

# **Semi-Annual Report July - December 2018**

Promoting Ecosystem Resilience and  
Fire Adapted Communities Together (PERFACT):  
Collaborative Engagement, Collective Action and Co-Ownership of Fire



In compliance with Agreement No. 14-CA-11132543-094 (PERFACT I)

This report also includes updates of concurrent work  
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by The Nature Conservancy

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The PERFECT partnership works to restore our relationship with fire by moving us toward “right fire”—where good fire can do its work on the landscape, and both human and natural communities are better able to live with fire. We invest in the people who share our goal of implementing the integrated tenets of the Cohesive Strategy, helping them develop the resources and relationships they need to succeed. We work in key places, with the people and organizations leading the charge locally, and also at regional and national scales to create enabling conditions and to facilitate the spread of innovations.

## RECENT OUTCOMES RESULTING FROM LONG-TERM PERFECT EFFORTS

During this reporting period, several projects that PERFECT and partners have been working toward over the past months and years came to fruition. Among these were:

- In California, the first two CalTRES were held. Over the last several years, FLN and TRES leads built relationships with CAL FIRE and the Forest Service Region 5—and consistently demonstrated safe and effective implementation of prescribed fire during the numerous TRES in the state. Over two years ago, CAL FIRE decided to support training exchanges in several additional counties as the state seeks innovative ways to address its fire challenges. Led by TRES coaches and managed by the California Klamath-Siskiyou FLN, the inaugural trainings were held in Butte and Calaveras counties in late fall. (Read more: <http://www.conservationgateway.org/ConservationPractices/FireLandscapes/FireLearningNetwork/USFLNPublications/Pages/Notes-CalaverasTRES-2018.aspx>)
- In New Mexico, several years of fruitful engagement with TRES and cooperative burns led the Forest Stewards Guild, in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy of New Mexico and the Rio Grande Water Fund, to develop an All Hands All Lands Burn Team. This team fills a capacity gap using a cooperative burning model that mobilizes local inter-organizational resources to support inter-organizational prescribed burns. (Read more: <https://facnm.org/our-projects/all-hands-all-lands-burn-team>)
- In Oregon, smoke regulations have been a barrier to getting to prescribed fire treatments at the scale needed to protect communities from wildfire. FAC Net and FLN members and partners around Ashland and Bend have been working to encourage the state to revise its smoke management plan to allow more burning. The Environmental Quality Commission recently approved such revisions; these include a requirement for community response plans, which the FAC Net members have also been instrumental in preparing (see the public-facing websites <http://www.centraloregonfire.org/> and <http://www.ashland.or.us/Page.asp?NavID=17502>).
- In Washington, attitudes toward wildfire have been rapidly shifting—and PERFECT partners have been helping the state make the transition to a more proactive approach to fire management, based on the tenets of the Cohesive Strategy. Most recently, the Department of Natural Resources released “Washington State Wildland Fire Protection 10-Year Strategic Plan: Solutions For A Prepared, Safe, Resilient Washington” ([https://www.dnr.wa.gov/publications/rp\\_wildfire\\_strategic\\_plan.pdf](https://www.dnr.wa.gov/publications/rp_wildfire_strategic_plan.pdf)). Annie Schmidt—who has played various key roles with FAC Net members in the state—was on the core team that produced the plan (and was commended as one of those without whose efforts and dedication the plan would not have been possible). Several others affiliated with the FAC Net, FLN and TRES were also called out for “contributions that went above and beyond.” (For a look at the history of PERFECT in Washington, see the story map produced this fall: <https://tnc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=23ea2dd4e9fb46d98fac559c9ab262b3>)

- In the Appalachian region, FLN partners have turned a burn module model piloted under the PERFACT Scaling-up to Promote Ecosystem Resiliency (SPER) initiative in 2016 into an annual capacity enhancement over a multi-state region. The crews are managed by the Conservancy and funded by the Forest Service Region 8 under a national participating agreement facilitated through the FLN. One FLN landscape lead reported that because of the way the federal agency in the landscape is staffed now—bringing on seasonal firefighters in January rather than October—no fall burning would have been possible without the support of this mobile module. (Read more: <http://www.conservancygateway.org/ConservationPractices/FireLandscapes/FireLearningNetwork/USFLNPublications/Pages/Notes-Apps-Capacity-2019.aspx>)
- Nationally, in August, the Living with Fire strategy, developed and refined in large part by PERFACT staff over the last year, was formally adopted as a priority strategy in the new Shared Conservation Agenda for the North America region of the Conservancy. PERFACT networks and strategies are key to the strategy, so this will provide opportunities to more fully engage with the Conservancy community—in fire and in supporting fields—to further the goals that PERFACT and the Conservancy share.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF NATIONAL-LEVEL WORK THIS REPORTING PERIOD

During this reporting period, staff continued to lead and guide the four network strategies of PERFACT—the Fire Learning Network (FLN), Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network (FAC Net), Prescribed Fire Training Exchanges (TREX) and its network of coaches, and the Indigenous Peoples Burning Network (IPBN). In addition to providing the day-to-day maintenance and mentoring that networks require, highlights from this period include:

- The FLN brought on two landscape collaboratives, the San Juan-Chama (spanning the New Mexico-Colorado border) and the Sand Plain Pines (in north-central Minnesota). The San Juan-Chama lies in the upper reaches of the Rio Grande Water Fund landscape, and partners coordinate closely with the New Mexico FLN and FAC Net members in the area, while focusing its work on implementation, especially through TREX and cooperative burning. The San Plain Pines FLN is being co-led by the FLN and IPBN, with key partners being the Chippewa NF and Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe.
- The FLN is also supporting two innovation projects, centered on key issues rather than geography. One project is addressing liability insurance issues that often limit prescribed burning, and the other (which will begin its FLN-supported work in the spring) is piloting a pre-fire planning tool based on potential operational delineations.
- A current focus of the IPBN is expansion to additional geographies. This includes Minnesota, with the Sand Plain Pines FLN, and preliminary work with several pueblos in New Mexico. The IPBN is increasing connections with others in the Conservancy who work with indigenous partners.
- FAC Net has been working to expand membership through statewide networks and core members. Staff continue to work with statewide networks in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Nevada to mentor their growth, and are working intensively with partners in Montana to design and launch a network; preliminary work in northern California is also underway. Scoping to bring on new core members has also been ongoing, and several members will be onboarded at the annual workshop in April.
- Working with network evaluation specialists, FAC Net designed and conducted a three-part evaluation process of the network. This included measuring network connectivity (via social network analysis),

network vitality (score card) and network impacts (regional case study using ripple effects mapping). Data collection for the evaluation has been completed; interpretation and a report will be done in the spring. Meanwhile, preliminary results support several key aspects of the network's theory of change and have offered insight to help staff adjust and improve the network to better meet member needs.

- The FLN and FAC Net co-hosted a Facilitative Leadership for Social Change workshop, which gave 20 members from the two networks tools for building their leadership skills. (Read more: <http://www.conservationgateway.org/ConservationPractices/FireLandscapes/FireLearningNetwork/USFLNPublications/Pages/Notes-Facilitative-Leadership-2018.aspx>)
- This fall, TREX coaches led—and assisted each other with—a record 10 events that provided 342 training opportunities and treated more than 10,000 acres with prescribed fire. TREX are becoming inextricably interwoven with the other strategies, with many now hosted by FLNs and working with local FAC Net members to support media outreach.
- In northern California, staff continue to work with the Humboldt County Prescribed Burn Association, the first PBA in the region. This fall, in its first fall prescribed burn season, the PBA implemented four cooperative burns totaling 500 acres. (Presentation slides about this expansion of cooperative burning: <https://ucanr.edu/sites/statewideconference2018/files/282917.pdf>)
- PERFECT engaged the expertise of the Conservancy's Global Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Team to infuse these principles into a range of projects. This included translation of messages about wildland fire smoke—a process that is cultural as well and linguistic—for a FAC Net member in Oregon; a training session on unconscious bias and active bystander training at the Spanish-language TREX; and development of a workshop on engaging diverse communities (with planning done during this period for the January workshop). The latter workshop was designed to help FAC Net members create shared meaning and a common language around diversity challenges, increase members' appetites for this work, and set concrete next steps.
- Staff worked to begin building out and implementing the organizational infrastructure of Living with Fire as a priority strategy for the Conservancy in North America.

## UPDATES FROM THE FOUR NETWORK STRATEGIES UNDER PERFECT

The bulk of the work conducted by members of the FLN, FAC Net, TREX and IPBN was supported by PERFECT II funding, which requires only annual reporting, so it is only briefly noted here.

### Fire Learning Network

To increase the capacity and social capital needed to build ecosystem and community resilience, the FLN is currently focusing its work in five strategic areas:

#### Promote learning and leadership across local and regional scales.

Regional FLNs and landscapes convene workshops, provide leadership and coordination for broad collaborative efforts, help consolidate and spread learning, and mentor the next generation of leaders.

- During this period, workshops offered ranged from local (as Sand Plain Pines began their collaboration) to statewide (when the Ozark and Ouachita Interior Highlands Collaborative in the South Central FLN clarified issues related to the Arkansas Voluntary Smoke Management Guidelines so they could address annual prescribed fire program goals) to regional (when the Central Appalachians FLN members from five states gathered for their annual workshop).

- The learning spreads beyond workshops, for example when Forest Service staff reported taking themes from a session on “Building Resilient Collaborations through Trust” back to their teams to improve stakeholder and internal collaboration.
- Emerging FLN leaders took part in the Facilitative Leadership for Social Change workshop in December, both sharpening their skills and strengthening ties with the FAC Net leaders who took part.
- The Western Klamath Mountains FLN hosted the Western Region Strategy Committee annual meeting. By doing so, they were able to highlight how their local partnerships have, perhaps more than any other community in the West, implemented all three components of the Cohesive Strategy to demonstrate how communities can live and thrive with fire, both wild and prescribed.

#### Practice adaptive management using cultural knowledge and science.

From planning processes to monitoring protocols, FLNs develop, improve and share tools that support adaptive management and better outcomes.

- The Oregon FLN funding supported implementation of a 1,500-acre cross-boundary prescribed burn and research project. Seven agencies and more than 50 people—including research teams from three universities—took part. The data generated will support modeling and further research into differences between prescribed fires and wildfires.
- To share insights gained over its four years of work in New Mexico, the Burned Area Learning Network partnered with the Washington State Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network to present a plenary panel on post-fire impacts at the IAWF Human Dimensions conference.

#### Increase the use of fire through capacity-building, training, cooperative burning and risk management.

FLNs actively work to expand their collective capacity for prescribed burning through cooperation in burn planning and prioritization, collaborative burning, targeted trainings, and work that expands the range of who can burn.

- Working with TREX coaches, FLNs organized or hosted more than half of the TREX this fall. This included the first TREX offered in the Southern Blue Ridge, co-hosted by the Southern Blue Ridge Escarpment FLN landscape, the Conservancy’s South Carolina chapter and the Coalition of Appalachian Fire Managers and Scientists.
- The San Juan-Chama FLN worked with Archuleta County to revise their pile burn ordinance. The revision provides a streamlined means for landowners to legally burn piles larger than 4x4x4 feet in size, allowing them to dispose of material from thinning and other forest management activities. Landowners must submit a written burn plan, but many of the overly stringent and inflexible requirements about specific equipment and insurance have been removed.

#### Broaden support through targeted community engagement and social learning.

FLNs engage communities in two-way conversation about fire and restoration through a variety of in-person events. They also work with agencies to ensure that community voices are heard and incorporated into decision-making.

- The Island Park Sustainable Fire Community hosted a series of events marking the 30th anniversary of the 1988 Yellowstone Fires. This was kicked off during the annual Wildfire Awareness Days in July, and wrapped up with their largest public field tour to date, with more than 40 community members discussing fire history and ecology at the site of the North Fork Fire.

- In Washington, the Cascadia TREX included events highlighting the use of prescribed fire as a tool for small forest landowners; this included training burns on private land and a burn plan workshop.
- In the Western Klamath Mountains FLN, years of community engagement efforts facilitated by the FLN are reflected in the Somes Bar Integrated Fire Management Project, for which the decision notice was signed this fall (<https://www.fs.fed.us/inside-fs/forest-readies-collaborative-project-implementation>). The project, due to its collaborative nature, is supported by all partners, including industry and environmental groups. Tribal and local leadership and involvement, and progressive Forest Service line officers who were willing to trust the collaborative process, were key to this success.

#### Use active network participation to leverage national efforts for greater outcomes.

Central to the success of FLNs is their ongoing commitment to learn from and share with the network—and other PERFACT networks—at all scales, from landscape partners to national discussions of policy. Much of this occurs in small pieces—partnering with a TREX coach to host a cooperative burn, calling a colleague across the country for advice, sharing an important insight through a webinar. The individual actions might not make the news, but the effects are cumulative, and large.

### Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network

FAC Net engages and supports people and communities who are striving to live more safely with wildfire. Its current work is being guided by four intertwined objectives:

#### Demonstrate fire adaptation in a variety of contexts representative of the diversity of communities with wildfire risk.

From Ely, Minnesota (population 3,400) to the Wasatch Front of Utah (population 2,000,000) and from drafting new community wildfire protection plans to hosting chipper days, FAC Net members inspire and guide people and communities to identify and reduce their wildfire risk.

- In Minnesota, Dovetail Partners conducted 120 home and property risk assessments with private landowners and got them signed up to take part in one of three major fuels reduction projects in the county.
- In Oregon, Project Wildfire and Deschutes County offered a workshop in forest management and defensible space for residents, providing training in limbing, thinning, chipping and building burn piles.
- The Greater Flagstaff Forests Partnership conducted numerous forest fuels reduction treatments, including one just behind an elementary school in the middle of town.
- Partners along the Wasatch Front are leveraging a state outdoor recreation grant often used for trail building and maintenance to create fuel breaks in the WUI—and building relationships among fire departments, recreation groups, federal land managers and city councils along the way.

#### Innovate to enhance fire adaptation before, during and after wildfires.

FAC Net is increasingly focusing on all parts of the fire adaptation cycle, and on planning that encompasses the full cycle.

- In New Jersey, the nudge that got critical “before the fire” action taken was a FAC Net wildfire preparedness drill. Residents realized that the highest priority action to protect two communities was a perimeter fuel break; this had been identified as a priority after a 2007 wildfire, but it was the increased focus by the communities and renewed efforts by the state forestry agency that resulted in completion of the project.

- Smoke during either prescribed burning or wildfire can create health risks. The Forest Stewards Guild has been working on balancing the need for healthy air with the need for more prescribed fire, so they developed a program to help residents learn about wildland fire smoke, and borrow a HEPA filter when necessary. The filters have proved useful to the community not only during prescribed burns, but during local wildfires and during the transport of wildfire smoke from other states. The Guild has also shared the filters with partners elsewhere in northern New Mexico and southwest Colorado when their communities were affected by wildfire or prescribed fire smoke.
- The Washington State Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network (WAFAC) has developed materials to help people prepare for the potential of post-fire debris flows (<https://afterthefirewa.org/2014/07/11/after-the-fire-toolkit-now-available/>). After the 416 Fire burned 50,000 acres north of Durango over the summer of 2018, FAC Net staff shared WAFAC materials and contact information with the La Plata County coordinator from Wildfire Adapted Partnership, who worked with his FAC neighborhood ambassadors to help residents prepare for this risk.

#### Share and spread knowledge and practices among network members.

FAC Net members share information and develop new ideas together at in-person national and regional workshops and learning exchanges, through the online Podio workspace, and by means of the personal connections they have made with fellow network members. They also share their innovations with the practitioner community at large at conferences, and by posting tools online.

- Wildfire Adapted Partnership's neighborhood ambassador program has sparked interest in others within the network over the last year. They have developed a guide to help others develop a similar program ([https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b28059d266c074ffe39b9b9/t/5bd7648315fcc0d2d293febc/1540842637107/AmbassadorGuide\\_v2018-09-24.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b28059d266c074ffe39b9b9/t/5bd7648315fcc0d2d293febc/1540842637107/AmbassadorGuide_v2018-09-24.pdf)), and gave a presentation about it at the Colorado Wildland Fire conference this fall ([https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b28059d266c074ffe39b9b9/t/5bd7938eb208fcd8c69949cd/1540854687987/CWFC\\_Presentation\\_2018.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b28059d266c074ffe39b9b9/t/5bd7938eb208fcd8c69949cd/1540854687987/CWFC_Presentation_2018.pdf)).
- On the receiving end, participation in FAC Net and other PERFACT networks is allowing the Forest Stewards Guild to incorporate the new potential operating delineation (POD) mapping in a CWPP that they are helping Mora County update. The PODs process, which is being piloted with FLN support, helps connect Forest Service wildfire decision processes with local stakeholder input—long before a fire.
- The California Tahoe Conservancy is working closely with four national forests and several other organizations in coordinating the Tahoe-Central Sierra Initiative. With support and insights from FAC Net, the Initiative has adopted a common vision for resilient landscape conditions and outcomes that explicitly recognizes the connectivity of social and ecological systems.

#### Spark and support the fire adaptation efforts of practitioners beyond the core network.

The practices and tools demonstrated, developed and refined by core members are shared and spread through a variety of means—through exchanges with other PERFACT networks, growing local networks and partnerships, and presentations at regional and national workshops.

- In northern California, the Karuk Tribe has close ties with IPBN and TREX as well as being a FAC Net core member. This fall, leaders initiated relationship-building with people from the Amah Mutsun Land Trust, Chumash Tribe, City of Auburn Fire Department, the Cultural Fire Management Council and the United Auburn Indian Community at a fire summit meeting, which will expand the

flow of FAC concepts locally. The Karuk Tribe also helped organize and implement the Klamath River TREX, and ensured that cultural fire messages were in each daily Incident Action Plan.

- A FAC Net member gave the keynote address at the Georgia Prescribed Fire Council meeting in September, sharing work that FAC Net members have been doing in Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia with an audience that has traditionally been implementation focused.
- At least a half dozen FAC Net members gave presentations at the at the IAWF conference in December (<https://www.iawfonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Safety-Summit-Human-Dimension-Conference-Program-Schedule-12.01.2018.pdf>). For example, in the session “Multi-Agency and Community Collaborations: Designing and Utilizing Products, Tools, and Activities to Communicate and Reduce the Risk of Exposure to Wildland Fire Smoke,” a member from Ashland Fire and Rescue showcased the new Smokewise Ashland program alongside co-panelists from the Centers for Disease Control, EPA, Forest Service and Oregon Health Authority.
- The work of the California Tahoe Conservancy (noted in the section above) is now being used as a demonstration for a California-wide process to develop ecological performance measures, as required by Assembly Bill 1492. As a result, it is likely that the California-wide process will also incorporate the concept of social and ecological systems into its assessment, rather than focusing solely on ecological factors.

### Prescribed Fire Training Exchanges & Cooperative Burning

TREX and related cooperative burns provide experiential training to build robust local capacity for truly integrated fire management, while implementing treatments that support community and landscape objectives. This is accomplished by offering events that:

#### Integrate traditional firefighters and other practitioners to expand and diversify the workforce.

TREX very intentionally bring together professional firefighters and those with other professional and personal relationships to wildland fire. Not only does this diversify the range of knowledge and experience participants are exposed to and can learn from, it expands the idea—in a concrete way—of who can and should “do” fire, and demonstrates that people from diverse backgrounds can work together effectively.

- While the makeup of each TREX varies, the organizational affiliations of this fall’s TREX participants were:

14 percent federal employees	8 percent affiliated with universities
24 percent state and local government	11 percent private contractors or landowners
12 percent tribes	8 percent from abroad (all organization types)
18 percent nonprofits	

and the remaining 5 percent a mix of those affiliated with volunteer fire departments, military bases and prescribed fire councils

#### Incorporate ecological, cultural, social and fire adapted communities concepts as essential aspects of fire management.

From the beginning, TREX distinguished themselves from strictly skill-based trainings by incorporating learning about the local landscape, and by setting the expectation that participants would share their own varied expertise through presentations.

- Many TREX—like the Cascadia and Klamath River—completed burns that had been prioritized for community wildfire protection.

- Both the Yurok and Klamath River TRES also include strong cultural components shared by organizers and participants from the Karuk and Yurok tribes.
- The two fall TRES held along the Colorado-New Mexico border significantly engaged both the New Mexico Prescribed Fire Council and two core members of FAC Net—the Forest Stewards Guild and Fire Adapted Partnership—in planning and implementation.

Introduce concepts that broaden participants’ skill sets and understanding of the scope of fire management.

TRES staff and organizers are always alert for emerging issues, challenges and opportunities, and retain the flexibility to add and adjust offerings accordingly.

- As unmanned aerial systems become more powerful and affordable, they appear to have promise for wildland fire—with many details yet to be determined. In October, a first-of-its-kind workshop focused on integrating fire effects monitoring with the use of drones. Participants trained, explored potential applications of drones for FEMO activities, and practiced in the field at a nearby TRES.
- Diversity, equity and inclusion specialists took part in three TRES this fall, providing training—and opportunities for one-on-one interactions—to more than 60 participants. Network leads also worked with the Conservancy’s Global Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Team to develop active bystander and unconscious bias guidelines to add to revised versions (English and Spanish) of the unit log book provided to TRES participants.

Develop local burn teams and networks of practitioners independent of professional fire organizations to increase capacity.

Building local capacity—both professional and otherwise—is central to TRES. While these events draw participants from many places, most have a high percentage of local participants, whose qualifications and exposure to concepts and experience from other places are both increased.

- This fall, about three quarters of TRES participants came from the state in which the TRES was held, so a significant amount of the increase in qualifications and experience stays local.
- At the Klamath River TRES, 96 people from 25 organizations received 61 formal training assignments within a Type III Incident Management framework.
- TRES in New Mexico continue to feed a growing local workforce, and have been essential to the formation of the All Hands All Lands Burn Team mentioned in sections above.

## Indigenous Peoples Burning Network

The IPBN is working to achieve fire-related cultural restoration—knowledge and practices—to perpetuate traditions and the quality of the environment. The work is two-fold this year:

Support current members’ efforts to revitalize their fire culture.

The IPBN currently has a well-established presence in the Yurok-Hupa-Karuk landscape in northern California, and new member efforts in Minnesota and New Mexico.

- In California, the Yurok continue to integrate new participants into their family-led burning program, with ongoing activities including family fire and safety training, site visits, preliminary burn unit planning and fireline preparation.
- In Minnesota, the new Sand Plains Pine FLN is being jointly supported by the FLN and IPBN. The first two workshops explored the history and legal relationships between the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe and the Chippewa National Forest, the key partners in this landscape, along with discussion of how this history is reflected in present day relationships. Together, they and other partners have also begun envisioning what a future healthy forest will look like.

- In New Mexico, in addition to meetings with members of several pueblos, IPBN leads attended a November meeting of the signatories to the Rio Grande Water Fund, and spoke to the group about the relationship of the pueblos to the Rio Grande watershed. A proposal was submitted to the RGWF to secure funding to build the foundation for an inter-tribal collaboration for hazardous fuel reduction and forest restoration in the watershed.

Expand the network by culturally appropriate means and timelines.

Implementation of a five-year IPBN expansion plan is underway. Building partnerships progresses as trust builds, so first steps include reciprocal visits and engagement through TREX events where cultural connections to fire are integrated into fire training.

- As word of this culturally-based training spreads, the fall Yurok TREX drew people from outside the Yurok-Hupa-Karuk landscape, including from tribes in Oregon. The Klamath River TREX drew participants from at least five tribes in California.
- In California, fire practitioners from the Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians and Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation have expressed interest in advancing cultural burning, and contacts have been made with others from the Amah-Mutsun Tribal Band, St. Ynez Band of Chumash and United Auburn Indian Community. Formation a Northern California regional network is likely within a year or two.
- In New Mexico, the Region 3 partnership coordinator from the Forest Service is playing a key role in developing a regional network among pueblos, and increasing the participation of pueblos in the Rio Grande Water Fund. A new connection with the Reserved Treaty Rights Lands coordinator of the Pueblo of Tesuque and deepened relationships with Santa Clara and Jemez pueblos are also supporting network development in this landscape.

## DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN NETWORKS & ACROSS SCALES ARE OFTEN UNCLEAR

By design—as intended by the Cohesive Strategy, and in the spirit of a fully integrated approach to fire management—the lines between networks, and the scales at which efforts take place are not always clear. This should be envisioned not so much as strategies overlapping, but as their being inextricably intertwined. There are numerous examples where this is clear.

Many individuals play leadership or key partner roles in multiple networks—for example, in California, Bill Tripp is an IPBN co-lead, lead for the FAC Net core member Karuk Tribe, an integral partner in the Western Klamath Mountains FLN, and TREX organizer. More than a quarter of the TREX coaches are also leaders in the IPBN, FAC Net or of an FLN landscape.

And, of course, the work is deeply connected. The Sand Plain Pines belongs to both the FLN and IPBN, and Island Park Sustainable Fire Community to both the FLN and FAC Net, and one of the FLN “landscapes” in Washington is the Kittitas Fire Adapted Communities Coalition. CWPPs in New Mexico are being informed by PODs work being developed in an FLN innovation project. TREX crews conducted burns prioritized by FLN partnerships in the Carolinas, and partnered with FAC Net members in Washington for community outreach.

So while these threads are reported separated above, thanks to the network connections—and the generosity of members with their time and expertise—the work is, in the end, a single body, moving the needle toward good fire.

## QUICK TIDBITS

### Some Numbers

basic network stats	states	members
FAC Net (core)	14	17 (and 7 statewide networks)
(affiliates)	30	145
FLN	20 (64.8 million acres)	31 landscape collaboratives
IPBN	3	3
TREX	6 (and Portugal)	10 events (with 342 participants)

Newsletter subscribers: 1,089 *FLN Networker*  
919 *FAC Netweaver* subscribers  
(with about 6 percent overlap in readership)

Blog & social media: 1,202 blog subscribers  
1,221 Twitter followers  
1,261 Facebook followers for FAC Net  
1,872 Facebook followers for TREX

Leveraged support: \$4 million in funding for restoration leveraged through participation in the FLN in calendar 2018  
  
\$10 million in funding for community wildfire preparation and mitigation work leveraged through participation in FAC Net in 2018  
(includes \$6.7 million from CAL FIRE to Karuk Tribe that includes forest resiliency work)

On the ground: 10,516 acres of prescribed fire in 9 fall U.S. TREX & cooperative burns  
92,000 acres of prescribed fire by FLN partners in calendar 2018 that were facilitated or guided in some way by network participation (does not include work completed through TREX)  
11,000 acres of other treatments, calendar 2018

### Top Quote

“Work with FAC Net and its members has largely shaped our community engagement and homeowner mitigation programs over the last five years. Nearly every new program or initiative has in some way been inspired or supported by FAC Net staff, and by interaction with other members.”

## Media highlights

Interview with Lenya Quinn-Davidson — WBUR/On Point — August 8, 2018

"How Climate Change Is Affecting Wildfires—And What You Can Do About It"

<http://www.wbur.org/onpoint/2018/08/08/wildfires-climate-change-extreme-global-weather>

Messaging getting through, and into the headlines — *Yakima Herald* — September 12, 2018

"Fighting Fire with Fire: Crews Plan Controlled Burns that Could Ease Smoke in the Future"

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