



FIRE SUMMIT REPORT

MARCH 1-2, 2018

WORLD FORESTRY CENTER, PORTLAND, OREGON

I. Summit Profile and Goals

The March 2018 Fire Summit was held to identify viable forest management practices that could help mitigate the risks and impacts of high-severity fire events in the West. The individuals and entities represented collectively agreed we must do a better job incorporating the full range of existing science and local land management expertise into our policies and decisions. This report is intended to provide elected officials and policy administrators with recommended actions that if taken would meaningfully contribute to addressing the challenges facing our fire-prone western forest landscapes.

Approximately 30 scientists, land managers, and forest policy experts participated in preparatory meetings in the weeks leading up to the Summit's Day One session in Portland on March 1st. These experts represented relevant areas of expertise, geographical locations, and both public and private ownership interests. They came from five states and British Columbia, and represented six universities, seven federal land management agency offices, departments or research units, four private forestland management entities, and two cities. (*See Attachment 1, Participant List.*)

This group of experts was organized into three working panels and asked to discuss and then ultimately prepare policy recommendations building upon the foundation of work documented in the Western Governors' Association (WGA) National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy: Phase III Western Regional Science-Based Risk Analysis Report (2012) and the Western Governors' National Forest and Rangeland Management Initiative (2017). While the panels were charged to discuss a full range of perspectives, they were not asked to arrive at consensus-based recommendations for this report. Concurrently over the course of Day One, they addressed three thematic areas aligned with the 2017 WGA initiative: 1) managing for landscape resiliency, 2) fire adapted communities, and 3) effective responses. On Day One, the panels met in person for nine hours of separate and plenary sessions that were designed to frame and finalize the recommendations and presentations of Day Two. (*See Attachment 2, Summit Agenda.*)

Approximately 150 people convened on March 2nd to hear the experts summarize the work of each panel, and then participate in extensive, unscripted discussions with a group of university, state, federal, and private forest policy individuals. The day began with opening remarks by Oregon State Senator Herman Baertschiger, Jr. (Chair, Fire Caucus of the Oregon Legislature), and closed with an address and call to action from Oregon's Governor, Kate Brown.

Represented throughout the March 2nd sessions were forest policy executives from the Oregon Department of Forestry; the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation; the Office of Washington State Commissioner of Public Lands. They were joined by the leaders of forest policy programs of the Universities of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Oregon State University along with a representative of private commercial forestlands. These eight were joined by two distinguished leaders of the U.S. Forest Service: Vicki Christiansen, Acting Chief of the U.S. Forest Service (who, at the time, was Deputy Chief of State and Private Forestry), and James Peña, Regional Forester, Pacific Northwest Region, Region 6. This group provided feedback and perspective on the work of the panels, but did not participate in the Day One panel discussions that are the basis for much of what is outlined in this report.

II. Findings

A. Landscape Perspective

The collective remarks of the panelists and speakers offered a big-picture perspective of the remarkable and intertwined views of fire in the West, from the variety of jurisdictions, landscapes and vegetation types, and cultural experiences and expectations. The following is a narrative of those perspectives that emerged from the discussions of the participating scientists, land managers, and forest policy experts.

It was widely agreed that we live in unprecedented conditions; the forest landscape neither looks nor functions as it did 200 years ago. The landscape contains more biomass, and thus more fuel, than ever before. The fuel base is more contiguous and more homogenous. Furthermore, greater numbers of citizens are more closely connected to forests in communities that have an extended area of wildland-urban interface. Meanwhile, the climate is warming and the forests are becoming drier making fire seasons longer and stretching resources further. This context cries out for solutions and policies that are adaptable to that long-term perspective. It took a century to create the heavily fuel-laden conditions in our forests, and it will take decades to mitigate those conditions. Along the way, we will quite likely experience many years of severe wildfire conditions before we can establish a new equilibrium in which wildfires pose lesser threats to public health, our forests, human life, and property.

Suppressing fire has been at the heart of our forest management strategy for nearly (if not over) 100 years. While fires have been historically part of naturally functioning ecosystems in the West, uncharacteristically severe wildfires are now occurring more frequently and with even greater ferocity leaving behind dead and dying forests. Wildfires in the West have set records for severity in three of the past four years, and in eight of the past ten. Our society now invests more time, energy, and resources fighting fires than we do taking proactive steps to reduce wildfire severity and foster the resiliency of our forests. We find ourselves continuously responding to the next emergency rather than acting on a broader, more strategic view of how to live with wildfires, and to manage our forested landscapes to reduce severity when wildfires do occur. Existing science and proven land management practices tell us there is a better path forward than the one our collective policies are pursuing today.

Scientists and land managers alike tell us that to effectively address severe wildfires, we need to view them as a part of the landscape we have created, and we must respond by adopting both short and long-term practices that strategically integrate the management of our forests across all ownership boundaries with this reality clearly in mind. Residents of western states cannot expect a future free of wildfires any more than residents of Florida can count on a future free of hurricanes – the difference is that we can take pro-active steps to reduce the severity of wildfires and minimize their adverse social impacts over time. But we must be prepared to live with them.

B. Specific Recommendations from Summit Panels

1. Expand Strategic Use of Commercial Thinning, Prescribed Fires, and Managed Wildfire as Forest Management Tools.

More partial harvest/thinning, prescribed fires, and strategic management of wildfires during shoulder seasons needs to be undertaken to change the probability and severity of fires during the hot, dry summer season. On this topic, panels made two clear points: 1) that fuel reduction by mechanical thinning is often an essential part of a prescribed burning and/or managed wildfire strategy where there is an overabundance of fuels; and 2) that “no smoke” in and near fire adapted communities is simply not realistic—that our smoke management policies must reflect this fact if we are to

strategically manage the wildfire risks. Participants noted that much work remains if we are to build the social and political license necessary to support the scale of additional mechanical thinning, prescribed burning, and/or use of managed wildfire required to effectively reduce the landscape fuel loading and subsequent likelihood of high-severity fires. That said, panelists noted that ongoing research indicates public acceptance may not be playing as big a role in limiting the use of prescribed fire as: over-abundance of fuels, lack of contractor and market capacity, personal liability rules, and limited burn windows. Specific panel recommendations included:

- Smoke emission regulations/limits associated with prescribed burning need to be increased and/or varied throughout the year to accommodate strategic use of prescribed fire in lower risk shoulder seasons (spring and fall) as a management and risk reduction tool.
- Funds from state and federal fire suppression budgets (or elsewhere) need to be made available to create expertise on Incident Command Teams (sometimes called “Prescribed Fire Teams”) charged with implementing strategic prescribed burns, including the ability to manage wildfires. (Individual panel members however, noted concern that doing so not be allowed to compromise fire suppression capacity.)
- In addition to pre-fire planning, the panels noted that science-based and tools currently exist to support “Fire-Shed” plans that articulate and map the number of acres and locations needing fuel reduction via thinning, prescribed burns, or managed wildfire to accomplish desired outcomes that will reduce future fire severity in the region over time. This added element of planning should be connected to enhanced, multi-jurisdictional, cross-boundary coordination efforts.
- Increased collaboration at the local level contemplated by Recommendation #2 below should be used to develop the next iteration of “Community Wildfire Protection Plans.” These plans would be distinguished from past efforts by addressing specific locations and times where implementation of cross-boundary projects (such as implementing joint fuels reduction projects) are most important to accomplishing the strategic goals for that area. They also need to address zoning recommendations and the zone of influence directly adjacent to residential properties, which is perhaps the most effective place to focus work to protect communities that interface with wildlands.

2. Improve Coordination Across Jurisdictions and Ownership Boundaries.

There is a nearly uniform call for local and cross boundary coordination to more pro-actively address fire prone landscapes, and to reassess and tailor the existing framework for fire suppression. Summit panelists, presenters, and participants agreed that successful strategies must include ways to manage people as well as trees. If resourced and provided better access to best-in-class data and modeling, there is virtual consensus that stakeholders in a given locality have the expertise and working relationships to evaluate tradeoffs, reach compromises, and make strategic and effective wildfire management decisions that make sense locally and across the landscape. Panel recommendations include but are not limited to the following:

- Establish “Fire Adapted Community Coordinator” positions to support planning, implementation, and resourcing of efforts at a relevant, local scale that reflects the opportunities and challenges of different regions. These individuals would be charged with accelerating improvements in practices, securing technical assistance, and coordinating access to resources and information across jurisdictions. Most importantly, they would facilitate closer coordination between public land managers and private landowners focused on pre-fire planning activities (including harvest/thinning and prescriptive burns), and in-season fire suppression efforts. Their work should also extend to fostering collaboration among multiple stakeholders in order to account for local conditions, values and interests as

they relate to the region's fire prone landscapes and at-risk communities. Summit participants spoke clearly, that coordinators need to be placed immediately in strategically selected regions, and among vulnerable populations that share important characteristics with neighboring communities.

- Establish state sponsored “Fire Adapted Community Coordination Working Groups” that bring together public and private landowners, land managers, forestry and wildfire experts, researchers, and policy leaders. The working groups should be charged with supporting regional coordination efforts in conjunction with existing collaborative efforts where they exist, in order to augment the work of Community Coordinators, leveraging resources, and transfer of information across regional efforts. The intent is to enable local actions reflecting the needs and values of local residents, businesses, and organizations.
- It is suggested that task forces be convened on a state-by-state basis and charged with delivering policy changes/adjustments (statutory, rule, or funding) that will incent and empower regional coordination that integrates local and cross boundary solutions including those set forth in Recommendations #1 above and #3 below that are applicable.
- Panel members noted that improvements in cross-jurisdiction coordination need to build upon existing efforts such as the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program, FEMA grant programs, NRCS Innovation grants, Tribal Forest Protect Act projects, and Good Neighbor Authority projects. In saying that however, there was clarity that (regardless of program enhancements) what is needed is delivery of on-the-ground tactics that will reduce fire severity if implemented across ownership boundaries. Implementation of fuel treatments like those described in Recommendation #1 above, and fully integrated public/private lands pre-fire planning discussed in Recommendation #3 below provide a starting point.

3. Develop and Implement Cross-Boundary “Pre-Fire Response” Plans and Strategies.

Effective fire response is highly dependent upon the planning and coordination efforts that happen well in advance of the fire event itself. Because creating fire resistant and resilient landscapes is a long-term proposition, panel discussions agreed that aggressive suppression must certainly continue. To be most effective, however, that suppression must be strategic and undertaken in the context of accepted goals for re-establishing sustainable conditions into the future. Summit panels uniformly noted that additional investment in “pre-fire response” (sometimes called “pre-attack”) planning and treatment is both necessary and cost-effective well beyond traditional preparedness planning. Recommendations included:

- Create a template for pre-fire response planning that includes attack strategies capable of being modified to fit regional coordination efforts (see Recommendation #2 above). As envisioned by the panels, this would provide a framework to support robust local coordination while also allowing for regional differences in ownership configuration, location, interface, risk perceptions, social values, community types, etc.
- Support use of pre-fire response plans and local coordination efforts by conducting risk assessments that articulate the unique risk of both fire and resulting smoke to the landscape and populations in each region. (The Chiloquin Project work product and recent efforts in U.S. Forest Service Region 3 were cited as potential models or templates to draw upon.)
- Create templates to facilitate establishment of “Fire-Adapted Communities” in which human populations and infrastructure are better prepared to withstand a landscape-level wildfire without loss of life and property. It was noted that the “Community Coordinators” identified in Recommendation #1 could work with engaged stakeholders

and existing collaborative efforts to establish risk management plans based on a uniform format that allows for a range of social and ecological conditions. Elements discussed included plans for thinning nearby forests, removal of excess fuel near homes and high-value resources, creating fire-resistant buildings, increasing firefighting capacity, preparing indoor air quality shelter locations for at-risk populations to utilize during high-smoke events, and working with people to collect information and build understanding about opportunities for action to prevent accidental fires.

- Summit panels also addressed the need for pre-fire strategies that specifically address home (or “structure”) ignitions during extreme wildfire conditions. Panel members noted that these ignitions are principally driven by ignition factors (vulnerabilities) of a home in relation to its immediate surroundings within a 100-foot radius. As a result, there is significant opportunity for reducing home destruction and more effectively preventing wildland-urban interface fire disasters in the face of extreme wildfire events by focusing more program efforts on managing this “home ignition zone.” This shift to defining home destruction during wildfires as a home ignition problem is important because it focusses on helping homeowners take precautionary steps separate and independent from actions necessary to address the likelihood and severity of wildfire itself.

4. Address Inequities Associated with Liability for Cross-Boundary Fires.

Fires frequently cross-land ownership boundaries, and in doing so create questions of legal liability for damages associated with the fire event. The current framework for imposing financial responsibility for losses resulting from fires that cross from federal to private forests and vice-versa is a flash point that impedes progress in nearly all discussions regarding fire prevention and suppression efforts. Perceived or actual liability is thought to be a significant impediment to expanding the scale of prescribed burning on private lands. Summit panels discussed and recognized this legal construct as an obstacle to cohesive and effective pre-attack planning, strategy development, and suppression.

5. Invest in Data Mapping, Risk Assessment, and Applied Research That Directly Supports Cross-Boundary Management and Suppression.

Panels identified the need for significant investment in applied research and information tools targeted to directly support pre-fire response planning, wildland fire management and suppression efforts. Consensus existed across panels, speakers, and in remarks by audience members that the level of current investment to better inform and support our collective efforts on public and private lands is inadequate and illogical considering the breadth and magnitude of the economic, social, and ecological impacts of the current fire reality faced across western landscapes. Specifically mentioned were:

- Establish a structure to link, coordinate, and incent cross-disciplinary research efforts of different public and private entities across western states to provide credible, relevant, and timely information in support of planning, management, and suppression efforts. Given the magnitude of the challenges faced, information silos must end, and proposals for coordinating and leveraging institutional knowledge and expertise merit immediate attention and resources.
- Co-design research and the science of risk communication to better address information and incent work that effectively meets the needs of at-risk populations beyond traditional community outreach and education efforts.
- Continue funding, and expand access and implementation, of “Good Neighbor Authority” and “Tribal Forest Protection Act” programs and similar efforts to increase the extent and pace of fuel reduction focused on cross-boundary, multi-jurisdictional efforts.

- Create more opportunities for research in post-fire landscapes to inform management options and future suppression efforts.
- Quantify the effectiveness of new monitoring and filtration technologies to improve indoor air quality in high-smoke events associated with wildfires, and thereby reduce health impacts on vulnerable populations. Adequate funding for regional and community fire planning is essential.
- Link regionalized data and mapping tools to support risk assessments and connect to strategic pre-fire response planning such that harvest/thinning, prescribed burning, wildland fire use, and suppression efforts all promote long-term reductions of fire severity in targeted areas.
- Establish a regional-communications working group that supports education and engagement of urban and rural communities to create a better shared understanding of the role of fire in our communities today and into the future.

III. Post Summit Activities

The Summit event was neither the start nor the end of stakeholder engagement that is critical to the future of the fire prone western landscape. Intending to build on 2012 and 2017 initiatives of the Western Governors' Association, the Summit itself was designed to develop actionable findings for consideration by elected officials and policy makers. That goal was largely, but not entirely accomplished by the recommendations contained in this report. The next step will be to present the panel's work in multiple forums so that it can be folded into the work of a staggering number of different initiatives occurring around the West.

The OSU College of Forestry will distribute the report to all who participated in either day of the event. Beyond that, the Governors and key state and federal elected officials in the four participating states who were represented at the Summit will receive the report along with attachments identifying the scientists and policy experts who participated in the discussions. OSU has committed to work with our partners from each of the states to help ensure that individuals from the science panels are available for follow-up presentations if requested.

In addition, groundwork is underway to identify opportunities to directly and regularly inform federal elected officials and staff in Washington DC about summit outcomes and subsequent efforts. Offering the opportunity for direct dialogue and discussion of the opportunities for real progress is an important goal of Summit participants seeking to inform policies designed to help mitigate the risks and impacts of high-severity fire events in the West.

Finally, in recognition that there remains more work to do than this Summit accomplished, the OSU College of Forestry is coordinating with our partners who joined in making the March event a success, to undertake a second similar session this fall in a different state. The goal of this second gathering of scientists and land managers will be to "unpack" the events of the 2018 fire season, together with the outcomes of this Summit, and seek to drive the suggested policy recommendations of this report into an even more detailed punch list of potential action items for the coming winter legislative and congressional sessions. In short, to bring the science and land management practices known to effectively contribute to reducing fire severity to the forefront of ongoing discussions on forest fire policies in the West. We look forward to supporting and participating in such an effort.

ATTACHMENT 1



FIRE SUMMIT

PARTICIPANT LIST

Sessions Moderator:

Anthony S. Davis

ACTING DEAN
College of Forestry,
Oregon State University

Plenary Sessions Speakers:

Day One: Paul F. Hessburg, Sr. RESEARCH LANDSCAPE ECOLOGIST
PNW Research Station, U.S. Forest Service

Day Two: Herman Baertschiger, Jr. OREGON SENATOR AND CHAIRMAN
Oregon Legislative Fire Caucus

Day Two: Kate Brown GOVERNOR
State of Oregon

DAY ONE PANEL 1: MANAGING FOR LANDSCAPE RESILIENCY

Lead:

John D. Bailey

PROFESSOR OF SILVICULTURE
AND FIRE MANAGEMENT
Department of Forest Engineering,
Resources and Management; College of
Forestry; Oregon State University

Facilitators:

Dennis Becker

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
Department of Natural Resources and
Society, College of Natural Resources,
University of Idaho

DIRECTOR

Policy Analysis Group

Steve Fitzgerald

PROFESSOR AND
EXTENSION SPECIALIST
Department of Forest Engineering,
Resources and Management
Department; College of Forestry;
Oregon State University

DIRECTOR

College Research Forests, College of
Forestry, Oregon State University

John Abatzoglou ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
Department of Geography, University of Idaho

Brian J. Harvey ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
School of Environmental and Forest Sciences, College of the Environment, University of Washington

Ryan Haugo DIRECTOR OF CONSERVATION SCIENCE
The Nature Conservancy

Meg Krawchuk ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
Department of Forest Ecosystems and Society, College of Forestry, Oregon State University

Penelope Morgan PROFESSOR AND CERTIFIED SENIOR FIRE ECOLOGIST
Department of Forest, Rangeland and Fire Sciences; College of Natural Resources; University of Idaho

Emily K. Platt DISTRICT RANGER
Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Mt. Adams Ranger District, U.S. Forest Service

DAY ONE PANEL 2: FIRE ADAPTED COMMUNITIES

Lead:

Travis Pavaglio

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
Department of Natural Resources and Society, College of Natural Resources, University of Idaho

Facilitators:

Phil Cook

PRINCIPAL RESEARCHER
Policy Analysis Group, College of Natural Resources, University of Idaho

Nicole Strong

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
Deschutes County Forestry and Natural Resources Extension, Department of Forest Ecosystems and Society, College of Forestry, Oregon State University

Nils Christoffersen EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Wallowa Resources

Sarah B. Henderson SENIOR SCIENTIST

British Columbia Centre for Disease Control

Narasimhan K. (Sim) Larkin RESEARCH PHYSICAL CLIMATOLOGIST AND TEAM LEADER

U.S. Forest Service AirFire Team

Andrew Larson ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF FOREST ECOLOGY

W.A. Franke College of Forestry and Conservation, University of Montana

Sarah M. McCaffrey RESEARCH FORESTER

U.S. Forest Service Research and Development

John Stromberg MAYOR

City of Ashland, Oregon

DAY ONE PANEL 3: EFFECTIVE RESPONSES

Lead:

Dave E. Calkin

RESEARCH FORESTER
U.S. Forest Service Research and Development

Facilitators:

James E. Johnson

INTERIM HEAD
Department of Forest Engineering, Resources and Management; College of Forestry; Oregon State University

PROGRAM LEADER

Forestry and Natural Resources Extension, College of Forestry, Oregon State University

SENIOR ASSOCIATE DEAN

College of Forestry, Oregon State University

Janean Creighton

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AND EXTENSION SPECIALIST
Department of Forest Ecosystems and Society, College of Forestry, Oregon State University

Steve Acarregui COOPERATOR COORDINATOR

National Wildland Fire Cooperative, Bureau of Land Management

John Allen FOREST SUPERVISOR

Deschutes National Forest, U.S. Forest Service

David Blunck ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

School of Mechanical, Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering; College of Engineering; Oregon State University

Jack Cohen RESEARCH PHYSICAL SCIENTIST – RETIRED

U.S. Forest Service Fire Sciences Laboratory

Eric Geyer DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Roseburg Forest Products

Bill Higgins RESOURCE MANAGER

Idaho Forest Group

Daniel Leavell EXTENSION AGENT

Forestry and Natural Resources Extension, Oregon State University Klamath Basin Research and Extension Center

Cassandra Moseley ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESEARCH, PROFESSOR AND DIRECTOR

Institute for a Sustainable Environment, Ecosystem Workforce Program, University of Oregon

Mike Robison DISTRICT MANAGER

Coos Forest Protective Association, Oregon Department of Forestry

Tom Spies RESEARCH FORESTER

PNW Research Station, U.S. Forest Service

DAY TWO DISCUSSION 1: UNIVERSITY LEADERS IN FOREST POLICY WITH PANEL LEADS

Dennis Becker ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR; DIRECTOR
Department of Natural Resources and Society, College of Natural Resources, University of Idaho;
Policy Analysis Group

Dan Brown DIRECTOR
School of Environmental and Forest Sciences, College of the Environment, University of Washington

Tom DeLuca DEAN AND PROFESSOR
W.A. Franke College of Forestry and Conservation, University of Montana

Troy Hall DEPARTMENT HEAD
Department of Forest Ecosystems and Society, College of Forestry, Oregon State University

DAY TWO DISCUSSION 2: STATE AND FEDERAL LEADERS IN FOREST POLICY WITH PANEL LEADS

Vicki Christiansen DEPUTY CHIEF OF STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY (PREVIOUS);
ACTING CHIEF (CURRENT)
U.S. Forest Service

Peter Daugherty STATE FORESTER
Oregon Department of Forestry

James M. Peña REGIONAL FORESTER
Pacific Northwest Region, Region 6, U.S. Forest Service

Greg Poncin AREA MANAGER
Northwestern Land Office, The Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

Loren Torgerson WILDFIRE POLICY ADVISOR
Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Washington state

Eric Geyer DIRECTOR OF STRATEGIC BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Roseburg Forest Products



FIRE SUMMIT

SUMMIT AGENDA

DAY ONE: THURSDAY, MARCH 1 | WORLD FORESTRY CENTER, PORTLAND

7:30 am

Registration + Continental Breakfast

8:30 am

Welcome

Anthony S. Davis
Acting Dean, College of Forestry
Oregon State University

Opening Remarks

Paul F. Hessburg, Sr.
U.S. Forest Service, PNW Research Station;
Wenatchee, Washington

9:00 - 11:15 am

Session One: Concurrent Panels

What does relevant science and practice tell us about the relation of management options to fire outcomes?

Panels will discuss and identify credible information and key findings representing the state-of-the-science in their topic area that are most relevant to policy discussions about forest management. (What do we know, and what don't we know?)

Panel One: Managing for Landscape Resiliency

Location: Mt. Hood Room

John D. Bailey, Dennis Becker, John Abatzoglou, Steve Fitzgerald, Brian J. Harvey, Ryan Haugo, Meg Krawchuk, Penelope Morgan, Emily K. Platt

Panel Two: Fire Adapted Communities

Location: Miller Hall

Travis Paveglio, Phil Cook, Nils Christoffersen, Sarah B. Henderson, Narasimhan K. (Sim) Larkin, Andrew Larson, Sarah M. McCaffrey, John Stromberg, Nicole Strong

Panel Three: Effective Responses

Location: David Douglas Room

Dave E. Calkin, James E. Johnson, Steve Acarregui, John Allen, David Blunck, Jack Cohen, Eric Geyer, Bill Higgins, Daniel Leavell, Cassandra Moseley, Mike Robison, Tom Spies, Janean Creighton

11:30 - 12:20 pm

Location: Miller Hall

Plenary Session: Discussion and Synthesis Across Panels

Lunch served

1:00 - 2:20 pm

Session Two: Concurrent Panels

Are there realistic options for management actions that would address risks and impacts of fire events?

Panels will create their list of forest policy management actions capable of meaningfully and realistically addressing the risks and impacts of high-severity fire events in relation to their topic area. (Do some rise to the top? Is there a divergence of opinion in the panel?)

2:30 - 3:15 pm

Plenary Discussion: Discussion of Options, Obstacles and Opportunities

3:30 - 4:30 pm

Session Three: Concurrent Panels

Based on relevant science and practices, which options are most important to highlight for elected officials and policy leaders?

Panels will assess and identify specific recommendations for action (based on evidence that can be scaled) to present on Day 2.

4:45 - 5:30 pm

Location: Miller Hall

Plenary Discussion: Discussion and Reconciliation of Options Across Panels

5:30 - 6:30 pm

Location: World Forestry Center

Happy Hour



FIRE SUMMIT

SUMMIT AGENDA

DAY TWO: FRIDAY, MARCH 2 | WORLD FORESTRY CENTER, PORTLAND

Welcome to Fire Summit 2018! Your participation in this dialogue means that we are able to make meaningful contributions that may mitigate the risk and impacts of high-severity fire events in the West. Through facilitated sessions today, we ask each of you to help create an open and direct discussion that leads to the development of a meaningful agenda for moving policy discussions forward in each of our different venues. After the summit concludes, we will be sharing updates here: <http://www.forestry.oregonstate.edu/firesummit>. Please feel free to share with people who could not be here today. Thank you for participating!

- **THOMAS MANESS, PH.D.**
Cheryl Ramberg-Ford and Allyn C. Ford Dean,
College of Forestry, Oregon State University

8:15 am
Check-in + Registration

8:45 am
Welcome

Location: Miller Hall

Senator Herman Baertschiger, Jr.
Chairman, Oregon Legislative Fire Caucus

9:00 - 9:45 am
**Panel Leaders Report Out on
Recommended Forest Management
Actions**

**Panel One: Managing for Landscape
Resiliency**

John D. Bailey, Professor of Silviculture
and Fire Management
College of Forestry, Oregon State University

Panel Two: Fire Adapted Communities

Travis Paveglio, Assistant Professor
College of Natural Resources, University of Idaho

Panel Three: Effective Responses

Dave E. Calkin, Research Forester
U.S. Forest Service Research and Development

9:45 - 10:00 am
Break

10:00 - 10:45 am
Discussion: University Leaders in Forest Policy with Panel Leads
Dan Brown, Director
School of Environmental and Forest Sciences, University of Washington

Dennis Becker, Associate Professor; Director
College of Natural Resources, University of Idaho; Policy Analysis Group

Tom DeLuca, Dean
W.A. Franke College of Forestry and Conservation, University of Montana

Troy Hall, Department Head
Forest Ecosystems and Society, College of Forestry, Oregon State University

10:45 - 11:00 am
Break

11:00 - 11:45 am
**Discussion: State and Federal Leaders in Forest Policy
with Panel Leads**
Vicki Christiansen, Deputy Chief of State and Private Forestry
(Previous); Acting Chief (Current)
U.S. Forest Service

Peter Daugherty, State Forester
Oregon Department of Forestry

James M. Peña, Regional Forester
Pacific Northwest Region, U.S. Forest Service

Greg Poncin, Area Manager
Northwestern Land Office, Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

Loren Torgerson, Wildfire Policy Advisor
Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Washington state

JT Wensman, Bureau Chief (Invited)
Bureau of Fire Management, Idaho Department of Lands

Eric Geyer, Director of Strategic Business Development and
External Affairs
Roseburg Forest Products

11:45 - 12:00 pm
Closing Remarks
Governor Kate Brown, Oregon