August 14, 2019 NAAC Meeting Materials
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Memorandum

To: Interested Public
Date: July 22, 2019

From: Chris Browder
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

Subject: Native American Advisory Council Meeting Announcement and Agenda

Meeting Announcement

Date: August 14, 2019
Time: 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM
Location: Sequoia Conference Room, Office of the State Fire Marshall, 2251 Harvard St., Suite 400, Sacramento, CA

Contact Information
Those requiring further information regarding this meeting notice may contact Chris Browder, Deputy Chief, Environmental Protection, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, 2180 Harvard St., Suite 200, Sacramento, CA, 95815, (916) 263-3370, chris.browder@fire.ca.gov.

Webcast
The council meeting will be webcast. Council members, CAL FIRE staff and visitors will attend at the noticed meeting location. Members of the public may register for the webinar at https://register.gotowebinar.com/rt/57785222346101505.

Persons with Disabilities
Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals who, because of a disability, need special assistance to attend or participate in a Native American Advisory Council meeting may request assistance at the CAL FIRE office, 2180 Harvard St., Suite 200, Sacramento, CA, 95815, (916) 263-3370, chris.browder@fire.ca.gov. Requests should be made one week in advance whenever possible. The meeting location is accessible to persons with disabilities.
Agenda

1. Call Meeting to Order
   a. Establish quorum by roll call
   b. Introductions of council and guests
   c. Chairperson’s welcoming remarks

2. Review and approve agenda

3. Review and approve last meeting’s minutes

4. Report of the CAL FIRE Deputy Director

5. Report of the CAL FIRE Archaeology Program

6. Report of the Native American Heritage Commission

7. Report of NAAC Staff
   a. Outreach California Native American Tribal Representatives
   b. 2018 Annual Report Posting
   c. NAAC’s 2019 Goals and Objectives
   d. CAL FIRE’s Native American Tribal Communities Relations Policy Revision

8. Recommended Framework for Protecting Cultural Resources from Impacts Associated with Fire Protection Activities

9. Public forum: Members of the public may address the council on any topic not otherwise on the agenda.

ADJOURN
May 8, 2019 Meeting Minutes
CAL FIRE’s Native American Advisory Council

Minutes of the May 8, 2019 Meeting

Rincon Fire Department

(Recorded by Chris Browder)

Action Items in **bolded underline.**

**Members Present:** Bill Tripp, Ed Hadfield, Christina McDonald (representing North Fork Rancheria), Robert Smith

**Members present via conference call:** Tm Hayden, Dore Bietz, Kevin Gaines, Jessica Mauck

**Members Absent:** Mike DeSpain, Maryann McGovran

**Native American Heritage Committee Representative:** None

**CAL FIRE Personnel Present:** Matthew Reischman, Assistant Deputy Director Resource Protection and Improvement (9 AM to 12 PM); Chris Browder, Deputy Chief, Environmental Protection and Archaeology Program Manager; Cal Hendrie, Battalion Chief, MVU; Larrynn Carver, CAL FIRE Southern Region Archaeology Program Manager

**Guests:** Chris Nejo (Pala Band of Mission Indians), Blaine McKinnon (Yurok Tribe)

1. Rincon Tribal Chairman Bo Mazzetti welcomes the council to the Rincon Band Reservation. He mentions that federal law recognizes federally-recognized tribes as governmental entities. He discusses the differences between federally recognized tribes and those without federal recognition, including whether state recognition exists. He thinks that California needs to clarify what is “state recognition.” He indicates there are three tribal chairperson’s associations in California. Chairman Mazzetti recommends developing a post-incident process to account for impacts to cultural resources. Chris Browder mentions that the council will begin working on such a process at today’s meeting. Chairman Mazzetti suggests engaging the tribal chairperson’s associations in the development of the post-incident process. Dore Bietz says that the council can reach out to the Central California Tribal Chairperson’s Association.

2. **Call Meeting to Order:** (9:15 AM)
   a. Ed Hadfield calls the meeting to order.
   b. A quorum is established by roll call (see above for attendees).
   c. The council and guests introduce themselves.
   d. Ed provides brief welcoming remarks.

3. **Review and Approve Agenda**
   a. The council reviews and approves of the agenda after adding two items:
      i. Report on local fire preparedness by CAL FIRE’s Cal Hendrie.
      ii. Reach out to tribes for Forest Management Task Force.

4. **Review and Approve Last Meeting’s Minutes**
   a. The council reviews last meeting’s minutes. The council approves the minutes.

5. **Report on Local Fire Preparedness** (Battalion Chief Cal Hendrie)
There is a high grass crop this year and much of it has cured.

Large fires are expected due to the fuel accumulation.

There have been 472 fires statewide so far this season.

Much of this is due to the receptive fuel bed.

Inland temperatures are above normal for this time of year.

More thunderstorms are expected this year.

More fires in the inland portion of the state are expected.

The highest frequency of fires is expected in the Southern Sierra foothills due to tree mortality and fine fuels accumulation.

The CAL FIRE San Diego Unit has taken the following actions to prepare for fire season:

- Beginning to staff stations. All stations will be staffed by May 13. June 3 is expected to be peak staffing.
- There are 13 more engine companies statewide.
- The unit has a fuel crew to do vegetation management projects. They are currently working on two fuel breaks.
- The unit has purchased a masticator and chipper.

6. **Report of the CAL FIRE Deputy Director** (Matthew Reischman on behalf of Helge Eng)

   a. Community Wildfire Prevention & Mitigation Report. The report was prepared by CAL FIRE at the direction of Governor Newsom per Executive Order N-05-19. It will identify vulnerable communities and recommend fuel hazard reduction treatments in their vicinity. The report has identified 35 projects, which will benefit such communities. Per the executive order, the 35 projects are exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act. Best management practices, which are based on the California Forest Practice Rules, are being used to protect the environment. CAL FIRE suggests these because they are designed for projects on which greater impacts occur, so the level of protection they afford should be high. CAL FIRE is familiar with their application and has scientific data that shows they are effective.

   i. Bill Tripp mentions identification and avoidance of cultural resources as a best management practice. He states the Western Klamath Watershed Alliance is developing a new model for protection of cultural resources that relies on meeting the intent of collaboration and consultation. He says there is a good example of this new method in the Somes Bar Integrated Fire Management Project, which is being implemented on the Six Rivers National Forest in northwestern California. He says they are using equipment exclusion zones.

   b. Prescribed Fire Crews. CAL FIRE now has six prescribed fire crews working statewide.

   i. In terms of CAL FIRE’s fuels management crews, Mr. Tripp says that it may be better to have a larger crew and rotate members in and out to avoid burn-out.

   c. State Budget. M. Reischman reports on the state budget relative to CAL FIRE.

   d. Forest Management Take Force. The department is supporting the Forest Management Task Force.

   i. A council member asks about a tribal contact. M. Reischman suggests following up with Jennifer Montgomery, who is the Task Force Co-chair. She works in the Governor’s Office.

   e. Wildfire Awareness Week. The department is busy engaging in various activities related to this.

   f. Memorandum of Understanding with the Office of Historic Preservation related to access to the California Historic Resource Information System. CAL FIRE is updating this in consultation with OHP.

   i. Christina McDonald asks about the timeline for the update on the CHRIS MOU. M. Reischman says he expects it to take three to six months. Ms. McDonald asks about consulting with Native Americans on the update. M. Reischman says there is not currently a
draft available, but the department could circulate an upcoming draft on which comments are due on May 10.

7. **Report of the CAL FIRE Archaeology Program** (Chris Browder)
a. Chris says he has been out of the office for nine weeks this year and is behind in all areas.
b. Staff Changes.
   i. Gerrit Fenenga no longer works for CAL FIRE. The department is trying to replace him but does not know how long that will take.
   ii. Herb Dallas is retiring on May 31. He will be replaced, and his replacement will work out of the Southern Region Operations Center in Riverside. Herb has been working out of the San Diego Unit HQ.
   iii. Stephanie Velasquez, former Southern Region Archaeology Program Manager, has replaced Rich Jenkins as Northern Region Archaeology Program Manager in Redding.
   iv. Larrynn Carver has been hired to replace Stephanie Velasquez. She works out of CAL FIRE’s Southern Region Operations Center in Riverside.
   v. The Archaeology Program provided a five-day archaeology training course in February in Anderson and two one-day refreshers in Williams on March 27 and 28.
   vi. Program staff have participated in the CHRIS MOU update discussions as requested by CAL FIRE management.
   vii. The program is discussing with CAL FIRE management the cancellation of the five-day course scheduled on October 21-25 due to Gerrit Fenenga’s departure from the department and other commitments. The program will hold the two one-day refresher courses on November 6-7.

8. **Report of the Native American Heritage Commission**
a. None.

9. **Outreach California Native American Tribal Representatives**
a. Chris Browder reports on what he has done.
   i. Council members would like a list that is more up-to-date than the one used in the last round of outreach. Council members recommend checking with the tribal chairperson’s associations to see if there is a current list. They request that Charis bring information about this topic to the next meeting for discussion.
   ii. Chris suggests contacting CAL TRANS, the Governor’s Office of the Tribal Liaison and the Natural Resources Agency for suggestions on how to conduct outreach.
   iii. Someone suggests CAL OES.
   iv. **Chris indicates he will contact all of the above (tribal chairperson’s associations, CAL TRANS, the Governor’s Office of the Tribal Liaison and the Natural Resources Agency and CAL OES) to inquire about lists and outreach, and he will report to the council about it in August.** [Emailed CALTrans, called Governor’s Tribal Advisor but did not leave a message, emailed contacts for CCTCA, SCTCA and NCTCA, and emailed CNRA]

10. **2018 Annual Report**
a. Chris goes over the report. **He will have the report posted on the council’s webpage.** [Done]

11. **NAAC’s 2019 Goals and Objectives**
a. The group discusses its upcoming goals.
b. The group requests refining goal #4 by adding “shared stewardship” as (c).
c. Bill Tripp discusses a document on shared stewardship. It is likely **Toward Shared Stewardship.**
d. The council requests a copy of the current 2018-2023 California Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement. **Chris will send a link.** [DONE]
The agreement may provide information about what is available to tribes.

There is discussion about a “shared stewardship” MOU between USFS and CAL FIRE. It appears to be the prescribed fire MOU. It is at [Prescribed Fire MOU](#).

Ed requests the CAL FIRE Director to give a “leader’s intent” for the council. This would consist of four-month, twelve-month and eighteen-month (bench marks) goals for the council. [Sent an email to Deputy Director Eng requesting such an “intent.”]

**12. CAL FIRE’s Native American Tribal Communities Relations Policy Revision**

a. Chris goes over the status of the council’s recommended policy update. He recaps what the council has done and points out in the meeting materials what has been forwarded up the chain of command to the CAL FIRE Executive Team for review. He notes that Deputy Director of Resource Management Helge Eng indicates (1) executive is reviewing the document; (2) there will probably be a few small changes; (3) review is taking longer than usual due to the departure of Director Pimlott and the rival of Director Porter, the incoming Newson Administration and significant personnel changes at the Natural Resources Agency.

b. Bill Tripp asks about the difference between recognized versus non-recognized tribes relative to how CAL FIRE interacts with tribes and whether there will be a difference in the way CAL FIRE will approach one versus the other. He wonders if the department will consult with one and confer with the other.

c. Chris indicates he will check the executive order mandating the policy and look at the Natural Resources Agency’s Native American consultation policy about how to treat recognized versus non-recognized tribes. [The EO states: “For purposes of this Order, the terms “Tribe,” “California Indian Tribe”, and “tribal” include all Federally Recognized Tribes and other California Native Americans.” Regarding contact information, CNRA’s policy states that the agency will “maintain a contact list of tribal representatives from federally-recognized and non-federally recognized California Indian Tribes.” The policy encourages its departments to contact California Indian Tribes, tribal communities and tribal consortia.]

**13. Recommended Framework for Protecting Cultural Resources from Impacts Associated with Fire Protection Activities**

a. The council works on this through most of the remaining part of the meeting. Chris will revise the framework based on notes taken in the meeting.

b. Ed asks whether the framework is educational or operational. The group agrees part of it is certainly educational.

c. There is discussion of an annual delegation of authority letter. It is part of the MOU between the Karuk tribe, Klamath National Forest, Six Rivers National Forest and the BIA.

**14. Outreach to Tribes for Forest Management Task Force**

a. There is some discussion of this item. Folks think it best to go through the Governor’s Office of the Tribal Liaison or Jennifer Montgomery, the Task Force Co-chair.

**15. Adjourn**
Report of NAAC Staff
**Outreach California Native American Tribal Representatives**

a. Chris Browder reports on what he has done.

i. Council members would like a list that is more up-to-date than the one used in the last round of outreach. Council members recommend checking with the tribal chairperson’s associations to see if there is a current list. They request that Charis bring information about this topic to the next meeting for discussion.

ii. Chris suggests contacting CAL TRANS, the Governor’s Office of the Tribal Liaison and the Natural Resources Agency for suggestions on how to conduct outreach.

iii. Someone suggests CAL OES.

iv. Chris indicates he will contact all of the above (tribal chairperson’s associations, CAL TRANS, the Governor’s Office of the Tribal Liaison and the Natural Resources Agency and CAL OES) to inquire about lists and outreach, and he will report to the council about it in August. [Emailed CALTrans, called Governor’s Tribal Advisor but did not leave a message, emailed contacts for CCTCA, SCTCA and NCTCA, and emailed CNRA]
Hi Pei-Chen,

CAL FIRE’s Native American Advisory Council is looking for a comprehensive list of Native American contacts. The council will use the list for outreach purposes. I was given your name and told that you are involved in the Southern and Central California Tribal Chairperson’s Associations. Does either association have a list of tribal contacts that our council could use? Please let me know.

Thanks.

Christopher E. Browder
**Deputy Chief, Environmental Protection**
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chris.browder@fire.ca.gov

Every Californian should conserve water. Find out how at:

[SaveOurWater.com](http://SaveOurWater.com) · [Drought.CA.gov](http://Drought.CA.gov)
Hi Ms. Hostler,

CAL FIRE’s Native American Advisory Council is looking for a comprehensive list of Native American contacts. The council will use the list for outreach purposes. I was given your name and told that you are involved in the Northern California Tribal Chairperson’s Associations. Does the association have a list of tribal contacts that our council could use? Please let me know. Thanks.

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Every Californian should conserve water. Find out how at:

SaveOurWater.com • Drought.CA.gov
Hi Elizabeth,

CAL FIRE’s Native American Advisory Council is looking for Native American contacts in California. They want to do some outreach about their work. Does CNRA have any such list? Please let me know. Thanks.

Christopher E. Browder  
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Every Californian should conserve water. Find out how at:

[SaveOurWater.com](http://SaveOurWater.com) · [Drought.CA.gov](http://Drought.CA.gov)
Hi Lenora,

CAL FIRE’s Native American Advisory Council is looking for Native American contacts in California. They want to do some outreach about their work. Do you guys have any such list? Please let me know. Thanks.

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Warning: this message is from an external user and should be treated with caution.

I have a 2018 directly book of tribal governments. I’m happy to let you borrow it. Want to come by tomorrow to grab it?

Will you also give me an overview of what the outreach is for? I might want to flag it for Christina Snider in the GO.

Best,
Lizzy

Elizabeth Williamson
California Natural Resources Agency
Deputy Secretary for External Affairs
1416 9th Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento, CA 95814
elizabeth.williamson@resources.ca.gov
916-653-5792

From: Browder, Chris@CALFIRE <Chris.Browder@fire.ca.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, May 14, 2019 3:47 PM
To: Williamson, Elizabeth@CNRA <elizabeth.williamson@resources.ca.gov>
Subject: Native American Contacts

Hi Elizabeth,

CAL FIRE’s Native American Advisory Council is looking for Native American contacts in California. They want to do some outreach about their work. Does CNRA have any such list? Please let me know. Thanks.

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Every Californian should conserve water. Find out how at:
2018 Annual Report
a. Chris goes over the report. **He will have the report posted on the council’s webpage.** [Done]
NAAC’s 2019 Goals and Objectives
a. The group discusses its upcoming goals.
b. The group requests refining goal #4 by adding “shared stewardship” as (c).
c. Bill Tripp discusses a document on shared stewardship. It is likely Toward Shared Stewardship.
d. The council requests a copy of the current 2018-2023 California Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement. Chris will send a link. [DONE]
e. The agreement may provide information about what is available to tribes.
f. There is discussion about a “shared stewardship” MOU between USFS and CAL FIRE. It appears to be the prescribed fire MOU. It is at Prescribed Fire MOU.
g. Ed requests the CAL FIRE Director to give a “leader’s intent” for the council. This would consist of four-month, twelve-month and eighteen-month (bench marks) goals for the council. [Sent an email to Deputy Director Eng requesting such an “intent.”]
Hi Helge,

At this past week’s Native American Advisory Council meeting, the chairman requested that the Director give a “leader’s intent” to the council. This would consist of four-month, twelve-month and eighteen-month (bench marks) goals for the council. In lieu of specific benchmarks, I think issues the department would like the council to consider would be good.

Current goals are:

1. **CAL FIRE’s Native American Tribal Communities Relations Policy Revision**: CAL FIRE Executive is reviewing this revision. Once feedback is received on the revised policy, the council will work on revising the procedural portion of the document.

2. **Recommended Framework for Providing Training to CAL FIRE Staff on Implementation of the Native American Tribal Communities Relations Policy and How to Best Engage with Tribes to Meet the Department’s Mission**: This will follow the completion of (1).

3. **Recommended Framework for Protecting Cultural Resources from Impacts Associated with Fire Protection Activities**: The council has begun work on this.

4. **Recommendations on How to Promote the Establishment of Partnerships Between CAL FIRE and Tribes for Cooperation and Support for**:
   a. **Cultural Burns (using successful tribes’ knowledge)**
   b. **Agreements for Cultural Resource Protection**
   c. **Shared Stewardship**

5. **Promoting Agreements Between CAL FIRE and Tribes**.

6. **Evaluate the Potential to Update the California Master Fire Agreement to Reflect Changes to CAL FIRE’s Tribal Communities Relations Policy**: This agreement will not be up for review until 2023 so the council will have to work on this in terms of the next update.

7. **Training Opportunities**.

8. **Cultural Burning**.

The council has not worked on (4)-(8).

Thanks.

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CAL FIRE’s Native American Tribal Communities Relations Policy Revision

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b. Bill Tripp asks about the difference between recognized versus non-recognized tribes relative to how CAL FIRE interacts with tribes and whether there will be a difference in the way CAL FIRE will approach one versus the other. He wonders if the department will consult with one and confer with the other.

c. Chris indicates he will check the executive order mandating the policy and look at the Natural Resources Agency’s Native American consultation policy about how to treat recognized versus non-recognized tribes. [The EO states: “For purposes of this Order, the terms “Tribe,” “California Indian Tribe”, and “tribal” include all Federally Recognized Tribes and other California Native Americans.” Regarding contact information, CNRA’s policy states that the agency will “maintain a contact list of tribal representatives from federally-recognized and non-federally recognized California Indian Tribes.” The policy encourages its departments to contact California Indian Tribes, tribal communities and tribal consortia.]
Framework for Protecting Cultural Resources from Impacts Associated with Fire Suppression Activities
Framework for Protecting Cultural Resources from Impacts Associated with Fire Suppression Activities

The following provides a framework for use by Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) operational units (units) and incident command teams (teams) for protecting cultural resources from impacts to associated with fire suppression activities. It contains three sections. The first outlines pre-planning actions that units may take prior to actual fire suppression activities. The second outlines actions that units and teams may take during fire suppression activities. The third outlines actions that units may take after incidents.

I. Pre-Planning

1. Identify Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the unit area. Note that an affiliated tribe may not be directly located in the unit, however, a portion of the tribe’s traditional use area may be located there.
   a. Native American Heritage Commission:
      i. Local Government Tribal Consultation List (Senate Bill 18, Assembly Bill 52).
   b. CAL FIRE:
      i. Native American Contact List.
      ii. Staff archaeologist.
   c. Bureau of Indian Affairs.
   d. California Department of Transportation (if useful).

2. Identify appropriate local tribal contacts for consultation before, during and after incidents.
   a. CAL FIRE unit should contact the Tribal Chairperson to determine the appropriate local contact for incident-related consultation.

3. Work with local tribal contact identified in (I)(2)(a) to establish a communications framework to be used during incident consultation and what will prompt notification when an incident occurs. This will include, but not be limited to, areas of mutual interest related to tribal traditional use areas and sensitive cultural resources.

4. Identify known sensitive cultural resources located within the unit.

Cultural resources are a broad category that describes a wide variety of resources that include, but are not limited to, Native American human remains, associated grave goods, religious sites, ceremonial sites, sacred places, archaeological sites, funerary objects, sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony, villages, burial sites, landscapes,
a. Native American Heritage Commission:
   i. Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List.

b. Office of Historic Preservation:
   i. California Historical Resources Information System.

c. CAL FIRE Archaeologist.

d. Local tribes’ contact.

e. Agency cultural resource management staff.

f. Private landowners.

g. Literature and map review.

5. Ascertain how fire and fire suppression activities may affect sensitive cultural resources.

   a. CAL FIRE provides local tribes with description of possible fire suppression actions that may occur and probable locations of such actions.

   b. Considering (I)(5)(a) and sensitive cultural resources that may be present in unit, CAL FIRE and local tribes determine those at risk and potential damage that could occur to them. Actions to consider include, but are not limited to: backfires, erosion and run-off from water used in suppression activities, hazard tree and snag removal, fire retardant use, hose placement and removal, heavy equipment use, safety zone construction, helispot construction, staging area construction, control line construction, drop point construction, and suppression and repair activities.

6. Solicit information and guidance on how to prevent or minimize damage.

   a. Local tribal contact.

   b. CAL FIRE:
      i. Staff archaeologists.

petroglyphs, pictographs, bedrock mortars, rock art, historic structures, Native American sanctified cemeteries, sacred shrines, isolated artifacts, objects, features, places, cultural landscapes, records, manuscripts, historical sites, traditional cultural properties, historical resources, and historic properties. This term includes all forms of archaeological, historical, and traditional cultural properties, regardless of significance, as well as tribal cultural resources. This term includes all of the material and locations contained in “tribal cultural resource,” “unique archaeological resource,” “nonunique archaeological resource,” “historical resource,” and “significant archaeological or historical site” (Public Resources Code §§ 21074, 21083.2(g)-(h), 21084.1, California Code of Regulations §§ 895.1 and 15064.5(a)).
ii. Unit fire protection staff.

c. Private landowners.

d. Natural Resources Conservation Service.

7. Prioritize sensitive geographically and culturally affiliated areas for protection and prescribe potential actions to be taken in those areas:

   a. Identify specific tactics to use depending on area.
   
   b. Consider confidentiality of site locations.
   
   c. Consider the ownership of the sensitive cultural resource.
   
   d. Consider fuel reduction treatments to form buffer for sensitive cultural resources.

We stopped here.

8. Organize the information described in (I)(7) and develop a system to utilize it to inform fire suppression actions that may adversely affect sensitive cultural resources on incidents.

9. Work with local tribes to ensure tribal monitors acquire proper fireline training and qualifications, if possible.

10. Develop post-incident debriefing with local tribes to generate information for adaptive management.

11. Unit training should cover the need to effectively engage and work with local tribes to protect sensitive cultural resources from the potentially damaging effects of fire suppression activities:

   a. Local tribes.
   
   b. Local tribal contacts.
   
   c. Cultural resource awareness.
   
   d. Fostering good relationships with tribes.
   
   e. Unit procedures for consulting with tribes and soliciting information.
   
   f. Unit procedures for organizing and utilizing the information pertaining to the location of identified sensitive cultural resources and the prescribed protective actions.
   
   g. Unit procedures and tactics for protecting sensitive cultural resources.

Commented [BC1]: Did we address this section?
h. Post-incident debriefing procedures with local tribes to generate information for adaptive management.

II. Operations

1. Consult with appropriate local tribal contacts given location and extent of the incident based on prompt for notification developed in (I)(3).

2. Request tribal assistance on incident:
   a. Formal (ICS—ARCH, CULS, READ, THSP)
   b. Informal (volunteer in the company of one of the above with the approval of Incident Commander or General Staff)

3. Integrate and engage Native American advisors into Planning Section or other incident work with field observers, archaeologists and other incident staff, if appropriate.

4. Utilize tribal assistance appropriately.
   a. Consider recommendations.
   b. Implement recommendations, if possible, considering threat level, available resources, fire progress, etc.

5. Ensure extended attack incident command briefs incoming Type 1 or 2 incident management general staff during transfer of command regarding sensitive cultural resources and local tribal contacts, if appropriate.

6. Transfer all data and information acquired in (I)(4) to Planning Section (Situation Unit Leader) or other appropriate incident staff.

7. Ensure information mentioned in (II)(5) is used in planning process, if possible, considering other pertinent factors (threat level, available resources, fire progress, etc.)
   a. Control line locations.
   b. Division/Group tactics.

8. Formulate appropriate Incident Objectives to ensure sensitive cultural resource protection and include in IAP at the appropriate level (branch, division/group, task force, strike team, single resource).

9. Considering threat to sensitive cultural resources from planned operations, consider appropriate overhead requests when developing resource order (ARCH, CULS, READ, THSP)

10. Identify sensitive cultural resources on the ground, if possible, in advance of operational activities.
11. Identify and apply appropriate protection measures, if possible, to sensitive cultural resources.

12. Monitor effectiveness of protection measures and evaluate for any needed follow-up mitigation or remediation.

13. Ensure that as much constructed control line as possible is inspected for possible damage to sensitive cultural resources, which may require follow-up mitigation or remediation.

III. Post Incident

1. Conduct post-incident evaluation and debriefing with local tribes to generate information for adaptive management:
   a. How did fire affect sensitive cultural resources?
      i. Sites.
      ii. Artifacts.
      iii. Gathering areas.
   b. Are newly exposed sites threatened by exposure?
   c. Did the planning and operational actions protect sensitive cultural resources?
   d. If no to (III)(1)(c), then how should the procedures be adjusted to provide better protection?
Framework for Protecting Cultural Resources from Impacts Associated with Fire Suppression Activities

The following provides a framework for use by Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) operational units (units) and incident command teams (teams) for protecting cultural resources from impacts to associated with fire suppression activities. It contains two sections. The first outlines pre-planning actions that units may take prior to actual fire suppression activities. The second outlines actions that units and teams may take during fire suppression activities.

I. Pre-Planning

1. Identify Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the unit area.
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   b. CAL FIRE:
      i. Native American Contact List.
      ii. Staff archaeologist.

2. Identify tribal contacts for consultation before, during and after incidents.
   a. Local tribal officials and staff:
      i. Chairperson.
      ii. Tribal historic preservation officer (THPO) list for point of contact or contracts.
      iii. Cultural resources management staff.

3. In consultation with tribal contacts identified in (1)(2), decide what will prompt tribal notification of an incident:
   a. Incident size.
   b. Threat to sensitive cultural resources (location).
   c. Extended attack.
   d. Type 1 or 2 incident.

Affiliated tribes may not be located directly in the unit. The Tribal Alliance of Northern California may provide assistance in locating appropriate tribal representatives. Forestry officials will be established as units go through this process.
4. Identify known sensitive cultural resources, located within the unit.
   
a. Native American Heritage Commission:
   
   i. Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List.

b. Office of Historic Preservation:
   
   i. California Historical Resources Information System.

c. CAL FIRE Archaeologist.

d. Local tribes, THPO.

e. Agency cultural resource management staff.

f. Private landowners.

g. Literature and map review.

5. Determine how fire and fire suppression activities may affect sensitive cultural resources.
   
a. CAL FIRE provides local tribes with description of possible fire suppression actions that may occur and probable locations of such actions.

b. Considering (I)(5)(a) and sensitive cultural resources that may be present in unit, CAL FIRE and local tribes determine those at risk and potential damage that could occur to them.

   a. Backfires.

   b. Erosion and run-off from water used in suppression activities.

   c. Hazard tree and snag removal.

   d. Fire retardant use.

   e. Hose placement and removal.

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1 Cultural resources are a broad category that describes a wide variety of resources that include, but are not limited to, Native American human remains, associated grave goods, religious sites, ceremonial sites, sacred places, archaeological sites, funerary objects, sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony, villages, burial sites, landscapes, petroglyphs, pictographs, bedrock mortars, rock art, historic structures, Native American sanctified cemeteries, sacred shrines, isolated artifacts, objects, features, places, cultural landscapes, records, manuscripts, historical sites, traditional cultural properties, historical resources, and historic properties. This term includes all forms of archaeological, historical, and traditional cultural properties, regardless of significance, as well as tribal cultural resources. This term includes all of the material and locations contained in "tribal cultural resource," "unique archaeological resource," "nonunique archaeological resource," "historical resource," and "significant archaeological or historical site" (Public Resources Code §§ 21074, 21083.2(g)-(h), 21084.1, California Code of Regulations §§ 895.1 and 15064.5(a)).
f. Heavy equipment use.
g. Safety zone construction.
h. Helispot construction.
i. Staging area construction.
j. Control line construction.
k. Drop point construction.

6. Solicit information and guidance on how to prevent or minimize damage.
   a. Local tribes—designated tribal contacts.
      i. Fire departments.
      ii. THPO.
      iii. Cultural resource management staff.
   b. CAL FIRE:
      i. Staff archaeologists.
      ii. Unit fire protection staff.
   c. Private landowners.

7. Prioritize sensitive geographically and culturally affiliated areas of for protection and
   prescribe potential actions to be taken in those areas:
   a. Identify specific tactics to use depending on area.
   b. Consider confidentiality of site locations.
   c. Consider the ownership of the sensitive cultural resource.
   d. Consider fuel reduction treatments to form buffer for sensitive cultural resources.

8. Organize the information described in (I)(7) and develop a system to utilize it to inform
   fire suppression actions that may adversely affect sensitive cultural resources on
   incidents.

9. Work with local tribes to ensure tribal monitors acquire proper fireline training and
   qualifications, if possible.
10. Develop post-incident debriefing with local tribes to generate information for adaptive management.

11. Unit training should cover the need to effectively engage and work with local tribes to protect sensitive cultural resources from the potentially damaging effects of fire suppression activities:

   a. Local tribes.
   b. Local tribal contacts.
   c. Cultural resource awareness.
   d. Fostering good relationships with tribes.
   e. Unit procedures for consulting with tribes and soliciting information.
   f. Unit procedures for organizing and utilizing the information pertaining to the location of identified sensitive cultural resources and the prescribed protective actions.
   g. Unit procedures and tactics for protecting sensitive cultural resources.
   h. Post-incident debriefing procedures with local tribes to generate information for adaptive management.

II. Operations

1. Consult with appropriate local tribal contacts given location and extent of the incident based on prompt for notification developed in (1)(3).

2. Request tribal assistance on incident:

   a. Formal (ICS—ARCH, CULS, READ, THSP)  
   b. Informal (volunteer in the company of one of the above with the approval of Incident Commander or General Staff)

3. Integrate and engage Native American advisors into Planning Section or other incident work with field observers, archaeologists and other incident staff, if appropriate.

4. Utilize tribal assistance appropriately.

   a. Consider recommendations.
   b. Implement recommendations, if possible, considering threat level, available resources, fire progress, etc.
5. Ensure extended attack incident command briefs incoming Type 1 or 2 incident management general staff during transfer of command regarding sensitive cultural resources and local tribal contacts, if appropriate.

6. Transfer all data and information acquired in (I)(4) to Planning Section (Situation Unit Leader) or other appropriate incident staff.

7. Ensure information mentioned in (II)(5) is used in planning process, if possible, considering other pertinent factors (threat level, available resources, fire progress, etc.)
   a. Control line locations.
   b. Division/Group tactics.

8. Formulate appropriate Incident Objectives to ensure sensitive cultural resource protection and include in IAP at the appropriate level (branch, division/group, task force, strike team, single resource).

9. Considering threat to sensitive cultural resources from planned operations, consider appropriate overhead requests when developing resource order (ARCH, CULS, READ, THSP)

10. Identify sensitive cultural resources on the ground, if possible, in advance of operational activities.

11. Identify and apply appropriate protection measures, if possible, to sensitive cultural resources.

12. Monitor effectiveness of protection measures and evaluate for any needed follow-up mitigation or remediation.

13. Ensure that as much constructed control line as possible is inspected for possible damage to sensitive cultural resources, which may require follow-up mitigation or remediation.

III. Post Incident

1. Conduct post-incident evaluation and debriefing with local tribes to generate information for adaptive management:
   a. How did fire affect sensitive cultural resources?
      i. Sites.
      ii. Artifacts.
      iii. Gathering areas.
   b. Are newly exposed sites threatened by exposure?
c. Did the planning and operational actions protect sensitive cultural resources?

d. If no to (III)(1)(c), then how should the procedures be adjusted to provide better protection?
M.I.S.T. GUIDELINES
M.I.S.T. GUIDELINES
MINIMUM IMPACT SUPPRESSION TACTICS

A. Safety
Safety is of utmost importance.
Constantly review and apply the “Watch Out Situation” and “Fire Orders.”
Be particularly cautious with:
• Unburned fuel between you and the fire.
• Burning snags allowed to burn.
• Burning or partially burned live and dead trees.
Be constantly aware of surroundings; expect fire behavior, and possible fire perimeter 1 or 2 days hence.

B. Fire Line Phase
Select procedures, tools, equipment that least impact the environment.
Seriously consider using water as a fireline tactic. Fireline constructed with nozzle pressure, wetlining.

In light fuels, consider:
• Cold trail line.
• Allowing fire to burn to natural barrier.
• Burning out and use of “gunny” sack or swatter.
• Constantly rechecking cold trailed fireline.
• If constructed fireline is necessary, using minimum width and depth to check fire spread.

In medium/heavy fuels, consider:
• Using natural barriers and cold trailing.
• Cooling with dirt and water, and coldtrailing.
• If constructed fireline is necessary, using minimum width and depth to check fire spread.
• Minimizing bucking to establish fireline. Preferably move or roll downed material out of the intended constructed fireline area. If moving or rolling out is not possible, or the downed bole is already on fire, build line around and let material be consumed.

Aerial fuels—brush, trees, snags:
• Adjacent to fireline: Limb only enough to prevent additional fire spread.
• Inside fireline: Remove or limb only those that if ignited would have potential to spread fire outside the fireline.
• Brush or small trees that are necessary to cut during fireline construction will be cut flush with the ground.

Trees, burned trees, and snags:
• Minimize cutting of trees, burned trees and snags.
• Live trees will not be cut, unless determined they will cause fire spread across the fireline or endanger workers. If tree cutting occurs, cut the stumps flush with the ground.
• Scrape around tree bases near fireline if hot and likely to cause fire spread.
• Identify hazardous trees with either an observer, flagging, and/or glow sticks.
When using indirect attack:
- Do not fall snags on the intended unburned side of the constructed fireline, unless they are safety hazard to crews.
- On the unintended burn-out side of the line, fall only those snags that would reach the fireline should they burn and fall over.
- Consider alternative means to falling, i.e., fireline explosives, bucket drops.
- Review items listed above (aerial fuels, brush, trees, and snags).

C. Mop-up Phase
- Consider using “hot-spot” detection devices along perimeter (aerial or handheld).

Light fuels:
- Cold trail areas adjacent to unburned fuels.
- Do minimal spading; restrict spading to hot areas near fireline.
- Use extensive cold trailing to detect hot areas.

Medium and heavy fuels:
- Cold trail charred logs near fireline; do minimal scraping or tool scarring.
- Minimize bucking of logs to check for hot spots or extinguish the fire.
- Return logs to original position after checking or ground is cool.
- Refrain from making boneyards; burned/partially burned fuels that were moved should be arranged in natural position as much as possible.
- Consider allowing larger logs near the fireline to burnout instead of bucking into manageable lengths. Use lever, etc., to move large logs.

Aerial fuels- brush, small trees, and limbs.
- Remove or limb only those fuels that if ignited, have potential to spread outside the fireline.

Burning trees and snags.
See Section B.
NWCG Guidance on Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics
NWCG Guidance on Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics
In Response To the

10-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR REDUCING WILDLAND FIRE RISKS TO COMMUNITIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

TASK: Prepare awareness and training information on the use of minimum impact suppression activities and deliver through standard firefighting training program.

MINIMUM IMPACT SUPPRESSION TACTICS (MIST) ACTION ITEMS

ACTION ITEMS 1 & 2: Critically review MIST policies, determine need to increase awareness of MIST, and recommend changes to policies and guidelines.

POLICY

The change from fire control to fire management has added a new perspective to the role of fire manager and the firefighter. Traditional thinking that “the only safe fire is a fire without a trace of smoke” is no longer valid. Fire Management now means managing fire “with time” as opposed to “against time.” The objective of putting the fire dead out by a certain time has been replaced by the need to make unique decisions with each fire start to consider the land, resource and incident objectives, and to decide the appropriate management response and tactics which result in minimum costs and minimum resource damage.

This change in thinking and way of doing business involves not just firefighters. It involves all levels of management. Fire management requires the fire manager and firefighter to select management tactics commensurate with the fire’s potential or existing behavior while producing the least possible impact on the resource being protected. The term used to describe these tactics is “Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics”, commonly called MIST. Simply put: MIST is a ‘do least damage’ philosophy.

MIST is not intended to represent a separate or distinct classification of firefighting tactics but rather a mind set - how to suppress a wildfire while minimizing the long-term effects of the suppression action. MIST is the concept of using the minimum tool to safely and effectively accomplish the task. MIST should be considered for application on all fires in all types of land management.

While MIST emphasizes suppressing wildland fire with the least impact to the land, actual fire conditions and good judgment will dictate the actions taken. Consider what is necessary to halt fire spread and containment within the fireline or designated perimeter boundary, while safely managing the incident.

Use of MIST will not compromise firefighter safety or the effectiveness of suppression efforts. Safety zones and escape routes will be a factor in determining fireline location.
Accomplishments of minimum impact fire management techniques originate with instructions that are understandable, stated in measurable terms, and communicated both verbally and in writing. They are ensured by monitoring results on the ground. Evaluation of these tactics both during and after implementation will further the understanding and achievement of good land stewardship ethics during fire management activities.

GUIDELINES

The intent of this guide is to serve as a checklist for all fire management personnel. Be creative and seek new ways to implement MIST

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Fire managers and firefighters select tactics that have minimal impact to values at risk. These values are identified in approved Land or Resource Management Plans. Standards and guidelines are then tied to implementation practices which result from approved Fire Management Plans.

- Firefighter and public safety cannot be compromised.
- Evaluate suppression tactics during planning and strategy sessions to ensure they meet agency administrator objectives and MIST. Include agency Resource Advisor and/or designated representative.
- Communicate MIST where applicable during briefings and implement during all phases of operations.
- Evaluate the feasibility of Wildland Fire Use in conjunction with MIST when appropriate for achieving resource benefits.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Agency Administrator or Designee

- Ensure agency personnel are provided with appropriate MIST training and informational/educational materials at all levels.
- Communicate land and fire management objectives to Incident Commander.
- Periodically monitor incident to ensure resource objectives are met.
- Participate in incident debriefing and assist in evaluation of performance related to MIST.

Incident Commander

- Communicate land and fire management objectives to general staff.
- Evaluate suppression tactics during planning and strategy sessions to see that they meet the Agency Administrator's objectives and MIST guidelines.
- Monitor operations to ensure MIST is implemented during line construction as well as other resource disturbing activities.
- Include agency Resource Advisor and/or local representative during planning, strategy, and debriefing sessions.

Resource Advisor

- Ensure interpretation and implementation of WFSA/WFIP and other oral or written line officer direction is adequately carried out.
- Participate in planning/strategy sessions and attend daily briefings to communicate resource concerns and management expectations.
- Review Incident Action Plans (IAP) and provide specific direction and guidelines as needed.
• Monitor on the ground applications of MIST.
• Provide assistance in updating WFSA/WFIP when necessary.
• Participate in debriefing and assist in evaluation of performance related to MIST.

**Planning Section**
• Use Resource Advisor to help assess that management tactics are commensurate with land/resource and incident objectives.
• Ensure that instructions and specifications for MIST are communicated clearly in the IAP.
• Anticipate fire behavior and ensure all instructions can be implemented safely.

**Logistics Section**
• Ensure actions performed around Incident Command Post (ICP), staging areas, camps, helibases, and helispots result in minimum impact on the environment.

**Operations Section**
• Evaluate MIST objectives to incorporate into daily operations and IAP.
• Monitor effectiveness of suppression tactics in minimizing impacts to resources and recommend necessary changes during planning/strategy sessions.
• Communicate MIST to Division Supervisors and Air Ops/Support during each operational period briefing. Explain expectations for instructions listed in Incident Action Plan.
• Participate in incident debriefing and assist in evaluation of performance related to MIST.

**Division/Group Supervisor and Strike Team/Task Force Leader**
• Communicate MIST objectives and tactics to single resource bosses.
• Recommend specific tasks on divisions to implement MIST.
• Monitor effectiveness of suppression tactics in minimizing impacts to resources and recommend necessary changes to Operations Section Chief.

**Single Resource Bosses**
• Communicate MIST objectives to crew members.
• Monitor work to ensure that crews are adhering to MIST guidelines and specific incident objectives.
• Provide feedback to supervisor on implementation of MIST.

**IMPLEMENTATION**
Keep this question in mind: What creates the greater impact, the fire suppression effort or the fire?

**Safety**
• Apply principles of LCES to all planned actions.
• Constantly review and apply the 18 Watch Out Situations and 10 Standard Fire Orders.
• Be particularly cautious with:
  - Burning snags allowed to burn.
  - Burning or partially burned live and dead trees.
  - Unburned fuel between you and the fire.

**Escape Routes and Safety Zones**
• In any situation, the best escape routes and safety zones are those that already exist. Identifying natural openings, existing roads and trails and taking advantage of safe black will always be a preferred tactic compatible with MIST. If safety zones must be created, follow guidelines similar to those for helispot construction.
- Constructed escape routes and safety zones in heavier fuels will have a greater impact, be more time consuming, labor intensive and ultimately less safe.

**General Considerations**
- Consider the potential for introduction of noxious weeds and mitigate by removing weed seed from vehicles, personal gear, cargo nets, etc.
- Consider impacts to riparian areas when siting water handling operations.
  - Use longer draft hoses to place pumps out of sensitive riparian areas.
  - Plan travel routes for filling bladder bags to avoid sensitive riparian areas.
- Ensure adequate spill containment at fuel transfer sites and pump locations. Stage spill containment kits at the incident.

**Fire Lining Phase**
- Select tactics, tools, and equipment that least impact the environment.
- Give serious consideration to use of water or foam as a firelining tactic.
- Use alternative mechanized equipment such as excavators and rubber tired skidders rather than bulldozers when constructing mechanical line.
- Allow fire to burn to natural barriers and existing roads and trails.
- Monitor and patrol firelines to ensure continued effectiveness.

**Ground Fuels**
- Use cold-trail, wet line or combination when appropriate. If constructed fireline is necessary, use minimum width and depth to stop fire spread.
- Consider the use of fireline explosives (FLE) for line construction and snag falling to create more natural appearing firelines and stumps.
- Burn out and use low impact tools like swatters and gunny sacks.
- Minimize bucking to establish fireline: preferably move or roll downed material out of the intended constructed fireline area. If moving or rolling out is not possible, or the downed log/bole is already on fire, build line around it and let the material be consumed.

**Aerial fuels—brush, trees, and snags:**
- Adjacent to fireline: limb only enough to prevent additional fire spread.
- Inside fireline: remove or limb only those fuels which would have potential to spread fire outside the fireline.
- Cut brush or small trees necessary for fireline construction flush to the ground.
- Trees, burned trees, and snags:
  - Minimize cutting of trees, burned trees, and snags.
  - Do not cut live trees unless it is determined they will cause fire spread across the fireline or seriously endanger workers. Cut stumps flush with the ground.
  - Scrape around tree bases near fireline if hot and likely to cause fire spread.
  - Identify hazard trees with flagging, glowsticks, or a lookout.
- When using indirect attack:
  - Do not fall snags on the intended unburned side of the constructed fireline unless they are an obvious safety hazard to crews.
  - Fall only those snags on the intended burn-out side of the line that would reach the fireline should they burn and fall over.

**Mopup Phase**
- Consider using “hot-spot” detection devices along perimeter (aerial or hand-held).
- Use extensive cold-trailing to detect hot areas.
• Cold-trail charred logs near fireline: do minimal scraping or tool scarring. Restrict spading to hot areas near fireline.
• Minimize bucking of logs to check for hot spots or extinguish fire: preferably roll the logs and extinguish the fire.
• When ground is cool return logs to original position after checking.
• Refrain from piling: burned/partially burned fuels that were moved should be arranged in natural positions as much as possible.
• Consider allowing larger logs near the fireline to burn out instead of bucking into manageable lengths. Use a lever, etc. to move large logs.
• Use gravity socks in stream sources and/or combination of water blivets and fold-a-tanks to minimize impacts to streams.
• Personnel should avoid using rehabilitated firelines as travel corridors whenever possible because of potential soil compaction and possible detrimental impacts to rehab work.
• Avoid use of non-native materials for sediment traps in streams.
• Aerial fuels (brush, small trees, and limbs): remove or limb only those fuels which if ignited have potential to spread fire outside the fireline.
• Burning trees and snags:
  ➢ Be particularly cautious when working near snags (ensure adequate safety measures are communicated).
  ➢ The first consideration is to allow a burning tree/snag to burn itself out or down.
  ➢ Identify hazard trees with flagging, glow-sticks or a lookout.
  ➢ If there is a serious threat of spreading firebrands, extinguish with water or dirt.
  ➢ Consider felling by blasting, if available.

Aviation Management
Minimize the impacts of air operations by incorporating MIST in conjunction with the standard aviation risk assessment process.
• Possible aviation related impacts include:
  ➢ Damage to soils and vegetation resulting from heavy vehicle traffic, noxious weed transport, and/or extensive modification of landing sites.
  ➢ Impacts to soil, fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality from hazardous material spills.
  ➢ Chemical contamination from use of retardant and foam agents.
  ➢ Biological contamination to water sources, e.g., whirling disease.
  ➢ Safety and noise issues associated with operations in proximity to populated areas, livestock interests, urban interface, and incident camps and staging areas.

Helispot Planning
➢ When planning for helispots determine the primary function of each helispot, e.g., crew transport or logistical support.
➢ Consider using long-line remote hook in lieu of constructing a helispot.
➢ Consult Resource Advisors in the selection and construction of helispots during incident planning.
➢ Estimate the amount and type of use a helispot will receive and adapt features as needed.
• Balance aircraft size and efficiency against the impacts of helispot construction.
• Use natural openings as much as possible. If tree felling is necessary, avoid high visitor use locations unless the modifications can be rehabilitated. Fall, buck, and limb only what is necessary to achieve a safe and practical operating space.
Retardant, Foam, and Water Bucket Use

- Assess risks to sensitive watersheds from chemical retardants and foam. Communicate specific drop zones to air attack and pilots, including areas to be avoided.
- Fire managers should weigh use of retardant with the probability of success by unsupported ground force. Retardant may be considered for sensitive areas when benefits will exceed the overall impact. This decision must take into account values at risk and consequences of expanded fire response and impact on the land.
- Consider biological and/or chemical contamination impacts when transporting water.
- Limited water sources expended during aerial suppression efforts should be replaced. Consult Resource Advisors prior to extended water use beyond initial attack.

Logistics, Camp Sites, and Personal Conduct

- Consider impacts on present and future visitors.
- Provide portable toilets at areas where crews are staged.
- Good campsites are found, not made. If existing campsites are not available, select campsites not likely to be observed by visitors.
- Select impact-resistant sites such as rocky or sandy soil, or openings within heavy timber. Avoid camping in meadows and along streams or shores.
- When there is a small group try to disperse use. In the case of larger camps: concentrate, mitigate, and rehabilitate.
- Lay out camp components carefully from the start. Define cooking, sleeping, latrine, and water supplies.
- Prepare bedding and campfire sites with minimal disturbance to vegetation and ground.
- Personal Sanitation:
  ➢ Designate a common area for personnel to wash up. Provide fresh water and biodegradable soap.
  ➢ Do not introduce soap, shampoo or other chemicals into waterways.
  ➢ Dispose of wastewater at least 200 feet from water sources.
  ➢ Toilet sites should be located a minimum of 200 feet from water sources. Holes should be dug 6-8 inches deep.
  ➢ If more than 1 crew is camped at a site strongly consider portable toilets and remove waste.
- Store food so that it is not accessible to wildlife, away from camp and in animal resistant containers.
- Do not let garbage and food scraps accumulate in camp.
- Monitor travel routes for damage and mitigate by:
  ➢ Dispersing on alternate routes or
  ➢ Concentrating travel on one route and rehabilitate at end of use.
- If a campfire is built, leave no trace of it and avoid using rock rings. Use dead and down wood for the fire and scatter any unused firewood. Do not burn plastics or metal.

Restoration and Rehabilitation

- Firelines:
  ➢ After fire spread has stopped and lines are secured, fill in deep and wide firelines and cup trenches and obliterate any berms.
➢ Use waterbars to prevent erosion, or use woody material to act as sediment dams.

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<tr>
<th>Percent Grade</th>
<th>Maximum Spacing, Feet</th>
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<td>25 +</td>
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Table 1, Maximum Waterbar spacing.

➢ Ensure stumps are cut flush with ground.
➢ Camouflage cut stumps by flush-cutting, chopping, covering, or using FLE to create more natural appearing stumps.
➢ Any trees or large size brush cut during fireline construction should be scattered to appear natural.
➢ Discourage the use of newly created firelines and trails by blocking with brush, limbs, poles, and logs in a naturally appearing arrangement.

- Camps:
  ➢ Restore campsite to natural conditions.
  ➢ Scatter fireplace rocks and charcoal from fire, cover fire ring with soil, and blend area with natural cover.
  ➢ Pack out all garbage.

- General:
  ➢ Remove all signs of human activity.
  ➢ Restore helicopter landing sites.
  ➢ Fill in and cover latrine sites.

- Walk through adjacent undisturbed areas and take a look at your rehab efforts to determine your success at returning the area to as natural a state as possible.
Karuk-USFS MOU
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
Between The
KARUK TRIBE
And The
USDA, FOREST SERVICE
KLAMATH & SIX RIVERS NATIONAL FORESTS
And The
USDI, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SACRAMENTO FIELD OFFICE

This MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) is hereby made and entered into by and between the Karuk Tribe, hereinafter referred to as “Tribe,” the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, Klamath and Six Rivers National Forests, hereinafter referred to as the “U.S. Forest Service,” and the United States Department of Interior (DOI), Bureau of Indian Affairs, Sacramento Field Office, hereinafter referred to as the “BIA.”

Background: In 1994, a consultation protocol MOU was signed by the Karuk Tribe and Klamath National Forest as a framework for conducting Government to Government Consultation. This was a useful tool; however, it was quickly identified that existing protocols did not allow for timely Karuk consultation and coordination during wildland fire incidents.

The Karuk Tribe and Klamath National Forest then signed the inaugural Fire MOU 1996 to “establish and maintain a mutually beneficial strategy for incorporating Karuk Cultural concerns into the existing incident management system used by the Forest Service for the management of wildfire.” There have been four iterations of the MOU since 1996, one in May 2001, which included as new signatories, the Six Rivers and Shasta Trinity National Forests; one in April 2008, which included the Six Rivers but not the Shasta Trinity; and one in 2013, which tracks the 2008 version and expired in July of 2018.

These iterations mentioned above, coupled with the Karuk Tribe’s active involvement with the Forests during management of wildland fire incidents, have helped raise awareness regarding the value of incorporating Karuk Traditional Ecological Knowledge into fire management strategies to better protect important tribal values; and have helped create the fifth iteration of this living document.

Title: Terms of Expedited Tribal Consultation During Wildland Fire Incidents
I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this MOU is to document the cooperation between the parties to document the cooperation between the parties concerning wildland fire incidents, providing clear direction to the Tribe, Forest Service and BIA regarding ordering and reimbursable expenditures protocols, as well as Roles & Responsibilities for personnel assigned to an incident. It further provides a communication structure, allowing for expedited consultation with the Tribe during ongoing incidents. It enables Tribal concerns to be considered while providing for safe, effective, and efficient wildland fire management activities on lands managed by the Forest Service. This instrument outlines a cooperative approach to addressing concerns in the area of mutual interest depicted in Attachment "A" Karuk Aboriginal Territory" in accordance with the following provisions.

II. STATEMENT OF MUTUAL BENEFIT AND INTERESTS:

The Tribe and the U.S. Forest Service through the National Historic Preservation Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Sacred Sites Executive Order 13007, Executive Order No. 13175 on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy and other statutes and regulations, share mutual interests related to the effects of wildland fire management on important tribal values.

The demands of incident management require that firm planning and activity schedules be maintained and often preclude lengthy considerations of issues during the management of an incident. It is in the best interest of all parties to identify and address concerns as incident decision making occurs. Daily discussions among Forest Supervisors and Tribal Council are not conducive to the emergency nature of incident management.

By having dedicated personnel assigned to an incident, communication and decision making processes gain efficiency. Formalized structure in alignment with incident chain of command provides for more efficient and effective communication leading to greater understanding and informed decisions. See Attachment “B” Incident Management Organization Roles & Responsibilities Flow Chart.

In consideration of the above premises, the parties agree as follows:

III. TRIBE SHALL:

A. Identify annually by May 1st, with a letter to the Forest Supervisors from the Tribal Council, the identification and contact information of the authorized Designated Tribal Government Representative(s) and the delegated authorities extended to the Designated Tribal Government Representative on behalf of the Tribal Council. For the purpose of this agreement the letter will also include a list
of the names of individuals who are qualified to perform the duties and responsibilities, as outlined in the position descriptions of Attachment “C” Position Descriptions.

B. Maintain a list of individuals who have received certification of successfully completing required fire training and the Work Capacity Test (WCT) at the required level for the position.

C. Complies with the Medical Standards Program under DOI as required for the Work Capacity Test.

D. Ensure that all proper financial documentation is turned into BIA in a timely manner for reimbursement. Required documents may include, but are not limited to: Resource Orders, Shift tickets and CTR’s, and other supporting documentation as needed.

IV. THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE SHALL:

A. From the list identified in the Tribe’s annual letter, contact the Designated Tribal Government Representative(s) as soon as possible after suppression forces are dispatched to an incident within the identified area of mutual interest.

B. The Forest Supervisor will provide a delegation of authority to the Incident Commander that specifies who will be the Agency Administrator Representative to the incident, identify any specific known concerns, identify the name of the Tribal Government Official(s) Designated Representative(s), identify any agency management direction, and provide a copy of this MOU.

C. The Agency Administrator or Agency Administrator Representative (when assigned), in consultation with the Designated Tribal Government Representative and the Federal Lead Archaeologist will determine the need to hire Heritage Consultants to work with the Federal Lead Archeologist to develop strategies to protect cultural/natural resources.

D. The Forest Supervisors shall ensure that the Forests’ fire organization, including any relevant Incident Management Team, are aware of this MOU and how it is to be implemented.

E. The IMT Finance Unit will prepare OF-288s from field CTRs and provide all necessary documents to the Tribe for the Tribe to submit to BIA for reimbursement.

F. Coordinate management responsibilities with BIA in the event that a wildland fire threatens to cross jurisdictional boundaries, and BIA shall be the Approver for any WFDSS decisions affecting Tribal Trust lands in accordance with the Red Book.
V. THE BIA SHALL:

A. Reimburse the Tribe upon the Tribe’s submittal of all applicable paperwork to the BIA.

B. Maintain records and manage the IQCS data for the Tribe.

C. Issue all necessary Red Cards for the Tribe.

D. Coordinate management responsibilities with the Forest Service in the event that a wildland fire threatens to cross jurisdictional boundaries, and BIA shall be the Approver for any WFDSS decisions affecting Tribal Trust lands in accordance with the Red Book.

VI. IT IS MUTUALLY UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED BY AND BETWEEN THE PARTIES THAT:

A. The Tribal Council, Forest Supervisor, and BIA Regional Director maintain their distinctive responsibilities as the decision makers for their respective entities.

B. The emergency nature of the incident may necessitate an immediate decision by the Forest Supervisor or Incident Commander that may preclude formal consultation or coordination with the tribe; consultation will be initiated as soon as practical thereafter.

C. Cooperation, coordination and consultation between the parties of this MOU shall be integrated into the Forest Service’s Incident Management Organization as outlined.

D. Initial Attack Fires

Every effort will be made to ensure that the Designated Tribal Government Representative is notified by the District Ranger or Deputy District Ranger as soon as possible of incidents that are identified in the area of mutual interest depicted in Attachment “A” Karuk Aboriginal Territory.

If, after being notified, the Designated Tribal Government Representative feels that there is a need to provide information about tribal concerns, such information will be addressed when developing the initial action tactics provided to suppression resources (see Section IV).

On Initial Attack, this information may be given to the appropriate Incident Commander and/or District Duty Officer.
District Ranger or Deputy District Range will determine the need for the addition or reduction of personnel as it relates to this MOU, after consultation with the Designed Tribal Government Representative.

**Extended Attack or Large Fires**

Tribal personnel will be incorporated into Incident Management Organizations as appropriate to the size and complexity of the incident. Assigned Tribal personnel will participate in the planning and implementation phases in the positions described in Attachment “C”. The Agency Administrator will determine the need for additions to or reductions of personnel as it relates to this MOU after consultation with Designated Tribal Representative.

The times frames and wildland fire management activities on extended attack or large fires usually allow for formal consultation to take place, which will be documented as part of the incident record provided the information is not confidential in nature.

The incident management system is a prescribed organization with roles, responsibilities, and relationships defined in FSH 5109.17 Fire and Aviation Management Qualifications Handbook. A full description of all incident positions may be found in that manual. The incident management and specific positions added to the organization in are outlined in attachment “C”.

**Incident Management Guidelines**

Cooperative and consultative processes will be used during incident management and planning. The Forest Service has the final responsibility to make the decisions on jurisdictional lands in areas of incident management such as incident objectives, development of strategies and tactics, cost containment and obligating federal government dollars, approving mobilization and de-mobilization plans, approving the Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDSS), Post Wildfire. Activities, Burned Area Emergency Response Plan (BAER), delegating authority to Incident Management Teams, and implementing the AD Pay Plan hiring authority.

Suppression and associated resources will be requested and mobilized through established dispatch channels (see Attachment “D” - resource order example); procedures for doing this are found in the California Mobilization Guide and the National Mobilization Guide. More specific guidelines for implementation under current policy and law are provided in the NWCG Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook.

All requests for resources under this agreement will follow the established ordering practices as outlined in the California MOB guide and the National MOB guide. In the event that the US Forest Service has an incident and the Agency
Administrator wants to request Tribal personnel, the IC of the incident will send an official request to their Dispatch (Klamath YICC/ Six Rivers FICC). Dispatch will then create an order for the specific request (a name request can and should be applied here when available and in special needs, the MOU identified position needs to be documented). The request will then be sent through ROSS to YICC dispatch where they will fill the order with the appropriate resource. YICC will provide the resource order and travel for that individual (see Attachment E – General Message Example.)

Things to consider and if needed, should be documented in the special needs section on a resource order: vehicle AOV/POV, cell phone, laptop (IPAD), radio. These items should be added on the general message prior to placing the order to dispatch.

Post Wildfire Activities

The Designated Tribal Government Representative will participate in Post Wildfire Activities. These activities are defined in Chapter 11 of the Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations (Red Book) as Wildfire Suppression Activity Damage Repair, Emergency Stabilization, Rehabilitation (Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation are to be included in the BAER documentation).

E. PRINCIPAL CONTACTS. Individuals listed below are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this agreement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal Cooperator Contacts:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cooperator Program Contact</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cooperator Administrative Contact</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name: Leaf Hillman</td>
<td>Name: Donalene Griffith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: P.O. Box 282</td>
<td>Address: P.O. Box 282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, State, Zip: Orleans, CA 95556</td>
<td>City, State, Zip: Orleans, CA 95556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone: 530-627-3446</td>
<td>Telephone: 530-627-3446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:leafhillman@karuk.us">leafhillman@karuk.us</a></td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:dgriffith@karuk.us">dgriffith@karuk.us</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal U.S. Forest Service Contacts:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S. Forest Service Program Manager Contact- Klamath National Forest</strong></td>
<td><strong>U.S. Forest Service Administrative Contact- Klamath National Forest</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name: Mike Appling</td>
<td>Name: Natalie Kelly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: 1711 S. Main St</td>
<td>Address: 1711 S. Main St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City, State, Zip: Yreka, CA 96097</td>
<td>City, State, Zip: Yreka, CA 9697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone: 530-841-4461</td>
<td>Telephone: 530-841-4411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:michaelappling@fs.fed.us">michaelappling@fs.fed.us</a></td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:nataliekelley@fs.fed.us">nataliekelley@fs.fed.us</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F. **NOTICES.** Any communications affecting the operations covered by this agreement given by the U.S. Forest Service, BIA or Karuk Tribe is sufficient only if in writing and delivered in person, mailed, or transmitted electronically by e-mail or fax, as follows:

To the U.S. Forest Service or BIA Program Manager, at the addresses specified in the MOU.

To Tribe , at Tribe’s address shown in the MOU or such other address designated within the MOU.

Notices are effective when delivered in accordance with this provision, or on the effective date of the notice, whichever is later.

G. **PARTICIPATION IN SIMILAR ACTIVITIES.** This MOU in no way restricts the U.S. Forest Service or Tribe from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organizations, and individuals.

H. **ENDORSEMENT.** Any of Tribe’s contributions made under this MOU do not by direct reference or implication convey U.S. Forest Service endorsement of Karuk Tribe's products or activities.

I. **NONBINDING AGREEMENT.** This MOU creates no right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law or equity. The parties shall manage their respective resources and activities in a separate, coordinated and mutually beneficial manner to meet the purpose(s) of this MOU. Nothing in this MOU authorizes any of the parties to obligate or transfer anything of value.
Specific, prospective projects or activities that involve the transfer of funds, services, property, and/or anything of value to a party requires the execution of separate agreements and are contingent upon numerous factors, including, as applicable, but not limited to: agency availability of appropriated funds and other resources; cooperator availability of funds and other resources; agency and cooperator administrative and legal requirements (including agency authorization by statute); etc. This MOU neither provides, nor meets these criteria. If the parties elect to enter into an obligation agreement that involves the transfer of funds, services, property, and/or anything of value to a party, then the applicable criteria must be met. Additionally, under a prospective agreement, each party operates under its own laws, regulations, and/or policies, and any Forest Service or BIA obligation is subject to the availability of appropriated funds and other resources. The negotiation, execution, and administration of these prospective agreements must comply with all applicable law.

Nothing in this MOU is intended to alter, limit, or expand the agencies’ statutory and regulatory authority.

J. USE OF U.S. FOREST SERVICE INSIGNIA. In order for Tribe to use the U.S. Forest Service insignia on any published media, such as a Web page, printed publication, or audiovisual production, permission must be granted from the U.S. Forest Service’s Office of Communications. A written request must be submitted and approval granted in writing by the Office of Communications (Washington Office) prior to use of the insignia.

K. MEMBERS OF U.S. CONGRESS. Pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 22, no U.S. member of, or U.S. delegate to, Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement, or benefits that may arise therefrom, either directly or indirectly.

L. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA). Public access to MOU or agreement records must not be limited, except when such records must be kept confidential and would have been exempted from disclosure pursuant to Freedom of Information regulations (5 U.S.C. 552).

M. TEXT MESSAGING WHILE DRIVING. In accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13513, “Federal Leadership on Reducing Text Messaging While Driving,” any and all text messaging by Federal employees is banned: a) while driving a Government owned vehicle (GOV) or driving a privately owned vehicle (POV) while on official Government business; or b) using any electronic equipment supplied by the Government when driving any vehicle at any time. All cooperators, their employees, volunteers, and contractors are encouraged to adopt and enforce policies that ban text messaging when driving company owned, leased or rented vehicles, POVs or GOVs when driving while on official Government business or when performing any work for or on behalf of the Government.
L. TRIBAL EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ORDINANCE (TERO). The U.S. Forest Service recognizes and honors the applicability of the Tribal laws and ordinances developed under the authority of the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act of 1975 (PL 93-638).

M. U.S. FOREST SERVICE ACKNOWLEDGED IN PUBLICATIONS, AUDIOVISUALS AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA. Karuk Tribe shall acknowledge U.S. Forest Service support in any publications, audiovisuals, and electronic media developed as a result of this MOU.

N. NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT – PRINTED, ELECTRONIC, OR AUDIOVISUAL MATERIAL. Karuk Tribe shall include the following statement, in full, in any printed, audiovisual material, or electronic media for public distribution developed or printed with any Federal funding.

   In accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture policy, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.)

   To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

   If the material is too small to permit the full statement to be included, the material must, at minimum, include the following statement, in print size no smaller than the text:

   "This institution is an equal opportunity provider."

O. TERMINATION. Any of the parties, in writing, may terminate this MOU in whole, or in part, at any time before the date of expiration.

P. DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION. Karuk Tribe shall immediately inform the U.S. Forest Service if they or any of their principals are presently excluded, debarred, or suspended from entering into covered transactions with the federal government according to the terms of 2 CFR Part 180. Additionally, should the Tribe or any of their principals receive a transmittal letter or other official Federal notice of debarment or suspension, then they shall notify the U.S. Forest Service without undue delay. This applies whether the exclusion, debarment, or suspension is voluntary or involuntary.
Q. **MODIFICATIONS.** Modifications within the scope of this MOU must be made by mutual consent of the parties, by the issuance of a written modification signed and dated by all properly authorized, signatory officials, prior to any changes being performed. Requests for modification should be made, in writing, at least 30 days prior to implementation of the requested change.

R. **COMMENCEMENT/EXPIRATION DATE.** This MOU is executed as of the date of the last signature and is effective through **May 1, 2024** at which time it will expire.

S. **AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES.** By signature below, each party certifies that the individuals listed in this document as representatives of the individual parties are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this MOU.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have executed this MOU as of the last date written below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russell Attebery</td>
<td>Council Chairman, Karuk Tribe</td>
<td>4-25-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patricia A. Grantham</td>
<td>Forest Supervisor, U.S. Forest Service, Klamath National Forest</td>
<td>5-28-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy L. Dutschke</td>
<td>Regional Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pacific Region</td>
<td>5-17-19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The authority and format of this agreement have been reviewed and approved for signature.  

**Digitally signed by JANET BOOMGARDEN**  
Date: 2019.04.02 16:49:12 -07'00'  
4/2/2019  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janet Boomgarden</td>
<td>U.S. Forest Service Grants Management Specialist</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Burden Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0596-0217. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 3 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual’s income is derived from any public assistance. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA’s TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call toll free (866) 632-9992 (voice). TDD users can contact USDA through local relay or the Federal relay at (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (relay voice). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.
Incident Management Organization Roles & Responsibilities Flow Chart ATTACHMENT B
ATTACHMENT "C"

Position Descriptions

Following are descriptions of the roles and responsibilities of Forest Service personnel and Karuk tribal representatives on fire incidents under this MOU. Guidelines for IQCS positions for the Tribe will follow the BIA business practices as outlined in the 310-1 NIMS Wildland Fire Qualification System Guide federal wildland fire qualifications supplement. Karuk Tribal representatives will be reimbursed through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) under a Cooperative Agreement.

Agency Administrator

The Agency Administrator is the Forest Supervisor, or another line officer the Supervisor has delegated to fill this position, e.g. District Ranger, Deputy District Ranger, responsible for the management, protection, development, and administration of the National Forest on incidents. The Agency Administrator is responsible for establishing and maintaining formal Government-to-Government relations and consultation with the Tribe's elected officials regarding planning, policy, significant issues, and governmental cooperation.

The Agency Administrator considers the information obtained through the consultation with the Designated Tribal Government Representative before making decisions that affect management of National Forest System lands, and includes specific direction related to these decisions in the Delegation of Authority letter to the Incident Commander (IC).

Agency Administrator Representative (as needed, otherwise the Agency Administrator fills this role)

A Line Officer designated by the Forest Supervisor as the liaison to the Tribe representing the Forest Supervisor on an incident. This position coordinates with the Designated Tribal Government Representative(s) regarding day-to-day operations and implementation of this agreement. The Agency Administrator Representative liaisons with the IC and is responsible for consulting and coordinating with the Designated Tribal Government Representative and the Forest Service Lead ARCH.

Incident Commander

The Incident Commander is responsible for overall incident activities including the development and implementation of strategic decisions consistent with land management direction and delegations of authority.

Federal Lead Archaeologist (ARCH)

This person will be identified on the IAP and provides federal leadership and coordination of the Heritage Consultant Coordinator, Heritage Consultants and other Archaeologists assigned.
Federal Lead ARCH is responsible for coordinating with the Designated Tribal Representative and obtaining tribal resource input. In cooperation and conjunction with the Designated Tribal Government Representative, this position provides advice to the Agency Administrator and Incident Management Team regarding the protection of tribal resources from direct and indirect effects from wildland fire management actions. The Forest Service will assure that personnel filling the position are familiar with this MOU, the relationships with the parties, and the IMT organization. This person provides oversight, ensuring compliance with policy and regulation. The Federal Lead Archaeologist reports to the Agency Administer or if present, the Agency Administrator Representative.

**Designated Tribal Government Representative (CULS)**

This will be the first position ordered from the tribe, as determined by the Agency Administrator, District Ranger, or Deputy District Ranger, in consultation with the Tribe. This is an individual to whom the Tribe has formally delegated the authority to represent the Tribe's interests pertaining to incident activities. The Designated Tribal Government Representative coordinates with the Agency Administrator the Incident Commander and Lead ARCH, and shall be readily accessible to the Forest Supervisor and or Agency Administrator and Incident Commander during the incident, including post fire suppression repair and BAER activities.

Additionally, the Designated Tribal Government Representative may communicate directly with the Forest Supervisor(s) with respect to the incident. Should any modifications in incident activity or priorities be agreed to by such contact, these modification will be formally documented and conveyed to the Incident Commander. Such formalization is necessary to clarify what may otherwise be conflicting direction.

**Heritage Consultant Coordinator (CULS)**

The responsibility of this position is to coordinate the activities and input of the Heritage Consultants assigned to the incident with the Designated Tribal Representative and Federal Lead ARCH. This position works for and is directed by the Federal Lead ARCH (or in the absence of the Federal Lead ARCH) the Agency Administrator Representative while remaining in close contact with the Designated Tribal Representative.

**Heritage Consultant Level 1 (REAF/FFT2)**

This is a fire line position. This person may be ordered prior to ordering the Heritage Consultant Coordinator, depending on incident complexity, to assist in determining the Tribal needs and to assist the Designated Tribal Representative and Lead ARCH.

Karuk Heritage Consultant(s) are responsible for conveying specific tribal concerns to the Designated Tribal Representative, Federal Lead ARCH or the Heritage Consultant Coordinator, if assigned. Consultants work for and are directed by Federal Lead ARCH; work location and hours of work will be determined based upon incident needs.
Minimum requirement on red card to fill this position: REAF or FFT2 with fire line pack test moderate or arduous.

**Heritage Consultant Level 2 (CULS)**

Heritage Consultants Level 2 are often elders, ceremonial leaders and others who have significant tribal knowledge and whose input is critical to protecting tribal values. These positions will be filled based on fire location and limited to those the Tribe determines as having specific information relating to the area in question at any given time. These individuals do not need to be deployed to the field in order to participate as a Heritage Consultant Level 2. As with those Heritage Consultants that are deployed to the field (Level 1), non-field going Heritage Consultants work for and are directed by the Federal Lead Archeologist in communication with the Designated Tribal Representative. Work location and hours of work will be determined based upon incident needs and will be coordinated with operational activities.
ROSS Resource Order
Example Attachment D

RESOURCE ORDER

Initial Date/Time

OVERHEAD
08/13/17 1800

SALMON AUGUST COMPLEX

5. Descriptive Location
Salmon River Ranger District - CA-KNF (SAL)

6. TWN RNG SEC Base MDM

43N 9W 11 Mt. Diablo, CA

LAT. 41 35 53 N

LONG. 122 50 39 W

2. Incident / Project Name

3. Incident / Project Order Number
CA-KNF-006081

4. Office Reference Number

5. Jurisdiction / Agency Klamath National Forest

6. Item

7. Description

8. Incident Base / Phone Number
Jeff Brown 530-598-8278
ED MASONHEIMER 530-841-4663
Jeff Brown 598B278
Supply 530-841-4630
B42-7054 cal fire ecc
Emily Travis 5303-841-2610
Expanded 842-0740

9. Requested Resource

10. Ordering Office Yreka Interagency ECC

11. Aircraft Information

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<tr>
<th>Bearing</th>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>VOR</th>
<th>Contact Name</th>
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<th>Reload Base</th>
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12. Request Number
O-757

13. User Documentation

Run Date: 8/7/2018

15:22 MDT
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<th>TO: Expanded (insert incident name)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FROM: (Your Name here)</td>
<td>POSITION: IC or Agency Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBJECT: Karuk MOU Tribal Consultation Request</td>
<td>DATE:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MESSAGE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Requesting [Insert Tribal member per MOU letter] as CULS/REAF/FFT2 [pick one based off the MOU positions attachment C]

Needed date:

Needed Time:

Reporting location/ point of contact:

Special needs: Does the person need to bring a computer/IPad, cellphone, radio for their position? Are they using a POV or GOV? This should all be documented in the special needs section on the resource order to insure that the tribe will get reimbursed correctly for mileage and will have their equipment needs documented for repair or replacement.

SIGNATURE: | POSITION: |

REPLY: |

DATE: | TIME: | SIGNATURE/POSITION: |