

From Ridgetops to Rooftops

Wildfire Resilience Funders 2026 Convening Summary Report



**WILDFIRE
RESILIENCE
FUNDERS**

Forward from John Nordgren

The drive from Medford to downtown Ashland, Oregon takes roughly 20 minutes, mostly via Interstate 5. Traveling South, travelers have a clear view of the path the 2020 Labor Day fires took as they ran Northward from Ashland to Talent and Phoenix. Little evidence of the disaster is apparent to a visitor now, until you learn that all the new structures visible from the interstate are built on the footprint of those that were lost.

Over the course of a six months planning effort, Wildfire Resilience Funders intentionally built a narrative for our 2026 convening where the communities impacted by the Labor Day fires were front and center. Their stories of recovery and resilience became the basis for our meeting agenda, and the result was a powerful experience.

Ashland (and broader the Rogue Valley) was selected as our destination for the 2026 annual meeting largely because it offered a diverse look at how three neighboring communities were prioritizing risk and resilience in unique ways.

- In Talent we learned how community-centered recovery can look, prioritizing housing recovery and social cohesion
- In Phoenix we saw how economic recovery can become a driver of post-fire transformation
- In Ashland we experienced how devastation in neighboring towns can drive innovation in resilience that would prevent catastrophe in their own.

As we visited these three communities we saw how recovery has progressed apace across Talent and Phoenix, both small towns with limited capacity. Their progress is a testament to the connectedness, communication, and cooperation of many organizations and citizens working together. The infrastructure that supported this work, some physical (such as a resilience hub!) and some social, is inspirational. Innovations are also emerging in Ashland as they work to develop a municipal financing strategy to implement their Community Wildfire Protection Plan, something few communities have sustained successfully.

Over these three days in May, WRF members joined with representatives from community organizations, State and municipal government, regional indigenous organizations, and national experts to explore how the multiple dimensions of wildfire, from ridgetops to rooftops, could be viewed through the lens of a dynamic, inspiring local experience. That collective story revealed a host of lessons to inform our understanding of wildfire resilience. This summary report is an effort to capture some of those lessons, and the stories behind them, for those who could not be there.

John Nordgren, Founder & Managing Director, Climate Resilience Fund

Acknowledgements & Sponsors

The 2026 Wildfire Resilience Funders Annual Convening would not have been possible without the support of our sponsors:



In addition to Convening Sponsors, many philanthropic organizations helped inform the agenda of the convening, including:

- ★ The Ford Family Foundation
- ★ Meyer Memorial Trust
- ★ Humboldt Area Foundation
- ★ McConnell Foundation
- ★ Oregon Disaster Funders Network
- ★ Community Foundation of the North State

Rooted in Place — Welcome to Ashland and the Rogue Valley

The devastation of a wildfire often reshapes an entire town, with housing, businesses, and infrastructure irreparably damaged. For another community, it's the fire in the nearby town that catalyzes a reckoning with wildfire. Over three days in 2020, Oregon saw several devastating wildfires burn over 850,000 acres of land and more than 4,000 structures. Across the Rogue Valley, in the small communities of Talent and Phoenix alone, more than 2,600 structures were lost. These fires, also known as the Labor Day Fires (including the Almeda fire in Talent and Phoenix), set in motion ambitious community resilience, WUI management, and wildfire policy efforts across the Rogue Valley and beyond. Together, these developments have reshaped Oregon's relationship with wildfire.

This year's Wildfire Resilience Funders Convening brought members to see this transformation firsthand and was structured to tell the Rogue Valley's story with fire, beginning with a 2019 statewide Wildfire Roadmap, catalyzed by the 2020 fires, and grounded in the hard realities of long-term recovery and building resilience to prevent the next fire.

“There’s so much value in touring and learning about wildfire efforts outside your community... I kept bouncing between thinking of how the work was both similar and different to how my community approaches it.” - WRF member and 2026 convening attendee



Image: [Belinda Brown](#), enrolled member of Kosealekte Band of the Pit River Tribe, Northern Paiute descendant, and Tribal Partnerships Director at [Lomakatsi Restoration Project](#) welcomes attendees to the Rogue Valley with a poem (Appendix I) and a land acknowledgment.

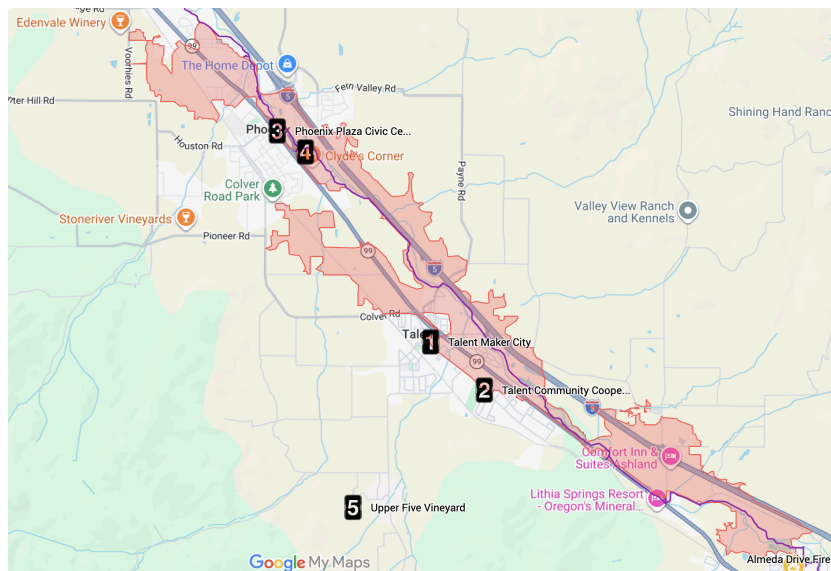
Day 1 — Recovery and Resilience: Talent and Phoenix

“More than anything, I learned that strong community connections BEFORE wildfire disaster strikes greatly improves recovery processes.” - WRF member and 2026 convening attendee

Day one of the 2026 WRF annual convening focused on helping attendees better understand how the region’s fire history has shaped statewide and regional priorities for wildfire recovery and resilience.

Ashland **Mayor Tonya Graham** facilitated a discussion with **Dr. Chris Dunn** from Oregon State University, **Marko Bey** from Lomakatsi Restoration Project, and **Doug Grafe**, who advises the Oregon Governor on wildfire. The discussion highlighted how science helps guide policy and implementation decisions in Oregon, the political challenges of adopting statewide wildfire policies, and the immense need for workforce development that is both culturally relevant and oriented towards providing year-round jobs.

In preparation for a half-day site visit to the Almeda Fire burn scar in Talent and Phoenix **Dee Anne Everson**, Executive Director of Jackson County United Way was joined by **Tucker Teutsch** from Firebrand Resiliency Collective, and Oregon State **Representative Pam Marsh**, who represents Talent, Ashland, and Phoenix in the Oregon State Legislature to share how the Almeda Fire spread through the Bear Creek Greenway from Ashland and into Phoenix and Talent. Over 2,600 structures were lost in the fire, predominantly impacting manufactured housing neighborhoods and businesses along Highway 99.



An interactive map was created for this year’s WRF convening that overlaid the Almeda Fire burn scar on our site-visit stops. Each “virtual” stop provided information on who we would be hearing from and what funders could expect to learn. [See the full map](#)

“Different communities will approach recovery differently even if they are affected by the same fire (e.g., Phoenix vs. Talent). This is underpinned by who is leading recovery and who it is meant for. For some communities, restoration of the local economy and civic infrastructure is a priority. For others, wholeness for the people impacted is the priority. All of these are important, and neither is necessarily right, wrong, better, or worse.” - WRF member and 2026 convening attendee

Site Visit Stop One: Talent Maker City



WRF tours [Talent Maker City](#), a makerspace that stood up a Rise + Rebuild Program after the Alameda Fire that built beds for fire survivors. Programs were designed to support community wellbeing after the fire, particularly for impacted children.



Talent Maker City is now serving as a community Resilience Hub with solar power, electric delivery trucks, and tools that can be used during any other emergencies.

Site Visit Stop Two: Talent Community Cooperative



Talent Mobile Estates was almost completely burned in the Alameda Fire. In the years since, [Coalicion Fortaleza](#) spearheaded a recovery campaign for the neighborhood to rebuild as a resident-owned community, with support from CASA of Oregon.



While at Talent Community Cooperative, WRF members learned how difficult it is to rebuild manufactured housing due to complex landownership structures, foreign ownership, and unclear funding programs for this housing type.

Site Visit Stop Three: Phoenix Civic Plaza



Jackson County Fire District 5 lost a fire station in the Almeda Fire and rebuilt the facility in a fire-impacted commercial corridor that is seeing increased investment through urban redevelopment programs supported by the State of Oregon and the Federal Government.



Phoenix Mayor, Al Meulhoefer leads WRF members through a new outdoor food hall near the Civic Plaza that leveraged urban renewal dollars for construction. The new businesses are drawing visitors from the region, spurring increased investment on nearby properties.

Site Visit Stop Four: Blue Heron Park



[Rogue River Watershed Council](#) and [Lomakatsi Restoration Project](#) show conditions in Bear Creek that served as a wick for the Almeda Fire from Ashland and into Phoenix and Talent. The fire unearthed native cultural resources as well as a stream that could be reconnected with the broader creek network.



Burned trees from the Almeda Fire remain on the landscape nearly 6 years post-fire. Ongoing mitigation work is complicated by cost, a matrix of landowners along the creek, and waning fire memory.

Final Stop: Upper Five Winery Dinner featuring Rogue Food Unites



WRF Convening attendees gathered at Upper Five Vineyards, a biodynamic winery that seeks to produce sustainable wine in a region that is reckoning with changing climate conditions, including extreme heat and increasing smoke from wildfires.



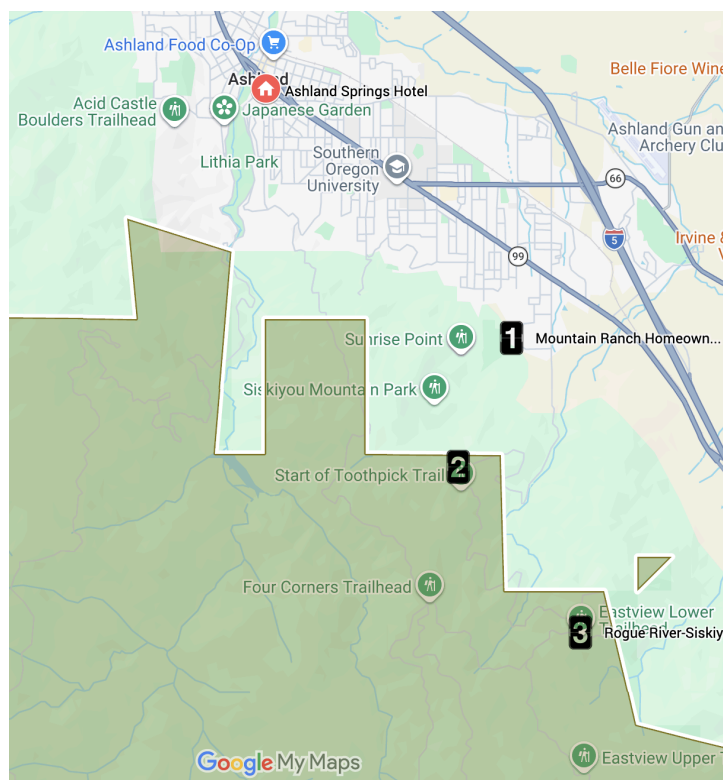
[Rogue Food Unites](#), an organization that stood up in the aftermath of the Alameda Fire and during the COVID-19 pandemic, fed WRF convening attendees and shared their story. RFU has partnered with local restaurants to provide over 2 million meals, circulating more than \$3 million into the local economy. The organization continues to feed the region through farmer markets, and a new focus on freeze-dried meals that can be used in times of crisis.

Day 2 — Partnerships and Finance: Scaling Mitigation

“Mitigation, rather than suppression, is what it's going to take to build and foster the wildfire resilience needed.” - WRF member and 2026 convening attendee

The second full day of the WRF Convening was designed to show how a community can make the right resilience investments to prevent catastrophic wildfires, like the Alameda fire, in the first place. Led by **Ashland Fire and Rescue**, attendees embarked on a half-day site visit to learn from the Ashland Forest Resiliency Project, a decades-long partnership between local, regional, and federal partners to protect the Ashland watershed.

The site visit highlighted the immense coordination required, the funding gaps, and the urgency that practitioners in this space feel every day. After returning from the field, **Woolsey McKernon** of Viridian Ecosystems reconvened Ashland **Mayor Tonya Graham** and Oregon State **Representative Pam Marsh** to lay out the path forward for a municipal wildfire resilience Bond the City of Ashland is considering to fund its mitigation efforts across both the landscape and built environments. Outcomes from this effort will have clear implications for wildfire-prone communities across the West.



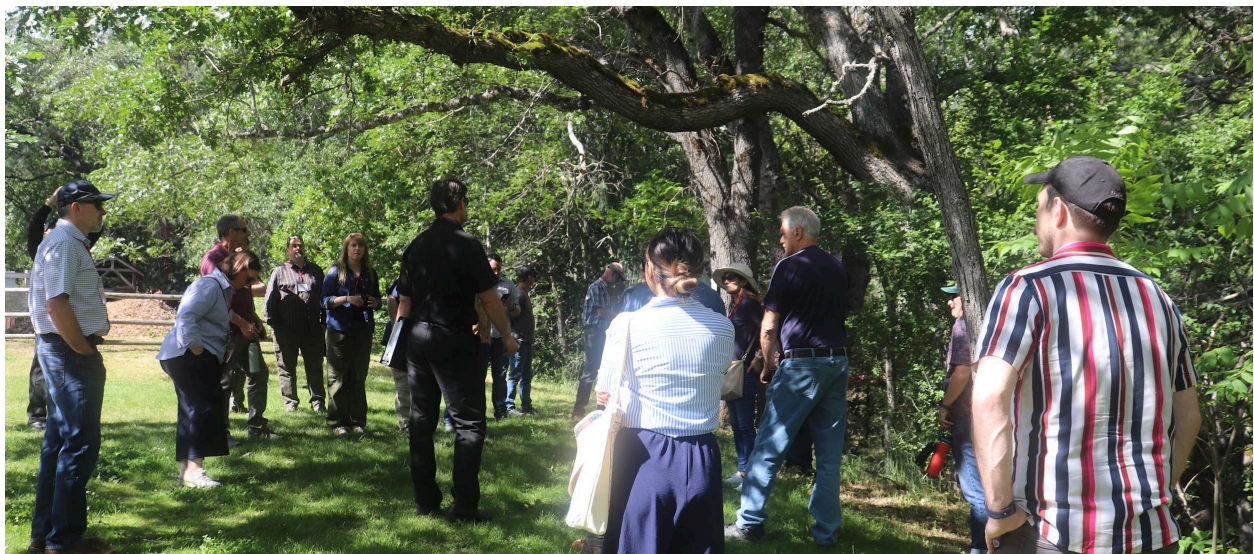
An interactive map was created for this year's WRF convening that overlaid the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest Boundary on our site-visit stops. Each "virtual" stop provided information on who we would be hearing from and what funders could expect to learn. [See the full map](#)

“It isn’t any one sector’s responsibility to own wildfire mitigation, as this work involves public land stewards, tribes, nonprofits, and private property owners. Lanes need to be clarified [regarding] who pays for which part of mitigation from where they sit.” - WRF member and 2026 convening attendee

Site Visit Stop One: Mountain Ranch HOA



Chris Chambers from Ashland Fire & Rescue and Doug Kay with the Mountain Ranch HOA discuss the City of Ashland’s new Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and the complexity of hardening homes throughout the city, including in neighborhoods like Mountain Ranch.



Some of the challenges the HOA faces in building wildfire resilience include: liability insurance for defensible space work, an aging population with fixed incomes, translating data on most impactful mitigations to homeowners, and the significant cost of ongoing maintenance.

Site Visit Stop Two: Epstein Family Forest



Bill Epstein and Marty Main (Small Woodland Services) share about their decades-long partnership to restore and manage 300 acres of privately owned forested land in the Ashland Watershed. They have long leveraged select timber sales, mechanical thinning, and prescribed fire as mechanisms for forest health.



Due to the property's unique location, ecological benefit, and trail access, Pacific Forest Trust will support long-term management of this land through a working forest conservation easement.

Site Visit Stop Three: Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest



Ashland Forest Resiliency Project Partners (Ashland Fire & Rescue, the Nature Conservancy, Lomakatsi Restoration Project, Southern Oregon Forest Restoration Collaborative, and the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest) share about the decades-long partnership to build resilience across all lands in the Ashland Watershed. WRF Convening attendees visited a recent burn completed by the prescribed fire unit of the National Forest, done in partnership with Lomakatsi and Ashland Fire & Rescue.

Sparks Ignite — Convening Takeaways & Learnings for the Field

“Social connectedness (including multi-sector partnerships) is the fabric that allows for release, rebirth, growth, conservation to occur while maintaining identity (which at its root is what resilience is about)” - WRF member and 2026 convening attendee

Wildfire Resilience Funders collated key takeaways and learnings from our three days-long 2026 Annual Convening in the Rogue Valley. These learnings are offered to help participants and members of the network consider how to incorporate themes that emerged into their strategic thinking around wildfire investments in Oregon, and beyond.

Rural Realities

Rural communities have significant capacity challenges when working to build resilience to wildfires that philanthropy is well-suited to address.

- Rural, wildfire-exposed communities in the West have competing priorities, and sometimes wildfire is low on their list for investment.
- Although there are few communities like Ashland with the time, attention, expertise, and capacity to engage in cutting-edge, innovative community-wide wildfire resilience work, Philanthropy can learn from these examples and consider ways to prioritize investments in rural communities with lower-capacity to level the playing field.
- Funders should be intentional about both investing in best practice pilots as well as experiencing the realities in most communities to better understand where investments can realistically be scaled, leveraged, or replicated. Continuing to fund innovation only in high-capacity communities and expecting uptake to trickle down naturally will leave rural, lower-capacity communities behind.

(Re)Building Resilient Communities

Recovering post-fire is an incredibly complicated and protracted process for communities and building resilience before disaster is key. Both recovery and resilience outcomes benefit from an interconnected and well-resourced network of organizations focused broadly on topics like water resilience, housing, economic development, or arts and culture.

- Resilience in the face of the wildfire crisis requires a strong network of trusted community partners and organizations - including organizations most wildfire funders might not consider as potential partners (housing groups, community organizers and wealth builders, makers/art spaces, watershed councils, business districts).

- Wildfire-related displacement is a growing crisis, particularly as those living in lower-income housing (like manufactured housing neighborhoods) are displaced by disaster.
- Community resilience efforts should be multifaceted, focusing on social, built environment, and landscape-wide dimensions to reflect the integrated nature of these sectors in communities. Wildlands in the west often abut or flow throughout communities and infrastructure, and our efforts to address risks to any one must involve the others.
- There is a clear connection between upstream investments in wildfire resilience, forest conservation, and watershed restoration work and the delivery of clean water to urban communities. There is a need to bring funders from both the landscape restoration and urban water sectors together for shared learning and relationship-building.
- Large contractors/home builders operate on a model of quickly rebuilding post-disaster at a scale that often doesn't incorporate a focus on resilience. There needs to be more work done to educate these sectors so homeowners are offered options for resilient rebuilding as a default.
- Every community is unique and will experience and recover from wildfire disasters in their own unique way. Funders should understand and reflect local recovery priorities and support investments that ensure recovery outcomes benefit everyone in the community equally.

Workforce Development

Workforce development challenges may hinder wildfire resilience efforts, and philanthropy is primed to support efforts around developing a wildfire workforce pipeline.

- Workforce development is key for scaling broad landscape restoration and resilience work. Organizations like Lomakatsi Restoration Project are demonstrating effective strategies for local efforts, but struggle with cash flow and ensuring that those they are training will have access to family-sustaining jobs into the future.
- It's difficult for organizations to train and hire staff to work on wildfire and forest resilience when the biggest buyers of their services are government agencies and those agencies have inconsistent or unreliable funding cycles and practices (shifting state budgets, deliberate federal budget cuts).

Policy Design & Implementation

Wildfire policy development is key to supporting systemic change in the resources, tools, and rules that influence resilience outcomes. Topics related to wildfire resilient code adoption, ongoing insurability challenges, and incorporation of best scientific understandings are ripe for philanthropic collaboration.

- There is a real and impactful difference between voluntary and mandatory regulations regarding WUI building codes, defensible space, etc. Communities with mandatory requirements are more attractive for investments that help residents meet the set rules. They are also likely to be more insurable, though the connection between policies and ordinances and insurance company risk determinations is decidedly opaque.
- Understanding mechanisms for increasing insurability of homes and infrastructure remains a key need for both public and private funders. Working directly with insurance companies to understand their expectations for risk mitigation, and developing policy priorities and funding programs that support communities to meet those expectations is essential.
- It is critically important to leverage the latest science and modeling when making assessment, treatment, policy, and investment decisions. Many communities need support to understand how to interpret science and data to support decision making. One promising approach is to support the development of relationships between communities and researchers to help the latter translate science into policy decisions.

Funding and Financing

For many communities, securing sustainable and meaningful funding for their wildfire resilience priorities remains an ongoing challenge. Philanthropy has many tools available to unlock and catalyze funding at the scale needed to meet the need across the US West.

- More work must be done to illuminate public and private models for financing/funding wildfire resilience work across the US. Ashland could be an example and catalyst for leveraging municipal bond financing for wildfire, providing durable funding for wildfire resilience efforts at the local level.
- More guidance and resources are needed to help practitioners and communities build effective communications strategies to highlight the Return on Investment (ROI) of wildfire investments. How are we quantifying and communicating damage avoided from preventing catastrophic wildfires, watershed conservation outcomes, clean air, preservation of recreation and tourism economies?

WRF Network Learnings

WRF should continue to leverage storytelling in the planning of network convenings. Convenings should be planned in partnership with local communities who have a unique experience with wildfire in order to lead funders along a journey that highlights the many entry points for wildfire investments and partnership development.

- Organizers of WRF convenings need to work with/be aware of all scales of government investment and policy (local, regional, statewide, federal) when selecting a location. The 2026 convening provided a platform for unique conversations because representatives working across scales and sectors were assembled.
- WRF Convenings should both 1) uplift hyper-local case studies that convey innovation, passion and diverse perspectives and, 2) highlight how a region or community has experienced wildfire over time. Storytelling should be a priority.
- Fires are increasingly impacting “frontier communities” (e.g., Plains states, Southeast US) and philanthropy in those regions would benefit from geographic learning groups focused on resilient recoveries and resilience.
- WRF Convenings are more impactful when open to both traditional funders and funding intermediaries who are both passing through funding and implementing work on the ground.

In Closing — What Funders Left Rogue Valley Understanding

“[Philanthropy can] support collaborative capacity to design locally relevant/community supported and ecologically appropriate solutions for both the built and natural environments” - WRF member and 2026 convening attendee

After three days spent in the Rogue Valley, it's clear that communities in the region are carving out their own path in response to the growing risk of wildfires in Southern Oregon. While the communities of Talent and Phoenix continue the long work to rebuild after the 2020 Almeda Fire, nearby Ashland is investing significantly to prevent the next fire from impacting the town.

Funders who joined WRF in Ashland left with a very clear understanding that even neighboring communities will respond differently, recover differently, and build resilience differently to wildfires. In order to be effective, and to respect community agency, practitioners must work alongside local leaders to support and enable them to self-determine what resilience looks like and what kinds of investments they need to realize their resilience vision. For some - investments in implementation and securing durable financing for mitigation work is urgently needed, while others would benefit from early investments in capacity building and planning work to develop community risk reduction priorities.

The spectrum of capacity and needs in rural and wildfire-exposed communities is wide and multi-dimensional. Interventions and investments must respect these variations. Funding for research and innovative pilots is critical to identifying and understanding best practices for wildfire risk reduction and how promising approaches could be scaled. At the same time, there must be a reckoning within philanthropy that best practices and

innovative approaches will not simply trickle down to lower-capacity communities without intentional efforts to level the playing field.

Ashland's success can be attributed to a well-resourced fire department that has built partnerships with local, regional, statewide, and national partners alongside leading academic institutions and community members to implement the Ashland Forest Resiliency Project. This long-term effort, and the knowledge the partners hold, have informed a comprehensive Community Wildfire Protection Plan and project prioritization for the region. As a result, the region is now positioned to develop funding and financing strategies to implement their plan for building resilience for the long-term.

The three days of the WRF Convening in Southern Oregon highlighted the realities of community wildfire resilience challenges. While not every community is like Ashland, they could become more resilient. With the right philanthropic investments, partnerships, research, and capacity, they too have the potential to view wildfire resilience as a whole-of-community infrastructure project ready for implementation.

Appendix I: You Belong, as read by Belinda Brown at WRF Welcome Reception

Here at this time, this place

You belong

We are not stranded in the universe

We are placed here on Earth

Born for a reason, purpose, and plan

We choose

We are human beings or two-leggeds (Iss Issi Wah)

We are here to love and connect in family and community

We can choose to live in community, isolate or many shades of in-between

Being human is belonging to family, school, culture, and community in a self-aware
state

Souls gravitating to communication in a deep human need to connect and
understand

Yearning for the respect and human honoring of being accepted for your individual
and collective talents

Creating a sacred safe environment where new and long term relationships remain
nurtured and balanced for healing and renewed shared strengths, sharing traditional
values, spiritual values and core life principles in meaningful and productive ways
including the Body and Breath of our collective consciousness and soul rising above
the constraints of colonization

Spirituality overcoming religious bondage

Collective prayer

Nature-based solutions grounded in truth and “Healing of the Nations for the Hearts
of the People”

Belinda Brown

March 31, 2024

Building a Culture of Unity and Repair in Ashland in our Hearts and in our
CommUNITY

Appendix II: Full Convening Agenda

2026 Annual Convening Agenda

Ashland, Oregon

Monday, June 1, 2026

5:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. | Welcome Reception

Location: Ashland Springs Hotel Conservancy + Garden Space

Tuesday, June 2, 2026

7:30 a.m. – 8:30 a.m. | Breakfast at Leisure

Please enjoy breakfast on your own this morning before we gather. A few local favorites within walking distance include:

- Case Coffee Roasters – opens at 7:00 a.m.
- Mix Bakeshop – opens at 7:00 a.m.
- Pony Espresso Coffee House and Cafe – opens at 7:00 a.m.
- Vida Bakery – opens at 8:00 a.m.
- Hotel Breakfast Buffet (\$5 per day) – opens at 7:00 a.m.

8:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m. | Southern Oregon Wildfire Roundtable

Location: Ashland Springs Hotel Ballroom 2

10:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m. | Networking Break

10:15 a.m. – 11:15 a.m. | From Disaster Recovery to Resilience: Innovations in the Rogue Valley

Location: Ashland Springs Hotel Ballroom 2

11:15 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. | Networking Break / Grabbing Lunch / Loading Bus

12:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m. | Alameda Fire Recovery Site Visit

Location: Offsite, transportation provided. Open the following link on

*your mobile device to access the offsite stops
(<https://tinyurl.com/wrf-site-visit-map-2026>)*

4:30 p.m. – 6:30 p.m. | Happy Hour at Upper Five Vineyard with Rogue Food Unites

Location: Offsite, transportation provided to the hotel afterwards

Wednesday, June 3, 2026

7:30 a.m. – 8:30 a.m. | Breakfast at Leisure

Please enjoy breakfast on your own this morning before we gather. A few local favorites within walking distance include:

- Case Coffee Roasters – opens at 7:00 a.m.
- Mix Bakeshop – opens at 7:00 a.m.
- Pony Espresso Coffee House and Cafe – opens at 7:00 a.m.
- Vida Bakery – opens at 8:00 a.m.
- La Baguette Music Cafe – opens at 7:00 a.m.
- Hotel Breakfast Buffet (\$5 per day) – opens at 7:00 a.m.

8:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m. | Ashland Forest Resiliency Project Site Visit

Location: Offsite, transportation provided. Lunch will be provided during the site visit. Open the following link on your mobile device to access the offsite stops (<https://tinyurl.com/wrf-site-visit-map-2026>).

2:00 p.m. – 2:15 p.m. | Networking Break

2:15 p.m. – 3:15 p.m. | Regional Wildfire Resilience Financing Mechanisms

Location: Ashland Springs Hotel Ballroom 2

3:15 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. | Funder Only Closing Session

Location: Ashland Springs Hotel Ballroom 2

Convening Sponsors



Appendix III: Full Convening Speaker List

Al Muelhoefer | *Mayor*
City of Phoenix
al.muelhoefer@phoenixoregon.gov
www.phoenixoregon.gov

Alli French | *Executive Director and Co-Founder*
Talent Maker City
alli@talentmakercity.org
www.talentmakercity.org

Amber Ferguson | *Executive Director / CEO*
Rogue Food Unites
info@roguefoodunites.org
www.roguefoodunites.org

Belinda Brown | *Tribal Partnerships Director*
Lomakatsi Restoration Project
belinda@lomakatsi.org
www.lomakatsi.org

Brian Barr | *Executive Director*
Rogue River Watershed Council
bbarr@rogueriverwc.org
www.rogueriverwc.org

Brian Hendrix | *Fire Adapted Communities Coordinator*
Ashland Fire and Rescue
www.fireadaptednetwork.org

Celinés Garcia | *Community Wealth Building Organizer*
Coalición Fortaleza
celines@coalicionfortaleza.org
www.coalicionfortaleza.org

Chamise Kramer | *Public Affairs Officer*
Rogue Siskiyou National Forest
chamise.kramer@usda.gov
www.fs.usda.gov/r06/rogue-siskiyou

Chris Chambers | *Forestry/Wildfire Division Chief*
Ashland Fire and Rescue
chris.chambers@ashland.or.us
www.ashlandoregon.gov/210/Fire-Rescue

Chris Dunn, Ph.D. | *Oregon State University*
Oregon State University
chris.dunn@oregonstate.edu
www.forestry.oregonstate.edu

Dee Anne Everson | *CEO and Board Member*
Jackson County United Way
Oregon Community Foundation Board
deeanne@unitedwayofjacksoncounty.org
www.unitedwayofjacksoncounty.org
www.oregoncnf.org

Doug Grafe | *Wildfire Programs Director*
Oregon Governor's Office
doug.c.grafe@oregon.gov
www.oregon.gov

Doug Kay | *Firewise Communities Leader*
Mountain Ranch Homeowners Association

Jane Jimerfield | *Program Director*
Lomakatsi Restoration Project
Jane@lomakatsi.org
www.lomakatsi.org

Senator Jeff Golden | *Oregon State Senator*
Oregon State Legislature
Sen.JeffGolden@oregonlegislature.gov
www.oregonlegislature.gov

Katharine Cato | *Travel Ashland Director*
Travel Ashland
katharine@ashlandchamber.com
www.travelashland.com

Kerry Metlen | *Senior Forest Scientist*
The Nature Conservancy
kmetlen@tnc.org
www.nature.org/en-us/

Marko Bey | *Executive Director and Founder*
Lomakatsi Restoration Project
marko@lomakatsi.org
www.lomakatsi.org

Marta Tarantsey | *Regional Development Officer*

Business Oregon
Marta.Tarantsey@biz.oregon.gov
www.oregon.gov/biz/Pages/default.aspx

Mark Shay | *Deputy Chief*

Ashland Fire and Rescue
www.ashlandoregon.gov/210/Fire-Rescue

Marty Main | *Forester*

Small Woodland Services
mmain3@mind.net

Molly Morison | *Co-Founder and Grower*

Upper Five Vineyard
info@upperfivevineyard.com
www.upperfivevineyard.com

Representative Pam Marsh | *Oregon State Representative*

Oregon State Legislature
rep.pammarsh@oregonlegislature.gov
www.oregonlegislature.gov/marsh

Peter Winnick | *District Conservationist*

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
peter.winnick@usda.gov
www.nrcs.usda.gov

Terry Fairbanks | *Executive Director*

Southern Oregon Forest Resilience

Collaborative
tfairbanks@sofrc.org
www.sofrc.org

Terry Sullivan | *Owner*

Upper Five Vineyard
info@upperfivevineyard.com
www.upperfivevineyard.com

Tonya Graham | *Mayor and Executive Director*

City of Ashland / Geos Institute
tonya.graham@council.ashlandoregon.gov
www.ashlandoregon.gov
www.geosinstitute.org

Tucker Teutsch | *Founder and Executive Director*

Firebrand Resiliency Collective
tucker@firebrandcollective.org
www.firebrandcollective.org

William Epstein, MD and Sarah Epstein | *Private Landowners*

Epstein Family Forest
www.pacificforest.org/conservation-project/epstein-family-forest/

Woolsey McKernon | *Head of Capital Markets*

Viridian Ecosystems
woolsey@viridian.eco
www.viridian.eco