forest Products project is finally coming to completion. It is available for review. Commercial harvesting is not well accepted within the community, this limits the feasibility of the project.
- c. 2004 Wildland Urban Interface grant/Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation: The remaining 85 acres of prescribed burning on private property should begin soon during this short burn window.
- d. 2005 Forest Service Community Protection Program grant: Fuel reduction work is scheduled to begin next month. There has been a delay since we are now required to record all archaeological

sites within the area of effect. Also, there are delays in receiving money through the State Fire Safe Council.

- e. 2005 Siskiyou County RAC grant: Work will begin in the next two months. Work includes 10 new acres of fuels reduction and 30 acres of prescribed burning. Some of this work is scheduled near Butler Flat (the Butler Land Association). This work is based on snow-down/wind-down from last winter. It will be accomplished through Bobcat skidding work.
- f. Previous grants (04 CPP, 05 BLM) grant work is complete except for pile burning and after photos.
- g. The Fire Plan has been funded for \$2800 through the Humboldt County Planning Department. A draft of the plan is available. There is currently
- h. Since there is such a short burn window, Forest Service employees may be available on an overtime basis.

V. ACTION ITEMS

Bill will talk to Gene regarding video of projects.

Mike Jamison is the Forest Service employee responsible for issuing burn permits

DATE: FEBRUARY 16, 2006
TIME: 6:00 PM
PLACE: KARUK COMMUNITY CENTER

I. ATTENDANCE

Bill Tripp
Will Harling
Luna Latimer
Stan Pfister

II. INTRODUCTIONS/REVIEW/ADD TO AGENDA

III. USFS PROJECTS UPDATES

Sunset Project

Review Orleans West Fireshed Assessment fuel project maps. The current project has expanded beyond the previously proposed Sunset project to encompass areas on both sides of the river. Projects are characterized by thinning from below to enhance hardwoods. The primary goal of the project is to reduce fuels and protect the Orleans community. The entire area is within the wildland urban interface. There are some remnant oak stands that may be able to be saved. This is the very beginning stage of the project. The perimeter is still not defined. When it is survey and manage will begin. It will be an EA, not a categorical exclusion. It was suggested that riparian areas be buffered in order to avoid the need to do riparian assessments. There is a concern that not treating the riparian areas will increase fire risk. One option is to treat portions of the riparian area to break the continuity of the fuels. Especially in areas where the ridges come down or where there is more sunlight, treatment in the riparian areas is key. NOAA has been supportive of other projects, such as Merrill Creek, that have been treated. Since this is going to be an EA anyway, it may be good to treat riparian areas. It depends on the creek. Many of the creeks in the proposed project area are deeply incised and are not feasible for treatment.

There may be some spring ponds in parts of the project areas that will require special consideration. The area behind the dump is a priority for treatment. However, it is also highly infected with scotchbroom.

This project may be a stewardship contract or agreement. The Karuk Tribe is looking into an agreement with the KNF. The Ranger proposes to have a round-table discussion. It would be good to have accurate current vegetation information and information on previous vegetation composition. None of this area goes into the Camp Creek watershed because there is no watershed analysis for that area.

IV. TRIBAL PROJECT UPDATES

Tribal crew has been working in Redding and Happy Camp. They have submitted a proposal for 100 acres in the Ukonom community protection project (Camp Three Rd).

DNR recently received 800,000 for FPA Fire Program Analysis - preparedness budget.

V. FSC PROJECTS UPDATES

2005 USFS Community Protection – The crew is working currently in the Bull Pine area. That project complements previous fuel reduction work and burning work supported by the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation. Before that there was done in the Red Cap Creek area. Next, work will begin on the Cooper Ranch. Once the waterline is brushed, there are about 40 acres that will be opened up for burning. Periodic burns may be necessary to get all of the burning done without high fire intensity.

2006 Siskiyou County RAC Sustainable Fuelbreaks. Work will begin on this project after the 05 CPP project is done. NEPA is in process for one of the properties. Work will be completed at Stanshaw Creek, Butler Flat, and Patterson.

VI. FSC COLLABORATION MEETING

Del Norte Fire Safe Council got money through RAC for water tanks for communities. USDA funds are also available. Communities in need include: Ten Eyck Mine Rd., Patterson Ranch, Ti Bar, Sandy Bar Creek Rd., and Thunder Mnt./Madrone Lane, and Owl Mine Rd. Tanks are for fire use only.

The FSCs also had extensive discussion about the Pineros article in the Sacramento Bee.

VII. UPCOMING WORKDAYS

Paulsrud/Garlinghouse Workday 2/26/06 at 9 am on Ishi Pishi.

VIII. OPEN FORUM/ACTION ITEMS

- Luna will copy the 44 DDD aerial photos from the USFS
- Luna will contact the USFS and Tribe regarding bulletin boards in front of the Panamnik Building.

IX. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be at the new OSB FSC office. The meetings may be held every other month.

DATE: JUNE 22, 2006
TIME: 6:00 PM
PLACE: PANAMNIK BUILDING

Attendance: Tom Bouse, Greg Weeks, Stan Pfister, Tom Annand,, Luna Latimer, Nancy Bailey

I. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Discussion of the incident at Robert Van Orden's yesterday. FSC could be liable in a situation like this. In the future if we give people burn permits, put in a date limitation, so as to avoid this situation. It was a Confusing situation this year. Robert should have had an LE 5 permit (over 4x4)

OSB FSC needs to discuss this for next year. Will has signed the permits. He may have been personally liable. Make individuals get their own air quality permits?

The new system means that the FS doesn't even know who has permits and who doesn't.

Nancy should call all landowners and explain the rules again. Burning has not been suspended but you must have the LE5. Very soon it will be suspended completely. Remind all landowners. Also follow up with a letter.

Perhaps have all sign a release of liability

II. FOREST SERVICE UPDATE

Some small projects: Orleans A and Weaver, like 40-75 acres....Looking toward the large project the OCFRFH. The public is welcome to suggest plans for projects.

III. OFVD UPDATE

Fire chief Association has given money for repeaters on Orleans Mtn. County contracting is slow so it may not be up until this fall. Also they will get 20 radio pagers and a mobile for the engine. Tom is working with Six Rivers Electronic. Maintenance is not included in grant.

Second weekend in September is the date for the OVFD music fest and muster. Tentative.

They are having techmechanical difficulties with the rig that has the jaws of life. They had to take their parade rig out to the vehicle fire last night

The upshot is they are up against some big problems right now. Very few volunteers, nobody with mechanical skills, etc. They will try to do some recruiting this summer. Somehow try to get more people interested.

IV. OSB FSC UPDATE:

ERB Update: Luna reports that the red zone software is easy to use. We will be changing the old surveys so that they fit into the red zone format. We need to go out and GPS every structure, even those that we have previously surveyed. Education is the biggest part of doing surveys....The Community Liason Project will hire reps in each neighborhood. They can assist in all of these surveys. Details are to be worked out. Piece work is a good way to go. The Board will be helping us decide. If anyone has suggestions about good reps, please refer them. Luna will send out the Position Announcement to everyone when it has been edited. Equipment will need to be checked out. Nancy is working on a list for another project . It will include clinometers and compasses, and hopefully we will working.

New category of fuel reduction is to use weedwackers in conjunction with the mower, to finish where Stan can't go. Weave this into our projects in the future. Maybe we can hire someone to weedwack at Virginia Rutt's otherwise we will have to plan a volunteer workday. The place is on a brushy slope with lots of flashy fuel. Very important.

Tractor shed is due to be built by volunteers next Thursday the 29th at 8am. It will be housed on Phil Sanders place right across the street from here, behind an unlocked gate.

John and Stan broke 2 districts in to firesheds- used ridges for landscape and broke in to sub-areas

Creeks, Roads and Ridges -

Upper 1/3 of slope is a focus, roads and immediately adjacent to private property.

Roads are key

Firesheds- Use Nordheimer as a template

Julian – Lots of ghost roads around my area. Need to find a couple of ways in and out.

Could make an assessment of the neighborhood. Identify the roads. See how to use the

Roads for emergency escape, and firefighting personnel. Develop a series of firesheds at various scales, concentric lines.

Bill T.- Intended to be a 10 year plan. It's going to take a lot more than 10 years. Keep focus and plan out 10 years and look at the next 10 years as well. We need to interconnected reasonable control features, make them safe, in a fire event.

We need to assess and develop a strategy before the fire hits. Have contingencies lines.

Use the CWPP as a way to prioritized.

Interconnect private and federal projects.

Have seen a lot of problems in opening old brushed over roads, without assessment, has caused irreparable and expensive and environmental damage.

Will- WUI- Landscape vs site specific. We need to look at 1.5 mile buffer around the communities.

Private properties, roads, in the larger landscape.

There needs to be a bridge with the lingo to help them understand what is being said.

Could have an areal study to connect the roads. Roads were laid out for one reason initially to log bog trees.

Need to figure out how to connect the roads and manage for fire protection, escape route, Every creature needs a back door. The main routes should be safe. There should be a number of escape routes. On the roads, cut back the brush.

The public will be using any newly opened roads, which increases the incidence of human caused fires. Breaing new ground for fire use, and not focusing on timber is ok.

Community education is very important. People need to learn about the various kinds of roads. Meetings in the community for people to learn about roads, fire and other related features. It's good to hear information from various folks.

This is a good meeting. Feels like a good community and USFS communication and collaboration. The USFS and Community plan should fit together as one strategy.

The last fire had IC and Teams from out of the area, that rotated. This hinders the ability to have local knowledge of an area. Need to have community members and local USFS guiding the management Teams.

Where were there problems with outside Teams in the Perch Cr. Fire.

Perch Creek was an incredible learning experience. It showed how much fire is a fundamental challenge of our need for control. Hope we understand our limitations and understand what the capacity is. Firebreaks come out of the sense of urgency for control and now they are fuses to carry fires fast. The interconnected reasonable control features. Need to define and identify what is reasonable. A lot of things are in a rush. It would be good to know that local flks, with previous fire experience in the area, should provide advice to outside Teams. Nervous about ridge top treatments. We are learning a lot in this meeting and should spend time in the community to educate more.

Need to qualify what is ridge top treatments and 60% canopy removal, will end up with brush. There are a lot of areas that have been treated, but haven't had follow up treatment. Need to make sure we take care of areas we've been in. Felt much more safety in this fire because houses have had fuels treatments prior to the fire.

Stan - Fire suppression damage, Roads are very sensitive and sometimes response teams are over enthusiastic. Look at areas (roads, trails) and to prescribed burn ahead of the fire. Try to identify areas to treat and retreat strategic areas and have a map to show Fire Response Teams. Need to be more proactive on pre-planning areas.

It's more doable in the WUI to begin with, but should look at case by case how we can use the fire sheds to compliment the WUIs.

The WUI should have priority for Access. This will help maintain life. Interconnect reasonable control features to protect high value areas. We need to be careful if we limit ourselves on the features.

We need to have more education in the community. Need to understand more about USFS projects. Fires can come from public to private or private to public. The woods are falling apart and is not natural. WUI—successfully reducing fuels- Surface Fuels, Ladder Fuels, and Canopy Bulk Density.

Need to have good anchor points. Too many fire lines should have never been built- Reactionary big breaks during the fire events. We do need to look at the ridge tops. If there are some control features- even with natural rock areas. If we pre-treat areas then we can look at bringing back the resource, need to have a long range approach- treatment and follow up treatments.

There are old growth strips that needs to be valued as a spectacular fuels management feature for controlling fire. Building roads in these areas is not – Want to see good logging, thinning. Concerned about making new roads into patches of old growth, unless it's simply to pay for the treatment. Would like to see treatment along existing roads.

NRCS had money for projects last year. They offered fuels reduction along roads and didn't get enough.

DATE: MAY 17, 2007

PLACE: PANAMNIK BUILDING

Presentation by Yvonne Everett: "Community response from the Wildland Urban Interface: Fire Safe Councils in California."

Comments on presentation:

- 1) In Colorado, there is a good neighbor agreement to pool resources to get treatments done on both private and federal lands.
- 2) CDF is a significant player in the Fire Safe Council. There are also active agreements to share resources across agencies/ownership boundaries.
- 3) It is more difficult to treat areas here than in areas like Colorado. There are few areas that can be treated here. Those areas need to be strategic.
- 4) First, the community identifies areas for protection. Then, the "resource specialists" helped formulate strategic areas for protecting those areas.

Ben Letton: "Hazardous Fuel Mapping in the Wildland Urban Interface."

Fuel treatments along roads may not be able to stop an oncoming fire, but they serve as critical access routes and as places to light back burns.

Safety spots for firefighters.

Rattlesnake ridge between Boise and other creek.

Southern end of the OCFR project is on a ridge system.

Connect Hazel timber sale area to

Safe escape route for landowners

Beaver property – creek on east side of property as boundary – buffer stream

B. Beaver says to make the boundary the biggest as possible around isolated properties.

Bill Rice recommends – 1 1/2 boundary around inholdings

Primary, secondary and tertiary spots

Add Shelton Butte road to the critical access routes

Short ranch road to the critical access routes

Add Slate creek alternate access road

Make sure sidewinder connects

Put Wiegel on the neighborhood map

Use projector to view maps

Prioritization matrix:

- 1) population density
- 2) Environmental compliance is already in place

DATE: SEPTEMBER 20, 2007

TIME: 6:00 PM – 8:00 PM

PLACE: PANAMNIK BUILDING

RE: ORLEANS/SOMES BAR COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN REVIEW

Welcome and Introductions
Additions to Agenda
Review of Draft OSB CWPP
Review Maps
Areas of Community Importance
Wildland Urban Interface/ Emergency Access
Fire Hazard Assessment
Next Steps