



NORTH COAST RESOURCE PARTNERSHIP

**EXHIBIT A
PROPOSAL COVER PAGE**

Proposal Type

- Concept Proposal for Demonstration Projects and Processes

Organization Name (Lead Applicant)

Organization Type

- Federally recognized Indian Tribe
- California State Indian Tribe
- Public agency
- Local or state agency/special district
- Resource Conservation District
- Non-profit organization
- Public utility
- Other: _____

Contact Name/Title

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Authorized Representative (if different from the contact name)

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Title: Tribal President
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Certification of Authority

By signing below, the person executing the certificate on behalf of the proposer affirmatively represents that s/he has the requisite legal authority to do so on behalf of the proposer. Both the person executing this proposal on behalf of the proposer and proposer understand that the NCRP is relying on this representation in receiving and considering this proposal. The person signing below hereby acknowledges that s/he has read the entire Request for Proposals document and has complied with all requirements listed therein.

Official Authorized to Sign for Proposal

James Russ
Signature
5/22/2020
Date

Organizational Statement of Qualifications

The **Round Valley Indian Tribes (RVIT)** is a federally recognized tribe which consists of seven (7) confederated tribes. The following seven tribes are included in the RVIT: Yuki, Concow, Little Lake, Pomo, Nomlaki, Pit River, and Wailaki. RVIT includes 5,097 enrolled members, which 1,231 tribal members currently live on the reservation. RVIT is in rural Mendocino County approximately 75 miles from the County seat of Ukiah, CA. The reservation comprises 11,000 acres of valley and mountain land. Most of the tribal members living on the reservation reside on the valley floor, which has a length of 8 miles long and 7 miles in width. The geographic location of the reservation poses great challenges for service providers in the greater county area. The primary access is a 30-mile, two lane mountainous road that follows the Eel River into the valley.

Established by Executive Order in 1856 as a reservation the Tribal Government was ratified under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. As a federally recognized Tribe the Round Valley Indian Tribes is governed by a Tribal Council comprised of 7 elected Tribal Members. Governed by a Tribal Constitution consisting of Tribal Ordinances and Laws that determine the social wellbeing of the Tribe and exercise the inherent rights of self-governance.

The **RVIT Department of Natural Resources (RVNRD)** is a Tribal Department that manages vital programs focusing on the health and wellbeing of our Tribal land, forests, wildlife, creeks and other watershed that contribute to the Eel River. With the Northern boundary of the reservation being the North Fork of the Eel River the RVNRD Department pays acute attention to the status and health of the Eel River and its tributaries and how it supports the environment such as birds, fish and plants, as well as supporting productive tribal industry and food for our Tribal community. Signs of a healthy Eel River is a favorable riverbed, acceptable water quality, sustainable river ecosystem and compatible runoff.

The **RVIT Integrated Wildland Fire Management Program** focuses on the ability of our Tribe to protect our natural resources and our Tribal Community from the destructive nature of a Wildfire. The RVIT Fire Management Program has the goal of safely and effectively responding to planned and unplanned ignitions that requires fire and planned management activities to be developed and carry out consistent wildland fire management response strategies and tactics.

In 2011, a massive fire raged in the Mendocino National Forest bordering tribal lands and 50,000 acres were burned, including 450 acres of the Round Valley Indian Reservation. Because of previous fire prevention work accomplished by RVIT, the overall damage to tribal lands was relatively minimal, even with such a large fire. Forestry stewardship is an ongoing practice and we are now extremely about protecting 60,000 acres of forest within the boundaries of the Reservation. The 2011 fire was caused by a lightning strike. We continue to feel the effect of the worst drought in the recorded history of the State of California. The vulnerability of fire on the Reservation, both in residential areas and on forested lands, is alarming. Unless we can clear brush

and vegetation, we will remain open to devastation from fire. We need more manpower and trained fire technicians to accomplish this work.

The Tribe's priority will be to clear and protect land surrounding dwellings and homes. With available valley land being populated there has been a recent influx of tribal members developing homesites in forested areas. The Tribe will also prioritize habitat for plants and animals that contribute to the livelihood, nurturance, and culture of the tribal community.

Challenges

The challenges posed by the remote location of our tribal lands cannot be over-emphasized. Other reservations in California share this situation. We are bounded on one side by the vast Mendocino National Forest to the East and to the West by state and county lands that are sparsely populated and include much forest and wild lands. To the North the Reservation includes a great deal of remote and rugged terrain, and it is not only located in Mendocino County but also extends up into Trinity County.

There are five major streams on the Reservation, and all have eroded and washed out in many locations along the way. Not being properly tended in so many years that much sediment has built up preventing fish from moving through their accustomed routes. These fish, most notably salmon and steelhead trout, are also a primary source of food and livelihood for many tribal members. However, the fish are dying out because their habitat is disintegrating. Fishing is an important piece of Native culture the tribes of RVIT that has greatly diminished along with the disappearing streams.

To mitigate the deterioration of the streams, we need to clear the streams and plant willow trees along them to hold the banks in place and we lack the manpower to do this.

Key Staff and Collaborators

Toni Bettega – Director of Natural Resources

Toni has been the Director of Natural Resources Department (NRD) since 2016. Toni is a RVIT Tribal Member and has worked as an employee of the NRD since 2002. Our program provides services for forestry, fire, fisheries and agriculture. As the NRD Director Toni is responsible for managing many federal grants as well as prioritizing projects for the NRD. Toni supervises all NRD staff and up to 25 seasonal employees. She is also responsible for completing reporting requirements of the Bureau Indian Affairs and other Funders. The budget for the NRD has grown from \$500,000 to well over a million dollars and this is greatly due to the leadership and accountability demonstrated by Ms. Bettega and NRD support staff. Toni is responsible for managing programs that are primarily focused on the health and wellbeing of 33,000 tribal acres of reservation land.

Project Role: Project Oversight and Supervision

Robert (Bob) Whipple – Tribal Conservation Law Enforcement Officer (CLEO)

Bob has been employed by the Round Valley Indian Tribes since 2015 as the Tribal Conservation Law Enforcement Officer (CLEO). As an enrolled member of the RVIT. Born and raised on the Reservation Bob is seen as a local “expert” in tribal land and tribal boundary issues. As the Tribal Conservation Law Enforcement Officer Bob has a routine of patrolling the reservation including remote areas of the tribal land to prevent forestry trespass, and illegal dumping and other land issues as they arise and to ensure the protection of natural and cultural resources. As the CLEO Bobo regularly performs patrols through 33,000 acres of both populated areas and wild forested lands. While patrolling, he looks out for poachers and scrappers who may be looking to illegally obtain artifacts and other tribal resources. The cultural laws and other mandates such as the Native American Grave and Repatriation Act and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act guide the work of the Tribal CLEO. These mandates protect human remains, burial sites, cultural sites, rock art and tools left behind by our tribal ancestors. The Tribal CLEO oversees the protection of the natural resources on the Round Valley Reservation and works with other agencies to do the same thing such as United States Department of Forestry (US Forestry) and the Bureau of Land Management. Bob is also a member of the Round Valley Tribal Council. He represents RVIT on issue of land and natural resources management on a local, state, and federal level. Bob has been very involved with the recent negotiations on the lake Van Arsdale, also known as Van Arsdale Reservoir transfer of ownership. Bob represented RVIT Tribal Water Rights in this important transfer.

Project Role: Project Support and Training

Joseph Parker – Fire Prevention Technician

Joseph Parker is Fire Prevention Technician (FPT) for the Natural Resources Department. Joseph has extensive experience working with Tribal fire crews and is a qualified Division Group Supervisory. Joe has been employed as the Tribal Fire Prevention Technician (FPT) since 2010. During his tenure he has diligently provided education the community about defensible space around tribal homes to prevent fire loss. Joe is responsible for all community outreach such as; burn permits, patrolling hills during fire season and investigation of illegal burns/fires.

Joe coordinates local fire-focused trainings and workshops with local state, and federal partners to build capacity within tribe’s fire and fuels program. Joe is certified in all controlled burning methods.

Project Role: Project Support and Fire Crew Development.

Patricia Rabano – Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Patricia is employed as the Tribal Historical Preservation Officer (THPO). The THPO is located within the RVIT Natural Resources Department. The THPO is under the administrative supervision of Natural Resources Director and works closely with other NRD Staff. The THPO carries out all historic preservation tasks as well as oversee all contractors engaged by the Tribe for purposes of historic preservation activities. The RVIT-THPO program’s mission is to promote, protect, preserve, and manage cultural resources. The THPO is the primary and official point of contact in all matters relating to cultural resources. The THPO consults with Federal and State agencies regarding the Tribe’s historic preservation and cultural resources. As a tribal member of the RVIT

Particia is dedicated to maintaining a high level of integrity for Tribal Historical Preservation activities of the tribe.

Project Role: Project Support related to Cultural Preservation

Warren Mitchell – Forest Biologist

Warren holds a bachelor's degree in Environmental Science from Humboldt State University. He is a long term contractor with the Natural Resources Department providing professional Forestry Biologist Services. As a prior employee of the RVIT Natural Resources Department Warren is very familiar with the Forest Management Projects of the RVIT. Warren is a specialist on forest management and has worked extensively on the Resource Management Plan of the Round Valley Indian Tribes.

Project Role: Providing professional services for project implementation

Gabe Merrifield – Tribal Roads Department

Gabe is the Chief Operator for the Round Valley Indian Tribe's Roads Department. Gabe is a certified heavy equipment operator and provides supervision and training to Roads Department Personnel. Under the direction of the NRD Director Gabe works closely to identify needs related to safe and well-maintained roads in the Tribe's identified road system. As a heavy equipment operator Gabe lends his expertise and knowledge to perform brush clearing in designated areas and as needed. In many cases dead trees, heavy brush and other natural fire fuels must be removed using heavy equipment and moved to a burn pile than can then be safely removed. Gabe will work with the NRD Staff to provide these services and any identified training needs for project participants. Gabe will operate tribally owned equipment for this project including excavators, bulldozer, backhoe, wheel loader.

Project Role: Heavy Equipment Operator, Training and other technical assistance.

Staffing Needs:

The core staff of the RVIT NRD are an extremely dedicated group that are greatly concerned about the safety and wellbeing of the Round Valley Indian Tribes. While the staff is stretched thin and are required to 'wear more than one hat' to accomplish department goals they maintain professional integrity and maintain a high level of productivity. It is quite clear that the Natural Resources Department could greatly benefit from a larger base of knowledgeable tribal members in the forestry field. With the Mendocino National Forest bordering the reservation it makes perfect sense that more tribal members could be gainfully employed in the forestry field. This demonstration project will create a cadre of tribal members that can address many areas that are simply not on the radar with the current staffing level. For the Natural Resources Department to grow and expand services they must first have knowledgeable tribal members that can engage in higher learning opportunities to gain knowledge and vital skills to staff new projects. The Tribe would greatly benefit from a larger knowledge base and the only way to accomplish this task is to grow from within.

The Learning to Burn Project will require a full-time project coordinator to manage all program tasks and to meet the goals and objectives of the project. The Tribal Council has indicated that their vision for this project is to attract young adults to the forest industry. Clearly, based on experience, many Tribal members have a love for working in the outdoors and enjoy working with the natural environment. By participating in Learning to Burn tribal members will learn more about the many career paths that the Natural Resource industry provides. With so many youth and young adults turning to the marijuana industry for income this program can provide a much more sustainable and healthier lifestyle and career path for those tribal members.

Round Valley is very remote and social issues are often left to thrive. Many describe Round Valley as the “sleeping giant”. The tribe is greatly affected by our lack of access to higher education and job opportunities. The Tribe acts as the main line of communication to open opportunities for our community. The great forest to the East, the Mendocino National Forest, offers a wide variety of jobs and career opportunities for Mendocino County and beyond. However, the stream of Tribal members entering even entry level jobs is non-existent. The door closed somewhere along the way and must be reopened. Each year a group of excited Tribal members (mostly young adults) take the Fire Fighter I test, a rigorous test of both academics and physical fitness. Each year these Tribal members receive their FFI Certification(s) and FF2 Certifications eagerly anticipating firefighting jobs. But when the need arises the call never comes. Only a handful of Tribal Members are called for Firefighting jobs despite many wildfires in very close proximity. In fact, the Mendocino National Forestry and California Division of Forestry (Cal Fire) will call in fire fighters from other counties and outside of California before ever calling qualified Firefighters from the Round Valley Tribal Community. This lack of true partnership and good faith are sorely lacking and need to be strengthened and rebuilt. The state of the forest health indicates the lack of true partnership with these giant entities filled with high level professional forestry expertise. Again, those relationships and partnerships need to be re-established and the only way to foster professional relationship building is by working on viable and mutually beneficial projects. Learning to Burn is such a project and will be a step in the right direction. The Round Valley Indian Tribes can greatly benefit with respect to forest health, promote economic stability through workforce development and spark interest in an industry that is literally in our back yards.

The Natural Resources Department is capable and willing to administer this exciting project for the wellbeing of our community and our surrounding forest land.

NCRP DEMONSTRATION PROJECT AND PROCESSES CONCEPT PROPOSAL BUDGET AND SCHEDULE

Project Name: Learning to Burn

Major Tasks	Task Description	NCRP Task Budget	Funding Match *	Total Task Budget	Scaled NCRP Budget **	Start Date	End Date
Project Administration	In cooperation with the County of Humboldt sign a sub-grantee agreement for work to be completed on this project. Develop invoices with support documentation.	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	7/1/20	7/30/21
Project Manager	Data collection, performance measures, and project reporting of outcomes/lessons learned/Direct Supervision of project personnel	\$65,520.00	\$0.00	\$65,520.00	\$0.00	7/1/20	7/30/21
Project Participant Costs	Stipends for 8 participants to participate in Learning to Burn - \$1,300/month for 12 month x 10 participants	\$124,800.00	\$0.00	\$124,800.00	\$0.00		
Supplies/Equipment	Office Supplies, prescribed fire equipment, burn trailer and other Fire training/safety gear	\$12,000.00	\$0.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00		
Erosion Control	Willow starts and other erosion control vegetation starts	\$600.00	\$0.00	\$600.00	\$0.00		
Training Costs for participants	Anticipated Training Fees workshop trainer and subject matter experts - 6 sessions @ \$350 per session	\$2,100.00	\$0.00	\$2,100.00	\$0.00		
Transportation	Transportation Costs to forest locations - gas and vehicle maintenance expense	\$5,000.00	\$3,600.00	\$8,600.00	\$0.00		
Group Travel to Trainings and HSU Campus	1 trip quarterly to training including HSU Program Overview and Campus Tour	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00		
		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		
		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		
		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		
Indirect Cost	Tribal Indirect Cost @10%	\$21,902.00	\$0.00	\$21,902.00	\$0.00		
Total NCRP 2020 Demonstration Project Request		\$240,922.00	\$3,600.00	\$244,522.00	\$0.00		
* List the sources and status of matching funds: Round Valley Indian Tribes							
Project scalability information for the reviewers (optional):							

EXHIBIT C. Concept Proposal for Demonstration Projects and Processes - a Project to Increase Wildfire Resiliency in the North Coast Region.

Learning to Burn: a project to educate members of the Round Valley Indian Tribes and to Protect Tribal Territory from Wildfire Devastation

Project Abstract:

Learning to Burn is a project intended to increase the knowledge of the Round Valley Tribal Community on the many topics of fire prevention and fire management techniques that can promote forest and river health. Tribal members, with a “burning” desire to be a fire practitioner, will be provided an opportunity to learn about the multi-faceted system of the fire management industry and the science behind forest health. This project will provide tribal members access to a hands-on fire management program intended to increase knowledge and interest in the value of forest health and how to prevent devastation caused by wildfires. This task of Forest Stewardship Education will be carried out using three (3) very significant methods. First a group of interested tribal members will receive training at various levels and with various trainers to become tribal fire practitioners. The training(s) will be partially accomplished through the removal of brush and other fuels in strategically designated areas. Participants will learn how to identify invasive types of brush and other natural fire fuels and how to safely remove fuels and control burn for improve forest health and increase wildfire resiliency. Secondly, the project will decrease economic distress by increasing tribal workforce capacity. There are many forest related job opportunities that exist in our area. This project will give tribal members an extra “boost” to becoming gainfully employed and open lifelong career opportunities with new Tribal forest and streams programs, the US Forestry and California Divisions of Fire (CALFire). Lastly, the project will utilize traditional knowledge to identify native plants that encourage natural erosion control and teach how re-planting can restore stream and river tributary health. Re-planting willow along the banks of streams, creeks and the Eel River will encourage healthy river management and development. The overall goal of stream restoration is to maintain fish habitat contributing greatly to our traditional subsistence hunting and fishing culture. Again, these three ambitious tasks are in line with the North Coast Resource Partnership’s (NCRP) goal to improve forest health and improve wildfire resiliency. By pairing forest health knowledge with healthy river management participants will begin to see the important relationship between the two; gaining great knowledge and insight into the ecology and balance of our Tribal lands.

Statement of Need:

With the recent wildfires of 2017 and 2018 that have devastated Northern California including loss of lives and homes it is safe to say all rural Northern California communities are on highly aware of the possibility wildfire devastation. Most rural communities are also working hard to reduce the risk of fire around our homes. I think it is also accurate to say that living close to a highly forested area poses an extra threat of

fire danger. The Round Valley Indian Tribes is acutely aware that our community is in a vulnerable location for wildfire. The quick survey of our forests indicates an abundance of dead trees, thick brush and vegetation fuels that would create a "perfect storm" for a raging wildfire. In fact, the 2011 wildfire east of Round Valley was a wake-up call for the Mendocino National Forest Service that quickly went to work eliminating as many fire fuel areas as mechanically and humanly possible. Tribal Forests have not been a part of that very diligent, very aggressive effort of the US Forestry. The RVIT (in all its sovereignty) has the task of addressing our own fire management efforts. With the assistance of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Forest Management professionals the tribe has addressed fire prevention and forest stewardship needs, however, on an extremely limited basis. It is clear that RVIT have fallen behind in these efforts. Overgrown forests and dead tree groves all add up to extreme wildfire danger. Our community sits right in the middle of this huge rim of giant forest. To add "fuel to the fire" there is a growing population of Tribal members living in the Mina Road area leading out to the North Fork of the Eel River. This is a sparsely populated but densely forested area. Without mitigation efforts these Tribal members are in high danger of wild forest fire devastation. RVIT's needs also include a community highly effected by poverty and lack of gainful employment. Though we border the Mendocino National Forest (Forest Service) a large employer in the area, very few Tribal members are employed in the forest industry; albeit not for a lack of trying. Forest Service jobs are (apparently) hard to land. Because of the small community "mindedness" the entry level jobs are filled by friends and family of those already working for the Forest Service; a fact that surely can be documented by employee. Although a CALFire Station sits right on the Round Valley reservation and not one Round Valley Tribal Member has ever worked at this location. One might wonder what is going on. There are several cited reasons for this lack of employing Tribal members. Some have cited that Tribal Members do not meet minimum requirements of employment for entry level positions. It has also been stated that Tribal Members do not apply for jobs even though anecdotal evidence shows otherwise. Hence the need for the Learn to Burn Program. To create a group of Tribal members that can meet minimum requirements for Forest Service jobs, increase interest for Tribal members to attain academic degrees in Forestry and learn the basics about Fire Management and Forest and Stream Stewardship 101.

The proposed forest treatment program will include projects to reduce the wildfire risks around the foothills of the valley floor. The creation of defensible space will go a long way in preventing devastating loss in if a wildfire were to breakout on Tribal mountain land. Again, the recent population of mountain land has heightened wildfire danger and puts more people in harm's way. The recent fires in nearby Redwood Valley indicates that communities in Mendocino County are at high risk of wildfires that are growing fiercer and exacting a higher toll on human lives and property.

This is a very real a challenge in the face of climate change, with warmer spring and summer weather, reduced snowpack and more intense dry seasons making forests increasingly susceptible to severe fire danger. The California Division of Forestry

recently reported that seasons are longer and decades of fire suppression “have disrupted natural fire cycles and added to the problem.” California forests in general need some form of restoration and Round Valley Indian Tribes is no exception. More frequent burning is associated with less intense or severe wildfires. Conversely, infrequent burning generally leads to higher severity fires that consume much of the live and dead vegetation. These are all principals that participants will learn as part of the Learning to Burn Project.

To mitigate the deterioration of the streams, we need to clear the streams of and plant willow trees along them to hold the banks in place and we currently lack the manpower to do this. Because of sediment buildup some streams have dissipated into many smaller tributaries that cannot support the natural aquatic life of larger streams. We have successfully restored streams using research-based practices involving the moving of earth and rock (using heavy equipment) to redirect the water from the tributaries back into the mainstream. We want replicate this process with the Learn to Burn group to expand our knowledge base and encourage ongoing efforts for healthy stream management.

Community Served and Location

The community served will be the Tribal Community of Round Valley with a population of nearly 1,500 men, women, and children. The town of Covelo and it’s residents will also benefit from the fire prevention education and efforts of the Learning to Burn Project. The protection of the Tribal Community will provide protection to the adjacent town of Covelo and the entire population of Round Valley which is a population of nearly 3000 residents by population counts provided by schools, tribal programs, and others. This project will be completed within the boundaries of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in rural Mendocino County; an area that includes 33,000 acres of valley and forest land. The identified project will primarily be tribal forest land and parts of the Eel River that border the Reservation. Included will be five (5) major streams (tributaries) that feed into the Eel river and that are habitat for fish and other wildlife on the reservation.

Goal: Improve forest health to promote growth in forest timber stands with improved resistance to impacts of wildfire

Objective 1. Forest thinning and creation of defensible space in forest stands.

Activities: Identification of invasive growth in overly dense forest stands.

Removal of dead trees, brush and vegetation within high risk ignition areas in three designated locations on the west and north sides of the valley floor.

Removal of dead tree, brush and vegetation in Hulls Valley and other populated areas of tribal mountain land.

Control Burn debris piles removed from forest stands — the principal fuels in a wildfire.

Objective 2. Education and Outreach

Activities: Provide workshop and classes to participants and other tribal members on the aspects of forest health and how the community can contribute to both forest health and fire prevention and home safety.

Goal: Improve Economic Vitality on the Round Valley Indian Reservation

Objective 1. Create Jobs

Activities: Recruit and hire a total of 8 Tribal Members to participate in the Learning to Burn Project

Objective 2. Provide Training and Education

Identify training needs and trainers through partnerships and public access to training programs – Create a Training Plan

Participate in NWCG Red Cards Training administered through the Karuk Tribe Fire Administration.

Collaborate on pilot fuels reduction and broadcast burning techniques with Karuk Tribal Partners.

Objective 3. Explore Forestry and Natural Resource Career Paths

Activities Visit and learn about Humboldt State University's Indian Natural Resources, Science and Engineering Program (INRSEP) to encourage and support and higher education and degree programs in the natural resources.

Invite Guests Speakers for group presentations on Forestry Industry Jobs

Goal: Learn stream and river restoration techniques to promote tributary health

Objective 1. Identify Issues with healthy stream and tributary issues affecting fish and wildlife habitat.

Activities Focus on the most detrimental erosion and stream obstacles.
Plant willows along tributaries to promotion erosion control
Learn techniques that promote ongoing stream enhancement and maintenance.
Gain Tacit Knowledge of stream restoration by promoting advantageous growth and replanting in strategic areas. Planting willow will also contribute to the abundance of traditional basket weaving materials.

The Learning to Burn Project address the NCRP Goals and Objectives as follows:

Restoring ecosystem functions and implementing multi-objective projects: Wildfire fuels reduction, native plant restoration, restoration of fish habitat.

Providing Jobs and Training in an area the experiences a high unemployment rate and where disparity exists in job training, higher education and hiring practices.

How is the project scalable, replicable, measurable, innovative and how results in outcomes that will increase the scope and scale of multi-benefit forest management in the North Coast.

Expected Outcomes:

Goal 1: Increased knowledge among tribal fire practitioners of federal and state regulations and hands on fuel reduction procedures.

Goal 2: A Cadre of Tribal Members with basic knowledge of Forest Health, Burn Methods, Stream Restoration Techniques and Forestry Management. Increased number of personnel trained for entry level firefighting positions and forestry jobs.

Goal 3: Increased and sustainable knowledge of stream restoration. Elevated skills in overall tribal forest ecology and healthy forest indicators.

This project is replicable by tribal and other communities. The project will be measured utilizing both qualitative and quantitative evaluation tools. Trainings will be evaluated utilizing pre and post surveys and short quizzes. Participants will be asked to present learned information at least once during planned training sessions.

Learning to Burn may not be innovative with respect to the larger community in the sense that these are basically training positions, however, with respect to the RVIT this a new innovative approach to helping tribal members learn about and follow a career path.

This project is definitely scalable with other native communities with the challenges they face socially and economically.

Key Partners

Humboldt State University: Indian Natural Resource Science and Engineering Program (INRSEP) – Information and Recruitment efforts of Tribal Members to Degree Programs

Karuk Tribe: Participate in Inter-Tribal Cultural Fire Training Exchange for FF1, FF2 and Control Burn Techniques for Red Card Training Certification

California Division of Forestry: (CALFire): To continue to build a partnership and relationship to access training and create a Tribal hiring procedure

United States Forest Service: To access Firefighting training and fire instruction provided by the Forest Service to other agencies and Tribes.

Bureau of Land Management: To Partner and Collaborate on fuel reduction projects planned by the BLM that coincide with the Learning to Burn training timelines.

Friends of the Eel River: To provide vital research and knowledge regarding river standards and cultural resources.