

“The nPA (National Programmatic Agreement) and how a new Heritage Implementation Plan may come to your Forest”



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nPA & Heritage Implementation Plan

[Final NPA w NCSHPO signature on pg 20.pdf](#)
[\(achp.gov\)](#)

NATIONAL PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
 AMONG
 THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE,
 THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
 AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 OFFICERS
 FOR PHASING SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
 FOR LARGE-SCALE MULTI-YEAR UNDERTAKINGS

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*Mattie Sue harvesting pine nuts near Lovelock, Nevada.
 Photo: Library of Congress*

SIGNED HIPs



- SEQUOIA NF: Castle Fire & Windy Fire Ecological Restoration Project
- Modoc NF
- Plumas NF
- Six Rivers NF

Draft HIPs



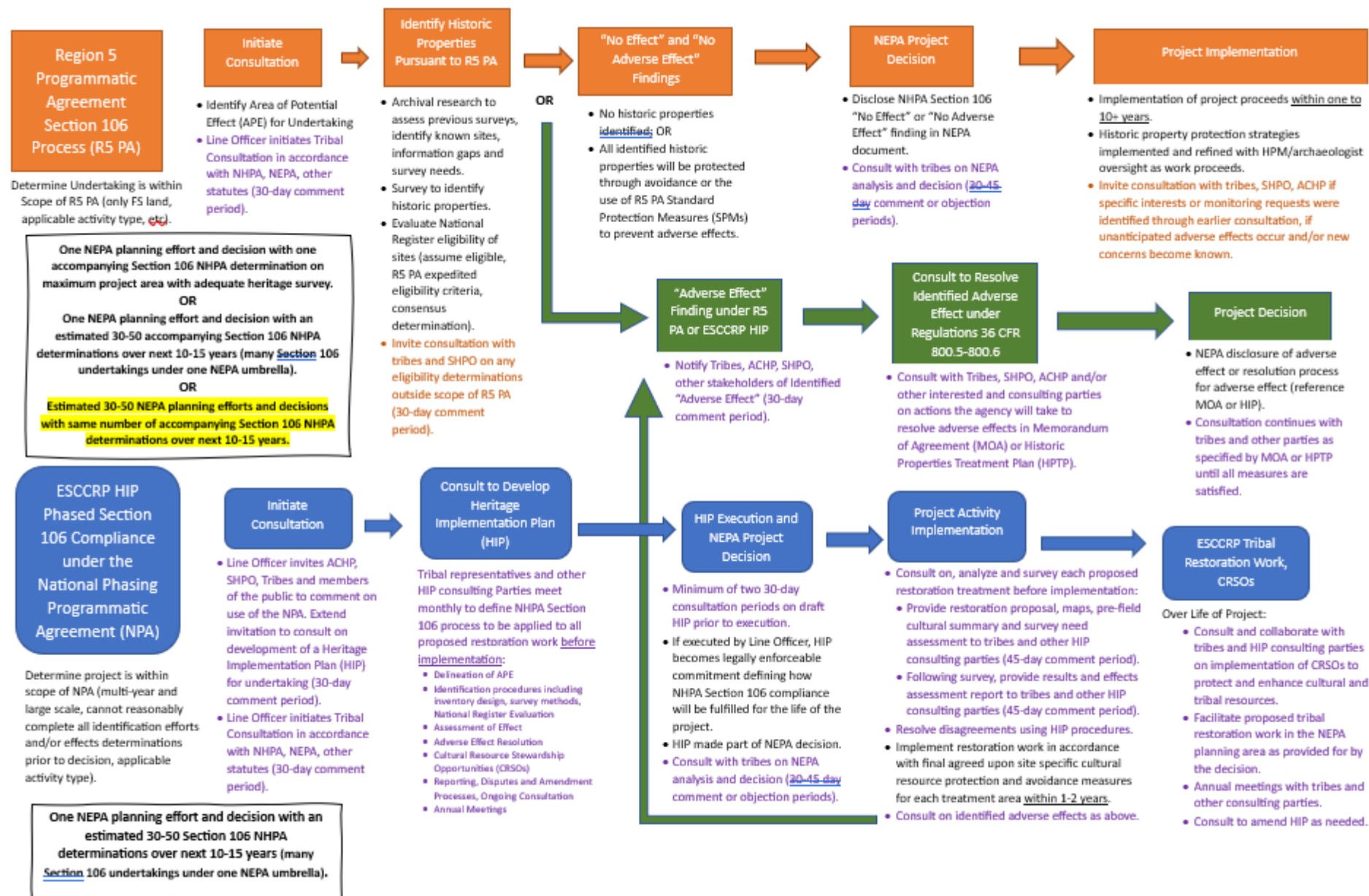
- Inyo NF
- Mendocino NF
- R4 – H-T NF



NHPA & WHY the HIP/Phased Approach

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/36/800.4>

(2) *Phased identification and evaluation.* Where alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large [land](#) areas, or where access to properties is restricted, the [agency](#) official may use a phased process to conduct identification and evaluation efforts. The [agency](#) official may also defer final identification and evaluation of historic properties if it is specifically provided for in a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to [§ 800.6](#), a programmatic agreement executed pursuant to [§ 800.14\(b\)](#), or the documents used by an [agency](#) official to comply with the National Environmental Policy [Act](#) pursuant to [§ 800.8](#). The process should establish the likely presence of historic properties within the [area of potential effects](#) for each alternative or inaccessible area through background research, [consultation](#) and an appropriate level of field investigation, taking into account the number of alternatives under consideration, the magnitude of the undertaking and its likely effects, and the views of the SHPO/THPO and any other consulting parties. As specific aspects or locations of an alternative are refined or access is gained, the [agency](#) official shall proceed with the identification and evaluation of historic properties in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1) and (c) of this section.



RESTORING PINYON PINE TO BURNED WOODLANDS

- Goal: develop, implement, and evaluate pinyon pine restoration practices
- Past research has established the ecological basis of pinyon restoration
 - Nurse shrub requirements
 - Trait differences among populations



Forest Service



RESTORING PINYON PINE TO BURNED WOODLANDS

Pinyon pine seedling outplanting trials:

Shoshone Mountains
(Humboldt-Toiyabe NF, Austin-Tonopah District)



Pinyon pine seedlings planted under sagebrush
75-95% survival one year after outplanting!

Pine Nut Mountains
(Washoe Tribal land)

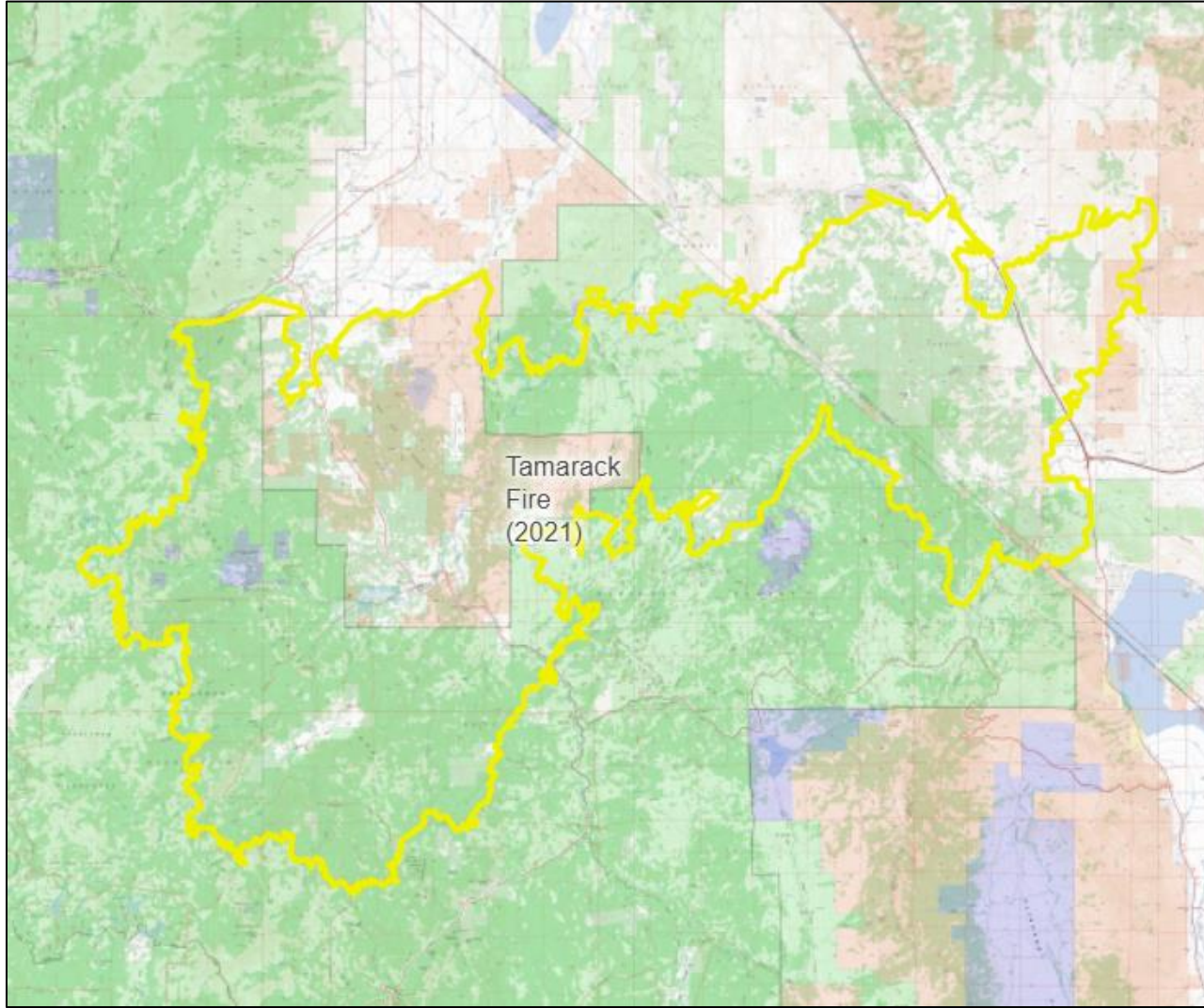


Pinyon seedlings planted under non-sagebrush shrubs
Results TBD

RESTORING PINYON PINE TO BURNED WOODLANDS

➤ Future plans: Scaling up capacity

- Planning for pinyon outplanting into 2021 Tamarack Fire: multiple jurisdictions
- Supporting Washoe Tribe in developing greenhouses for native plant propagation



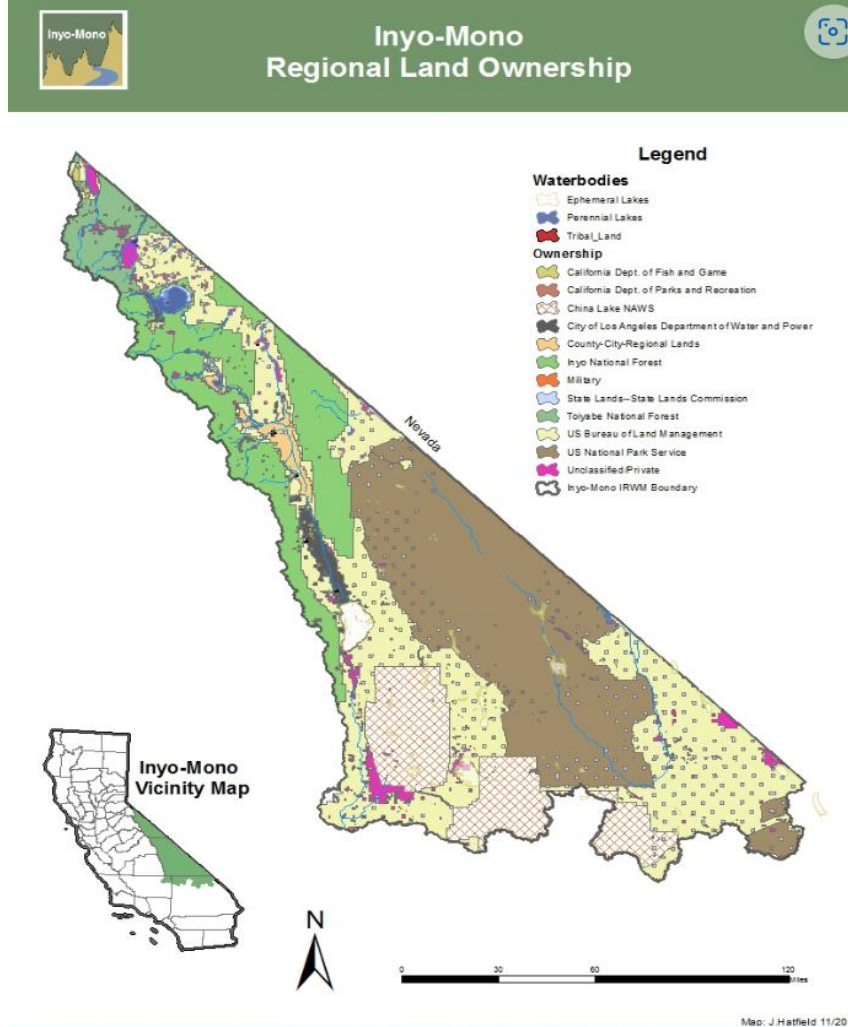
PROMOTING WOODLAND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

➤ Goal: collaboratively develop management approaches in pinyon-juniper woodlands that aim to:

- increase resilience to drought
- improve cultural values
- reduce fire risk
- increase pine nut production
- increase habitat diversity
- return Indigenous practices to the land



INYO NATIONAL FOREST



- Focusing on landscapes in the Bridgeport District with mosaics of woodlands and other vegetation
- Collaborative proposal in review
- Develop a framework for:
 - Identifying shared objectives
 - Designing treatments informed by Indigenous knowledge and dryland silviculture
 - Prioritizing management in variable environments
 - Collaborative monitoring for ecological and cultural values

COLLABORATING, LEARNING, AND ADAPTING FOR EFFECTIVE SHARED STEWARDSHIP



- Most woodlands in the Great Basin occur on federally managed lands and Indigenous communities depend on these lands for cultural practices and traditional foods
- Effective collaboration between agencies and Tribal Nations is essential to protect cultural values
- Learning and adapting to improve collaboration:
 - Creating opportunities for building relationships of trust and reciprocity
 - Making space for different forms of knowledge
 - Evaluating the effectiveness of the collaboration throughout the project lifecycle
 - Building a strong foundation to sustain shared stewardship of woodlands with Tribal Nations in the long-term

Thank you!
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