

Fort Mojave: Strategic Planning Map



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Fort Mojave Contacts

Fire Management Units (FMU)	RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UNIT
<p>ASSESS PROTECTION UNIT</p> <p>Identify the types of structures, occupancies, and life and economic activities occurring together within the fire area. Determine the potential for escalation of fire to adjacent structures.</p> <p>Primary Strategic/Operational Considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess potential for escalation of fire to adjacent structures and life threatening goals in the fire area. • Determine level of smoke toxicity for personnel and equipment exposures. • Assess potential for escalation of fire to life threatening goals and increase technique readiness. 	<p>Resource Allocation</p> <p>Identify the types of structures, occupancies, and life and economic activities occurring together within the fire area. Determine the potential for escalation of fire to adjacent structures and life threatening goals in the fire area. Determine the potential for escalation of fire to adjacent structures.</p> <p>Primary Strategic/Operational Considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess potential for escalation of fire to adjacent structures and life threatening goals in the fire area. • Determine level of smoke toxicity for personnel and equipment exposures. • Assess potential for escalation of fire to life threatening goals and increase technique readiness.

Management Action Areas

FMU - All

Public and firefighter safety is always the top priority. Once firefighters are committed to an incident they immediately become the highest value at risk.

- Apply risk management principles with every decision and action.
- Use tribal members when qualified and available to assist with fire and fuels management.
- Protect cultural sites, holy grounds and social values from damage.
- Protect threatened and endangered species to the greatest extent possible.
- Restore and rehabilitate resources lost or damaged by fire or suppression activities.
- Promote fire prevention and education to reduce human-caused ignitions.
- Encourage research to advance understanding of fire behavior, fire effects, fire ecology, fireline safety and fire management.

APU

- Protect or minimize threats and loss to private property, tribal assets and community infrastructure.
- Coordinate security, evacuation, traffic control, road closures and medical emergencies in the Wildland Urban Interface with the appropriate Tribal Fire Department/EMS and Tribal and BIA Law Enforcement.
- Restrict retardant and dozer use near homes and infrastructure unless absolutely necessary for value protection.
- Strategically plan and prioritize over RMLs, fuels treatments to increase fire protection near homes and infrastructure.
- Full perimeter control will receive highest priority for suppression resources.
- Run priorities: 1. run, 2. defend, 3. and, 4. assist with resource allocation.

RMU

- Use of wildlife feed to protect, maintain and enhance natural and cultural resources in support with appropriate wildlife and staff seasonal conditions supported by documented decision and support process. Includes seasonal and annual feeding schedules, feeding methods, and feeding locations to protect and enhance natural and cultural resources and minimize resource damage.
- Use of wildlife feed to control where needed, and non-commercial pet food when appropriate.
- Use of para-archaeologists to clear deer zones, and report all previously unknown sites to the Tribal Archaeologist.
- Obtain permits from the Natural Resources Officer (or designee) before using feed or draft lists.
- Dozers and retardant resistant to areas outside of 300 feet from any stream or water body, know cultural sites and archaeological resources.
- Maintain all grapple and in around WUI areas, near high visitor use areas and along main travel corridors.
- Minimize smoke impacts at and/or potentially impacted designated C&A's. Analyze the impacts of smoke management on the C&A's and the C&A's on the smoke management (ADEQ) where appropriate.
- Coordinate with appropriate adjacent agencies/departments for any wildlife feed or fuels management activities with 1 mile of exterior boundary of reservation.
- Coordinate with appropriate cultural and natural resource departments to traditional uses, fuels management, archaeological sites from erosion and direct frame contact.
- Wildlife excluded to be meet feed treatment and Fire Response/Condition Class guidelines with feed conditions and feed containers.

The following mitigation measures would be implemented in addition to those goals and objectives considered in the 2013

- The natural barriers for line construction and natural obstacles for helicopter landing areas and line access would

- Use natural barriers like fire construction and natural openings for helicopter landing areas and fire camps would help to further reduce impacts of fire management activities on soils.
- Refueling chainsaws and other equipment would be done on surfaces where fuel could be contained to avoid/minimize soil contamination.
- During wildfire suppression, apply Use of Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) within areas with soils with

Water Re

- Obtain water for controlling or extinguishing prescribed fires from sources that could be accessed safely and that have an agreement in place with the entity or entities with rights to that water source.
- Avoid the use of water for fire control from wetlands and waterbodies designated as impaired for harmful contaminants.
- Use biodegradable soap, bathe away from streams and lakes, and maintain proper disposal of human waste and grey water at all camps.
- Garbier's 4" Ultra Woodcut is applied within 50 feet of the edge of a waterbody or wetland, or in areas of shallow water.

Air

- Evaluate the local forecast, timing, and season of prescribed burns and wildland fire use to *minimize* adverse effects on air quality due to stable, high-pressure air mass systems.
- Coordinate with the tribal resource managers to ensure that prescribed burning operations and/or wildland fires do not exceed tribal guidelines or standards.

Living Re
Wildlife

- Coordinate with the local biologists and/or natural resource planners to develop site-specific mitigation measures for wildfire suppression activities, prescribed burning and other hazardous fuels reduction activities, and post-fire stabilization and rehabilitation efforts.
- Fire retardants or other chemicals would not be applied within 0.5 mile of any perennial stream or wetland unless

- Coordinate with the tribal biologists and/or natural resource planners during identification of the use areas and distribution of prescribed burn and fuels treatment plans to identify site-specific impacts and mitigation measures, as appropriate.
- Coordinate with the tribal biologists and/or natural resource planners prior to the construction and maintenance of fuel breaks and the creation of defensible space to identify site-specific impacts and mitigation measures, as appropriate.
- Coordinate with the tribal biologists and/or natural resource planners on any fire management activity that occurs within or near drainage that flows into fish habitat.
- Conduct periodic site visits to areas subject to the management activities and remove invasive species would be conducted if any are identified.
- If water is drafted from a stream or other body of water for fire suppression, it should not be refilled with water from another lake, or other water sources that may support non-native fish, streams, lakes, ponds, crayfish, or salmonids.
- Site-specific BMPs would be developed and implemented for taking water from streams, lakes, and ponds for fire suppression.
- Section 4.15a would not be applied within 50 feet of the edge of a waterbody or wetland, or in areas of shallow water.

Federally Listed Threatened or Endangered Species

- If a frequently handled item is available, then a bioagent could be sent into the field with the validated freighter to transport the bioagent. The bioagent could be transported in a container or on refrigerated space bins, by identifying alternative locations to avoid adverse impacts to the sensitive species.
- Prior to any machine and hand treatments as part of planned fumigation, field investigation and/or monitoring could be conducted by the freighter to determine if there are any on/off target species by identifying alternative locations to avoid adverse impacts to the sensitive species.
- USFS, as appropriate, regarding impacts on federally listed threatened or endangered species. Any potential direct or indirect impacts that result in a "May Affected But Not Likely To Adversely Affect" determination would not require a "May Affect" of the ESA administered by the USFS, and would need to follow the requirements for the determination of effects.
- The following are the USFS requirements:
- Staging areas and fire lines would not be established within 0.25 mile of suitable habitat for federally listed species.
 - Vehicle and equipment would not be operated within 0.5 mile of suitable habitat for federally listed species.
 - Animal application of the retardant would not occur within 0.5 mile of suitable habitat for federally listed species.
 - Prescribed fire would not be conducted within 0.5 mile of suitable habitat for federally listed species.
 - Mechanical treatment project would not be conducted within suitable habitat for federally listed species except for project approval from Agency, but not to USFS biological.
 - Herbicide treatments would not be applied within 0.25 mile of suitable habitat for federally listed species.
 - Hand treatments as a management tool would not occur within 0.5 mile of suitable habitat for federally listed species.
- Prescribed fire would not be conducted within 0.5 mile of the suitable habitat within riparian habitat for listed species (e.g., *May* 2019).
- Manual and hand treatments project would not be conducted within 0.5 mile of occupied subwatership.
- Machine and hand treatments during the breeding season would not be conducted within 0.5 mile of occupied subwatership during the breeding season (May 1 – September 30).
- A 5 mile bioagent and/or natural resource recovery buffer would be consulted if planned fire management activities would be conducted within 0.5 mile of occupied subwatership during the breeding season (May 1 – August 31) or occupied habitat by yellow-billed cuckoo during the breeding season (May 1 – September 30).
- Vehicle and heavy equipment would not be driven through the 100 feet of suitable habitat (e.g., lakes, wetlands, riparian, or bryon) that are occupied by yellow-billed cuckoo.

• Migrator

- **fire management activities.**
 - No tree cutting should occur within 0.25 mile of bald eagle nests.
 - No human activity should occur within 0.25 mile of known bald eagle wintering nests and daytime foraging locations between October 15 and April 15.
 - No tree cutting should occur within 0.25 mile of the area immediately around bald eagle wintering roosts and daytime foraging locations between October 15 and April 15.
 - Use of fire within 0.25 mile of any bald eagle roost, nest, or daytime foraging location of known nests and roosts of bald eagles.
 - No helicopter or aircraft activity or aerial retardant application should occur within 0.5 mile of bald eagle nests. Between December 1 and June 30 or within 0.5 mile of wintering roost sites and daytime foraging locations between October 15 and April 15.
 - Prescribed burn activities should be conducted outside of the bald eagle nesting season (December 1 - June 30), and more than 0.5 mile upwind from bald eagle wintering roosts and daytime foraging locations.
- Reasonable protective measures should be provided so fire suppression or fire treatment should not cause damage, injury, or as identified by a resource advisor or qualified biologist, 0.5 mile of known nests and roosts of bald eagles.
- Prevention efforts should provide reasonable protection of identified nesting and roosting trees.

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- Vegetation
- All disturbed soils not otherwise permanently stabilized would be seeded using species native to the project vicinity.
 - Where possible, clumps of trees would be left or an irregular pattern of seedling plantings within the area would be made to create a mosaic of vegetation structure and species composition.
- Invasive Species/Noxious Weeds

- To prevent invasive species seeds from leaving the site, all construction vehicles and equipment would be inspected and have all attached plant/vegetation and soil/mud debris removed to the extent possible prior to leaving the project area.
- All disturbed soils not otherwise permanently stabilized would be seeded using species native to the prescribed fire area.

Cultural I

- [illegible]

The Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFSS) will be used to determine values, probabilities, hazards, and risk for all fires exceeding initial response. In addition, all wildland

fire events will be entered into WFDSS. The following DOI Agency Administrator Approval Requirements must be adhered to.

Cost Estimate¹ WFDSS Approval

Less than \$5 Million	Agency Superintendent, Park Superintendent, Field/District/Refuge Manager
\$5 Million - \$10 Million	State Regional Director ²

Greater than \$10 Million	National Director ²
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DOI: Cost estimate should be based on proportionate agency share of the total estimated cost of the incident. For example, on a Type 1 \$20 million fire that is 95% FS, 1% BLM, and 1% BIA, the USFS National Director and the BLM and BIA local agency administrators would be the certifying officials in a jointly published WFSS decision.

*Reference - BIA Wildland Fire and Aviation Program Management and Operations Guide (Blue Book)

Legend

 Airport
 Communication Tower
 Transmission Line
 Oil Gas Pipeline

Fire Management Unit
Asset Protection Unit

This map template was created by the Office of Trust Services Branch of Geopacal Support.
 Questions regarding the data portrayed

 Black & White Symbol
 Mine
 Power Plant
 Infrastructure
 Highway
 Major Road or Local Road
 Resource Management Unit

or must not used in the compilation of this template should be directed to:
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 Map created by Ronald Z. Ludwig

 Heli Spot
 Hospital
 City
 National Trail
 American Indian Reservation

City
BIA Agency
FS - Forest Service
Strategic Planning Boundary
Critical Habitat
Water Body

BLM - Bureau of Land Management
NPS - National Park Service
