Twenty Years of KFA Accomplishments

1987 Activists from Salmon River and Klamath River Concerned Citizens and Marble Mountain Audubon create the Klamath Forest Task Force in the wake of the 1987 Klamath fires which covered 260,000 acres of the Klamath National Forest.

1988 Lead by Kenoli Oliari and Petey Brucker, KFA defends Salmon River residents whom the Forest Service is evicting from mining claims – a major source of housing for the communities.

1989 KFA appeals plans for massive roadless area fire salvage logging and road building in the Salmon River Area. The

settlement excludes logging from roadless areas and streamsides and allows salvage logging

in other areas to move forward.

1990 KFA incorporates as a non-profit organization.

KFA activist Felice Pace publishes the Klamath Corridors Proposal – the first time the principles of Conservation

Biology are applied to protection of a national forest.

1992 KFA wins a landmark lawsuit protecting the Grider Roadless Area and Biological Corridor. This is the first

and only time a challenge to a Forest Service timber sale has successfully enforced the biodiversity provisions of the National Forest Management Act.

Petey Brucker leads KFA's successful effort to organize the Salmon River Restoration Council.

KFA and allies win a court injunction prohibiting the US Forest Service from logging in Northern Spotted Owl

habitat in Northern California, Oregon and Washington.

1993 KFA's leadership in efforts to protect the Ancient Forests receives national recognition when Felice Pace is

selected to represent Northern California environmental interests at President Clinton's Forest Conference in

Portland.

1994 Building on forest and watershed "Restoration Initiatives" which KFA organizes for American Lands, KFA

and Pacific Rivers Council convince the Clinton Administration to include “Jobs in the Woods” in the Northwest

Forest Plan. Jobs-in-the-Woods puts loggers to work restoring forests and watersheds.

Blocked from going to court when Congress passes the Salvage Rider, KFA coordinates a campaign by traditional Native Americans and forest activists to prevent the Forest Service from logging the Dillon Creek

Roadless Area. The Dillon Defenders take direct action. The largest protest in the history of

Yreka, national attention and direct action convince the FS not to log in the Dillon Roadless Area.

KFA, its allies and salmon scientists file the first coast-wide ESA salmon-listing petition asking the National

Marine Fisheries Service to list at-risk Coho salmon stocks.

KFA approaches the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District suggesting a pro-active effort to address the needs of

Coho and other salmon in the Scott River. This results in formation of the Scott River CRMP.

1995 KFA and allies sue the National Marine Fisheries Service forcing them to list Coho salmon coast-wide under

provisions of the federal ESA.

1996 KFA and ONRC settle a lawsuit with the City of Klamath Falls. Klamath Falls agrees to upgrade its sewage plant

to eliminate polluting the Klamath River.

1997 KFA and allies settle a lawsuit with the EPA. EPA and the State of California agree to a schedule to complete

clean up plans for 14 Northcoast Rivers including the Scott, Shasta, Mainstem Klamath and Lost Rivers in the

Klamath River Basin.

1998 KFA wins a precedent setting lawsuit challenging Forest Service plans to reconstruct roads damaged during the

New Years flood of 1997 without environmental review. The court prohibits the FS from "categorically

excluding" from environmental review post storm disaster road reconstruction on steep, unstable slopes where

biologists had determined road reconstruction was "likely to adversely effect" Coho salmon.

KFA and its Ancient Forest allies successfully defend the Northwest Forest Plan: challenging two regional directives that attempt to exempt timber sales from survey & manage requirements of the Plan.

1999 KFA joins lawsuit to seek Endangered Species Act (ESA) listing for the Northern Goshawk.

2002 KFA and its Klamath River allies file suit challenging the river flows, which the Bush Administration was providing for threatened Coho salmon. In 2005 a federal judge decided in our favor and ordered the Administration to provide more water in the Klamath River.

KFA w/Sierra Club prevented "salvage" logging in the Orleans Mnt. Roadless Area after the Big Bar Fires.

2004 KFA activist Felice Pace exposes Klamath EQIP – a $50 million dollar federal program Congress passed to decrease irrigation water use through on-farm conservation in the Upper Klamath Basin, Shasta River and Scott River – as a boondoggle.

Developes the KS Bioregional Weeds Action Networked to oppose herbicides.

2005 KFA with allies stop the Sims "Salvage" Timber Sale on the Six Rivers NF, which proposed to clearcut 125 acres in NSO Critical Habitat and would have effected Grouse Creek a critical salmon spawning creek.

KFA with allies stop the Beaver Creek, Uptown, and Whittler timber sales.

KFA wins NEPA lawsuit on Eagle Ranch, Powder and Edson timber sales.

KFA w/Defenders of Wildlife wins lawsuit determining "Take" Permits illegal and protects Wolves in MI and MI.

KFA organizes the Klamath Activist Strategy Gathering – and Creates the Salmon River Campaign.

KFA wins a precedent setting case against the Redding BLM that would have shrunk the **Horseshoe Ranch Wildlife Area** boundary in half. This area is a critical biological corridor for wildlife.

2006 Led by Cynthia Poten, KFA creates the Klamath Riverkeeper Program to focus and increase efforts to clean up Klamath River Basin water pollution.

KFA stops the Meteor old growth timber sale on the Salmon River.

Led by Petey Brucker, KFA intervenes to challenge the Federal Energy Commission's preliminary decision to

grant new 50-year licenses for four PacifiCorp Klamath River Hydroelectric dams. Subsequently, KFA enters

negotiations with 25 other entities seeking a voluntary "settlement" to Klamath River dam and water management

issues.

2007 KFA Klamath Riverkeeper leads a lawsuit against PacifiCorp for pollution the Klamath with toxic blue green algae.

KFA with Pacific Northwest allies wins a huge victory in protecting salmon and watersheds by defending the

Aquatic Conservation Strategy of the Northwest Forest Plan.